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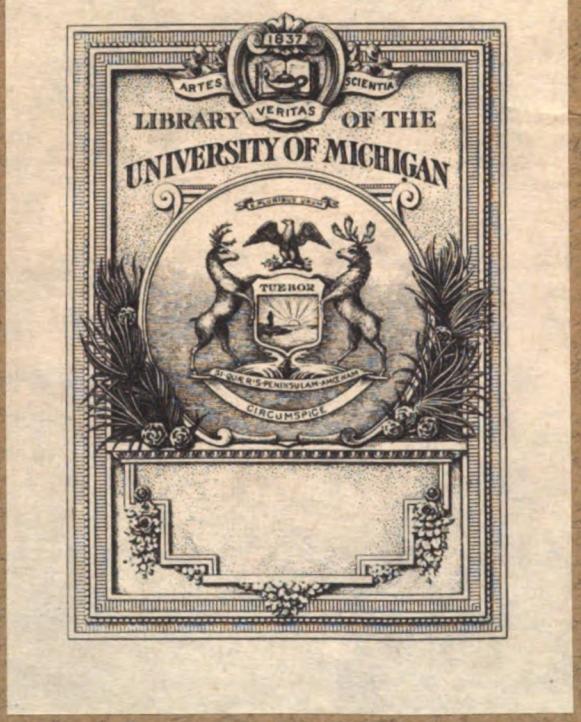
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VOLUME 66. NUMBER 1. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: JANUARY 1, 1925. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

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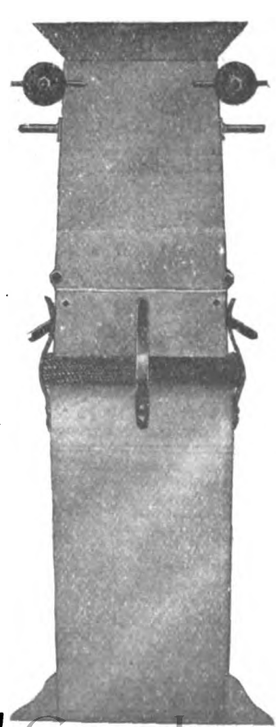
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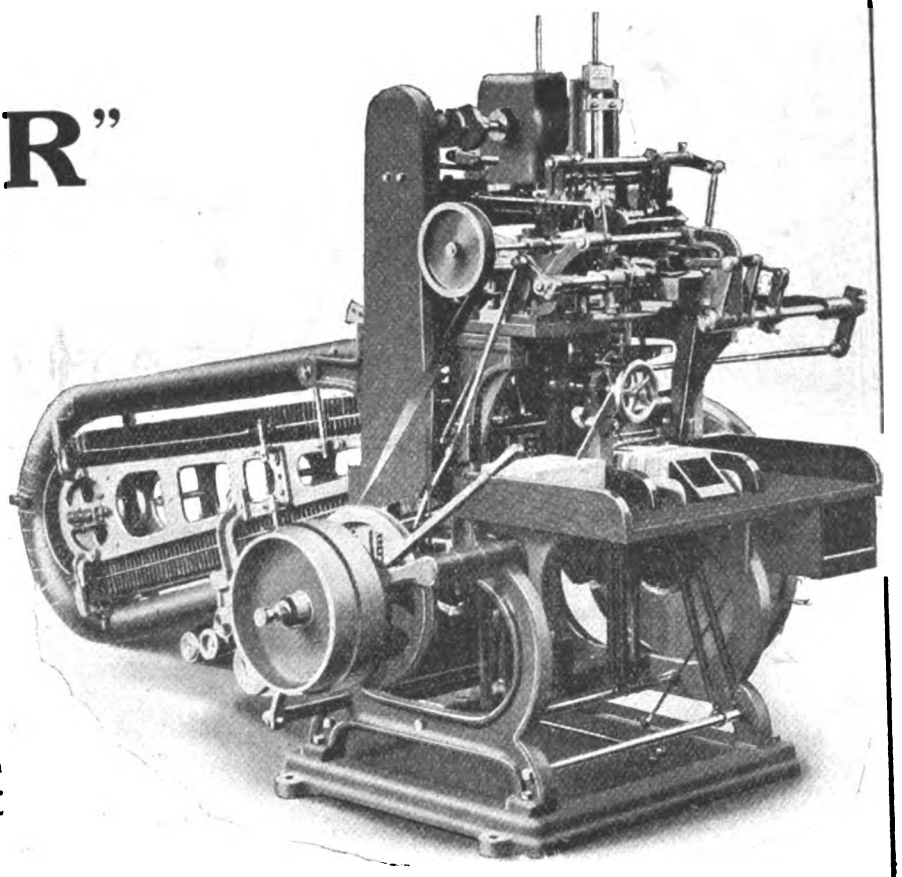
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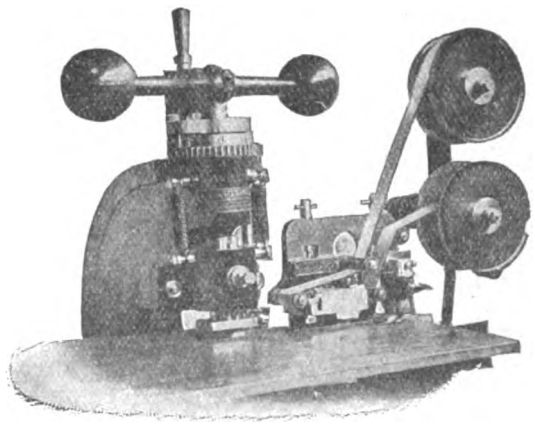


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VOLUME 96. NUMBER 1. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER] LONDON: JANUARY 1, 1925 EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

Printers' Costing Problems.

VI. Cost-Finding and Price-Fixing.

In view of the increasing necessity for the adoption of up to date and scientific methods of printing house management, an expert in the subject of printers' costing is contributing a series of articles to this journal. The present article is the sixth of this series, and others will follow at intervals. Questions and discussion are invited.

A great deal of misconception is abroad as to the relationship between the operations of a costing system and the price to be charged to the consumer, and it may be that some may prefer a rule-of-thumb method, a face value method, or what has aptly been described as making deductions by "horse" sense.

The Good Old Days.

Undoubtedly many businesses have in the past been successfully carried on by one or other, or a combination of the methods to which reference has just been made. This was in the days when fluctuations of wages were restricted to small amounts, and expenses varied only slightly from one year to another. Complicated and high-priced machinery was uncommon, and, manual labour being cheap, many operations now performed mechanically were the work of the handicraftsman.

Competition was not so keen, there was less printing done, fewer employees to keep going, not so many master printers, and the representatives as we know them to-day did not exist. Life was less hurried, there was more time to think, and probably fewer mistakes in consequence. If a job did not get done to-day, to-morrow would do just as well. The need for a costing system, if it did exist, was not so insistent as to-day.

Does the printer without a costing system know what a valuable aid to better business it is, and does the printer who has one make full and proper use of it?

The Functions of a Costing System.

A costing system has more functions than that of finding a basis on which to fix a price. It is a means of finance control for which there is no substitute. It is a seeker out of inefficiency and the sworn enemy of waste. Unless these functions are studied and the findings acted upon, the firm is like a ship with a rudder but no helmsman to guide it.

There are printers who claim to be able to value a job on sight, but a proper price is as difficult to fix as it would be to shoot a rabbit without pellets in the gun. It is easier to cross the Atlantic since the invention of the sextant and the chronometer than to find one's way across any well known square in a fog, and it is certainly easier to fix a price where a costing system is in operation than where uncertainty of costs exists. But, says the sceptic, how am I to know what is a proper price? The answer is that comparisons are the foundation of all discoveries—it is only by comparison we find the differences. By comparison of times on similar operations and jobs, by testing hourly rates for variations, and by frequent checking of results, confidence in the charges emerge just as surely as one makes a turn at the right corner, and does so semi-consciously, on the daily journey to business.

Costing and Standard Time.

How many readers of this article who regulate their watches and clocks by the nightly "six-dot seconds" stop to think of the wonderful system behind it all. Not one of them would think to challenge the 9.30 time signal if there was a difference between the signal and the seconds finger of their watches—it is the watch that would be regulated on every occasion.

Why should not the same reliance be placed on the results of a scientific costing system which has been in operation long enough to establish a series of records?

An Axiom.

It is an axiom that business cannot be carried on without a profit. How, then, can profit be decided upon until cost is known? There is no immorality in working on a fixed rate of profit—it would be an ideal state of business, but jealousies and avarice cause the amount to be varied according to circumstance. Losses are incurred when determination to secure an order prevails over common sense.

It was stated early in this series of articles that cost was a *fact* and price a *policy*. If the expenses have been properly apportioned to the various producing centres and the hourly rates correctly ascertained, every hour spent on a job should be transferred to the cost sheet of that particular job. It is immaterial whether the expenses are too high or the time spent on the job too long; the result is the *cost* of the job, and any trimming, either of the hourly rates or of the time taken, with a view to getting other results is as absurd as it is foolish. The selling price has to be decided *after* the cost is found.

What is a Reasonable Profit?

If a job has *cost* £20 to produce under normal conditions it should certainly have from 15 per cent. to 20 per cent. added for profit. If sold for less than £20 it is poor business, but it is better to know the amount of the loss than to trim down the cost in order to put a fictitious profit at the foot of the cost sheet.

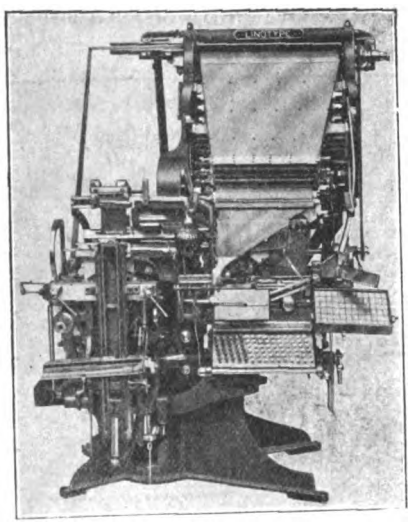
Estimating.

There is a considerable amount of estimating being called for to-day. On the one hand, the consumer is desirous of getting his work at the lowest possible price and casts about to find the cheapest market; on the other hand the manufacturer is equally anxious, and, needing work, deliberately fakes his estimates or sacrifices his profit. The buyer and the seller find a point where a transaction can be made, but, unfortunately, to the detriment of the seller and sometimes with little advantage to the buyer.

It is to be regretted that sometimes a third party will meet with misfortune. A reproduction of a job may be contemplated for which a reasonable figure has been charged, and the lowering of the prices is likely to do more than remove the order from the factory of a competitor: it may do him irreparable harm. Few of the readers of this article can have escaped these unpleasant experiences.

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A Standard of Measurement.

In the printing industry there is a standard of measurement known as "type-high," and before a job can be printed, all parts of the forme must be brought into accord with it. Except for individual factories, there can be no standard of costs, but there may be useful comparisons made with average figures. Price Lists may be compiled, but the margin of profit in different offices will be as variable as a typical English summer.

If, after comparison has been made, it is found that wide variations exist, the cause should be sought for and if not found it may be advisable to seek expert advice and assistance. It should be borne in mind that price does not always adversely affect a business, and the *other* causes are generally the most difficult of ascertainment.

It is conceivable that firms with high costs may, whilst maintaining their charges, successfully compete with firms whose costs are low; but there must be either quality or service as a concomitant.

The Standard of Price

The standard of price by which every job should be tested is that of cost, but the basis on which the costs are founded must have been tested and proved by experience as not only accurate but equitable. It is not necessarily a sign of bad management that costs are high: it may be entirely due to efficiency. Many departments working on low rates produce higher job costs in consequence of lack of material or tools.

A reputation for service, quality, and uniformity of prices is the best for business. It will be noted that service is placed first: more business is lost through the making of excuses than is generally known.

THE second edition of 1,000 copies of Mr. Heckford's elementary book on papermaking has been issued, a large proportion having been subscribed for before publication. There are still a few copies available.

MR. H. D. HIGHAM, who recently commenced business as a wholesale and export paper specialist located at 52, Queen Victoria-street, informs us that owing to increased business he is taking larger premises and is removing to 30, Ludgate-hill. His new 'phone number will be Central 4464.

IN connection with the *Daily Telegraph* Sports Club an enjoyable evening was spent recently at Lever House Restaurant, where a large number of friends were entertained on the occasion of the second annual concert. Col. E. F. Lawson presided, and Mrs. Lawson distributed the prizes won at tennis and cricket during the past season.

MR. R. S. KELLOGG, secretary of the News-Print Service Bureau, N.Y., has published in appropriate form what is entitled "The Story of Ts'ai Lon." Printed on deckle edge paper and bound in a mottled brown cover paper, the letterpress tells the story in an ingenious and attractive manner of developments in the manufacture of paper from its first introduction into China down to the present day. The great space of time covered and the distance travelled by this story is represented on the inside of the covers, first by a specimen of Chinese hand-made paper made at the rate of 1,200 sheets a day by one man, and a specimen of modern news-print paper made at the rate of 100 tons per day on one machine.

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Contracts were entered with the following firms during November :—

H.M. Stationery Office.

PRINTING, RULING, BINDING, ETC.

Binding 2,000 West Indies Pilot, Vol. III; binding 1,000 General Orders Metropolitan Police; binding 1,709 Telephone Directory, Vol. III, 1924; binding 10,000 Small Arms Training, Vol. I.—J. Adams, London, E.C.

7,870 Pads Receivable Order Cheques.—Barclay and Fry, Ltd., London, S.E.

400 Books, Form 814 (small).—Sir J. Causton and Sons, Ltd., London, S.W.

6,000 Books S. 323; 1,000 S.O. Book 122.—J. Dickinson and Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead.

165,000 Form 3 S/C; 168,000 Form 3A S/C, Super Tax.—Echo Printing Works, Darlington.

Binding 1,000 Official History of the War, Mesopotamia, Vol. II; binding 1,995 Malacca Strait Pilot.—Fisher Bookbinding Co., Ltd., London, S.E.

1,000,000 Press Flimsies, G.P.O.—W. P. Griffith and Sons, Ltd, London, E.C.

1,500,000 Telegram Forms, A S/M.—J. Heywood, Ltd., Manchester.

1,500,000 Telegram Forms, A P/W; 3,450,000 Telegram Forms, A; 748,775 Form No. 11 (with Form 11 1 inserted); 748,775 Form No. 11-1.—H.M. Stationery Office Press, Harrow.

15,000 Pads, 1,000,000 loose, Form P. 432.—Hirst, Kidd and Rennie, Ltd., Oldham.

1,041,795 Form 12 (Ins.).—H. Howarth and Co., Ltd, Manchester.

1,500 Books O.E. 1004; 15,000 Pads Form S. 575C; 1,000 Books D. 277; 37,500 Income Tax Assessment Forms.—McCorquodale and Co., Ltd., Wolverton.

1,041,795 Form 12 (with Form 12 inserted).—Pearce and Gardner, Chorlton-cum-Hardy.

5,000,000 Form P.P. 20, G.P.O.—Prompt Printing Co., London, S.E.

Contract for Group 180 (1924), War Office—Specified Books.—F. Samuels, Ltd., Aylesbury.

4,000,000 P.P. 5 Parcel Bill, G.P.O.—South Essex Recorders, Ltd., Ilford.

1,250 Books, Form 505/T.L.—Tee and Whiten and J. Mead, Ltd., London, S.E.

2,000 A.B. 70; 9,000 Books S.O 129—Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

Binding 7,500 Military Enginering, Vol. II.—Zaehnsdorf, Ltd, London, W.C.

CLOTH, TRACING; CLOTH, BOOKBINDING.—Winterbottom Bookcloth Co., Ltd., Manchester.

ENVELOPES.—J. Dickinson and Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead; Martin Billing and Co., Birmingham; Millington and Sons, Ltd., London, N.; McCorquodale and Co., Ltd., Wolverton.

MILLBOARDS.—Jackson's Millboard and Paper Co., Ltd., Bourne End.

PAPER, MOUNTED, ETC.—S. C. and P. Harding, Ltd., London, S.E.; A. E. Mallandain, Ltd., London, N.W.

PAPER, PHOTOGRAPHIC.—Kosmos Photographics, Ltd., Letchworth; Wellington and Ward, Ltd., Elstree.

PAPER, SEMI-CARBONIC.—Read Manufacturing Co. (London), Ltd., Hounslow.

PAPER, WAX STENCIL.—D. Gestetner, Ltd., London, N.

PAPER OF VARIOUS DESCRIPTIONS.—J. Baldwin and Sons, Ltd., King's Norton; J. Brown and Co., Ltd., Penicuik; Caldwell's Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Inverkeithing; A. Cowan and Sons, Ltd., Penicuik; R. Craig and Sons, Ltd., Airdrie; J. Cropper and Co., Ltd., Kendal; Culter Mills Paper Co., Ltd., Peterculter; Ford Paper Works (1923), Ltd., Hylton; P. Garnett and Sons, Ltd., Otley; Golden Valley Paper Mills, Bitton; Grosvenor Chater and Co., Ltd., Holywell; Guard Bridge Paper Co., Ltd, Guard Bridge; Hollingworth and Co., Maidstone; W. Howard and Son, Ltd., Chartham; Imperial Paper Mills, Ltd., Bycliffs; W. Joynson and Son, St. Mary Cray; London Paper Mills, Ltd., Dartford; Receiver and Manager for C. Marsden and Sons, Ltd., Tamworth; New Northfleet Paper Mills, Ltd., Northfleet; North of Ireland Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Ballyclare; Ramsbotton Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Ramsbottom; Ryburndale Paper Mills Co, Ltd., Ripponden; St. Neots Paper Mill Co., Ltd., St. Neots; T. H. Saunders and Co., Ltd., High Wycombe; R. Sommerville and Co., Ltd., Creech St. Michael; Waterside Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Darwen; Watsons of Bullionfield, Ltd., Bullionfield; Wiggins, Teape and A. Pirie (Sales), Ltd., Bucksburn; J. Wild and Sons, Ltd., Radcliffe.

STRAWBOARDS.—Norton and Gregory, Ltd., London, N.W.

TAGS, INDIA.—Knowles Trotman, London, N.; Faire Bros. and Co., Ltd., Leicester.

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St. Bride Technical Library.

London Master Printers' Gift for Books on the Craft.

The Technical Library of the St. Bride Foundation Institute, which is well known to all concerned with the printing and allied trades, has been suffering for several years from lack of funds, and the London Master Printers' Association have generously presented the sum of £25 to form the nucleus of a fund for the purpose of keeping the collection up to date.

Further donations will be gratefully accepted.

Authors of works relating to printing, publishing and the allied trades are specially asked to present copies of their works for use in research and for permanent preservation.

The annual subscription to the Institute, which entitles one to many privileges beside the libraries, is 5s. per annum. A subscription of one guinea per annum consitutes honorary membership.

Printing Type Exports and Imports.

EXPORTS.—Exports of printing type from this country during November amounted to 17 tons (of the value of £6,665), against 23 tons (£7,604) in the corresponding month of 1923, and 13 tons (£4,829) in November, 1922. In the eleven months ended November shipments of printing type stood at 180 tons (£63,471), compared with 181 tons (£63,281) in the eleven months of 1923, and 166 tons (£55,580) in the 1922 period.

IMPORTS.—Printing type imports represented 2 tons (£1,096) during November, against 4 tons (£1,469) in the corresponding month of 1923, and 2 tons (£1,044) in November of the preceding year. In the eleven months ended November these imports amounted to 37 tons (£16,335) compared with 41 tons (£20,8.0) in the eleven months of 1923, and 34 tons (£12,631) in the similar period of the year before.

MR. H. W. SHEPHARD, who has retired from the Press Association after 51 years' service, was recently the recipient of a presentation from the staff. He was for many years City editor of the Agency.

At the Printers' Almshouses.

A Happy Christmas Gathering.

There were many and pleasing signs of the approaching Christmas festival at the Printers' Almshouses, Wood Green, on Saturday, December 20th, when Mr. George Rooke Collingridge (the *City Press*) once again played the part of Santa Claus, and genially presided over a tea and concert in the handsome board room of the Institution.

The company included Mrs. George Rooke Collingridge, Dr. F. James (medical officer) and Mrs. James, Miss E. Parsons, Mr. Crowther, Mr. Joseph Mortimer, O.B.E. (secretary), Mr. W. J. Franklin (collector), Mr. G. F. Higham (King's Printing Office), Mr. W. Vandy (chairman of the Almshouse Visiting Committee), and Mrs. M. Jansen (resident nurse).

Mr. Jackson West's Entertainers provided a first-rate and varied musical programme, the following contributing to the evening's enjoyment, their songs and sketches being enthusiastically received: Miss Gertrude M. Jones, Miss May Velroy, Mr. Leslie Brookes, and Mr. Jackson West. Mr. Eddie Hepworth kindly acted as accompanist; and all were specially thanked by the chairman for the musical treat they had provided.

Great pleasure was evinced during the evening at the receipt of a telegram from Buckingham Palace to Mr. George Rooke Collingridge, in which H.R.H. Prince Henry "desired the chairman to convey to the old people his Christmas greetings and all best wishes for a happy New Year." Congratulatory telegrams and messages were also received from Major the Hon. J. J. Astor, M.P. (president), Alderman Sir Geo. Wyatt Truscott, Bart., Alderman Sir Charles C. Wakefield, Bart., C.B.E., Rt. Hon. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., J.P., Dr. W. E. Porter, J.P., and Mrs. Porter, and Mr. F. R. Briant and Mr. F. P. Lewingdon (members of the Council).

Mr. Collingridge then read out a long list of donors, remarking that he was greatly indebted to his many personal friends who had so generously responded to his appeal on behalf of "Gift Saturday": it was a record result. His audience were evidently of the same mind to judge by the hearty cheers they accorded to the donors.

Mr. W. Vandy, in felicitous terms, conveyed the united thanks of the residents and the Council of the Corporation to Mr. Collingridge for giving them such a delightful and happy evening.

Mr. Collingridge, in reply, said that his endeavours had been a labour of love, and he hoped long to have the privilege of coming amongst them.

The singing of "Auld Lang Syne" brought a very happy Yule tide gathering to a close.

MUCH has been made of the possibility of United States financial control of the Canadian paper industry by those not in a position to know, or by European interests competing in world markets for the news-print trade. A recent statement shows that of the total investment of approximately $294,000,000 in the industry, $204,000,000 is held in Canada, $57,000,000 in the United States, and $24,000,000 in Great Britain, the remainder being held in a number of other countries.

ACTUAL LOOSE LEAF MANUFACTURERS
Established 1908.



METAL PARTS
AND
COMPLETE BINDERS.

British Loose Leaf Mfrs., Ltd.,
Dept. E, Finsbury Street,
LONDON, E.C.2.

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A few of CROXLEY'S "LION BRAND" PAPERS

RELIANCE

REG'D TRADE MARK

CROXLEY LION LEDGER

Splendid Writing and Erasing Qualities. Tub Sized, Air Dried. Will remain fresh, crisp and serviceable years after the question of price is forgotten.

DICKINSON BOND 1804 MADE AT CROXLEY

The Business Man's Bond. Specially recommended for Letter Heads, Business Forms, Documents of Record, and all Typewriting purposes.

COLNE VALLEY PARCHMENT

The Practical Paper for Commercial Stationery. Tub Sized, Air Dried. There is nothing fancy, elaborate or unnecessary about Colne Valley—it is just clear, straightforward, British.

Oceana FINE

A Fine Writing Paper. Thoroughly seasoned and absolutely flat. Recommended for Letter Heads, Ruled Invoices and Business Forms generally.

CROXLEY EXTRA STRONG

A Paper of Great Strength. Will withstand years of constant handling. Stocked in white and colours, and thoroughly recommended for Letter Heads, advertising literature and official correspondence.

THE PAPER WITH A CHARM CORDELIA MADE AT CROXLEY

Flaxen Finish and Ripple Finish. Stocked in ten delicate shades, and made to withstand severe embossing and rough handling. Ideal for Programmes, Announcements, Advertising Pamphlets and General Book Cover Work.

Croxley Cambric

A distinctive Linen Faced Paper. Stocked in White, Blue, Heliotrope and Brown. Eminently suitable for correspondence and for a great variety of printing purposes.

The above represent only a few of our "Lion Brand" Papers. We hold 1,000 tons of our branded lines in stock for immediate dispatch. Samples will be gladly sent to any Printer on receipt of a card.

JOHN DICKINSON & CO. LTD.

PAPER AND BOARD MAKERS,

CROXLEY MILLS, WATFORD, HERTS.

Telegrams: DICKINSON 693 WATFORD. **Telephone Nos.: 693-4-5 WATFORD.**

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Trade Notes.

MESSRS. DUNN AND WILSON, bookbinders, of Falkirk, are planning to build a new bookbinding factory in the town.

THE removal of a large printing machine at the *Torbay Express* office, Torquay, and the installation of a rotary machine in its place—work which was being done at high pressure night and day—was marked by two bad mishaps on Christmas morning. Just before 4 o'clock a piece of the frame-work slipped and fell over, crushing against a wall the left leg of the chief engineer, Mr. William Pooley, of Brixton, London. The limb was fractured and the sufferer was removed to the Torbay Hospital, where he is at present detained. Later the same day, about noon, a large gang of workmen were engaged in hoisting a portion of the plant, weighing about a ton, on two tackles, when one of the chains broke. The piece swung on the other chain and all the men jumped clear except Robert Bartlett, of Exeter, who slipped and fell, breaking his left wrist and injuring his back. First aid was rendered by the police, and a doctor who was passing ordered Bartlett's removal also to the hospital.

THE *Lincoln Gazette*, an old-established county weekly, ceased publication on Saturday, together with subsidiary papers, the *Alford, Spilsby, and Horncastle Gazette*, and *Grimsby Gazette*. The papers were founded in January, 1859. Their chief features are to be incorporated in an enlarged edition of the *Lincolnshire Echo* on Saturday.

IT is stated that the *Freeman's Journal*, the Dublin newspaper which ceased publication last week, may resume under new management in a few weeks' time.

THE Bradford Trades Council has decided to call a conference of representatives of trade union and labour organisations to consider the possibility of starting an evening paper in the interests of local Labour.

THE *Irish News*, Ltd., and the editor of the paper, Mr. McCarthy Timothy McCarthy, were fined £10 each at Belfast for a breach of the Civil Authorities (Special Powers) Act, Northern Ireland, by spreading a false report regarding an alleged bomb outrage in County Tyrone.

A CONFERENCE is to take place between the Federation of Master Printers and the Typographical Association on Tuesday next, January 6th, when the main question to be discussed will be the application on behalf of workers in daily newspaper offices in the provinces for a night off per fortnight and half-a-day per week for the night hands and half-a-day off per week for the day hands. Further consideration will also be given to other suggested amendments of the general rules of the T.A.

JOINT INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL.—Many of the standing Committees of the J.I.C. are to meet next week, including those concerned with Health, Apprenticeship, Unemployment, and Organisation, to consider the reports to be submitted to the quarterly meeting of the Council on January 14th. In addition to the usual quarterly business, the Council will consider arrangements for the convention which it is proposed to hold next May.

THE quarterly meeting of the Council of the Federation of Master Printers will be held on Tuesday the 13th inst., when a special feature will be the presentation of a portrait of himself to Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh, M.A., as a token of appreciation of the valuable services he has rendered to the Federation, during his term of office as president and in many other capacities. The Labour Committee will have an important report to submit, and out of the report by the Legislation and Contracts Committee several important topics will arise for discussion. The Collective Advertising Committee will also report fully as to the present position of the campaign and will outline further developments.

EXHIBITED in London for about six months, a poster which depicts "Tendelaye," a half-negro girl and an English coloniser in a love scene in "White Cargo," has come under the ban of the Lord Chamberlain.

LORD NEWTON has introduced in the House of Lords his Advertisements Regulation Bill, which provides for local authorities to be authorised to make by-laws for regulating, restricting, or preventing the exhibition of advertisements in such places or by such means as to affect injuriously the amenities of public parks or pleasure grounds, or to disfigure the natural beauty of a landscape. The Bill is supported by the advertising section of the London Chamber of Commerce and the Royal Automobile Club.

ROCHDALE PRINTERS' CARNIVAL.—To celebrate Christmas, the Rochdale and District Printing Crafts Guild held a fancy dress carnival in the Provident Hall, Lord-street, Rochdale. Over 300 persons were present, and the affair was a huge success.

FOOTBALL.—With the object of assisting the funds of the Printers' Pension Corporation, a football match was played on Boxing Day between teams representing the Printing and Allied Trades Charity Sports Association and the Peckham and District League. The match, which was played on Messrs. Waterlow's Sports Ground, Chingford, attracted a large gathering, and resulted in a win for the League team by 7 goals to 2. Medals to the winners were presented by the proprietors of the *Daily Telegraph* and to the losers by the chairman and secretary of the Association.

P.M.A. DANCE.—A dance in aid of the funds of the Printers' Medical Aid Pension is to be held at Leverhouse Restaurant, Blackfriars-bridge, on January 19th. Jimmie Gardner's Gleniffer Dance Band will be in attendance, and the dancing, which will commence at 7.30 p.m., will terminate at 11.30 p.m. The price of the tickets, to be obtained of Mr. Arthur O'Connor, 30, Fleet street, E.C., is 2s.

WITH a total of 12,706 books recorded by the *Publishers' Circular* as having been published during the past twelve months, the year 1924 takes rank as the record year in the history of British book production. This is an increase of 432 over the total for 1922, and of 327 over the previous "record" year of 1913.

MR. GEOFFREY LLOYD, works manager of Messrs. E. Mortimer, Ltd., printers, Halifax, has died at Ogden, Halifax, at the age of 49 years.

MR. W. H. BRADLEY, who has died at Leeds, at the advanced age of 86 years, was from 1885 to 1892 editor of the *Yorkshire Weekly Post*. Mr. Bradley was at one time treasurer of the Leeds branch of the Institute of Journalists.

THE death has occurred of Mr. Robert Cairns, who had been engaged in the composing room of *The Times* for the last 41 years. He was in charge of the Printing Section of *The Times* Pavilion at Wembley Exhibition, where his amiable personality impressed many of the visitors, especially those from overseas.

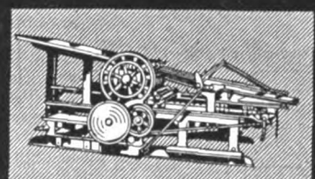
THE late Mr. Ebenezer Joe Kibblewhite (78), of Wood Green, N., editor of the *Weekly Times and Echo*, 1884–1910, and until recently editor of the *English Mechanic*, one of the original members of St. Pancras Borough Council, and late managing director of the Strand Newspaper left £1,312 (net personalty, £1,236).

UNEMPLOYMENT in the German printing and bookbinding trades showed a heavy increase at the end of October as compared with the end of September, there being over twice as many workers unemployed, though the figures were very much better than in October, 1923.

WE most heartily congratulate those responsible for the "*Times of India* Annual," this year's issue of which is a triumph of Indian printing. The "Annual" is, we understand, entirely an Indian production, the work being supervised by Europeans selected in London by the management and many of whom have been with the concern for 15 years. Knowing something of the difficulties commonly encountered in India in respect of maintenance of machinery, supplies and labour, we marvel at the excellence of the colour work, half-tone and letterpress represented in this handsome Annual, which, by the way, has been published yearly since 1910.

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SINGLE-COLOUR TWO-REVOLUTIONS
TWO-COLOUR TWO-REVOLUTIONS
PERFECTING TWO-REVOLUTIONS
THE "VERTICAL" JOB-PRESS





COST.

IN the last analysis overhead costs are based upon the units of final production.

An overhead of 10/- per hour bears twice as heavily on the press which produces one thousand impressions in a given time as upon one which produces two thousand.

This fact accounts for the ever-widening use of the American Miehle Company's Presses.

THE AMERICAN MIEHLE COMPANY'S PRESSES ARE MANUFACTURED BY THE MIEHLE PRINTING PRESS AND MANUFACTURING CO. AT CHICAGO AND ARE SOLD IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IN BRITISH OVERSEAS TERRITORY BY THE

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Retrospective and Prospective.

A Year with No Outstanding Achievements.

The year 1924, which has now come to an end, cannot be said to have brought us anything startling or revolutionary in the way of machines or methods of a character to further the progress of the printing art. The much-talked-of photo-mechanical typesetting machines have not as yet materialised into practical appliances that will supplant hand or machine composition as at present carried on, but their inventors are still at work, and considerable progress has been made towards perfection, so that the near future will probably see one or more of the new machines in commercial operation. The letterpress section of the trade should not undergo much modification by the advent of photo-typesetting appliances, as their product has to be machined on offset or lithographic presses; but in the litho department their introduction will cause a change in some of the present-day methods.

Litho versus Letterpress.

Our columns during the year have testified to the interest taken in offset, photogravure and other methods of printing, as opposed to letterpress, and several excellent and informing lectures have been given to the members of the trade on these matters. Offset printing is becoming daily more popular, and there have been so many improvements in the gravure process, both in methods and machines, that it is rapidly coming to the front as one of the best of our illustrative methods. Efforts are being directed to reduce the cost of production in gravure printing, and it is suggested that thin copper plates bent round the cylinders might well take the place of the more expensive copper cylinders at present in use. One firm is working in this direction, and these copper sheets may soon be available for the printer who uses this beautiful printing process. Developments have also taken place in the collotype process, a method of printing that has been looked upon for a long time as difficult to work in our changeable climate, and a modification of the process, under the title of "Sperati," is now being advocated. In this process the glass plates are dispensed with and the necessary printing surfaces are obtained on films, thus doing away with risk of breakage, a danger that always worried the collotype pressman while running off his impressions. Its sponsors are optimistic, and claim that "Sperati" gives the additional advantage of greatly increased speed of output. During the year we have recorded several improvements in machinery for printing by what we may term these newer methods, and, incidentally, have called attention to the rotary web offset press, manufactured by Messrs. Linotype & Machinery, Ltd., which produces from a web of paper well-printed newspapers and illustrated magazines, thus competing with the rotary letterpress machine. Another appliance, which has now reached the point of the "finishing touches," is the "Printex" negative printer, for the rapid production of photo-lithographic printing plates that involve the printing down on metal of many copies of a single negative, and that enables work to be done with a rapidity that puts hand transferring quite in the shade. This appliance embodies first-class British craftsmanship and will be marketed by the Pictorial Machinery Co., Ltd.

For the Letterpress Printer.

There is very little to record in the way of new machinery for the general letterpress printer, but among the newer appliances that have been noticed in our columns was the "Auto-Monopol" platen, a platen with self-feeding and delivery, and that may be used for printing, cutting and creasing, and other work. The American Miehle Co.'s two-revolution press was also illustrated and described, as were a number of interesting minor machines for use in the foundry, and in the bookbinding departments.

A New Theory of Colour.

Those interested in colour printing had a new theory of colour put before them by Mr. A. E. Bawtree, whose expounding of the principles of the new method is tending to upset to a considerable degree the notions of the conventional theorists who have for so long adhered to the division of the spectrum laid down in the Newtonian theory and reproduced in most of the text-books on the subject since Newton's time. In our issue of April 10th last we gave a report of a lecture by Mr. Bawtree, in which he discoursed on his theory and gave practical illustrations to prove his assertions. An example of the reproduction of a colour print by the Bawtree method was shown at the exhibition of the Royal Photographic Society in October and attracted much attention. In the past Mr. Bawtree's name has been associated with the invention of a photo-composing machine, it will now be also associated with colour reproduction, and, with his versatile talents, there is no saying in what other department of the trade he may spring a surprise upon us.

The British Empire Exhibition.

From a general business point of view the most important event of the past year was the great Exhibition at Wembley. Master printers from all over the world came to visit it, and although the printing craft was but poorly represented, they found much that would educate them in the collection of exhibits of the graphic arts and in the fine collection of colour work, as applied to outdoor advertising, that was shown in "Poster Street." The latter contained some very fine specimens, and eminent artists, aided by the many firms of colour printers who showed examples of their work, made the collection well worth inspection. It would almost be invidious to refer to any special firm where all excelled, but the work of Messrs. Bemrose; Vincent, Brooks, Day & Sons; Chorley & Pickersgill; Formans'; and Waddingtons', were all worthy of the highest praise. The great Advertising Convention, held at Wembley, at which something like 3,000 delegates attended from all parts of the world, over 2,000 coming from the United States alone, was a remarkable feature of the year, and was attended by many of our leading master printers and others connected with the craft, and it is to be hoped that as a result of the booming of advertising that took place a good many orders may find their way to the printers. The Exhibition itself provided a considerable amount of work for the printing press and led to an enormous use of paper. Of one folder issued five and a half million copies were required, and from 200,000 to half a million was about the ordinary order for a considerable number of booklets and other matter that was distributed as propaganda. One poster alone ran into a run of 500,000 copies, and taking the work of the various railway companies that advertised their lines as leading to Wembley, the printer came in for a very fair share of work indeed. The absence (with a few exceptions) of exhibits of printing machinery and appliances was regrettable. They lost a splendid opportunity of showing and selling their wares at Wembley, and many expressions of dissatisfaction were heard from printer visitors from our Colonies, who expected to see and purchase new plant while they were in this country.

Advertising for the Printer.

A feature of the past year was the furtherance of the movement having for its object a combined effort at advertising for the purpose of benefiting the trade. Two years ago the scheme was first proposed, and since then the best brains of the Federation of Master Printers have been at work upon it, until now the completed plan has been put into operation and is to be pushed for all it is worth. Collective advertising has already been advantageously adopted by many of the great industries of this country, and it is to be hoped that the result of the printers' campaign will be more work and more money for all concerned in the industry. It is desirable that the effort that is being made in this direction receive full and ample support from all master printers, and that no one will stand apart and allow his fellow-members of the Federation to bear unaided the costs of a scheme which is to benefit all.

The Year Before Us.

As to the coming year, the prospects, if not rosy, are certainly better than twelve months ago. There is more work being done and there are fewer unemployed printers, which is all to the good, and with general trade better stabilised and the collective advertising scheme in full working order, printers will, we hope, find an increased amount of business on their hands—provided wage disputes or other troubles do not spoil the possibilities. As to whether such increase will bring increased profits, that depends on the efficiency of one's costing system. It is to be hoped that with a growing volume of business there will not come a tendency to cut prices and do more work for less money. The year 1925 is to bring another Printing Exhibition, and the trade may look forward to seeing all that is new in the way of machines and appliances at the coming Show. The general outlook for the year that has just dawned is encouraging. It remains for us all to hope and work, that it may bring a greater measure of prosperity to the trades we represent.

Printers' Managers and Overseers ASSOCIATION.

Manchester Centre Annual Meeting.

The twentieth annual general meeting of the Manchester and District Centre was held in the Mitre Hotel, Manchester, when the retiring president, Mr. Fred. E. Robinson, occupied the chair.

The Year's Work.

The reading and passing of minutes being followed by the roll call and apologies, the next business was the annual report and balance sheet, as follows: "The twentieth annual report and balance sheet for the year ending October 31st, 1924, is presented by your executive, and they are pleased to record that interest has been maintained, the various meetings and social functions being well supported. Nothing has transpired to cause our members to defend themselves as a body against injurious propaganda. The annual dinner was well attended, some of our guests being Mr. A. H. Wilson (vice-president) and Mr. E. W. Whittle (general secretary), London; Mr. Chas. Mackie (president) and Mr. Jas. N. Poole (secretary), Liverpool; Mr. A. L. Hamer (vice-president) and Mr. H. O. Pattinson (secretary), Yorkshire; Mr. John Taylor (president), the Printing Crafts Guild; Mr. W. S. Whittaker and others. The United Gathering was held in Birmingham. The motor tours through Kenilworth, Warwick, Leamington Spa, Stratford-on-Avon, and Lichfield gave everyone an opportunity of seeing some of the most beautiful and romantic country in the British Isles. The Seeley Cup competition created friendly rivalry between Liverpool, Yorkshire and Manchester, the senior provincial centre retaining possession of the cup for a second year. In September, through the kindness of Messrs. Mander Brothers, Ltd., an interesting and educational day was spent visiting the several works in Wolverhampton and Wednesfield. The balance sheet shows income £241 0s. 5d.; expenditure, £236 2s. 2d.; there being a balance in hand amounting to £4 18s. 3d. Twelve council meetings have been held, the attendances being as follows: A. Hellewell, 12; F. J. Hughes, 12; Jas. E. Mayo, 12; F. E. Robinson, 12; Edward McVay, 11; J. H. Nuttall, 11; Geo. H. Rider, 11; Frank Scouler, 11; E. C. Balls, 10; A. Gavin, 10; A. J. Gyngell, 10; W. Smith, 9; F. Burnett, 8; J. Winstanley, 1. Tylers: J. W. Philbin, 12; A. Piggott, 8. The membership at the commencement of the year was 89. It is with sincere regret that we record the passing of Mr. Chas. N. Knowles, our first secretary, and Mr. Alfred Young, both members having faithfully carried out their duties whilst in office. Mr. Albert Jones was admitted to membership, therefore the total at 31st October was 88. [Here follows the syllabus for the past year.] The thanks of the members are hereby tendered to the undermentioned for their help during the past session: Messrs. E. Hulton & Co., Ltd., Mr. Martin Slattery, The Ludlow and Elrod Company, Mr. J. H. Nuttall, The Lanston Monotype Corporation, Ltd., Mr. Ervine Law, Mr. Ernest Garrett, Mr. Robert Christie, The Birmingham Centre, Mr. Fred Seeley, Messrs. Linotype and Machinery, Ltd., Messrs. Mander Brothers, Ltd., Mr. A. J. Gyngell, and others.—Fred. E. Robinson (president), F. J. Hughes (secretary)."

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Mr. E. C. Balls moved the adoption, and Mr. F. Scouler seconded.

An explanation being requested respecting the large sum of money outstanding, the secretary replied that the greater part had been accounted for, there being only two doubtful members. Mr. E. Fisher and the secretary having promised to see the two delinquents, the report and balance sheet were then passed.

Election of Officers.

Messrs. E. Fisher and F. Scattergood being appointed scrutineers, the election of officers followed. These were: President, Mr. F. Scouler; vice-president, Mr. A. Hellewell; trustees, Messrs. Edward McVay, J. H. Nuttall; treasurer, Mr. Jas. E. Mayo; secretary, Mr. F. J. Hughes, 424, Moston Lane, Manchester; executive council, Messrs. E. C. Balls, A. J. Gyngell, Geo. H. Rider, R. W. Hughes, J. Ball, Wm. Bardsley, F. E. Robinson, J. W. Philbin; Tylers, Messrs. J. McCosh and E. Garrett.

The usual votes of thanks to retiring officers concluded the business portion of the meeting.

Smoking Concert.

The smoking concert brought together a fair gathering of members and lady companions, the artistes—Miss Beswick, Miss Jean Handforth, Madame Patti Mayo, Mr. J. H. Nuttall, Mr. A. Hellewell, Mr. W. Smith, Mr. J. Winstanley—giving a good account of themselves, with Mr. Harold Creech and Mr. Cecil Robinson as able accompanists.

On Saturday last in the Co-operative Hall, Downing Street, Ardwick, Manchester, a successful whist drive was held, there being present about one hundred ladies and gentlemen. The prize-winners were:—Gents.: 1, Mr. A. Piggott (189), biscuit barrel; 2, Mr. G. Chapman (177), timepiece; 3, Mr. J. Winstanley (170), leather pocket wallet. Ladies: 1, Miss Jessie Glover (175), clock; 2, Mr. F. J. Hughes (178, less 3 forfeit for playing as lady, 175), framed picture, "Bubbles," presented by Mr. A. J. Gyngell; 3, Mr. E. Dixon (176, forfeit 3, 173), silver jam dish. Hidden numbers—Miss A. Murray and Mr. A. Hall, trump indicators. Mr. Harold Nuttall efficiently carried out duties of M.C. WEE MAC.

Lecture by Mr. William Gamble.

The Central Districts Branch of the London Master Printers' Association have arranged a lecture to be given at Stationers' Hall, Ludgate-hill, on Wednesday, January 7th, 1925, at 6.30 p.m., by Mr. William Gamble, F.R.P.S., F.O.S., entitled "The Trend of Photo-Engraving and Photo-Offset Printing." Matters dealt with will include: Influence of offset on block making; limitations of offset for half-tone reproduction; possibilities of grain process; necessity of high light reproduction for colour work; insufficiency of the tri-colour method for lithography; processes for reducing retouching in colour work; registration difficulties; possibilities of printing litho-prepared plates on letterpress machines; reprinting of books by photo litho methods; the photo composing idea; web rotary offset printing; prospective developments in multi-colour printing.

Specimens of the processes referred to will be displayed, and a comprehensive exhibition of lithography, photo-litho and offset by leading members will be open from 5 p.m. All master printers, whether members or not, will be admitted on presentation of trade card.

New British Patents.

For the benefit of our readers we have arranged for any inquiries relating to Patents, Designs and Trade Marks to be answered, free of all charge, by a Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Patent Agents. Inquiries should be addressed, in the first instance, to the Editor.

Applications.

Carvalho, G. F. Envelopes, etc. 29,739.
Clothier, H. W., and Secretan, H. F. Calendars. 29,730.
Coleman, H. Loose-leaf pocket-books, etc. 29,456.
Kebbell, J. F., and Sadler, E. P. Manufacture of cardboard, etc., boxes. 29,906.
Kidd and Co., Ltd., J., and Squire, P. Manufacture of printers' roller composition, etc. 29,823.
Mann, A. Loose-leaf binders. 29,920, 29,921.
Marks, E. C. R. (Bates Valve Bag Co.). Paper bags. 30,031.
Moé, P. van. Calendars. 29,743.
Oppenheim, F. S. Corrugated paperboard containers. 29,573.
Robinson, Ltd., E. S. and A., and Sayer, A. E. G. Cardboard boxes, etc. 29,564.
Spiess, G. Feeding device for printing, etc., machines. 29,703.
Strachan, W. Damping and inking rollers for printing machines. 29,805.

Specifications Published.

1923.

Duncan and Son, Ltd., G., McGregor, W., Sumner, W., and Brocklebank, J. B. Loose-leaf binders. 225,679.
Friederer, O., and Morgenstern, F. Method for the manufacture of articles from paper. 225,667.
Golby, F. W. (Saranac Automatic Machine Corporation). Machine for making receptacles from paper blanks and applying handles thereto. 225,594.
Gooderham, G. F. R., and Carpio, T. C. Photographic enlarging, reducing, reproducing and printing apparatus. 225,600.
Linotype and Machinery Limited, Bower, W. M., Burdon, C. S., and Stern, C. L. Moulds of typographical line-casting machines, and the slugs or type bars produced therein. 225,674.
Polygraphische Ges. Process for preparing originals of type matter for the production of printing surfaces. 213,527.
Tomlinson, A. V. (Koch, K. F. H.). Machines for punching, stamping or inserting fasteners or the like in paper or like materials. 225,675.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

1924.

Standard Compositor Akt. Ges. Matrices for line casting. 225,832.
Schwartz-Presse Akt. Ges. Rotary printing machines. 225,853.

THE BEST
Printers' Blankets
ARE SUPPLIED BY
W. G. MONNERY & CO., Ltd.
15 & 16, THAVIES INN,
HOLBORN CIRCUS, E.C.1.
Telephone—HOLBORN 1151.
ESTABLISHED 1800.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

Payment is accepted, for advertisements under the following headings, on the basis of seven words to the line (minimum three lines):—

Situations Vacant, Agencies, Machinery for Sale and Wanted, Businesses for Sale and Wanted, Partnerships and Investments, Miscellaneous.

One Insertion 8/0
Three Insertions 6/0
For every line exceeding three lines 6d.

Situations Wanted.

Under this heading operatives are granted a Special Rate for a minimum of three lines (twenty-one words):—

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Three Insertions 3/0
For every line exceeding three lines 6d

Sales by Auction, Tenders, Patents for Sale, Legal and Financial Announcements

Per line 1/0

Telegrams: Stonhill, Lud, London.
Telephone 2439 Holborn.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED, BUYER, with experience of Printing, Stationery and Office Furniture Trades.—Reply, stating age, experience and salary required, to Box 14552.

Situations Wanted.

PLATEN MINDER seeks sit.; H.T., Com.; ten years' experience.—L. Daniels, care Gardener's Cottage, Manor House, Limpsfield, Surrey. 14554

PRINTER.—Compositor, Platens; liberty; six years in charge Printing Department with Eveleigh Bishop, Ltd., Leeds; 34.—Smith, 29, Station-road, Armley, Leeds. 14548

Business for Sale.

PRINTING BUSINESS (Commercial and Artistic) in South London for sale; recently valued at over £2,100; what offers?—Replies to, and full particulars from, "Receiver," Box 14553.

Machinery for Sale.

ANNAND ROTARY NEWSPAPER MACHINE for sale; will print and fold 6,000 8-page papers per hour; price £400.—Wills and Hepworth, Printers, Loughborough. 14525

FOR all KINDS of SECOND-HAND MACHINERY in the Printing and Allied Trades write, 'phone or call upon G. Hartley and Sons, 131, Great Bridgewater-street, Manchester. 14538

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SUMMIT, Double Royal, in excellent condition; used only for Colour Work; space required.—Premier Engraving Co., 36, Hosier-lane, E.C.1. 14544

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's-place,
Gray's Inn-road, London, E.C.1.

Occasionally we have Rebuilt Smyth Book Sewing Machines to offer, such Sewers having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted with New Standard Parts where necessary. We erect and teach on a trial basis.—Box 13993.

Machinery Wanted.

BOOK-FOLDING MACHINE, Quad Crown; good condition; modern machine.—Box 14510.

DOUBLE CROWN LITHO MACHINE, with Flyers and Double Drive, etc.—Box 14511.

SECOND-HAND MACHINERY.—If you are in the market for Second-Hand Machinery relating to the Printing, Bookbinding, Box-making, Envelope and Bag-making Trades, etc., secure prompt and effective service by advertising in the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*.—Apply for special rates to the Publishers, Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

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FOR ROTARY PRINTING PRESSES.

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We have a large and up-to-date plant to place at your disposal

HIGH-GRADE WORK
PROMISES KEPT
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SMITH'S PRINTING Co.
(London & St. Albans), LTD.,
22, 23 & 24, Fetter Lane, LONDON, E.C.4
Phone: CENTRAL 4664 & 4665. Telegraphic Address: Printable, London.

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BY ADVERTISING IN THE WIDELY-CIRCULATED BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER.

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LONDON, E.C. 4.

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER
FOUNDED 1878 AND STATIONER PUBLISHED WEEKLY

FORTY-SEVENTH YEAR.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

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All communications for the "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER" should be addressed and Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to—STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, SHOE-LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above, or from Messrs W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., newsagents, 11, St. Bride-street, London, E.C.4.

Representatives:
London—Mr. STANLEY J. GILLIS 58, Shoe Lane, E.C.4
Lancashire and Yorkshire—Mr. W. C. FOSTER, 1, Duncan-street, Higher Broughton, Manchester.
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United States—LOCKWOOD TRADE JOURNAL CO. 10, East 39th-street, New York.
Representatives also in Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, Norway, Sweden, Finland, etc.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1925.

Christmas Trade.

THE festive season has not failed to bring the wonted spurt in the buying of print. Very brisk business is reported in the Christmas card trade, and we should judge that there is no ground for fearing a decline in the popularity of the Christmas card, the public demand being maintained at a very high level. The buying of books as presents is another important factor in the seasonal sale of the printer's products. Post Office reports as well as trade information suggest that this Christmas has seen a big advance in the favour with which books are regarded as appropriate gifts. The prevalent optimism has resulted in a general lavish expenditure at the shops, and this must have meant, and must further mean, the consumption of print in the hundred and one different forms in which it is essential to present-day business.

Collective Advertising.

THE collective advertising scheme adopted by the Federation of Master Printers is meeting with a considerable amount of appreciative response throughout the industry. In addition to the meetings already held in London and Scotland, many meetings have also taken place in the provinces, some particularly interesting ones having been held in Lancashire and Yorkshire. It is satisfactory to learn that many thousands of names have already been received at headquarters from printers who wish prospective customers to receive the advertising literature. It was thought advisable, however, not to dispatch the booklets to traders until the latter part of January, in order that all members of the Federation may have ample opportunity of sending in their lists of names. It is intended to tabulate all the names sent in, and thus eliminate duplication, but so far it is reported that the number of duplicate names submitted is remarkably small. The success which has attended the collective advertising schemes of the Christmas card manufacturers, the book publishers and others has certainly opened the eyes of printers to the possibilities of their own scheme, and we believe that adequate support will be forthcoming to carry it to fruition. Meetings have been arranged for the current month to carry out further propaganda on behalf of the scheme, and the president and secretary of the Federation are expected to visit Bristol on January 19th and Cardiff on January 20th, whilst in the Home Counties arrangements are being made for meetings to take place at Tunbridge Wells and on the South Coast. Printers everywhere will be well advised, for their own good and for the good of the whole industry, to lose no time in linking up with this important forward movement.

Printers and the Swindler.

THE swindler has many tricks to aid him in his nefarious attempts to obtain something for nothing, and amongst them is the old dodge of ordering goods on well-printed note headings—if bearing the name of a responsible firm so much the better. Sometimes the bogus dealer has these printed for him, and sometimes he manages to annex a few from the printer for nothing. The common artifice is to call at a printer's and enquire the price for some thousands of letter headings, and could the printer give a few specimens so that he may consult his partner as to style, etc., before placing the order? In most cases samples are freely given in expectation of securing a new customer, but, alas, the prospective client is never seen again, and he proceeds to utilise the letter headings he has obtained for the ordering of goods, which he usually intercepts on the way and by means of some tale to the messenger gets possession of before they have reached the premises of the firm in whose name they were apparently ordered. The Kodak Co. have recently been the victims of a dodge of this kind, and a customer has written to that firm remarking how easy it is to secure a supply of printed headings for the purpose of carrying out a swindle of this kind. The writer of the letter says:—"Some while ago I wrote to a printing firm enquiring for prices, etc., of billheads and in reply received about twenty samples. Of these only a few had prices written on them and few were defaced sufficiently to prevent an unscrupulous person from using them. As it would appear to be the custom of certain printers to print a few extra for samples when executing an order, ought they not to mutilate such samples before sending them out so as to make it impossible for them to be used?" The suggestion given here is certainly a good one, and printers would be wise in seeing that samples given to strangers are marked in some way that would prevent their being used. A rubber stamp with the wording "specimen only" might be effective, but, as stamping ink may be easily removed by the application of methylated spirit, it would be better to have a perforator with such wording or design as would make the sample sheet unusable for fraudulent purposes. In all cases that seem at all suspicious printers should be careful not to play into the hands of those who live by their wits.

POSTER PRINTING
(Letterpress)
Let LANGLEY'S help you.
The finest selection of Poster Types in the Trade.
LANGLEY & SONS, LTD., The Euston Press.
Works: 6, 8, Euston Buildings, London, N.W.1.

LAKCSET
Definitely prevents delays caused by plucking, filling up, or piling on blanket. A medium every printer needs for Litho, Offset or Letterpress jobs. Send for particulars.
B. WINSTONE & SONS, Ltd., 100-101, Shoe Lane,
'Phone: Central 8630. **E.C.4.**

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Printers' Costing Problems.

Handling Charges Discussed.

In respect of the series of articles running in our columns on "Printers' Costing Problems," a provincial correspondent writes us as follows:—

"I notice that a contributor to one of your recent issues makes some interesting references to the subject of handling charges upon materials, apropos the correct costing of print, and refers to the item of 16⅔ per cent. recommended as the correct amount by the Federation, the accuracy of which I have never been able to recognise.

"To begin with, at least 2½ per cent. and frequently more is deducted by the customer for discount, and I do not think many jobbing printers obtain their sales at an average cost of less than 10 per cent. It should be noted that both these items are calculated upon *returns* and not upon cost, and if we take their total at only 12½ per cent. they will be found to amount to about 16 per cent., or very nearly so when calculated upon the cost price. This leaves about ⅔ per cent. to cover the following items: Interest on capital invested in stock, rent of warehouse, insurance, damage to paper while in stock, buying costs, etc. I believe that closer investigation will confirm my experience that the handling charge on materials should never be less than 25 per cent., and frequently more."

To this letter the author of the articles referred to replies as follows:—

"Whilst your correspondent refers to the articles as 'interesting,' it is apparent that he has not read them carefully, or he would not have misquoted me. Nowhere in the articles is 16⅔ per cent. referred to, but on the contrary 20 per cent. is given as the figure mentioned at the Cost Congress at Norwich. That he has gone fully into the question of handling charges is evident by his dissections and his findings are worth consideration by all master printers. The points raised may be taken seriatim:—

"*Discount.*—In the Federation Costing System the balance given over the amount received is added as an item of cost, and would appear (in part) in the handling charges. The giving of discount calls for more consideration than it usually receives, and where terms are quoted they should be more rigidly enforced.

"*Cost of Sales.*—The figures given in these articles were those disclosed at the Cost Congress and stated to be average figures. That being so, it must be accepted that average 'selling' expenses are less than 10 per cent. It is conceivable that in some businesses the figure will be considerably higher than the average.

"*Cost or Return Basis.*—In the Federation Costing System all percentages are taken on cost, so that when the budget is compiled for a current year and the expenses of the preceding year are taken into the statement of cost, the handling charges would be effected on the 'cost,' and not the 'selling,' basis. The result would be an increase in the percentage figures.

"If your correspondent would be good enough to tabulate and publish his cost on the lines of those given in the articles, he would help the printing industry immensely.'

Printers and Penny Post.

Deputation to the Postmaster-General.

The Postmaster-General, Sir William Mitchell Thomson, has consented to receive a deputation from the Joint Industrial Council of the Printing and Allied Trades. The deputation will probably wait upon him towards the end of the present month.

Mr. A. E. Goodwin, joint secretary of the Council, states that they desire to place further evidence before the Postmaster-General that the trading community regard the restoration of the penny post as the most urgent service the Government could render towards stimulating trade and commerce and towards alleviating unemployment not only in the printing industry, but in the paper-making industry, the stationery trade, artists, process engravers and many other allied industries.

Mr. Goodwin points to the huge increase in the Christmas post as a hopeful sign of the readiness of the public to respond to concessions from the postal authorities, and he holds the view that the collective advertising efforts of the Christmas-card manufacturers have materially contributed to this result. The collective advertising campaign of the printing industry was specially devised to persuade manufacturers and wholesale and retail traders to issue more catalogues, booklets and advertising literature, and he believes that, with lower postal rates operating, this campaign would certainly be effective, and business generally would continue to improve rapidly.

Mr. Goodwin suggests that the recent decision of the Government to settle the claim of the postal staff by a payment approximating £2,000,000 should not affect the penny post issue. This, he points out, is a war claim, and the money should not come out of the postal revenue; but, in any event, the surplus which the Treasury has commandeered in recent years might be set against this.

The Postmaster-General has expressed his sympathy with the claims that business men have made, and the deputation from the printing trade will, it is hoped, strengthen his hands in pressing this reform upon the Treasury.

MANCHESTER COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY celebrated, just before Christmas, the centenary of its foundation. Amongst those taking part were the Lord and Lady Mayoress of Manchester (Mr. and Mrs. F. J. West) and the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, Chancellor of Manchester University. The Lord Mayor, referring to the contemplated extension of the College, said that, largely owing to the efforts of Dr. Maxwell Garnett, formerly Principal of the College, some of the money had already been subscribed. Of the £120,000 which had so far been promised £60,000 had been paid, and he expected that the Corporation would be responsible for the balance. There was every prospect that Manchester would keep its lead in the field of technical education.

ONE case of lead poisoning in the printing industry is officially reported as occurring during November.

Continental Printing.

Exhibition at the London School.

A good deal of interest has been aroused by the exhibition at the London School of Printing of specimens of the work of Continental printers. As we previously mentioned in referring briefly to the exhibition, the Principal of the School, Mr. J. R. Riddell, recently made a tour of a number of Continental printing centres with a view to obtaining first-hand information as to the technical progress being made. Mr. Riddell—besides, no doubt, acquiring much useful information—has succeeded in bringing home from his travels a varied and instructive array of examples of Continental printing craftsmanship, and the exhibition of these is informative as well as interesting, for it indicates to some extent in what direction printers across the Channel are able to emulate the work of the British craftsman.

The exhibition contains examples of periodicals, general commercial printing and newspapers, the exhibits hailing from Germany, France, Belgium, Holland and Switzerland, whilst by way of contrast there are shown samples of American printing taken from the "Craftsmen Number" of the *American Printer*. As one would expect, Belgium and Holland do not stand out very strikingly in this little show, but Germany and France have some really first-class work to their credit. It is in colour work, particularly lithographic, that the best Continental printing can nowhere be excelled. In both the production and the use of types, however, British craftsmanship would seem to be ahead, and in newspaper and periodical production the general run of Continental publication seems to be far behind the ordinary British standard.

Our own impression is that, speaking generally, British and American printers can, in colour work as well as in letterpress, hold their own with their rivals in any part of the world. Continental printers, however, are working for all they are worth, particularly in the development of processes that promise to cut down costs of production. Certainly British technologists cannot rest on their laurels if they are to maintain their position. Moreover, whilst there is in German and French printing much that savours of extravagance in colour and design—and it is not advisable that extremism should be widely cultivated in this country—nevertheless British printers could profit by more fully realising that there is a place for the fantastic and daring, and that convention and custom, however beautifully followed, cannot take the place of creative art finding ever new expression through the medium of printing.

To enable more of those engaged in printing and allied trades to see these specimens it has been decided to keep the exhibition open until Friday, January 2nd.

THE latest issue of sale catalogues of the well-known firm of Barkers', Kensington, totals no less than 750,000 copies. Each catalogue consists of thirty-six pages, and the total weight amounts to 150 tons.

Why do Printers Refuse Orders?

LOWE & BRYDONE, PRINTERS LIMITED

HAVE LARGE FACTORIES
ESPECIALLY EQUIPPED
FOR THE PRODUCTION
OF ALL KINDS OF PRINTING.

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Novographic Printing

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TYPE MUSIC.
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PARK STREET, CAMDEN TOWN, N.W.1
VICTORIA RD., WILLESDEN JUNCTION, N.W.10

LONDON.
Telegrams: "Musicorum, London"

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Commercial Intelligence

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 45s. 7½d., 45s. 6d. xd., Pref., 24s. 3d. xd.; Associated Newspapers, 23s., Def. 6 1/16, 6 1/16, Pref., 19s. 4½d.; Jos. Byrom, 9s. 1½d.; Cassell, Pref., 20s. 9d.; *Daily Mirror* Newspapers, 6 15/16, 6 15/16, *Daily Sketch* and *Sunday Herald*, 6½ p.c. Gtd. Mt. Deb. Stk., 104; Thos. de la Rue and Co., 8 p.c. Conv. Mort. Deb. Stk., 34; John Dickinson, 31s. 7½d.; Ewart and Collis, 7s. 6d., 7s. 11½d., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 13s. 7½d.; *Financial News*, Pref., 11s.; Ilford, 24s., Pref., 19s. 1½d; International Linotype, 64; Kelly's Directories, 7½ p.c. Pref., 22s. 3d., 22s. 3d. xd.; Newnes, Pref., 16s., 15s. 3d.; Odham's Press, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 13s. 6d., 13s.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 73s. 9d; *Sunday Pictorial* Newspapers, Pref., 22s. 7½d.; Raphael Tuck, 22s., 22s. 4½d.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 20 5/8, 20 7/8, Prefd., 10¼; Wyman and Sons, Pref., 18s. 9d.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

BENN BROTHERS.—Benn Brothers announce an interim dividend of 6¼ per cent., less tax, on ordinary shares, payable January 1st. Last year's dividend was 5 per cent., free of tax.

ASSOCIATED NEWSPAPERS.—Interim dividend on the deferred shares for the quarter ending December 31st of 2s. per share, being at the rate of 40 per cent. per annum, less tax.

MERGENTHALER LINOTYPE.—Net earnings for year to September 30th, 1924, totalled $2,336,754, against $2,669,276 for 1922-23.

NEW COMPANIES.

EMERY PRESS, LTD.—Capital £10,500, in 10,000 10 per cent. preference shares of £1 each and 10,000 ordinary shares of 1s. each; stationers, printers, lithographers, stereotypers, electrotypers, photographic printers, photolithographers, engravers, die sinkers, envelope manufacturers, papermakers, paper bag and account book makers, box makers, cardboard manufacturers, etc. Private company. Directors: F. Drawmer, W. H. Mann and H. J. Forder.

WITCHAMPTON PAPER MILLS, LTD.—Capital £20,000, in £1 shares; to acquire, as from November 30th, 1924, the business of a paper manufacturer carried on by W. Burt at Witchampton, Dorset, as the "Witchampton Paper Mills," and to carry on the business of manufacturers of, and dealers in, paper and cardboard of all kinds, manufacturers of, and dealers in, cameras and apparatus and photographers' requirements, dealers in chemicals, manufacturing chemists, printers, engravers, bookbinders, stationers, envelope manufacturers, paper box makers, etc. Private company. First directors: H. C. Burt and A. E. B. Smith. Registered office: 46, Cherry street, Birmingham.

N.A.B.T.S., LTD.—Capital £10,000 in £1 shares; to acquire the business now carried on by H. W. Toler at 32, Duke-street, Mayfair, W., as "H. W. Bottom," and to carry on the business of newsagent suppliers, stationers, printers, lithographers, type founders, envelope manufacturers, papermakers, paper bag and box makers, cardboard manufacturers, etc. Private company. First directors: H. W. Toler and H. R. Toler.

G. E. STEVENS, LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of a printer and bookbinder carried on by G. E. Stevens, at Coventry, and to carry on the same and the business of stationers, photographic printers, envelope manufacturers, paper and paper bag makers, etc. Private company, Subscribers: W. Payne and G. E. Stevens.

AUTOMOBILE PRESS, LTD.—Capital £750, in 700 ordinary shares of £1 and 1,000 deferred shares; publishers and printers, etc. Private company. First directors: T. E. Griffiths and G. H. Bettinson. Registered office: 178, Fleet-street, E.C.

TEMSBANK PUBLISHING CO., LTD.—Capital £1,600, in £1 shares (1,500 6 per cent. cumulative preference and 100 ordinary); printers, lithographers, publishers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: C. Russell and S. A. Gibbons. First directors: A. W. Thorpe and H. Wyatt. Registered office: 21, Northumberland-avenue, W.C.2.

THOMAS BROWN (MANCHESTER), LTD.—Capital £10,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of a gold, silver and colour blocker, embosser, printer, and dealer in paints, varnishes, oils and other commodities now carried on at 35, Back George street and 9, Albion-street, Gaythorn, Manchester, as "Thomas Brown." Private company. First directors: T. Brown, C. V. Jarvis and R. Brown. Registered office: 35, Back George-street, Manchester.

YOUNGMAN BROS., LTD.—Capital £750, in £1 shares; to adopt an agreement with F. J. Youngman, B. W. Youngman and R. E. Youngman and to carry on the business of wholesale and export stationers formerly carried on by the above at 59 60, Old Bailey, E.C., as "Youngman Brothers." Private company. First directors: F. J. Youngman, B. W. Youngman and R. E. Youngman. Registered office: 59 60, Old Bailey, E.C.

GERALD DUCKWORTH AND CO., LTD.—Capital £25,000, in £1 shares; proprietors, publishers and editors of books, encyclopædias, journals, magazines, periodicals and other literary works and undertakings, etc. Private company. First directors: G. de l'Etang, G. H. Milsted and T. Balston. Registered office: 3, Henrietta street, Covent-garden, W.C.2.

MULTIPLE PAPER CHUTE CO., LTD.—Capital £1,500 in 1,000 shares of £1 and 10,000 shares of 1s. each; to adopt an agreement with F. R. Reynolds, and to carry on the business of manufacturers and purveyors of machines for the production of pleated or creased paper and similar products, engineers, paper and pulp merchants and manufacturers, box makers, etc. Private company. First directors: D. E. Rodwell, H. Levy and F. R. Reynolds. Registered office: 4, Edmund-place, E.C.1.

RELFE BROTHERS (1924), LTD.—Capital £1,000 in £1 shares; to carry on in Great Britain and elsewhere the business of paper merchants and manufacturing stationers, booksellers, importers and exporters of general merchandise, etc. Private company. Subscribers: B. C. Edwards, D. Edwards and J. H. Maltby. Registered office: 8, Baldwin's-gardens, E.C.

RITCHINGS AND LUNT, LTD. — Capital £1,000 in £1 shares; to acquire the business of paper merchants and agents now carried on by R. H. Ritchings and C. Lunt at 79, Silver-street, Manchester, as "Ritchings and Lunt." Private company. First directors: R. H. Ritchings, C. Lunt and J. D. Darbyshire. Registered office: 79, Silver-street, Manchester.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfactions registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfactions is not compulsory).

JAKEMAN AND CO. (PRINTERS), LTD. (Hereford).—Particulars filed of £750 debentures authorised December 8th, 1924, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the whole amount being now issued, ranking *pari passu* with prior debentures.

F. J. PARSONS, LTD. (printers, publishers, etc.).—Mortgage dated December 11th, 1924, to secure £8,000 charged on Observer-buildings, Cambridge-road, Hastings. Holders: T. L. Ashby, Lloyds Bank, Hastings.

ENTERPRISE PRINTING WORKS, LTD. (Northamptom).—Debenture dated November 15th, 1924, to secure £400, charged on the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: F. Proctor, Windmill-road, Luton.

PREMIER LINOTYPING AND PRINTING CO., LTD. (London).—Debenture dated December 4th, 1924, to secure £5,000 charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future. Holders: *Electrical Review*, Ltd., 4, Ludgate-hill, E.C.

PREMIER LINOTYPING AND PRINTING CO., LTD.—Land Registry Charge on Financier-buildings, 21-26, Dean street, Fetter-lane, E.C., dated December 11th, 1924, to secure £2,000. Holders: The *Financial Times*, Ltd.

PHOTOGRAVURE METALS, LTD. (London).—Issue on December 10th, 1924, of £200 debentures, part of a series already registered.

BURN BROTHERS, LTD. (wholesale manufacturing stationers, etc.).—Mortgage dated November 28th, 1924, to secure £1,000, charged on certain property at Hale, Ches. Holders: J. W. J. Flohr, 28, Oxford-street, Manchester, and W. H. Denham, 78, King-street, Manchester.

L. UPCOTT GILL AND SON, LTD. (printers, etc., London).—Issue on December 1st, 1924, of £2,400 second debentures, part of a series already registered.

W. AND G. FOYLE, LTD. (printers, book and print sellers, etc., London).—Satisfaction in full on November 10th, 1924, of charge dated July 18th, 1922, securing £360.

CRANES ADVERTISING, LTD. (London).—Debenture dated December 8th, 1924, to secure £300, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital (if any). Holder: V. L. Danvers, 42A, Underhill-road, Dulwich.

JOWETT BROTHERS, LTD. (card and bag makers, etc., Shipley).—Satisfaction in full on November 14th, 1924, of debenture dated September 25th, 1918, securing £400.

REDISALES, LTD. (stationers, etc., London).—Debenture dated December 4th, 1924, to secure £200, charged on the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: J. D. Taylor, St. Brendans, St. Mary's-road, Wimbledon.

RECEIVER APPOINTED OR RELEASED.

ESSEX PROCESS ENGRAVING CO., LTD. (office, London).—A. W. Hulls, of 46, Pear-tree-street, Goswell-road, E.C.1, was appointed Receiver and Manager on December 6th, under powers contained in debenture dated June 14th, 1924.

Newspaper Enterprise in Zululand

Mr. T. G. Tallantire, the proprietor of the *Zulu Times*, published at Eshowe, is to be congratulated on his enterprise in making known so prominently the resources of Zululand. We have received a copy of the "*Zulu Times* Annual, 1924," and we regard this work as an achievement reflecting the highest credit on Mr. Tallantire, and also on Mr. Walter S. Banting, the advertising and general manager. The "Annual" comprises some 120 pages, 14 in. by 9½ in., with cover printed in colour, with a centre illustration showing Zulu mother and piccaninny. The "Annual" was produced by the Commercial Printing Co., Durban, and Mr. A. S. Greenfield, the manager, is to be congratulated on the high standard attained. The "*Zulu Times* Annual" takes the form of a most comprehensive work on the resources of Zululand, particularly emphasising cane, cotton and minerals. It also deals with the history of the Zulu race and native life, and touches upon educational establishments, etc. The numerous illustrations, unique of their kind, are a most attractive feature. The *Zulu Times* and the wide interests embraced have every reason to be proud of this initial effort in bringing to the front knowledge of an interesting and very promising portion of the British Empire. To quote from the editor's introductory remarks: "We have as yet barely touched the fringe of the potentialities which lie awaiting the magic touch of capital and industry to awake them."

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PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED

F. N. Fulton, H. Bette-Bennett, and Helen C. Fulton, printers and stationers, paper and twine merchants, 15, Sumner-row, Birmingham, under the style of Bennett and Fulton.

T. R. Berry, B. A. Ede, and S. H. White, commercial and manufacturing stationers, paper merchants, and general agents, 16 and 18, Harp-alley, Farringdon-street, London, under the style of Berry Ede and White.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914.
RECEIVING ORDER

Ruby Paterson, the wife of S. D. Paterson, residing at 16, Tontine-street, Folkestone, Kent, and carrying on business at 16, Tontine-street, and 5, George-lane, Folkestone, under the style of Paterson and Hogben, stationer and fancy goods dealer.

Zeiss Reflector Lamps.

Of real interest to the printing trade, in which lighting is of paramount importance, are the Zeiss Reflector Lamps, which are a recent introduction of the well-known optical establishment of Carl Zeiss, Jena. Their essential feature is a parabolic mirror with a silvered back; the high reflecting capacity of the mirror does not deteriorate, and a wipe with a soft cloth is sufficient at any time to clean it; a frosted convex glass front ensures a sufficient diffusion of the light so as to furnish the proper degree of genial illumination. The diffusion and intensity can be regulated within wide limits so that the lamp is adaptable to a variety of conditions.

The claim is made that, owing to the extent to which the light is turned to account, there is a saving in current consumption of generally 50 per cent. or more. The distributors are Messrs. J. W. Atha and Co., 8, Southampton-row, London, W.C.1.

Calendars, etc., Received.

MESSRS. T. G. AND J. JUBB, the well-known Leeds manufacturers of printers' metals, issue two excellent calendars. One takes the form of a daily date pad with dates very bold in red, the pad being mounted on a green card printed in white. The other, with two months to a sheet, carries a series of most amusing pictures in colour, entitled "Headlines" by Lawson Wood.

MESSRS. E. A. BRADDICK, LTD., printers' and electrical engineers, of Gough-square, Fleet-street, send us one of their very useful office calendars. A monthly tear off pad, with the dates in large red figures, is mounted on a grey board handsomely embossed in white.

MR. ROBERT B. SIMNETT, as president of the South West London Master Printers' Association, sends a greeting card which is very effective in its originality of design and straight-forward excellence of craftsmanship.

A NEAT monthly tear-off wall calendar comes from Messrs. Pavyers and Bullens, Ltd., the typefounders, of 119, Cromer-street, London, W.C.1.

FROM Sheldons Ltd., Leeds, comes an attractive card which aptly introduces, in a Christmassy snow scene, a hoarding showing Sheldons' bill-posters at work.

MESSRS. MODI AND CO., the well known Bombay printers, send a handsomely produced New Year card which emphasises the value of "true service" and which features a portrait of Mahatma Gandhi as "The Man of the Day."

SEASONABLE greetings reach us also from the Phu-Yik Press, Singapore.

PETER DIXON AND SON, LTD.—The mammoth calendar, printed on what is facetiously termed Dixon's "imitation art" paper, is to hand once more, and a very serviceable reminder of the date it is. Measuring 19 in. by 11½ in., and a separate page being given to each day, there is ample room for a bold display of the figures, which are close upon 7 in. deep.

Trade Union Matters.

TYPOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION COMMITTEES.—Messrs. L. P. Bristow, J. Mellor, C. Powis and W. Wesson have been appointed to act with the officials of the Typographical Association as the Finance Committee; and Messrs. T. Dove, W. H. Evans, H. J. Harvey, G. Holmes and the officials as the Rules Revision Committee.

A QUESTION OF HOLIDAY PAY.—Following representations by the Leeds branch of the Typographical Association, the Executive Council have decided to appeal against a decision of the Hours and Holidays Committee respecting a member's holiday pay. This member was engaged by a firm from January 30th until May 10th, in regular employment. On May 10th he met with an accident, which necessitated his absence from work until June 30th. On receiving holiday pay he had one day's pay deducted for the absent period, and this action had been endorsed by the Hours and Holidays Committee. The Leeds branch urged reconsideration of the case, on the ground mainly that no deduction from the holiday allowance should be made for absence for shorter periods than two calendar months, and that the member was not, as stated, a casual worker.

WAGES IN LIEU OF HOLIDAY.—The Maidstone branch of the Typographical Association have reported that a member employed by a local firm of printers had received a week's additional wages instead of taking his annual week's holiday. The Executive Council of the Association have informed the branch that such a procedure is contrary to the hours and holidays agreement, and could not be allowed.

MACHINE WAGES POINT.—The Bolton branch of the Typographical Association, who recently asked the Executive Council for a ruling on the classification for wages of a new Miehle machine capable of taking a quad-medium sheet 37 by 47, and also of embossing machines 20 by 33, 21½ by 16½ and 18 by 12, have been notified that all these machines should be placed in Class 2 of the machinemen's wages agreement.

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Personal.

MR. C. W. BOWERMAN, M.P., we are glad to learn, is making satisfactory progress from his recent accident when he fell on to the railway track at Greenwich railway station. Mr. Bowerman was at the time on his way home after having delivered an address at an Auxiliary concert held under the auspices of the *Kentish Mercury*, at Blackheath Hill.

MR. BOWERMAN'S injuries are not regarded as serious, the worst being a wound on the forehead, which has necessitated several stitches. Though still confined to bed, he is going on as well as can be expected, and it is hoped will be about again in a week's time.

SIR JOHN BADDELEY acted during the Christmas holidays as *locum tenens* for the Lord Mayor of London, who spent Christmas out of town. Sir John has just passed his 82nd birthday.

MR. W. HOWARD HAZELL, J.P., contributes to the current issue of *The Times* (Trade Supplement) the first of a series of articles on "Selection and Training of Apprentices."

THE Prime Minister has accepted an invitation to luncheon at the London Press Club on Thursday, January 22nd. Mr. Edgar Wallace, chairman of the club, will preside.

SIR ALBERT STEPHENSON, the managing director of the *Southport Visiter*, has recently celebrated his 70th birthday.

MR. G. FRED LAYBOURNE, the well-known Newcastle-on-Tyne printer, who is hon. sec. and treasurer of the Newcastle Fifty Club, was presented at its annual dinner, on the 20th ult., with a silver cigarette box.

MR. M. J. CLARKE, a member of the composing-room staff of the *Daily Telegraph*, has been presented by the Companionship with a gold watch on his retirement to take up superannuation under the London Society of Compositors, of which he has been a member for 50 years.

WITH a view to facilitating his recovery from an attack of insomnia, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., has left London for a few weeks in the South of France.

TO MARK his 50 years in journalism, Mr. Harry Bone, managing editor of the *Sussex Daily News* and allied newspapers of the Southern Publishing Co., Ltd., was presented with gifts from his staff. Mr. Bone, who is 63 years of age, recently returned to the editorial chair after four months' illness.

MR. F. J. PARRETT, of Margate, and Mr. L. Shandel, of Ramsgate, have been elected by the Council as Fellows of the Institute of Journalists.

MR. TOM JOHNSTON, who re-enters Parliament as the Labour victor in the Dundee by-election, is a journalist by profession; seventeen years ago he founded *Forward*, a weekly Labour paper.

MR. SYDNEY T. SPALDING, chairman of Messrs. Spalding and Hodge, Ltd., recently left for Egypt. His visit is for both health and business reasons, and he is not expected to return for several weeks.

SIR MARK SHELDON, of Carmichael and Co., paper dealers of Australia and New Zealand, who is on a visit to Canada, says business conditions in Australia are undergoing a gradual improvement.

SIR MARK, who has had conferences with officials of pulp and paper companies, is quite confident that there will be a revival of Canadian trade with Australia.

THE paper trade in Sydney, N.S.W., has been honoured by the election of Mr. James M. Dunlop, chairman of Messrs. Dunlop and Co., Ltd., paper merchants, to the presidency of the Sydney Chamber of Commerce for the coming year.

British Industries Fair.

Great Preparations at Birmingham.

The recent decision to transfer, for 1925, the London Section of the British Industries Fair to Birmingham has met with widespread support from exhibitors and prospective trade buyers. Those who feared that the suspension of the White City Fair would leave no opportunity for the display of goods in the London schedules were gratified to learn, shortly afterwards, that mutual arrangements had been made by the Department of Overseas Trade and the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce whereby identical groups would be organised at the Birmingham Fair for all trades that had hitherto exhibited in London.

Though only a few weeks have since elapsed, many thousands of feet have been taken up, for stand purposes, by former London exhibitors, and there is an excellent letting period yet ahead. Invitations to trade buyers have been issued by the Department of Overseas Trade, as usual, all over the world, in addition to those sent out from Birmingham in respect to the industrial groups with which the Midland capital is specially identified.

Acceptances to these invitations are being received in highly satisfactory numbers as regards both the London and Birmingham Sections—now, for the first time, to be combined under one roof. These acceptances actually exceed the numbers to hand at the corresponding period of organisation for the 1924 Fair.

That is no doubt due to the fact that the British Empire Exhibition attracted to England thousands of overseas buyers who had not previously visited a Trade Fair in this country. They came from the most distant parts of the world, and were greatly impressed with the opportunities offered of examining the most modern British products, assembled according to industrial groups, and more particularly of establishing direct contact with the manufacturers at the stands. Many of these new visitors attended daily at the Fair through practically the whole period; they went over the factories where the goods are made, and placed substantial orders for products in demand in their own countries. They have been among the first to intimate their intention to visit the Fair again this year, either personally or through their accredited representatives.

Manufacturers and traders participating in the Fair recognise several advantages in combining the two Sections, for many of the industrial groups are so closely associated that it has hitherto been necessary for certain buyers to visit both Fairs. In other cases, buyers have been obliged to go to London for products which are largely manufactured in the Midland area, such as pottery, scientific instruments, leather goods of various kinds, sports goods and jewellery. On this occasion every product of British industry (except textiles and motor-cars) will be displayed at the same time and place, and the Birmingham authorities are fortunate in having ample accommodation at the great aerodrome buildings—the largest exhibition hall in the country—for the combined Fair.

Birmingham Civic Week.

The public spirit of the Midland capital in preserving the continuity of the London Section is further illustrated by a decision on the part of the Lord Mayor (Alderman Bower) and the City Corporation to hold a Civic Week during the Fair. A special sub-committee of the Birmingham Corporation is now making suitable arrangements, which include an official visit of the Lord Mayor and Corporation to the Fair, Civic Receptions of Exhibitors and Buyers attending the Fair, and invitation concerts by the City Orchestra and the Birmingham Police Band, both of which are celebrated over a wide area. In addition, prominent personages of the Midlands will give addresses on the scope and purpose of the British Industries Fair, and the Lord Mayor is issuing invitations to other municipalities to send official representatives.

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Prompt Reservation of Space is now *Essential*



Since the announcement that Birmingham's B.I.F. for 1925 is to incorporate all exhibits previously shown in London in addition to the full Birmingham Schedule already published, there has been an increased demand for space. The larger interest, the greater number of visitors that this "all in Birmingham" Exhibition will attract, mean a still wider field of business for the firms represented there. But space is becoming limited and it is therefore essential to reserve *yours* now to ensure a good position, to ensure meeting and placing your goods before Buyers from all over the world. Make your space reservation at

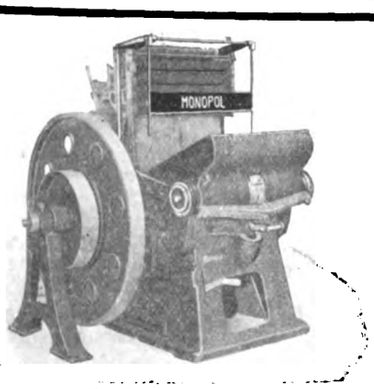
The British Industries Fair
Birmingham, Feb. 16 to 27, 1925

The Schedule of Exhibits includes:—

PAPER, STATIONERY AND STATIONERS' SUNDRIES AND OFFICE APPLIANCES, PRINTING, BOOKS, FANCY GOODS, LEATHER GOODS, TOYS AND GAMES, SPORTS GOODS, etc.

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BUILT IN 3 SIZES.

"Monopol" Art Platen

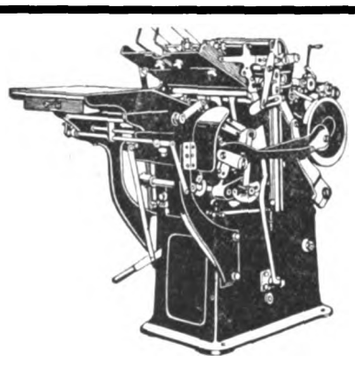
Specially built to produce the very best Heavy Tint and Register Colour Work at a High Speed.

The Roller Carriage has a special spurwheel drive, which ensures a perfectly smooth and noiseless motion. This important improvement does away with the cam action in the main gearwheel, which is subject to great wear and necessitates frequent costly repairs.

Throw-off of Inking and Distributing Rollers from each other and from the Inking Cylinder by a single lever movement.

Separate Drive for Inking Rollers, permitting inking-up without running machine, or enabling the platen to be worked for embossing, etc., without the inking rollers moving.

Automatic Hand Safety Guard which can also be used as a throw-off. Only a gentle touch of the guard is required to stop the machine.



BUILT IN 3 SIZES.

"Monopol" Safety Platen

will successfully tackle 95 per cent. of your platen work, including the finest Register Colour Work, affording a handsome profit on everything it does.

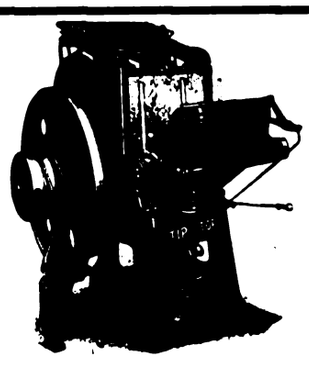
Speed Range: 2,000 to 3,500 impressions per hour.

The impression is automatically thrown off in case of a misfeed.

The sheets are fed by hand to front gauges on a sloping feed board, in a similar way as on a cylinder machine.

PRINTED SIDE UP DELIVERY, each sheet being in full view of the operator.

The delivery device can be raised out of position in a few seconds to allow for easy access to the platen.



BUILT IN 4 SIZES.

"Tip-Top" Jobbing Platen

Improved inking apparatus of the latest disc type. Platen is cast in one piece and works from positive fixed centre (no cams).

Camless drive of roller carriage.

Base and vertical bed cast in one piece.

Rigid, parallel impression.

Very handy and simple impression regulator.

On the main pinion a steel section is let into the gears at the point most subject to wear during the actual impression.

Throw-off of inking rollers by simple lever action, whilst machine remains in motion.

Adjustable runners.

High speed and light and noiseless running.

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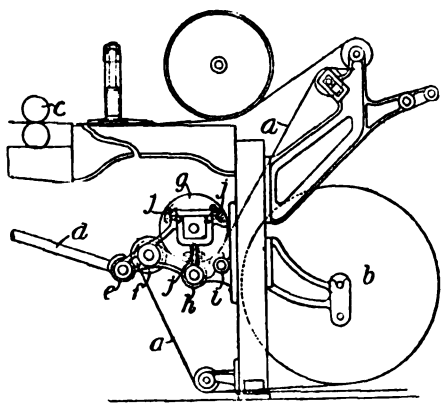
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New Inventions

Registering Webs.

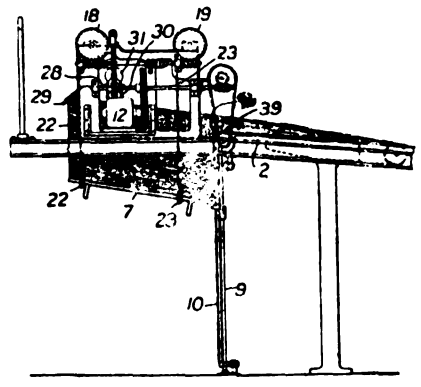
A mechanism for automatically controlling the feed of a previously printed and re-wound web of material to a paper bag-making or other machine as patented by Messrs. J. K. Robertson, S. Deurden and Strachan and Henshaw, Ltd., comprises a pin-carrying roller engaging holes in a web of paper or other material, means for ensuring that the



pins will enter the holes whether or not the holes occur at exactly regular intervals, and means for taking the tension off the section of the web in which the holes are engaged by the pins. In the arrangement shown, the web *a* passes from its reel *b* through the feed adjusting device to the draw rollers *c* of a paper bag-making machine. The feed device comprises three sets of rollers *e* . . *i* of which the rollers *e*, *h*, and *i* have incomplete treads, all being driven by a shaft *d* operated by a shaft on the bag-making machine. The roller *g* carries tapered pins *j* adapted to enter the holes in the web. The arrangement is such that the roller *e* intermittently feeds the paper at a slightly accelerated rate to ensure that the pins have a sufficient surplus supply of paper to adjust themselves accurately in the perforations without strain or tension, whereupon the paper is passed by the pins through the cut away portion of the tread of the roller *h*. During this period the tension of the web from the draw rolls *c* is taken by the tread of the roller *i* in engagement with the roller *g*. As soon as the tread of the roller *h* again grips the paper, the rollers *e* and *i* come out of action enabling any surplus feed of paper on either side of the roller *g* to be absorbed.

Feeding Sheets.

In this invention sheets are raised by an inclined pile table, and are fanned out over an inclined support in front of the pile guides by



means of sheet combing rolls and a driven supporting belt. The sheets are thus separated to permit of ready hand feed. As shown, the pile of sheets rests on a pile table 7 pivoted to vertically movable slides moving on guides 9, and the table 7 is raised in normal operation by two pairs of chains 22, 23 on drums 18, 19 driven by worm gearing from a motor 12. The drums 19 are driven through a clutch, and the drums 18 may be operated independently of the drums 19 when it is desired to adjust the inclination of table 7 to suit the work being operated, or to return the table to horizontal position when loading a new pile on to the table. The side edges of the sheets are guided by angle irons 10, and these are bent at the upper ends 11 to direct the sheets towards a conveyer belt 39 moving over an inclined table 2. The belt 39 is driven by a free wheel drive in one direction only by worm and chain gearing from the motor 12, and the belt 39 is moved faster than a pair of combing wheels 30, which are driven by a separate motor 31. The combing wheels are mounted so that they can be adjusted horizontally on a bar 28, which is vertically adjustable by screws, and this bar 28 carries a pair of inclined guides 29, which direct the top sheets towards the table 2. The patentee is Mr. B. F. Berry.

A MEMBER of a well-known family of paper-makers has passed away in the person of Mr. Laurence Green, the third son of the late Mr. John Barcham Green, of Maidstone. The deceased gentleman, who is a brother of Mr. Herbert Green, was 67 years of age and was the proprietor of Messrs. Henry Allnutt and Son, Lower Tovil Mill, Tovil, Maidstone, manufacturers of white and coloured cheque papers, antique and marble cardboards and printings, machine-made crayon papers, tub-sized samplings and self blue papers, chemical and commercial filter papers, etc. The mill has one machine 60 ins. wide. The service at All Saints Church, Maidstone, preceded the interment on Thursday, December 18th.

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TRADE PUBLICATIONS.

BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER, THE. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4. Founded in 1878, this weekly journal is the recognised medium for Printers, Stationers, Box Makers, Envelope Makers, Bookbinders, etc. Its pages contain the latest improvements in machinery, descriptions of new processes, and commercial intelligence and current news. Subscribers get the paper for 52 weeks for 13s.

TRADE PUBLICATIONS.

BOOKBINDER, THE, forms a Monthly Section of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, and subscriptions are booked for these issues at the rate of 3s. 3d. per annum, including postage. Special contributions appear from the pen of leading authorities. Publishers: Stonhill & Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

DICTIONARY OF PAPER TERMS.—Definitions of the Terms as used in the Manufacture and Merchandising of Paper. Published in book form by the Lockwood Trade Journal Co., Inc., New York. Bound in cloth, 6 × 9, 87 pp. Price 7s. 6d. Copies may be had of Stonhill & Gillis, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

LITHOGRAPHIC TRADE REVIEW, THE. This forms the subject of a monthly section of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, and these issues are obtainable at an annual subscription of 3s. 3d. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

PAPER TRADE REVIEW, THE WORLD'S. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4. This weekly journal established in 1879, gives particulars of Papermaking Machinery and Processes, Current Prices of Raw Materials, Market Reports, Interviews with Leading Men associated with the industry, Commercial Intelligence, etc. Annual subscription: 26s. plus postage (Inland, 30s. 4d.; Foreign and Colonial, 32s. 6d.)

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Wholesale Stationers and Paper MERCHANTS.

Twenty-First Birthday of the National Association.

It is interesting to note that the National Association of Wholesale Stationers and Paper Merchants has recently attained its twenty-first birthday. In celebration of its majority, the Association has issued an attractive brochure, which is tastefully printed and got up. The cover bears the embossed badge of the Association, picked out in gold, while the contents, which specify the various services rendered by the organisation, have their titles on each page printed in red, which makes a strong contrast with the rest of the printed page.

In describing the twenty-one years of practical work, the brochure mentions that the first effort to safeguard the interests of wholesale stationers and paper merchants was in 1903—due to the energies of Mr. Arthur V. Hunt and Mr. Evan Spicer. As our readers may remember, in 1918-1919 similar associations were formed in Manchester, Birmingham, Leicester, Nottingham and Bradford, and these were eventually brought together in 1920 in the National Association of Wholesale Stationers and Paper Merchants, under the presidency of Mr. H. G. Spicer. To day, it is stated, the Association includes most of the principal houses; has received a vigorous injection of fresh blood; and is energetically working to extend the membership and to bring about far-reaching reforms for the general benefit of the trade.

In a circular letter accompanying the booklet, Mr. C. J. Thorn, secretary of the Organisation Committee, calls attention to various items in the programme of the Association. He introduces his letter by saying that "margins in paper handling are far too small today and nowhere are proportionate to the heavy standing charges with which we are faced. It is essential that all paper merchants should seek a sounder trading basis" According it is emphasised that if those concerned agree with this statement and wish to put an end to "the ridiculous competition between mills, agents and jobbers for the legitimate trade of the wholesale stationers and paper merchants," they must realise that united action is imperative. Such united action of the wholesale stationers and paper merchants of the country, it is added, will command results. The aim is to enroll every paper house in the Association, and the letter addresses each recipient as follows: "We want *your* firm to join."

The Right Distributor.

As already observed, the brochure outlines the programme of the Association, and special attention is drawn to matters of definite business interest to wholesale stationers and paper merchants. Mention is made in the first place of negotiations now in progress with home and foreign mills, to regularise the handling of paper from the mill to the customer.

"It is most important," in the words of the brochure, "that the wholesale stationer and the paper merchant be recognised by the mills, both home and foreign, as the right distributors of the mills' products to the retailer—and that the mills shall not sell direct to the printing house, retailer or consumer."

Reference is then made to the strong deputation from the Association which attended a conference last summer with the Swedish, Norwegian and Finnish mills, and a return conference will shortly be held in London to complete the negotiations. There is every prospect of concluding trade customs and regulations which will be of the greatest value, it is stated, more particularly to those interested in wrappings; and in order to bring these negotiations to a satisfactory conclusion, it is absolutely essential to have the support of the whole of the trade.

Negotiations have also been concluded with the Federation of Master Printers to regulate the supply of paper to the user, and to establish the principle that the paper merchant be regarded as the legitimate channel of distribution from the mill.

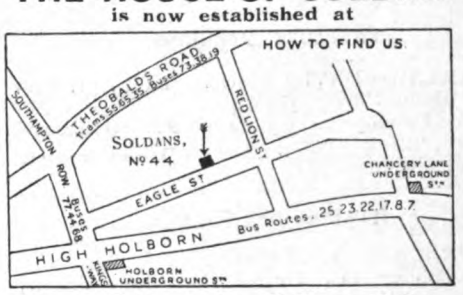
The British mills are strongly organised; the colonial and foreign paper agents have seen the modern necessity for mass organisation, and the Wholesale Stationers Association needs to be just as powerfully consolidated in order to safeguard the interests of the wholesale stationer and paper merchant.

The next matter to which attention is drawn is the formation of a court of arbitration, the foundations of which have already been laid, which will be available to all members at a purely nominal cost for the settlement of claims and disputes.

Other matters referred to are the paper trade customs which were established in 1906 by the Association in conjunction with the Papermakers' Association and which have since been revised, and the negotiations with the shipping and railway companies with a view to bringing about an easier and cheaper handling of paper, and the work of the Inquiry Register and Debt Collecting Dept., which, covering the whole of the country, is being further developed.

These are some of the directions in which the activities of the Association have run, and with fuller support it is felt that still further useful service can be rendered to the whole trade.

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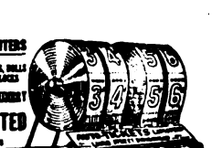
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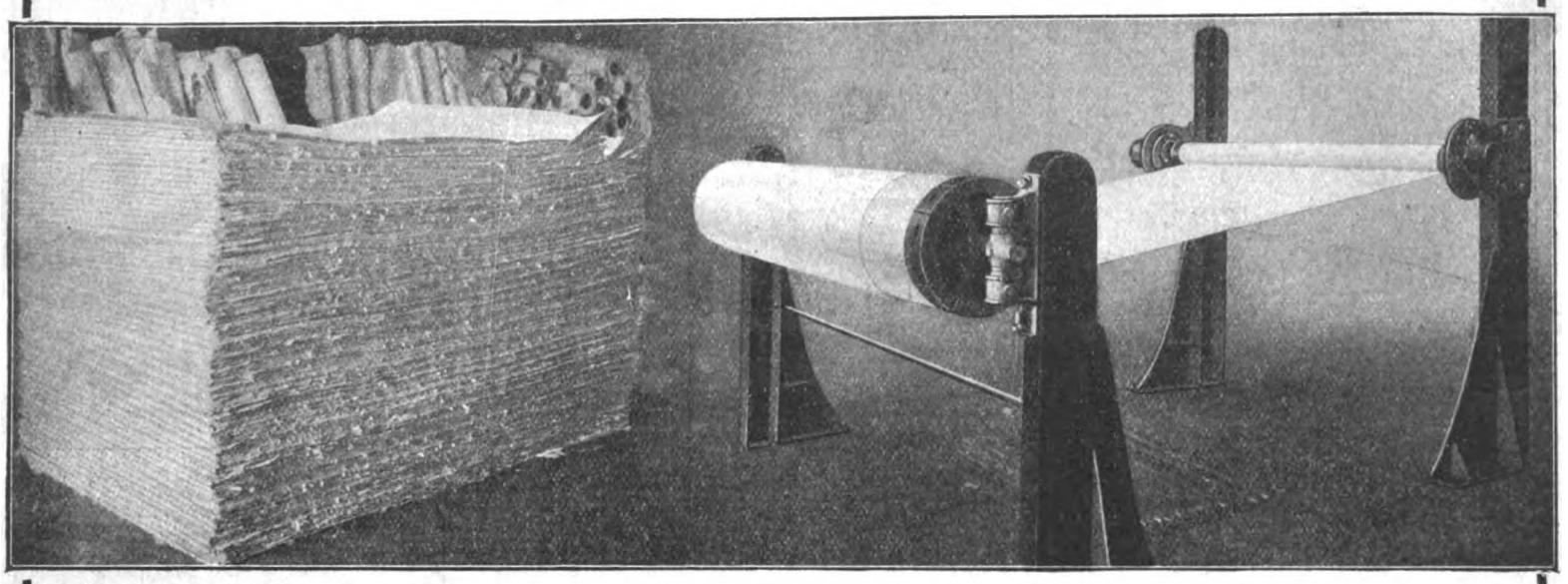
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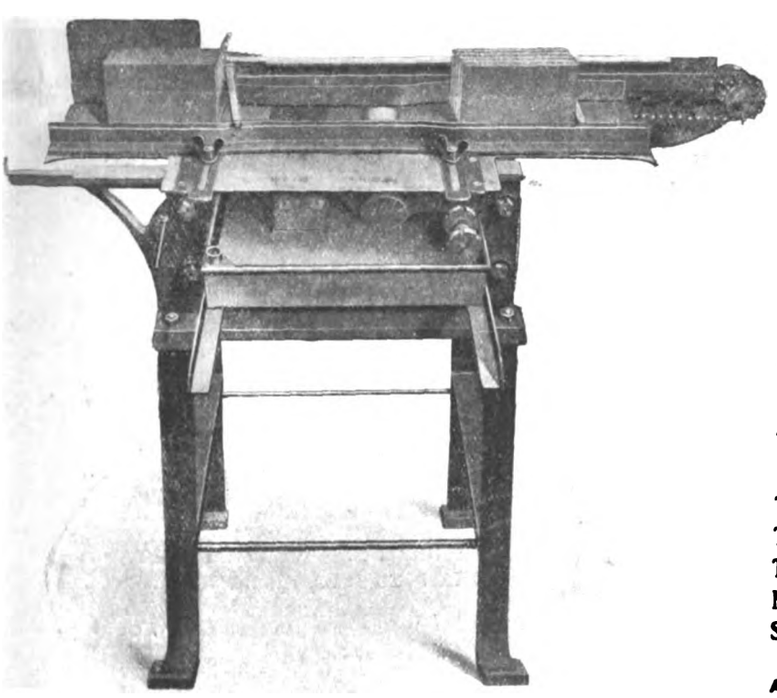
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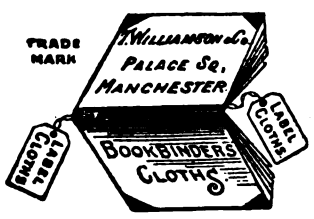
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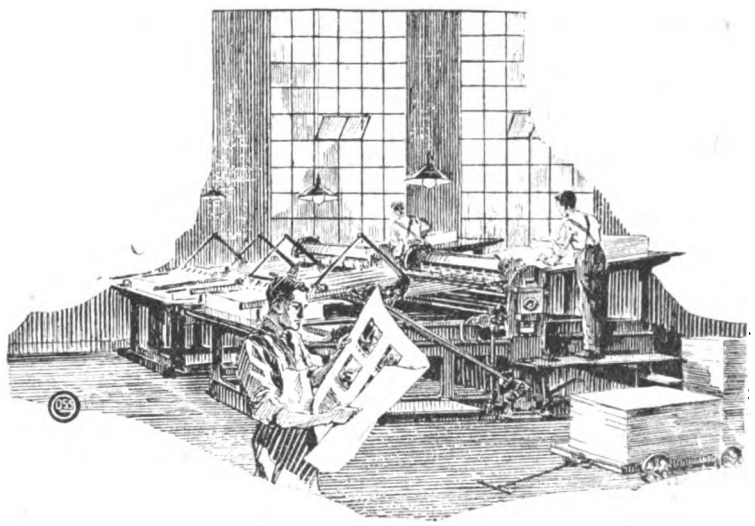
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Graphic Arts Buildings and Craftsmen Clubs.

Important American Printing Movements.

By B. N. FRYER.

Most large cities in America have a modern building devoted to printing and allied trades, and a great number now boast "Craftsmen Clubs." Although these evidences of development in the printing world are absolutely separate and distinct in origin and in aim, their growth side by side indicates a similarity of spirit animating printers' activities. There is much of the co-operative element in them.

Graphic Arts Buildings are merely the working rendezvous of printers. They are especially erected and dedicated to this fraternity. A printers' architect plans the building, which is the last word in suitability to purpose, and at times is handsome as well, although the æsthetic aspect is a later development. Constructional requirements for efficient working conditions have been the main considerations. Strength in the machine rooms, ample light for compositors, utilisation of space, convenience of departments, have been guiding principles. The result is that it is a pleasure to work in these roomy, airy, clean, well-lighted and comfortably kept places. Hitherto, they have been somewhat plain in construction, but they are beginning to take on exterior adornments, following the lead, doubtless, of the latest types of individual printing offices where the proprietor and the architect have collaborated to plan something expressive of the place and its ends, and mayhap embodying personality.

A Home for Specialists.

The Graphic Arts Building is essentially a home for specialists, yet there is place also for the general printer, or even several of him. It is, however, more peculiarly suited to purely machine shops doing press-work for the trade only, for trade composition plants, bookbinders, and specialised branches of printing. It might be emphasised that trade ethics require the better-class printer to recommend his brother printer for the job he cannot handle himself. While the Graphic Arts Building is generally close to a town centre, individual printing offices have a tendency to seek the outer purlieus of cities, rents for one thing and motor cars for another thing being causative factors; the more individual the office the farther it can go in search of ideal conditions. Within limits, trade follows the man.

The Craftsmen Clubs that are springing up throughout the United States and Canada (and there is one in South Africa) are a printers' rendezvous after the day's work. They are educational in complexion, based on the motto of "Share your knowledge," the purpose being to enable members prepare for future work. Originally, the clubs were small gatherings of superintendents, overseers, and foremen, from different establishments in some Eastern states, who met to discuss working problems and help each other solve executive and administrative difficulties. In this they were patterned on the model of a London guild. These early and at first rather informal meetings grew in size and multiplied, reaching from city to city, until a need for organisation made itself felt. Then came the International Club of Printing House Craftsmen, with its now well-known emblem, the Fust and Schœffer printers' mark, two shields, with a heraldry that is in dispute, pendant from a bough of a tree.

Promoting Exhibitions.

To begin with, the club was one almost purely given over to the threshing out of problems of management, with occasional talks by experts from allied trades. The last year or two, however, the international body has taken interest in and management of the periodical exhibitions that the printing and allied trades hold in different localities. This useful function is developing a rotation through the States, and cannot but be beneficial to the industry by preventing overlapping while covering all territories, reducing the number of haphazard displays and saving considerable outlays by printers' supply houses. This work has scotched for all the trade a growing octopus-like "overhead."

Always injecting new ideas into established procedures, the West-shaped Craftsmen Clubs evolved along somewhat new lines when the movement reached the Pacific coast. Among the first interested in San Francisco were several decided typographers, and the names of Henry Nash, the Grabhorn Brothers, Hartley Jackson, Hayward Hunt, the Kibbees, Beran, Johncke, and Kennedy, and others of that coterie whose work attracts widely spread attention and has lifted San Francisco to a typographical pedestal, are to be found on the list of active workers. Their impression on the movement covered all the West Coast, each succeeding club following the example of throwing membership open to employer and employee, in all sections of the industry, and in making typographical features of their monthly announcements, and, as in San Francisco and Spokane, of the club journal.

The San Francisco club has turned out some striking pieces of work. On occasion, craftsmen have been given the run of some well-equipped office, and apprentices and enthusiasts give Sabbath and holiday hours to composing, laying out, setting, and printing meeting notices. Considerable thought is given to all details, and the results frequently draw remarks from trade journals and are sometimes reproduced in Eastern papers. This club aims to install a £5,000 printers' library.

Gems of Craftsmanship.

A pleasant little activity illustrative of the spirit has also grown up in interchange of seasonal cards, unique and exclusive in get-up, and full of character. There are the grave and the gay, the charming and the puckish—those displaying the hand of the technician, those with free sprightliness and those broadly comic, but all telling of the interlude when the designer throws all his heart into the job. A craftsman in a Graphic Arts Building can "let himself out" on these souvenirs.

Los Angeles club, partly by well-directed energy and partly by happy circumstance, has been able to have a printers' room set aside in the city's new library, to which members have contributed a bust of Benjamin Franklin, patron of American printers. This club also has the wonderful good fortune to be close to the famous Huntington library at Pasadena, treasure-house of priceless incunabula and a fine typographic section.

The public librarian at Spokane, Washington, an enthusiastic bibliophile possessing a splendid lot of typographic books, helped to sponsor the local club, and naturally his aid is of consequence to the men seeking to turn out better printing.

This phase, an outcrop of a current renaissance, bids fair to become more and more important in international activities. Each exhibition finds it getting more recognition, more wall space; in each series of lectures it is more often dealt with; indeed, the Western impulse gives promise of adding a dynamic keynote to American commercial printing.

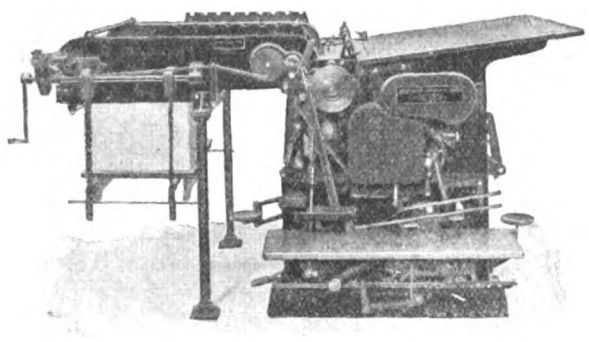
Viewed broadly, it would seem as though Graphic Arts Buildings and craftsmen clubs are components of the same urge, and complementary. There is no doubt that both

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movements lead to the better acquaintance of one printer with another, and, because of more intermingling and more general diffusion of knowledge, tend to bring about co-operation and understanding both inside offices and between firms, to the betterment of the industry.

Britain's Greatest Trade Fair.

Lord Mayor's Call to Industry.

The fact that the British Industries Fair for 1925 is the first occasion on which the whole of the industries are enabled to display their products at the same time and place—actually under one roof—is regarded as of outstanding importance to British manufacturing interests. It establishes a close parallel with Continental Fairs such as that of Leipzig which, founded a century ago, has long been an international institution. In these circumstances, the Lord Mayor of Birmingham, who is inaugurating a Civic Week of Trade Carnival to coincide with the Fair, has just issued a special appeal to the individual British trades. In the course of a letter addressed to ourselves, his lordship observes:—

"The Fair which will be held at the spacious Exhibition Buildings at Castle Bromwich from February 16th to 27th next will be the greatest and most representative that has ever been held. Annual trade fairs promoted by commercial and public authorities, have become recognised as permanent institutions in, and invaluable adjuncts to, the trade of the principal countries of Europe, and it is the aim of the promoters of the British Industries Fair that this also shall be permanent. The object of annual trade fairs is to promote international trade, and it is undoubted that the result which accrues from them is highly beneficial to the manufacturing communities in the countries in which they are held.

"The British Industries Fair (Birmingham) was inaugurated in 1920 under the auspices, and with the support of, the Municipality and the Department of Overseas Trade. Here exhibits were representative of the heavier trades of the country, including engineering, metals and others. The dates of the Birmingham Fair coincided with those of the London Fair organised by the Department of Overseas Trade, where the exhibits included leather goods, toys, fancy goods, paper, printing and stationery.

"Every possible effort is being made by the Corporation of Birmingham, and the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce to make the forthcoming Fair worthy of the many important national industries. It is imperative, therefore, that the manufacturers of Great Britain should give to the Fair their hearty support. There are evident signs of an upward movement in trade, and the progress which is now being experienced cannot fail to be accelerated by the Fair, which will be visited by many thousands of buyers who will come into direct personal contact—in most cases for the first time—with the actual manufacturers of the goods in which they are concerned."

THE PAPER TRADE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION

Branch of THE BRITISH MERCANTILE AGENCY, LIMITED.

Directors: ALBERT WILLMOTT. A. GRANVILLE WHITE.

Trade Advisory Committee:
Mr. J. S. ALLEN (Allen, Strong & Co., Ltd.)
Mr. FREDK. L. ARMSTRONG (Sec. of the Employers' Federation of Envelope Makers & Manufg. Stationers).
Mr. RICHARD CLAY (Richard Clay & Sons, Ltd.)
Mr W. H. COON (Spicers' Ltd.)
Mr H. HOLMES (Chas. Morgan & Co., Ltd.)
Mr. A. R. IAGO (John Dickinson & Co., Ltd.)
Mr. HAROLD A. RUTT (Grosvenor, Chater & Co., Ltd.)
Mr. R. P. WARWICK (Wiggins, Teape & Co., Ltd.)
Secretary: A. GRANVILLE WHITE.

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The Recognised Trade Protection Office for the Paper and Allied Trades.

This Association now carries out the work done by The British Mercantile Agency, Ltd., for more than 65 years past, in the interests of firms engaged in the above Trades, with a view to the **prevention of bad debts,** minimising the loss when they occur and recovering the debts due to Members.

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Australian Notes.

Libel Actions — Trade Union Matters — Photo-Engraver's Death — Journalism at University.

(From Our Sydney Correspondent.)

In an action brought by Emanuel Myerson, property owner, against *Smith's Weekly*, Ltd., for alleged libel, in which the jury awarded Myerson one farthing damages, the case being afterwards taken to second trial and appeal, it is calculated that the total costs of the litigation will amount to between £6,000 and £7,000 for each side, or between £12,000 and £14,000 altogether.

On behalf of Mr. Roy N. Connolly, formerly editor of the *Labour Daily*, there has been issued out of the Supreme Court a writ against the *Labour Daily*, Ltd. Damages are claimed to the amount of £2,000.

An application by the Amalgamated Printing Trades Employees' Union of New South Wales for re-registration was heard recently in the Industrial Court. It was unsuccessful. The application was objected to by the secretary of the New South Wales Master Printers' and Connected Trades' Association, who stated in an affidavit that the applicant union had been de-registered on April 27th, 1923, on the ground that it had committed acts in the nature of a strike, and had since been fined by the Court for having taken part in, or having aided and abetted, an illegal strike.

The Judge was inclined to be favourable to the Union's application, until it was submitted, on behalf of the objecting employers, that the Union was not worthy of re-registration, as certain resolutions that had been adopted by the Union subsequent to its de-registration showed that the Union was inciting to illegal action in the matter of arousing opposition to legal awards of arbitration.

Mr. Sydney W. Bacon, managing director of S. W. Bacon and Co., Ltd., a well known business man, and one of the foremost photo-engravers in the Commonwealth, died recently. Mr. Bacon was an enthusiastic yachtsman, and in accordance with his wish his remains were sent to Melbourne for cremation, and upon the return of the urn containing the ashes it was buried at sea.

"Journalism must be considered a profession. What has been done elsewhere must sooner or later be done here — that is the establishment of a chair of journalism at the University," said Mr. C. Brunsden Fletcher, president of the Journalists' Institute, in a deputation to the Minister for Education, who expressed his general sympathy with the proposal.

Edwards Dunlop & Co. (London), LIMITED.

On Wednesday, December 24th, the staff of Messrs. Edwards Dunlop and Co. (London), Ltd., and their friends, enjoyed another of the Christmas parties which owe their origin to the kindly thought of Mr. J. C. Heighway, the managing director of the firm. Most of the staff were in fancy dress, and the Recreation Room presented a brilliant scene, being tastefully decorated with paper chains, as well as an abundance of holly and mistletoe, whilst in a prominent position stood a large and gaily-decked Christmas tree, from which in due course each member of the staff received a present.

Shortly after 3 p.m., the proceedings commenced with an excellent repast, generously provided by Mr. Heighway, who presided over the festivities, and at a suitable interval between the items, which, of course, included the ubiquitous turkey and plum pudding, Mr. A. G. Taylor (secretary) voiced the thanks of the staff to Mr. Heighway, remarking that he (Mr. Heighway) not only bore the expense, but also worked very hard himself in the preparations for the entertainment.

Mr. Heighway was then presented with a small memento of the occasion in the shape of a silver desk clock, and the toast of his health having been enthusiastically honoured and endorsed with "three times three," he made a brief response, in which he expressed his great pleasure at seeing his "family" so thoroughly enjoying themselves. He hoped they would continue to add to their numbers, and that all those present would be with him for many years to come. He then read a number of cablegrams conveying the good wishes of their friends on the management and staff of Edwards Dunlop and Co., Ltd., Sydney, Melbourne and Brisbane.

Later in the evening an audience numbering about seventy were treated to a first-rate entertainment produced entirely by members of the staff.

Space will not permit of a detailed report, and where all the items are excellent it is difficult to select. Special mention might, however, be made of the sketch "Whose Husband Are You?" which was deservedly applauded as a remarkably fine performance. The outdoor staff, who adopted the significant title of "The Trotters," were responsible for several jolly numbers, as well as for some well-rendered sentimental songs.

Altogether, the concert was held to reflect the utmost credit on the amateur performers, and Mr. Heighway, who received an ovation when he appeared on the platform at the conclusion, declared that he was proud of his staff, who had shown that they could play as well as they could work—and the audience could take his word for it that they could and did work. (Applause.)

After "Auld Lang Syne" and the National Anthem, the happy gathering broke up, with pleasant memories of a most enjoyable Christmas Eve.

Archibald and Co. are now located at their new and spacious premises, 60, Carter-lane, E.C.4; Telephone No.: City 2296 and 2297. In addition to fresh warehouse accommodation at 60, Carter-lane, they are keeping on their warehouse at 4, Evangelist-court, and so will be able further to increase the range of their stocks.

S&P S&P

British and Colonial Printers alike desire successful productions, which they know depend upon

SUPERIOR PRINTING INKS

and they are therefore coming in increasing numbers to

Slater & Palmer

The Old Established British Firm whose INKS and VARNISHES for All Machines and All Processes are reliable.

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Telegrams ... "PALMINK, FLEET, LONDON."

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THERE is only one way you can do that economically—show them at the British Industries Fair.

The Birmingham B.I.F. for 1925 includes all Exhibits previously seen at the London Fair—so greater numbers than ever will attend this great Exhibition of British-made goods. If you have not yet reserved your stand space, immediate application should be made

Book your Space NOW

THE BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR, BIRMINGHAM, FEB. 16th to 27th, 1925.

The Schedule of Exhibits includes —

Paper; Stationery and Stationers' Sundries and Office Appliances; Printing; Books; Fancy Goods; Leather Goods; Toys and Games; Sports Goods, etc.

Send for complete information now to

The General Manager,

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Splendid Writing and Erasing Qualities. Tub Sized, Air Dried. Will remain fresh, crisp and serviceable years after the question of price is forgotten.

DICKINSON BOND 1804 MADE AT CROXLEY

The Business Man's Bond. Specially recommended for Letter Heads, Business Forms, Documents of Record, and all Typewriting purposes.

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The Practical Paper for Commercial Stationery. Tub Sized, Air Dried. There is nothing fancy, elaborate or unnecessary about Colne Valley—it is just clear, straightforward, British.

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A Fine Writing Paper. Thoroughly seasoned and absolutely flat. Recommended for Letter Heads, Ruled Invoices and Business Forms generally.

CROXLEY EXTRA STRONG

A Paper of Great Strength. Will withstand years of constant handling. Stocked in white and colours, and thoroughly recommended for Letter Heads, advertising literature and official correspondence.

THE PAPER WITH A CHARM CORDELIA MADE AT CROXLEY

Flaxen Finish and Ripple Finish. Stocked in ten delicate shades, and made to withstand severe embossing and rough handling. Ideal for Programmes, Announcements, Advertising Pamphlets and General Book Cover Work.

Croxley Cambric

A distinctive Linen Faced Paper. Stocked in White, Blue, Heliotrope and Brown. Eminently suitable for correspondence and for a great variety of printing purposes.

The above represent only a few of our "Lion Brand" Papers. We hold 1,000 tons of our branded lines in stock for immediate dispatch. Samples will be gladly sent to any Printer on receipt of a card.

JOHN DICKINSON & CO. LTD.

PAPER AND BOARD MAKERS,

CROXLEY MILLS, WATFORD, HERTS.

Telegrams: DICKINSON 693 WATFORD. **Telephone Nos.: 693-4-5 WATFORD.**

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Trade Notes.

To celebrate the opening of new premises by Watford Printers, Ltd., a Labour and Co-operative printing works at Vicarage road, Watford, Herts, a dinner and social gathering is to be held in the Trade Union Hall, Woodford-road, Watford, to day (Thursday).

WE understand from Mr. Edward Crone, the South of England representative of the Victory-Kidder Printing Machine Co., Ltd., of Birkenhead, that the London headquarters have been removed from 66, Houndsditch, to more convenient offices in Blackfriars House, New Bridge-street, E.C.4. Telephone No. City 1050.

OWING to the continued development of their business, the *Liverpool Post* and *Echo* have once again found it necessary to secure increased accommodation. They have acquired two adjacent buildings.

BOOKBINDERS' OVERSEERS ASSOCIATION.—Important questions concerning the Association's future policy regarding the sum to be paid to unemployed members were under consideration at the monthly meeting on Tuesday at St. Bride Institute. Though the Association's rules in respect of unemployment benefit have worked quite well in the past, they are now considered by many of the members to be inadequate to meet the conditions of the present time. A good deal of difference of opinion appears to exist amongst the members as to whether or not the Association should go forward with a bigger policy of unemployment benefit. In reference to this question several suggestions have been made, which are to be placed before the members at the annual general meeting next month to be finally dealt with. A report of Tuesday's proceedings will appear in next week's issue.

IN connection with the celebrations, attended by the Prince of Wales, in London on Tuesday, in commemoration of the founding of Guy's Hospital 200 years ago, it is interesting to recall that the founder, Mr. Thomas Guy, began his career as a bookbinder's apprentice.

A COMBINED meeting of the North London Master Printers' Association and the East and North East London Master Printers' Association will be held at Granger's Restaurant, 550, Kingsland-road (one minute from Dalston Junction Station) on Tuesday next, January 13th at 7 p.m. sharp, when Mr. J. D. Wise will speak on "How to be Happy though a Printer."

LONDON SCHOOL OF PRINTING.—A new term at the London School of Printing has commenced this week, and special courses of instruction in costing, estimating, salesmanship, photo-lithography and offset are being formed. Prospective students should make early application for enrolment, as it is usually difficult to get a place in these classes after the term commences.

"IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE" is the heading of an effective full page advertisement which appears on the front of the January 2nd issue, a special enlarged number, of the *North Cheshire Herald*, serving to draw attention to the power of print in general and the effectiveness of this well produced provincial newspaper in particular.

PUBLISHED by Herbert Morrison for the London Labour Party, and printed by The London Caledonian Press, Ltd., 74, Swinton-street, Gray's-inn-road, W.C.1, the *London News*, the new organ of the London Labour Party, publishes in its January issue a blessing from Mr. T. E. Naylor, M.P. (secretary of the London Society of Compositors), who also contributes a long article setting forth the progress made by the Labour Party in London Politics.

THE annual dinner of the Newspaper Workers' Club, to be held on Saturday, January 17th, at the Lever House Restaurant, Blackfriars, promises to be an important and successful function. The chair is to be occupied by Mr. W. A. Rodford (president), whilst the musical programme is a very varied and lengthy one. Amongst those on the toast list are Mr. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., Mr. T. E. Naylor, M.P., Mr. S. W. Newcombe, Mr. R. Baker, Mr. W. A. Rodford and Mr. T. Timberlake.

IN *The Times* on Saturday, a copy of the first issue of the *Daily News*, edited by Charles Dickens, dated January 21st, 1846, was offered for sale.

WE regret to record the death, which occurred suddenly at Torquay last week, of Mr. W. H. Smythe, until recently a partner in the photo engaving house of A. Bourne and Co., Ludgate hill.

THE death has occurred at Bath, at the age of 59, of Mr. G. Stanley Philip, who retired some 18 months ago from the position, held for many years, of chairman and general manager of Messrs. George Philip and Son, Ltd., map publishers. He had been connected with the business for over forty years, both before and after its formation into a limited company, and his death will be much regretted by all with whom he came into contact, both in his private and business relationships.

FOLLOWING the death last Thursday, at the age of 80, of Sir F. C. Gould, the celebrated cartoonist of *Westminster Gazette* fame, the funeral took place on Monday in the village cemetery of Porlock, near Minehead, many London friends being present.

THE late Mr. Henry Godfrey, of Hythe Kent, chairman of Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., Ltd., Old Bailey, E.C., and of Messrs. Millington and Sons, Budge-row, E.C., left £77,530.

MEMBERS of the London Press Club on Saturday night gave their annual children's party, and 150 boys and girls present enjoyed themselves immensely.

Trade Union Matters.

THE Printing Machine branch of the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding, Machine Ruling and Paper Workers gave unemployed members of the branch Christmas parcels containing joints of meat, ingredients for Christmas puddings, fruit, etc., and toys for the children.

HOLIDAY WAGES POINT AT CARDIFF. The secretary of the Cardiff branch of the Typographical Association has reported to the Executive Council that some members who were employed on a double shift in a local office only received payment at the ordinary day rate for August Bank Holiday, the firm having contested the claim of the men for payment at the rate ordinarily received for a day's work, *i.e.*, 'stab rate or amount ordinarily received in respect of early or late shift. The Executive Council decided to refer the case to the Hours and Holidays Committee.

T.A. HEADQUARTERS. — The Executive Council of the Typographical Association have had under consideration the report of the auditors for the half-year ended June 28th. The Council decided to make inquiries of the income-tax authorities regarding the liability to property tax and house duty. Regarding the depreciation of "Beechwood," the Association headquarters at Manchester, it was decided that depreciation at the rate of 1 per cent. should continue, but that the matter be reconsidered at a later meeting. The balance of £12 4s. 2d. excess of income over expenditure at "Beechwood" for the half-year will be placed to the credit of the superannuation fund. The auditors' report was accepted, and they were thanked for their services.

New British Patents.

For the benefit of our readers we have arranged for any inquiries relating to Patents, Designs and Trade Marks to be answered, free of all charge, by a Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Patent Agents. Inquiries should be addressed, in the first instance, to the Editor.

Applications.

Deckel, F. (firm of). Engraving machines. 30,558.
Eldridge, E. B. Preparation of collotype printing plates or films. 30,178.
Horner, J. H. Printing machines. 30,506.
Kossowski, W. Manufacture of corrugated tubes. 30,486.
Mann, A. Loose leaf binders, etc. 30,509.
Marks, E. C. R. (Nonpareil Machine Co.). Newspaper stuffing machines. 30,604.
Thornton, J. E. Production of multi-colour, etc., positives. 30,583.
Warnes, S. Envelope for hair nets. 30,663.

Specifications Published.

1923.

Carver, E. A. Loose leaf binders. 226,035.
Dausmann, C. F. Printing presses. 225,921.
Hooper, R. Playing cards 226,016.
Trist, A. R. Preparation of mercurial printing surfaces. 225,928.
Watson, J. H. Composition for use in washing photographic plates, films, or the like. 225,664.
Yelland, T. C. Trimming mechanism for type bar making machines. 225,656.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

1924.

Scapinelli, G. Rectilinear guide for tourists, and method of mounting the paper band bearing same. 226,234.

THE *Birmingham Mail* Christmas Tree Fund had reached £16,457 at the opening of the New Year.

"INKS THAT PRINT WELL!"

R. A. BARTLETT, LTD.

Managing Director: R. A. BARTLETT. Director and General Manager: A. E. EARL

Printing Ink, Varnish & Colour Manufacturers,

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THE HOUSE FOR BEST INKS.

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Stationers' Social Society.

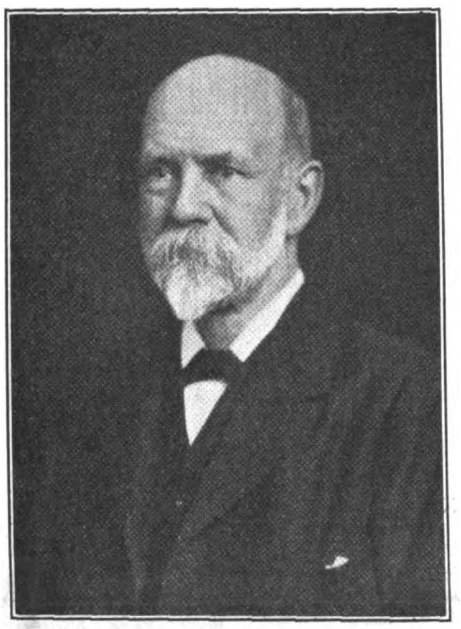
Satisfactory Progress Reported at Annual Meeting.

The annual general meeting of members of the Stationers' Social Society was held on Tuesday last week at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, with Mr. M. Relph, the retiring president, in the chair.

Election of President.

The chairman said the committee had given close consideration to the question of the next president. He thought the committee had been extremely wise in asking Mr. Newell to be their president, and he (Mr. Relph) had very great pleasure in proposing his election.

Mr. Cayzer seconded with very great pleasure, and the resolution was carried unanimously and with hearty applause.



Photo, H. J. Whitlock & Sons, London.

MR. CHARLES NEWELL.

After Mr. Relph had described Mr. Steele as "a treasurer of treasurers," Mr. Porteous proposed the re-election of that gentleman, whose work in the past two or three years, he observed, had been invaluable.

Mr. Weeks seconded the proposition, which was carried with enthusiasm.

Mr. Relph, in proposing the re-election of Mr. Mist as honorary secretary, said for twelve months he had an opportunity of witnessing the amount of work which their secretary had to undertake, and he was confident that no man could have laboured more diligently and faithfully than Mr. Mist had done.

Mr. Iago seconded the resolution, and Mr. Mist was unanimously re-elected.

Mr. Mist acknowledged this further token of the Society's confidence in him, and, intimating that he thought it was the secretary's privilege to nominate an assistant, he said he had very great pleasure in putting forward the name of Mr. Jesty, who had already acted as his assistant with very great willingness, courtesy and fidelity.

Major Craster seconded the nomination of Mr. Jesty, whose election was unanimous and cordial.

The Committee.

The next matter to engage the attention of those present was the election of the committee.

Nominations were then received and the following were declared elected:—Messrs. A. E. Brown, Chas. Davidson, E. Ferguson, E. Green, J. W. S. Johnston, P. W. Kennett, L. C. Lewsey, G. E. Oswick, P. S. Porteous and G. S. Weeks.

By securing Mr. Chas. Newell as their president for the current year, the Stationers' Social Society have selected a gentleman who is both widely known and highly popular in the paper trade.

Mr. Newell's record in paper circles is one of no mean order. Now in his 69th year, he began his business career close upon half-a-century ago with Messrs. A. M. Peebles, with whom he spent twenty years. One of his colleagues in that firm was the late Mr. John Gordon; and both gentlemen leaving Messrs. Peebles together, they set up in business on their own account, under the style of John Gordon and Co. Under the able direction of Mr. Gordon and Mr. Newell, the business prospered and came to represent some of the best mills in the country, manufacturing a wide range of papers.

Calendars, etc., Received.

FROM Messrs. Slater and Palmer, of 4, Wine Office-court, London, E.C.4, comes a monthly tear-off calendar which serves well to popularise "S. and P." inks by exhibiting various attractive colours and colour-combinations which specified inks will produce. The tear-off sheets are printed in different colours, and are perforated to reveal from the back six varieties of named inks. The printing demonstrates the suitability of these colours for both half-tone and solid work.

MESSRS. SLATER AND PALMER send also a neat weekly tear-off diary pad which will serve a useful purpose in many a busy office in the printing trade. Each sheet carries a month's dates, and two years' dates, together with postal information, are given at the back of the pad.

THE distinctive features of the annual calendars issued in recent years by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon and Co., Ltd., are again to the fore in the one for 1925, which has just reached us Specialising as they do in the printing of stamps, bank notes, share warrants, debentures, steel plate engraving, etc., this calendar well exemplies the ability of this establishment to execute work of a special kind. It is ornamented at the top and the two sides in red, the design being most elaborately and delicately executed. Centred at the top of the design is a portrait of King George printed in black. Use is made of a substantial board measuring 17½ in. by 14½ in., which is appropriately finished with a framework in grey, giving the pleasing appearance of leather, whilst there is a handsome hanging-cord of the same colour.

MESSRS. BAILEY BROS., LTD., the wholesale bookbinders, of Ronalds road, Highbury, N.5, have issued a monthly tear-off calendar mounted on leatherette board, blocked in gold, and enhanced with two half-tone illustrations showing respectively a group of Bailey-bound books and a view of the firm's factory.

FROM John T. Marshall (John T. Hircock, proprietor), engineers to bookbinders, printers, boxmakers and allied traders, of 36, Powell-street, London, E.C.1, come two artistic monthly tear-off calendars. One bears a reproduction in colours of a painting of the New County Hall by A. de Breanski, the picture being tastefully framed in grey on a white mount. The other has as its chief feature a vase of pansies, the brilliant colouring of the flowers being well reproduced.

WE acknowledge with thanks a copy of the "Printers' and Stationers' Year Book and Diary" (*Caxton Magazine*, Avenue-chambers, 4, Vernon-place, Southampton-row, W.C.1). Measuring 11 ins. by 8½ ins., and produced in stout paper boards, the 1925 issue of this annual is well adapted to be of real practical value to the printer or stationer. Besides over 50 pages of writing paper ruled as a diary, six days to a page, the book provides a mass of useful reference matter, including a comprehensive directory of trade associations and several pages of paper data. The price to non-subscribers is 5s.

MACAIRE, MOULD AND CO., LTD., Mountview Press, Crouch End, have once more issued a very useful calendar. This year the dates for each month are clearly printed in blue on a large sheet ruled in red, and the appearance, together with the artistic design, makes a serviceable ornament for any office. This firm of artists, designers and printers have also presented their friends with a weekly memo. pad made up of good paper and with appropriate space for engagements. The dates for the whole month appear on the top corner of each sheet for reference purposes.

A LARGE monthly tear-off calendar comes from Messrs. E. R. Alexander and Sons, Ltd., letterpress, lithographic and music printers, etc., of Leyton. Printed in three colours on tinted paper, each sheet—which carries not only one month's dates in large legible figures, but also the other eleven months' dates in miniature—conveys a good impression of the varied and high-class services this well-know firm can offer its clients.

From the London Gazette.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Ann Walker and F. Hulme, manufacturers of printing inks and materials and varnish, dealers in printing machinery and materials, and printers' valuers, at Vicarage street, Wakefield, York, under the style of G. and F. Milthorp.

R. Nigh and A. H. Mawer, wholesale stationers, 146, Leighton-street East, Croydon, Surrey, under the style of Dinham and Nigh.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914.

RECEIVING ORDER.

Peerless Advertising Service (a firm), 8, Station-road, Finsbury Park, advertisers. Public examination, February 17th, at Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street.

Yadil Press, Ltd.

Creditors and shareholders of Yadil Press, Ltd., met in London on Tuesday, and agreed to leave the liquidation of the company in the official receiver's hands.

The liabilities were stated to be a little short of £20,000, and creditors on present figures would only get about 10s. in the £, so there could not possibly be anything for the shareholders

Mr. Oswald Earp, M.A., said the failure of that company was due entirely to causes outside the management, and he could advance what he regarded as solid reasons for thinking that, though the claim for damages against the people who attacked the proprietors of "Yadil" might not be feasible at the moment, it would become feasible in the future.

Mr. Earp stated that arrangements were being made to form a new company.

Death of Lord Doverdale.

The death occurred on Monday, at the age of 88, of Lord Doverdale, formerly Sir Edward Partington, who was connected with Olive and Partington, one of the great papermaking businesses of the country, with mills at Glossop and other towns. He was born at Bury, Lancashire, and began work when a lad in a paper mill at Bridge Hall, his education being gained largely in a night school. During the war he showed the possibility of making paper from wood grown in this country. He had several times been Mayor of Glossop, and for many years president of the Papermakers' Association of Great Britain. He was raised to the peerage in 1916.

He is succeeded by his only surviving son, the Hon. Oswald Partington, a former Junior Lord of the Treasury, who was born in 1872.

London School of Printing Social.

At the staff dinner of the London School of Printing on Saturday last, 100 members of the staff and their friends met to spend a social evening at the Connaught Rooms. An interesting speech was made by Mr. H. L. Bullen, who proposed the toast of "The London School of Printing," and this was replied to in characteristic speeches by the Right Hon. Lord Riddell, president of the school, and Mr. T. E. Naylor, J.P., M.P., vice-chairman of the school. Mr. W. Howard Hazell, J.P., chairman of the school, in an inspiring speech, proposed the toast of "The Staff," which was responded to by the deputy principal, Mr. J. Fuller. Mr. R. G. Radford proposed the toast of "The Visitors," and Mr. T. W. McAra, J.P., secretary of the Newspaper Proprietors' Association, and Mr. Alfred Langley, president of the London Master Printers' Association replied. The toast of "The Stewards," was proposed by Mr. W. J. Pincombe, J.P., L.C.C., Mr. L. C. Mennell replying. An excellent musical programme was arranged by Mr. Herbert Townsend.

THE police visited, on Friday, the editorial offices of the newspapers *Tokseur* and *Orient News*, Constantinople, and notified the managements that the papers were to be temporarily suspended as the result of an order received from the Angora Government.

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SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

Payment is accepted, for advertisements under the following headings, on the basis of seven words to the line (minimum three lines):—

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DOUBLE CROWN LITHO MACHINE, with Flyers; in good condition; by Ratcliffe.
28-in. HAND GUILLOTINE.
Half-Sheet LITHO PRESS.
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FOR all KINDS of SECOND-HAND MACHINERY in the Printing and Allied Trades write, 'phone or call upon G. Hartley and Sons, 131, Great Bridgewater-street, Manchester. 14538

REBUILT MACHINERY.—Demy WHARF (Payne), geared inkers; 32-in., 38-in. and 42-in. Self-clamp and 15-in., 17-in., 20-in. and 32-in. Hand-clamp Cutting Machines; 8-in. by 5-in. "Peerless," "Pearl" and "Victor" Platens; 13-in. by 9-in. and 15-in. by 10-in. "Cropper" and "Victor," and 19-in. by 13-in. "Cropper" ditto. Combination Counter Check Book Machines, reel-fed Platens, Seybold Duplex Book Trimmer; also the best possible value in Paging, Numbering, Perforating, Stitching, Bending, Scoring, Punching and other Machines. Specialists in repairs, removals and breakdowns for the past 25 years.—Connoll and Coles, Ltd. (incorporating W. J. Connoll and Co.), 69, Leather-lane (Holborn 5183), London, E.C.1. 14551

SECOND-HAND MACHINERY.—If you are wishing to dispose of Second-Hand Machinery relating to the Printing, Bookbinding, Box-making, Envelope and Bag-making Trades, etc., secure prompt and effective service by advertising in the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*.—Apply for special rates to the Publishers, Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

SUMMIT, Double Royal, in excellent condition; used only for Colour Work; space required.—Premier Engraving Co., 36, Hosier-lane, E.C.1. 14544

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's-place,
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Occasionally we have Rebuilt Smyth Book Sewing Machines to offer, such Sewers having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted with New Standard Parts where necessary. We erect and teach on a trial basis.—Box 13993.

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BOOK-FOLDING MACHINE, Quad Crown; good condition; modern machine.—Box 14510.

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Miscellaneous.

LESSONS in LETTERING required by a Printer; Type Faces; after 6.—Terms to S. M., Box 14555.

MR. E. KENNETH HUNTER, Technical Director of Messrs. Hunters, Ltd., 16-18, St. Bride-street, London, E.C., has resigned that position in order to devote himself exclusively to the AUGUST-HUNTER PHOTO-COMPOSING MACHINE, of which he is co-inventor with Mr. J. R. C. August. 14557

Tenders.

Metropolitan Asylums Board.

THE BOARD Invite TENDERS for the Supply of 2 Tons of GREASEPROOF PAPER, 300 Reams of CREAM LAID WRITING (Ruled), 13 by 8, and also for PHOTO-PRINTING of TRACINGS and TYPO-LITHOGRAPHY for period March 1st, 1925, to December 31st, 1926.

Forms of tender (upon which alone tenders will be received), giving all particulars, can be obtained at the Office of the Board, Victoria Embankment, E.C. 4, where tenders duly filled up must be delivered not later than 10 a.m. on Thursday, January 22nd, 1925.

G. A. POWELL,
14559 Clerk to the Board.

Patents, etc.

THE Owners of British Patents 142,423, for Improvements in or Relating to MOISTENING DEVICES Particularly Applicable to Machines for Feeding, Moistening and Cutting Lengths of Gummed Tape, and 142,557, for Improvements in or Relating to Machines for Feeding, Moistening and Cutting Lengths of Gummed Tape, are desirous of entering into negotiations with one or more firms in Great Britain for the purpose of exploiting the above inventions either by sale of the patent rights or by licences to manufacture on royalty.—Inquiries should be addressed to Messrs. Abel and Imray, 30, Southampton-buildings, London, W.C.2. 14558

Klipto Loose-Leaf Ledgers.

British Rights of Manufacture for Disposal.

THE Patentee of the Klipto Loose-Leaf Ledgers (which are manufactured and sold in large quantities in the United States) is prepared to enter into negotiations for the disposol of the manufacturing rights for Great Britain, Canada and France.

Full particulars may be obtained from :—

G. A. BENNETT,
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RING UP CLERKENWELL 5882.



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CHAS. F. THACKRAY,
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FOUNDED 1878 AND STATIONER PUBLISHED WEEKLY

FORTY-SEVENTH YEAR.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

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COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above, or from Messrs W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., news-agents, 11, St. Bride-street, London, E.C.4.

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London—Mr. STANLEY J. GILLIS 58, Shoe Lane, E.C.4
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THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1925.

Trade Optimism.

IT must be highly gratifying to business men everywhere to observe the markedly optimistic tone of many recent utterances of leaders of trade and industry. Those who have their fingers on the pulse of commerce seem confident that 1925 is going to see increased business and decreased unemployment as compared with the year just ended. To take only two citations, chosen more or less at random, from the daily Press, we may note the optimistic remarks of the Parliamentary Secretary of the Overseas Trade Department (Mr. A. M. Samuel, M.P.), and of Mr. Godfrey Cheeseman, secretary and founder of the National Union of Manufacturers. The former asserts that there is a feeling of growing confidence in the minds of manufacturers, merchants, and traders, arising from a sense of security which results from a return to stable government. General trade conditions at home are better than they were a year ago, and he thinks that conditions in our export markets will be definitely better in 1925. Then Mr. Cheeseman gives it as his opinion that there is little doubt that the manufacturers and producers are very hopeful that 1925 will prove to be a vastly better year than 1924. Such views make cheerful reading, and, for ourselves, we think they are soundly based in the signs of the times. We gather there is already a promising livening up of business in the printing, bookbinding and allied trades, and there is no doubt at all that an improvement in the nation's industry and commerce generally must be accompanied by growing demands upon the printer, who is the indispensable collaborator of everybody who manufactures or sells. Let printers, by the use of their official Collective Advertising Scheme and of all other available means, make widely known to manufacturers and sellers the wonderful adaptability and power of the printed word, and they will thereby reap all the sooner the rewards of better business which the new year seems to hold in store.

Personal.

LORD BURNHAM will preside at a Newspaper Press Fund smoking concert in the London Press Club on January 17th.

MR. A. H. MUNDEY (Fry's Metal Foundry) is to lecture to-morrow at Sheffield University on "Die Casting," the lecture being arranged by the Institute of Metals.

MR. H. B. NAYLOR again delighted the members of the South-West London Master Printers' Association on Tuesday at Clapham Junction with a criticism of printing specimens which had been sent in for exhibition. In appreciation of Mr. Naylor's services to the Association, he was presented by the president (Mr. R. B. Simnett), on behalf of the executive and members, with an umbrella and an inscribed parchment.

AT the January meeting, on Tuesday, of the Printers' Managers and Overseers (Parent) Association, the president (Mr. R. H. Berry) was invested with the new presidential badge of the Association.

MR. ALEXANDER MITCHELL, who for more than a quarter of a century has been principal of the process department of the *Aberdeen Press and Journal*, has been presented by the staff with a wallet of Treasury notes on the occasion of his golden wedding.

ON completing 30 years as secretary of the Association, Mr. John R. Gibson has been presented with a gold watch and a well-filled wallet of Treasury notes by the members of Edinburgh Typographia, past and present.

MR. ARTHUR WATSON has been appointed managing editor of the *Daily Telegraph*, in succession to the late Mr. Frederick Miller. Mr. Watson, who has been with that newspaper for 20 years, is a member of a well-known family of journalists.

MR. GERALD BARRY has been appointed editor of the *Saturday Review*. For some years he has been a member of the editorial staff of the paper, and since last May he has been acting editor.

MR. R. E. BELL, who is concluding 13 years service on the editorial staff of the *North Mail and Newcastle Chronicle* and the associated publications to take up other journalistic work in the district, was, on Saturday night, presented with a handsome mahogany music cabinet from his colleagues.

MR. C. H. T. NEAL, formerly of the Holmesdale Press, Redhill, and successively on the staffs of the *Sheffield Telegraph*, the *Standard* and the *Daily Telegraph*, has been appointed assistant superintendent in the Government Printing Works at Lagos.

MR. HERBERT GREENHOUGH SMITH, for 34 years editor of the *Strand Magazine*, celebrated his 70th birthday on Friday.

MR. JOHN M. MURDOCH has resigned his appointment as editor of the *Ayrshire Post*, Ayr, after 31 years' connection with the newspaper, during 23 of which he acted as editor.

MR. MURDOCH is succeeded in the editorship by Mr. J. F. Macnair, of the *Glasgow Herald*.

ON the occasion of his departure from Torquay on relinquishing, through ill health, the post of editor of the *Torbay Herald*, Mr. C. E. Jillard was last week presented by his colleagues with a handsome smoker's cabinet.

THE presentation was made by Mr. W. O. Mills, editor of the *Western Evening Herald*, Plymouth, who expressed his regret and that of the proprietors that Mr. Jillard was forced to give up his job when the fruits of his efforts had begun to show.

A QUARTER CENTURY in the service of the Jagenberg-Werke Akt. Ges., Düsseldorf, Germany, has just been celebrated by Herr Bruno Ludwig, who at one time represented the firm in London.

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Royal Society of Arts Competition.

Book Production and Allied Subjects.

In furtherance of the Royal Society of Arts plan to encourage the study of designs for industrial purposes by holding annual competitions, the second competition will take place in June, 1925. It will be open to two classes—(*a*) All British subjects and (*b*) students in British schools of art. Entries can be received only from individual designers, not from firms. The subjects of competition will be the same for both classes of candidates, but in considering the work the judges will bear in mind to which class the competitors belong. The six sections into which the competition will be divided include one devoted to book production and a miscellaneous section containing items relating to the graphic arts.

Designs for which prizes are not awarded may be "Highly Commended" or "Commended" at the discretion of the judges. The Society will confer its diploma on any candidate whose work shows exceptional artistic ability and practical knowledge of the materials and processes of his trade. After the awards have been made, a number of selected designs will be exhibited at the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, and subsequently at suitable centres in the provinces, where they will be brought to the notice of manufacturers likely to be specially interested in them.

Intending competitors must communicate between May 1st and 15th with the secretary of the Royal Society of Arts, who will supply them with the necessary forms, labels and instructions for the despatch of their designs to the Victoria and Albert Museum.

In the book production section the subjects of competition are as follows:—

1. Designs for either or both of the following: (*a*) a title page entirely set from type, with or without printers' ornaments; (*b*) a title page partly decorated. The title pages to be taken from any or all of the following: (*a*) "The History of Tom Jones, a Foundling," by Henry Fielding. (Size, demy quarto.) (*b*) "On the Morning of Christ's Nativity," by John Milton. (Size, crown quarto.) (*c*) A Scientific Paper. (Size, demy octavo) The copy in each case will be supplied by the Royal Society of Arts.

2. Designs for three pages of text, with chapter heading, from any or all of the books enumerated in Section 2 above, and in the sizes respectively indicated there. The copy for (*c*) will be supplied by the Royal Society of Arts.

3. Designs for *either* (*a*) a line illustration, or (*b*) a colour illustration. (The subject of the design must be taken from a well-known book, *e.g.*, one included in the *World's Classics* or *Everyman's Library*.) The design may be drawn to any size, but must be suitable for illustrating a crown quarto page (12½ ins. by 10 ins.).

4. An all over design suitable for general use as *either* (*a*) an end paper, or (*b*) a cover paper. N.B.—Paper jackets are not eligible.

5. Design for a binding for "The History of Tom Jones, Foundling," by Henry Fielding, in cloth (blocked).

6. Design for a binding for "The History of Tom Jones, Foundling," by Henry Fielding, in leather (tooled).

All designs must be submitted on paper, and not as finished articles. A prize of not less than £10 10s. is offered for each of the subjects set forth above.

In the miscellaneous section special prizes are offered by Messrs. Cadbury Bros., Ltd., J. S. Fry and Son, Ltd., Lever Bros., Ltd., Nestlé, A. and F. Pears and the proprietors of the *Graphic*. The items include designs for posters, wrappers and boxes, and a three-colour design for the cover of a Christmas number of the *Graphic*.

Printing in Ireland.

A certain slight improvement in orders can be recorded for the year in the local printing trade, but on the whole the twelve months just past have been one of the most uneventful periods the trade has had for some time—says the *Belfast News Letter*. Wages were standardised in 1923 up till December 31st of that year, and they still remain at the rates then fixed, no reduction having been made or increase asked. This quiet period has had the advantage of allowing trade matters to settle down, after the ups and downs of immediate post-war years. It is gratifying to record that there is comparatively little unemployment in the trade, and that friendly relations exist between employers and employees. An example of this was the successful bowling competition recently organised by the Joint Industrial Council of the Printing Trade, representing both employers and employees, and played in Belfast under the auspices of the Council's District Committee. Such competitions foster a good spirit, and Mr. John Boyd's action in presenting a trophy for annual competition is to be commended. The Belfast Printing Trade Employers' Association has offered prizes in the printing trade section of the Municipal College of Technology, and this is a further instance of that breadth of outlook which in years to come should lead to lasting benefit for the trade as a whole. No startling developments have been made during the year in printing machines, but there is, of course, always a certain amount of progress going on. The installation to any great extent of new machinery involves a heavy expenditure, but local printers are keeping their plant up-to-date in every respect; and, should the long-awaited trade boom come, they will be fully able to deal with the rush of orders it would bring, and execute them quickly, efficiently, and in the best style.

MR. E. A. BRISTOW (E. A. Bristow and Co) has taken into partnership as from January 1st Mr. W. W. Martin. The firm represents the two well known mills—the Societe Royale Hollandaise, Maastricht, Holland, famous for their thin opaque printings, India bible papers, thin banks, writings, imitation hand-mades, opalines, etc., and Otto Gunther, of Greiz, Germany, equally well famed for high-grade specialty covers, fancy box papers, manillas, etc. Mr. Martin has been associated with Mr. Bristow since the inception of the firm, and for many years prior to this, with the late concern of Dickenson and Hubbard, who also represented the mills in question. The style of the firm will continue as hitherto.

THE *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* circulates all over the world.

Printers' Engineers' Achievement.

A feat which it is claimed has seldom been equalled in the printing industry has been accomplished by representatives of the Stockwell Engineering Co., who have dismantled an old seven-ton printing machine at the *Torbay Express* office, Torquay, and erected on the same site a 36 ton rotary machine, carrying out also considerable structural alterations and furnishing a big foundry equipped with the most modern apparatus—all in the two days of the Christmas recess. To build a rotary such as the one provided and carry through the trial runs usually occupies a month. The record-breaking work was personally superintended by the two principals of the firm named.

The rotary with which the newspaper is now equipped, at an expenditure of several thousands of pounds, will print, fold and count in quires at the rate of 25,000 copies an hour. During the past few weeks additional linotypes have been installed at the office and more are to follow, whilst arrangements are being made for a supply of the world's news *via* London by means of private telephone lines and a high-speed telegraphic instrument in direct communication.

Trade Lino and Mono Setting

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PROMISES KEPT
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Definitely prevents delays caused by plucking, filling up, or piling on blanket. A medium every printer needs for Litho, Offset or Letterpress jobs. Send for particulars.
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60 different shades & qualities in stock.

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in Flake and Powder.

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The Bookbinder

Some Bindery Difficulties Discussed.

Lecture by Mr. B. J. SANSOM (London School of Printing).

All those who have personal experience of the everyday work of the bookbinder know that not only is he frequently faced with knotty problems in connection with the obtaining of satisfactory results in his own craftsmanship, but his difficulties are increased by many other troublesome points that arise from the lack of perfect adjustment in his relations to those engaged in allied crafts, particularly those who provide the paper and who print the sheets which the binder is required to turn into books. This subject being a very live one, it is not surprising that there was a good attendance of both men and women connected with the trade when, under the auspices of the Joint Industrial Council, Mr. B. J. Sansom (London School of Printing) lectured at Cambridge last month on "Some Difficulties met with in a Commercial Bindery." The chair was taken by Mr. Walter Lewis, University Printer, of the Cambridge University Press, and the whole of the proceedings evoked keen interest, questions and discussion following a very practical and useful lecture.

In introducing his subject, Mr. Sansom remarked that the various branches of the bookbinding industry covered so wide a field and provided so many difficulties, at times painful and perplexing, that but little thought was required to compile a collection of problems much more easy to enumerate than to solve. Indeed, so numerous were these difficulties that it would be quite impossible to deal with them all in one short address. The speaker turned first to the consideration of paper, remarking that for a number of years he had been impressing upon binders, rulers, makers-up, sewers, gilders and marblers the importance of having a knowledge of paper, for he had found that bindery workers seldom thought it necessary to have such knowledge, despite the fact that paper is the foundation of printing, ruling and binding, and many difficulties can be obviated by a knowledge of paper sizes, weights and surfaces.

Selection of Paper.

The first difficulty dealt with—one about which the binder often has no say—is the choice of unsuitable paper for a book. Nothing, said Mr. Sansom, was more unsightly in respect of a bound book than that the leaves, when the book was opened, should stand stiffly up instead of falling back and allowing the book to open flat. This fault would not occur were proper consideration given to the substance of the paper used. By the choice of paper too thick for a book of given dimensions the life of the volume was seriously curtailed, because the reader invariably forced the book open, thus either breaking the paper or breaking the back of the book.

The speaker also touched upon the different kinds of paper and their surfaces, particularly with respect to the use of size in their manufacture. In this connection the trouble, often experienced by rulers, of the "ticking" of lines (*i.e.*, colours running in to one another), was mentioned, and it was explained that this running was due to the absorbency of the paper, which again was due to the lack of sufficient sizing. The corrective was the addition of gum arabic to the ink. On the contrary the addition of ox-gall to the ink was recommended when, in ruling, it was found that the ink would not take properly on the surface of the paper owing to an excess of sizing. Hand-made paper created many difficulties for the ruler, owing to the fact that it was a heavily-sized paper, and the ruler resorted to the use of methyl alcohol in the colour, which combined with the grease and made possible a clean solid line. Also, in connection with paper, it was pointed out that sizing was of great importance to the gilder, as difficulty in gilding was often due to the use of antique or other printing papers containing little or no size. A remedy for such trouble was to apply to the book edge a coating of rosin size similar to what is used by the papermaker for writings, after which the gilding could be satisfactorily performed.

Selection of Boards.

Another important matter touched upon was the choice of boards for book covers. The speaker criticised the lack in many houses of a satisfactory system for the allocation of boards to a job. In stationery houses it was usual, he said, that one man be made responsible for the selection of boards, the binder not being allowed to choose for himself. That was certainly a hindrance to the development of all round craftsmanship. The selection of boards should properly be governed by weight, size and substance of paper; and, instead of the choice being made merely according to judgment or rule of thumb, there should be available tables or charts showing at a glance suitable thicknesses of boards of various kinds for paper of various weights and sizes. The use of a fixed scale enabled anyone to select suitable boards for books without any waste of time.

The Printer as Trouble-Maker.

In respect of troubles more directly blameable to the printer, Mr. Sansom said that many errors noticed after the sheets had been printed could have been obviated had a sheet, during make ready for printing, been folded into a section and submitted to the bindery overseer for inspection. Looking ahead to the passage of sheets through the bindery, he would be able to advise on various points in such a manner as to save time, trouble and disappointment in later stages of the work of book production. If, for instance, the margins should be out of truth, or if the bindery overseer saw that it would not be possible to get correct fall of the pages, he could point these things out so that the printer could modify his work accordingly.

Badly imposed formes were a source of much difficulty to the binder. It was common knowledge that, after sheets had been printed on one side, the printer sometimes took out a lead in order to make the pages back up properly. Practices of this kind should be discontinued, as they made a lot of trouble for the bindery, and it was often impossible for the binder to get proper alignment of pages in the finished volume. The printer should not take it for granted that paper as it came into the warehouse was square and of standard size, and he should do his utmost to avoid working off sheets shorter than standard. To the printer a slight diminution of margin might seem a trivial matter; but to the binder, working to fixed dimensions, and having perhaps to get the edges perfectly trimmed for gilding, a seeming trifle of this sort was often a vitally important matter.

Other subjects dealt with in the course of the lecture included the difference between stationery and letterpress binding, with a consideration of the respective thicknesses of sections and the methods of providing against "start," or irregularity in the disposition of sections after being sewn together. The subject of marbling also was dealt with in considerable fullness, and many difficulties encountered in this branch of work were helpfully considered. The questions and comments which followed the lecture showed that the practical nature of Mr. Sansom's remarks had been fully appreciated.

Notes and News.

Brighter Prospects.

The prospects for the bookbinding industry during the coming year are brighter by far than those which confronted it at the commencement of 1924. Dependent entirely as it is upon the general trend of trade and national prosperity, the bookbinding industry takes its outlook from conditions and prospects existing elsewhere. There is a spirit of optimism abroad in these other spheres and a sound confidence in the future of British trade. Unemployment figures are a progressively dwindling commodity in the key industries. British credit stands high, and the pound note is within close reach of the gold sovereign. Business is reported by the banks as showing signs of substantial improvement, and the banks themselves are preparing for an increased consumption of stationery. After a prolonged period of depression and acute unemployment the textile industries are once again getting into their stride. Taken all round, the situation promises well, and our bookbinding industry cannot fail to share the benefits that will follow in the wake of better trade in the more important sections of our industrial structure.

Book Buying Record.

It is claimed that the number of books issued during 1924 sets up a new record in the publishing world. So much the better for the bookbinding industry, for which so much extra work has been found. In the natural order of things the consumption of books should grow larger year by year. Granted normal prosperity that tendency would certainly operate. Unfortunately for us the dearth of spare cash has counteracted the desire to buy books for at least four years and, if we except the year 1920, it can be said that book-buying has never had a sound basis for ten years. The fact that 1924 figures exceed previous records is evidence that the condition of the country is working towards normal. Given an average year of employment and a tolerably good outlook there would be no difficulty in setting up book records far ahead of the 1924 standard, good as it is.

Red Inks for Ruling.

A difficulty which most account book rulers are meeting with is that of finding a suitable red ink for down lines. The brighter shades of colour are mainly, if not entirely, of coal tar or aniline origin, and they do not retain their colour on exposure. A glance back at

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patterns stored away since the middle of the last century reveals red ruling which is as clear and bright and as full of colour as it was on the day it was ruled. Doubtless the colour of that period would be of vegetable origin, though cochineal, an animal dye, was also in favour. Principally we believe the red ruling inks were madder products and the cultivation of madder was a very extensive industry. The development of coal tar chemistry put an end to the madder industry, and introduced cheaper and brighter colours for quick and easy use in dyeing operations, but to the detriment of stability in colour. Madder inks are still to be had, though they are expensive in comparison with eosine, for instance, but it is an open question whether the use of permanent inks, even at the sacrifice of brightness of colour, is not to be preferred to the cheaper and more easily handled, but much more unreliable, modern dyes.

Leather Prices.

The bookbinding material market remains firm and stable, with leather prices on a slightly higher plane, as indicated last month. Skins are still scarce, and are subject to keen competition at the auctions. Basils and skivers are now being quoted about a penny per square foot in advance of earlier prices. Future prospects are uncertain, but according to manufacturers, there is no hope of a reduction until raw pelts become more abundant in the better qualities.

Miscellaneous Materials.

Glue averages round about £2 5s. per cwt. for fine grades for bookbinders' use, and there is a possibility of the price assuming an upward tendency. Bookcloths, buckrams, calicoes, threads and tapes remain unaltered, and, excepting calicoes, it will be observed that there has been a steady price level for over a year.

Examinations for Master Bookbinders

There is a new and interesting development in the Swiss bookbinding industry which is a proof of the importance attached in Switzerland to professional and technical qualifications even in the case of the employer. This year, for the first time, says *Papyrus*, the Zurich School of Arts and Crafts organised examinations in bookbinding at which there were eight master bookbinder candidates. A course of lectures given previously was well attended by members of the Zurich branch of the Swiss Society of Master Bookbinders. The lectures included one on the subject of prices and one on accountancy. All the eight candidates were successful in the examinations. A master bookbinder's diploma of honour was awarded to five of the most successful candidates.

THE *Daily Herald*, in its determination to forge further ahead in the New Year, is providing improved accommodation for its composing and other departments, whilst a new rotary machine has been ordered from Messrs. Foster and Sons, of Preston, to provide an extra output of 18,000 copies per hour.

LATEST statistics indicate that the number of factories engaged in book, paper, printing and engraving operations in Australia during 1922-23 amounted to 1,347, whilst the number of employees was 31,015. The aggregate wages paid in these industries reached a value of £5,887,000, and the value of the fuel used during the twelve months stood at £226,000. The weekly wages of compositors in Sydney during 1923 stood at 102s. for a 44-hours week. Those in Melbourne were 106s. (48 hours); Brisbane, 101s. (44 hours); Adelaide, 102s. (48 hours); Perth, 101s. 6d. (44 hours), and Hobart, 100s. (48 hours).

Klipto Loose-Leaf Products.

Mr. G. A. Bennett, president and general manager of the Klipto Loose Leaf Manufacturing Co., of San Francisco, U.S.A., is now on a visit to this country. Mr. Bennett, an Englishman, is the inventor of the Klipto loose-leaf products, and is to be congratulated on the great success achieved, not only in the United States but in Australia and New Zealand.

The Klipto products have an established reputation in the United States where their outstanding features have found a speedy recognition, and to-day they are in universal demand in all the principal States throughout the country.

The works of the Klipto Loose-Leaf Co., Mason City, Iowa, may be referred to as a model establishment containing the most modern and up-to-date machinery. The Klipto products manufactured are recognised for their utility and simplicity, and are appreciated by a large body of users for their time and labour saving value.

Mr. Bennett went to Australia some 10 years ago, when he introduced his invention there, and he has had the satisfaction of seeing an important business developed in association with the manufacturing firm of Messrs. Redmond, Inglis and Co., of Melbourne. Steady expansion has also been experienced in New Zealand, where license to manufacture was granted to Messrs. Leighton Bros., of Auckland.

During the last three years Mr. Bennett's business interests have been centred in the United States. He established the Klipto Loose-Leaf Manufacturing Co., at San Francisco, and of this parent company he is president and general manager. A later development was the establishment of the Klipto Loose-Leaf Co., successors to Lemars Printing Co., at Mason City, Iowa, as previously mentioned.

Mr. Bennett, we understand, is open to enter into negotiations for the disposal of his manufacturing rights for Great Britain, Canada and France for the Klipto products. Among the range of articles manufactured it may be mentioned that the Klipto binders are made in sizes varying from tiny note books to large volumes 28 in. by 26 in., and are designed to fit all standard punch sheets. The main characteristics are security, simplicity, speed and lightness.

Binding Cloth, etc., for Egypt.

The Commercial Secretary at Cairo has forwarded particulars of a call for tenders by the Egyptian Government press, Ministry of Finance for the supply of binding and printing material for the financial year 1925-6. The materials required include cloth for binding, string, tape, printing and duplicating ink, type-metal, etc.

Tenders, which should be accompanied by samples, will be received up to noon on January 23rd, 1925. Copy of specification, conditions of tender, etc., are available for inspection by interested British firms on application to the Department of Overseas Trade (Room 20), 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1, while a few copies are available for loan, in order of application, to firms unable to arrange for inspection in London.

Tenderers must be represented in Egypt. The Department will be pleased to place British firms desiring to tender, but not so represented, in touch with British merchants who are prepared to handle tenders, through their Egyptian branches, on behalf of third parties.

Bindery Service.

Most binders have very little difficulty in the appraisal of their own services. There is a disposition to place a value on them that is not fair to themselves. Six factors enter into this complex question of appraising service, and the individual is often swayed by his emotions in making his decisions. On the one hand you will find fear, doubt and modesty, and on the other hand avarice, desire and egotism, and the result is that he has either over-estimated or under-estimated the value of his services. In either case the ultimate results are the same. Unfair and unjust estimates either way are detrimental and lead to the demoralisation of the industry.

This is outstandingly true where the binder does not have a definite plan or system to determine what his operating costs are.

Granted, that the average man is not capable of weighing understandingly the features that enter into the computation of value for services rendered, in what manner can a fair and just value of services rendered be determined? The only way is by the aid of a trade association. There you have all sorts and conditions of men, some hard-headed, others with an abundance of emotions. Every individual is necessarily affected by the acts of some or all of those connected with the bookbinding industry. His selling prices are daily set by the acts of his competitors. Whether they are reasonable or unreasonable he often cannot determine because of the limitations of his own environment.

Doctors, lawyers and other professional men submit bills for services rendered. It is the thought, knowledge and intelligent effort expended on behalf of their clients and patients that go to make up their charge. Every binder should charge for the knowledge and effort expended in his production. How many of the binders ever think of the vast expenditure of mental effort that is necessary before the mechanical department can begin to produce? The solving of this problem would add materially to their profits and have a decided and far-reaching effect upon the industry as a whole.—O. W. BRUEHMANN (Chairman, Pamphlet Binders Group of the Employing Bookbinders of America).

Nickerson Bros.
(ESTABLISHED 1848),
99 & 101, Worship Street, London, E.C.2,
AND
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Manufacturers of
LEATHER
for All Classes of Bookbinding.

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LINEN FINISH
Bookcloths & Buckrams
LEGAL BUCKRAM.
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BOOKBINDERS' CLOTH.
London Telephone Nos. { Cent. 9751 / City 7582
Telegrams: { "Stanway, Cent., London." / "Liber, Manchester."

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Commercial Intelligence

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Allied Newspapers, 15s. 7½d., 16s. 1½d., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 20s. 3¾d., 19s. 9d.; Amalgamated Press, 45s. 3d., 44s. 4½d., Pref., 23s. 9d., 24s. 9d. xd.; Associated Newspapers, Def., 6⅝, Pref., 19s.; British Glues and Chemicals, 3s. 11⅛d., 5s. 3d., Pref., 16s. 6d., 14s. 1½d; Buff Book, 17s. 6d.; Jos. Byrom, 9s. 3d.; Cassell, Pref., 21s.; *Country Life*, Pref., 15s. 7½d. xd.; *Daily Mirror* Newspapers, 6⅛, 7⅛; *Daily Sketch* and *Sunday Herald*, 6½ p.c. Deb. 104½, 103¾; Thos. de la Rue and Co., 8 p.c. Conv. Mort. Deb., 31; John Dickinson, 32s.; Eyre and Spottiswoode, Deb., 68, 67½; Ilford, Pref., 19s. 9d.; *Illustrated London News*, Pref., 17s. 1½d.; Kelly's Directories, 6 p.c. Pref., 19s., 20s. xd., 7½ p.c. Pref., 22s., 21s. 9d. xd.; Lamson Paragon, 10 p.c. Pref., 23s. 7½d., 23s. 1½d.; George Newnes, 22s. 6d., 21s. 9d.; Odham's Press, 5s., 8 p.c. Pref., 13s. 6d., 10 p.c. A Pref., 12s., 11s. 3d.; *Sunday Pictorial* Newspapers, Pref., 22s.; *Sunday Pictorial* Newspapers (1920), 87s. 6d., 89s. 4½d.; Raphael Tuck, 22s. 6d., 22s. 3d., Pref., 88s. 1½d. xd.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 21⅛, 20¾; Weldons, 35s.; Wyman and Sons, Pref., 18s. 6d.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

JOHNS SON AND WATTS.—Directors have been advised to defer the payment of the dividend on the cumulative preference shares for the half-year ended December 31st until after the accounts for the year have been made up. (Dividend was paid regularly up to June 30th, 1923).

VALENTINE AND SONS, LTD. (Dundee).—Dividend on preference shares for half year ending December 31st, 1918, at 6 per cent.

NEW COMPANIES.

ARGUS PRESS, LTD. — Capital £300,000, in £1 shares (100,000 7 per cent. cumulative preference and 200,000 ordinary); to acquire the business of Crowther and Goodman, Ltd., and of the Argus Printing Co., Ltd., and all or part of the assets and liabilities of the proprietors of such businesses; to adopt a sale agreement with Crowther and Goodman, Ltd., and to carry on the business of general printers, manufacturing and wholesale and retail stationers, lithographers, typefounders, photographers, photographic printers, engravers, paper and ink manufacturers, advertising agents, etc Subscribers: H. W. Hill, L. E. Giffen and H. S. Skuse.

AUG. BREHMER'S (BRITISH) SUCCESSOR, LTD. —Capital £10,000, in £1 shares; to carry on the business of manufacturers of, and dealers in, machinery and appliances of all kinds for printers, stationers, bookbinders, etc. and to adopt an agreement with T. McAuliffe. Private company. Subscribers: C. Russell and S. A. Gibbons. T. McAuliffe is first managing director. Registered office: 12, City-road, E.C.

BERRY SYNDICATE, LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; to carry on the business of financiers, newspaper proprietors and general publishers, merchants, etc. Private company. First directors: W. H. Berry and M. Constant.

DERBY PAPER STAINING CO., LTD.—Capital £40,000, in £1 shares (10,000 8 per cent. cumulative preference), to acquire the partnership business of the Derby Paper Staining Co. now being carried on at Derby by C. F. Kirby, H. Walker, H. C. Kirby and J. Walker, and to carry on the business of paper stainers, paperhanging manufacturers, papermakers, manufacturers of wall papers and all kinds of paper and allied substances, etc. Private company. First directors: C. F. Kirby, H. Walker, H. C. Kirby and J. Walker.

F. T. PILLIVANT, LTD.—Capital £12,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of a plain and fancy box-maker formerly carried on by the late F. T. Pillivant at 190A and 192A, New North-road, and 20A, Coleman-street, Islington, as "F. T. Pillivant," and to carry on the business of manufacturers of plain and fancy boxes, tin boxes, cases, tubes, bags, tickets, bobbins, frames and other fancy articles, paper, papier mache, cardboard, strawboard, leatherboard, celluloid, tin, envelopes and wood pulp, stationers, printers, etc., and to adopt an agreement with G. W Weaver and C. G. Baxter, the executors and trustees of the will of the late F. T. Pillivant. Private company. First directors: E. W. Weaver, C. G. Baxter, and E. T. Pillivant. Registered office: 190A and 192A, New North-road, N1.

NEWMARKET AGENCY, LTD—Capital £100, in £1 shares; press and advertising agents, consultants and contractors, etc. Private company. First directors: S. Dixon and T. H. Copeland. Registered office: Exeter Lodge, Newmarket.

WEST COAST ADVERTISING CO., LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business carried on at 97, Whitechapel, Liverpool, by J. Davies and G. M. Bevan as the West Coast Advertising Co. Private company. Directors: J. Davies and G. M. Bevan. Registered office: 97, Whitechapel, Liverpool.

CENTRAL PRESS, LTD.—Capital £15,000, in £1 shares (10,000 10 per cent. cum. pref., 4,000 ord. and 1,000 def. ord.); to adopt an agreement with G. L'Estrange and J. H. Varwell, and to carry on the business of press agents, journalists and literary agents formerly carried on by them at 80, Fleet street, E.C., as the "Central Press." Private company. First directors: G. L'Estrange and J. H. Varwell.

BOOSEY AND CO., LTD.—Capital £215,000 in £1 shares (70,000 6½ per cent. first cumulative preference, 144,400 6½ per cent. second cumulative preference and 600 ordinary); to acquire the business of music publishers and musical instrument makers, etc., carried on at 295, Regent-street, W., and elsewhere in the United Kingdom and at New York, as "Boosey and Co.," and all or any of the assets and liabilities of the proprietors in connection therewith, and to adopt an agreement with C. T. Boosey, C. E. Boosey, L. A. Boosey and R. Boosey, with the consent of E. J. Boosey. Private company. First directors: C. T. Boosey, C. E. Boosey, R. Boosey and L. A. Boosey. Registered office: 295, Regent-street, W.1.

LONDON REVIEW, LTD.—Capital £1,000, in 900 7½ per cent. cum. pref. shares of £1 and 2,000 ordinary shares of 1s.; to acquire the business of the London Programme, Ltd., and to carry on the business of proprietors and publishers of newspapers, journals, etc. Private company. First directors: Viscount Deerhurst, W. R. Titterton and C. S. Aspang. Registered office: 150, Strand, W.C.2.

ARCHIBALD FRAME, LTD.—Capital £10,000 in £1 shares (4,000 6 per cent. cumulative preference and 6,000 ordinary); cardcutters, manufacturers and merchants, dealers in paper, cotton, silk, tape, etc. Private company. First directors: A. Frame and W. Frame. Registered office: 58, East Main-street, Darvel, Ayrshire.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfactions registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfactions is not compulsory).

JOHNSON, RIDDLE AND CO., LTD. (printers, engravers, wholesale stationers, etc., London). —Satisfaction to the further extent of £500 on December 19th, 1924, of debenture dated October 21st, 1902, securing £30,000. (Balance outstanding £7,500).

RANDAL PRESS, LTD. (Erith)—Particulars filed of £1,000 debentures authorised December 2nd, 1924, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the amount of the present issue being £700.

BARCLAY AND FRY, LTD. (stationers and printers, etc., Southwark). — Satisfaction in full on February 14th, 1917, of debentures dated February 21st, 1906, securing £1,250. (Notice filed December 23rd, 1924).

PRINTERS (FLEETWOOD), LTD.—Deposit on December 15th, 1924, of deeds of leasehold land and premises No. 14, North Albert-street, Fleetwood, Lancs, to secure all moneys due or to become due from the company to Williams Deacons Bank, Ltd.

FITZMORRIS PRESS, LTD. (East Ham).—Debenture dated December 13th, 1924, to secure £200, charged on the company's property, including uncalled capital. Holder: E. E. Ainsley, c/o Lloyds Bank, Cox and King's Branch, 6, Pall Mall, S.W.

"MORA" PAPER CO. (1924), LTD.—Mortgage debenture dated December 20th, 1924, to secure £1,000, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: E. E. Fox, 117, Atwood-road, Didsbury, Manchester.

BURY PAPERMAKING CO., LTD. — Issue on December 17th, 1924, of £14,900 debentures, part of a series already registered.

J. W. NORTHEND, LTD. (printers, etc.).—Particulars filed of £6,000 debentures authorised December 12th, 1924, and mortgage or charge of even date, further securing such debentures, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital (if any), and freehold property in West street, Sheffield, the whole amount being now issued.

KEROTYPE, LTD. (manufacturers of kerotype transfer papers, trade printers and enlargers, etc., Clapham).—Debenture dated November 26th, 1924, to secure £6,000, charged on the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: F. W. Kent, 5, Court-road, Caterham.

Telephone: Streatham 1015.

G. A. CRAMP & CO,

Wholesale Bookbinders.

CLOTH to CALF.

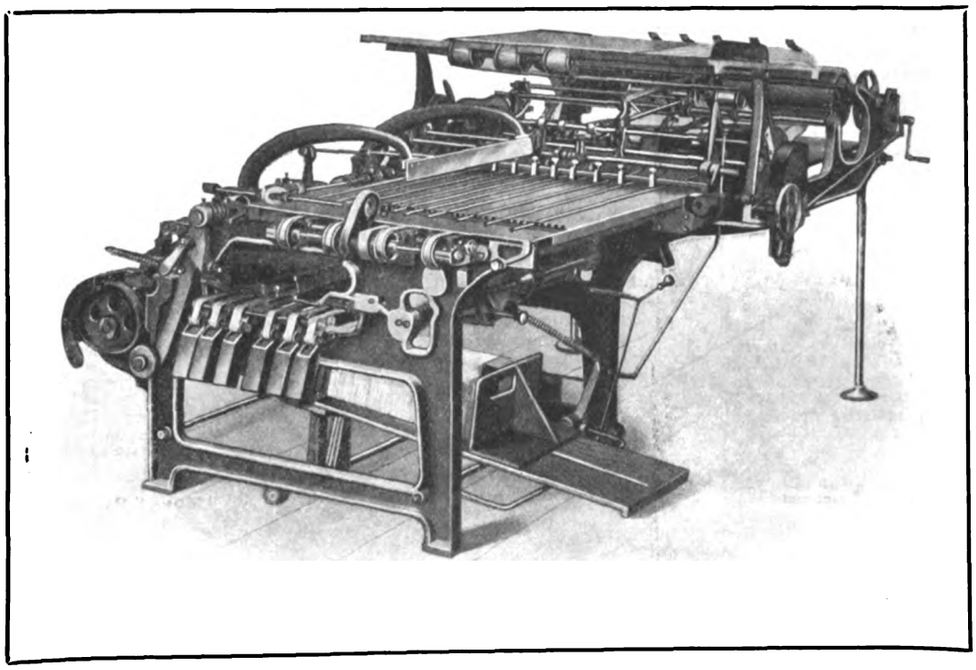
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ORIGINAL

BREHMER

Folding Machines.



BREHMER

ROTARY AUTOMATIC FOLDING MACHINES

Brehmer Folding Machines fitted with the Rotary Feeder, are capable of delivering up to 3,750 sheets per hour.

PRINCIPAL ADVANTAGES.

1. The feeder can be refilled whilst in operation.
2. These machines do not require any more space than those required for hand feeding.
3. They are accessible from all sides
4. There is no smearing of freshly printed sheets.
5. Power required about 1/3 H.P.

IF YOU ARE INTERESTED SEND FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS AND SAMPLES.

AUG. BREHMER'S (BRITISH) SUCCESSOR.

(T. McAULIFFE)

12, CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1.

Telephone: CLERKENWELL 3126.

Te'egrams: PAPYRUS, FINSQUARE, LONDON.

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New Inventions

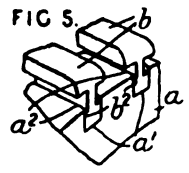
Imitation Leather.

An imitation leather product from cellulosic material is made by impregnating a thick, very loosely felted sheet of cellulosic material, e.g., a layer of carded cotton, with a very thick and viscous adhesive, preferably a 20 per cent. solution of rubber in naphtha or gasoline, compressing, evaporating the solvent, passing through a calender while under tension to remove any wrinkles, and finally applying a leather dressing. The impregnating solution is added practically at the nip of the compressing rolls, so that it is worked into the fibrous mass as the latter passes between the rolls. If desired a second impregnating treatment can be given before evaporating the solvent.

Type Holders.

Type holders for loose types as patented by Mr. C. O. Ericsson, consists in an improved method and means for securing type holding bars to printing drums, cylinders, flat magazines and other supports. The cylinder or other support *a* is provided with grooves a^1 to accommodate the bars *b* provided with shoulders b^2 on to which the metal a^2 at one edge of the groove is burred or turned over at

FIG 5.



intervals along the bars to secure the bars to the support. To prevent endwise movement of the bars a groove 15 is formed in the end of the support *a*, such groove also passing through the ends of the bars *b*, and a wire or other element is placed in the groove and secured therein by burring over the metal at the edge of the groove. A plate may be secured to one end of the support *a* to prevent removal of the types at that end.

Stereotype Plate Clamps.

Mr. R. W. Hatton has patented an invention by which stereotype plates are clamped between a fixed ring or dog on the cylinder and a number of clips 2 mounted on studs 3 integral with a spider 4 movable towards the fixed ring or dog and so mounted as to be capable of rocking to allow the clips to engage evenly with the plate notwithstanding unevenness in the edges of the plate. In one

FIG.1.

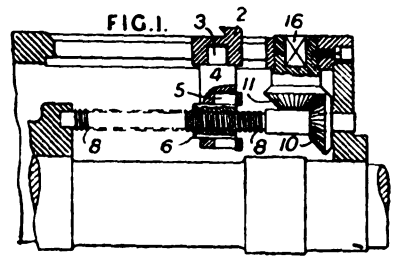
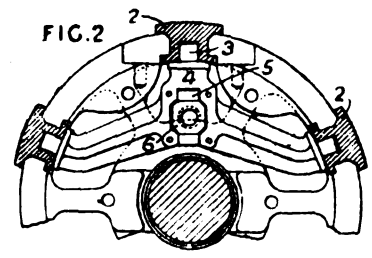


FIG.2

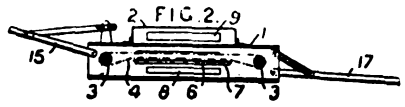


form, Figs. 1 and 2, the spider 4 is mounted on trunnions 5 on a nut 6 operated by a screw 8 which is rotatable by gearing 10, 11 and a key inserted in a square recess 16 in the gear 11. In another form, the nut 6 is spherical and engages a corresponding recess in the spider so that the latter may rock in any direction.

Relief Printing.

An invention by Messrs. G. Schauly and L. Gernigon, relates to the production of relief

FIG.2.



printing by spraying a fusible powder over a printed sheet and passing the sheet through an oven to fuse the powder and cause it to amalgamate with the ink and provides an improved form of oven for this purpose. The oven is in two parts 1, 2 within which are mounted opposed heating devices 8, 9, a heat-distributing plate 6 with downwardly directed ribs 7 being arranged over the device 8. Sheets from a feed table 15 are carried through the oven by means of an asbestos or metal endless band 4 and are delivered to a table 17. The band 4 passes over rollers 3 driven by an endless chain operated by hand or power. An additional distributing plate may be arranged above the plate 6 and between the upper and lower reaches of the chain.

Corrugated Fibre Boards.

In reinforcing corrugated fibre board used for making folded boxes, Messrs. Thompson and Norris, in a recent patent, suggest that separate reinforcing strips or tapes of paper, cloth, or the like be applied to the board during manufacture and before the board is cut, slotted, scored or otherwise treated. In the apparatus shown, the card-

FIG.5.

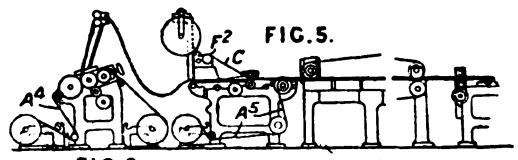
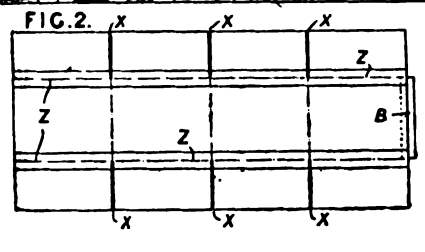


FIG.2.



board is corrugated and provided with a backing A^4. Reinforcing strips C are gummed at F^2 and applied to the backing A^4, and a facing A^5 applied. The sheet so produced is then slotted at X, Fig. 2, scored at Z, and the blanks cut off and provided with an adhesive strip B. The reinforcing strips are used on the inside of the box.

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BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER, THE. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4. Founded in 1878, this weekly journal is the recognised medium for Printers, Stationers, Box Makers, Envelope Makers, Bookbinders, etc. Its pages contain the latest improvements in machinery, descriptions of new processes, and commercial intelligence and current news. Subscribers get the paper for 52 weeks for 13s.

BOOKBINDER, THE, forms a Monthly Section of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, and subscriptions are booked for these issues at the rate of 3s. 3d. per annum, including postage. Special contributions appear from the pen of leading authorities. Publishers: Stonhill & Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

DICTIONARY OF PAPER TERMS.—Definitions of the Terms as used in the Manufacture and Merchandising of Paper. Published in book form by the Lockwood Trade Journal Co., Inc., New York. Bound in cloth, 6 × 9, 87 pp. Price 7s. 6d. Copies may be had of Stonhill & Gillis, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

LITHOGRAPHIC TRADE REVIEW, THE. This forms the subject of a monthly section of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, and these issues are obtainable at an annual subscription of 3s. 3d. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

PAPER TRADE REVIEW, THE WORLD'S. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4. This weekly journal established in 1879, gives particulars of Papermaking Machinery and Processes, Current Prices of Raw Materials, Market Reports, Interviews with Leading Men associated with the industry, Commercial Intelligence, etc. Annual subscription: 26s. plus postage (Inland, 30s. 4d.; Foreign and Colonial, 32s. 6d.)

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Papermakers' Organiser.

Amalgamated Society's Appointment.

Mr. J. Goddard, of 14, Stanbrook-road Gravesend, has been appointed Southern Organiser to the Amalgamated Society of Papermakers.

Mr. Goddard, who is 40 years of age, commenced work as a boy at Snodland Paper Mill, and remained there until 1912, when he



Photo, W. T. Munns, Gravesend.

MR. J. GODDARD.

obtained employment at the Imperial Paper Mill, Gravesend, with whom, except for a break for service with the Colours, he has remained until the present time.

During his association with the Society Mr. Goddard has always taken a prominent part in endeavouring to improve the conditions of of his fellow workers and has been one of the Society's most active workers. For the past two years Mr. Goddard has been a member of the Executive Committee, and in view of the earnestness with which he entered into the work, he soon obtained the confidence of that body, with the result that he was appointed a member of the Negotiating Committee and the Joint Industrial Council of the Paper-making Industry.

Mr. Goddard is held in high esteem by all with whom he has come into contact, either at work or in the many and varied spheres of his activities, and his appointment, needless to say, is a very popular one in the South of England, where he is very well known amongst papermakers.

Mr. Goddard's employment at Imperial Mills has now terminated, and he carries with him the very best wishes of the Executive and officers of the Society in taking up the duties of organiser.

A mass meeting was held at St. Marks Hall, Rosherville, Gravesend, on Sunday, December 21st, to inaugurate Mr. Goddard's appointment as organiser.

Trade with Uruguay.

The Overseas Trade Department have issued an interesting report on the financial and economic conditions in Uruguay which has been prepared by Mr. H. W. Reid Brown, British Vice Consul at Montevideo. Dated September, 1924, the booklet, which is published at 9½d. post free by H.M. Stationery Office, reviews the conditions of the country under the separate headings of finance, trade, industry and production, transport and communications, and legislation and administration. A series of appendices furnish statistics of imports and exports. During 1923 sheet paper was imported to the extent of 2,643,424 kilos., of the value of $370,079. These figures compare with 1,955,969 kilos. and $273,835 in 1922. Imports of news print in 1923 were 4,562,286 kilos., of the value of $273,735, the figures in the preceding year being 3,597,463 kilos., $215,846.

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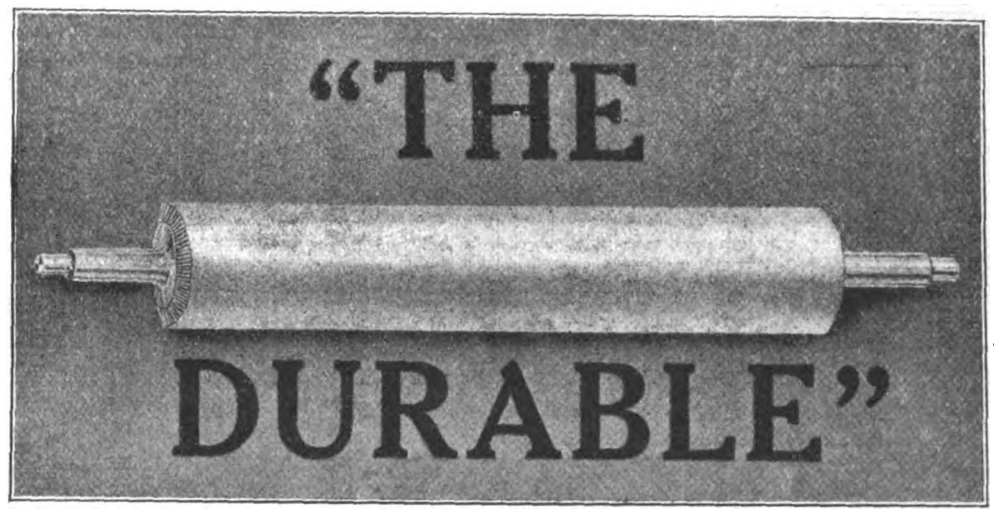
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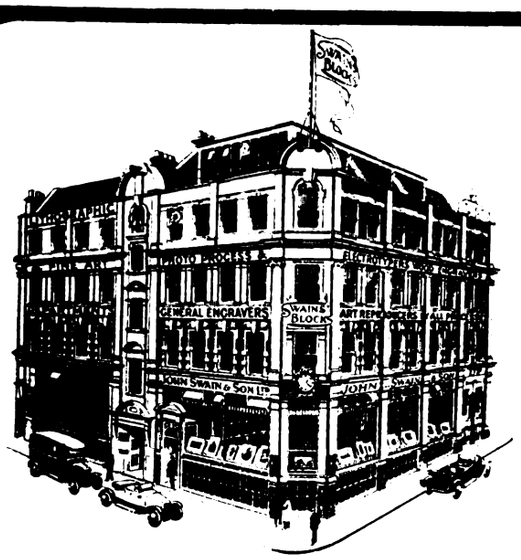
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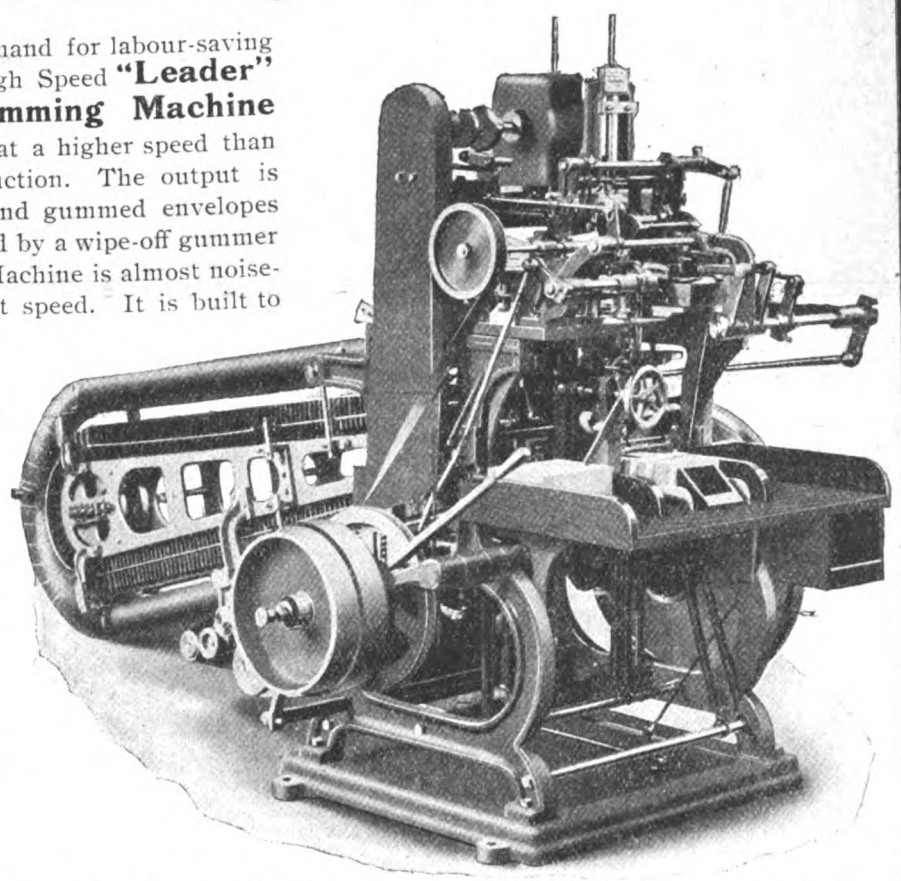
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The Trend of Photo-Engraving and Photo-Offset Printing.

By WILLIAM GAMBLE, F.R.P.S., F.O.S.

A little more than two years ago in this hall I gave a lecture on "The Influence of Photo-Offset and Rotary Photogravure on the Future of Letterpress Printing." In that lecture I indicated the effect which composing without type, by the aid of photographic processes, would have on letterpress printing. I tried to show that the tendency would be to drive printing towards offset and photogravure.

My remarks were received with some scepticism on the one hand and with some degree of alarm on the other. I fully expect to be reminded that nothing has really happened to cause alarm. You may point out that letterpress printing and block-making seem to be still going along with apparent prosperity, that typefounders appear to be doing pretty well, that mechanical typesetting machines seem to be as largely and increasingly used as ever, and that printing machine builders are evidently quite optimistic as to the future prospects of business. Thus I am afraid you will regard me as a prophet whose predictions are not very trustworthy. Did I not say, you may ask, that photo-composing was bound to come, and that it might take only five years to develop into something useful? Here are more than two years gone, and how far have we got?

I am quite prepared to believe that such thoughts are in your minds, and I want to say at the outset that though the photo-composing idea has not yet been fully realised, a good deal has been done towards it in these two years. You have had described to you by other lecturers in this hall machines which are already in existence carrying out the idea of photo-composing, and which show great promise. If these machines are not yet perfected and available for the use of the trade, it is not the fault of the inventors, but simply due to lack of means or want of enterprise on the part of manufacturing firms who ought to be in the forefront in developing an idea which will undoubtedly be realised in time, and which when consummated will have a very great influence on the printing industry.

In spite of this lack of encouragement, I know there are a number of inventors at work in various countries on this problem, and if only as much work as has been done in the past two years is applied in the next three, we may expect to see something like a practical solution within the five years I gave for its accomplishment. So radical a change as this must necessarily be a matter of slow and progressive development from one improvement to another, just as was the case in mechanical typesetting. I am convinced that text composing without type will come in some form or other. The need for it is becoming more and more insistent as offset and photogravure develop. No one can dispute that these processes have made great strides in recent years, and they are destined to go a good deal further.

In my present lecture I want to indicate what is the trend of photo-engraving and photo-offset printing, ignoring for the moment rotary photogravure, because that would widen the subject beyond the limits allowable for this lecture, and because I understand that another lecturer will shortly deal with this subject.

The Influence of Offset on Block-making.

First, I want to deal with the influence of offset on block-making. Is offset printing, with the aid of photo-process methods, seriously affecting the output of the photo-engravers? I do not think it is. There are photo-engravers who have opened departments for offset plate-making, but have not found that the block-making side of their business has suffered. Whatever work offset printers are doing by the aid of photo processes seems to be for the most part additional to the demand for blocks, which is probably as great as ever, though I do not think it is an increasing demand.

There may be a few instances where a book is reprinted by photo-offset, and if there are illustrations in it the block-maker loses to that extent; but probably the book never would have been reprinted but for the cheaper processes employed for its production. The block-maker could never hope to compete with the Manul, the Wincor, the Novographic and similar processes, in laying down the reprint of a book. He could never hope with camera-methods to compete with processes which can be done without the camera and with comparatively unskilled labour. There is a good deal of this reprint work being done, which is so much extra work for the lithographic printer, but is entirely outside the province of the photo-engraver. If it is affecting anyone it is the book printer, for he cannot hope to compete when books can be reprinted at a cost, including the paper, which is less than the expense of the type-setting, even when mechanical composition is employed.

There are also cases where catalogues containing half-tones have been done by offset because the customer has preferred the method, either as a novelty or because he liked the effect better, but I have not heard it claimed that such catalogues have been produced more cheaply than by blocks and letterpress printing.

It does not by any means follow that in every case photo-litho plates will be produced more cheaply than blocks. It is quite possible to take some job done by photo-offset and find that the cost of laying down plates with mixed line and half-tone illustrations and text will come out higher than if done by block and letterpress, taking each kind of work at standard rates. In one case I investigated, the blocks would have cost £16, and the litho plates came out at £25. The cost of ink and machining would be no less in litho, though there might be some saving in make-ready, and a cheaper paper could be used.

Probably the reason why offset printing is not making greater inroads in the block-makers' business is that offset plate-making is not yet quite such a sure thing as photo-engraving. There are many pitfalls and difficulties, and often jobs come out far from satisfactorily. Those who are engaged in this work are groping slowly and painfully, with much unproductive expense, to discover the most reliable methods for obtaining successful results every time.

You must bear in mind that photo-litho is still in its infancy, whilst photo-engraving is nearing its prime. When the younger process has had as many years of life, we may look for far greater accomplishments, and we may even find that it has outdistanced anything that has been done up to now in block-making, especially in half-tone and colour work.

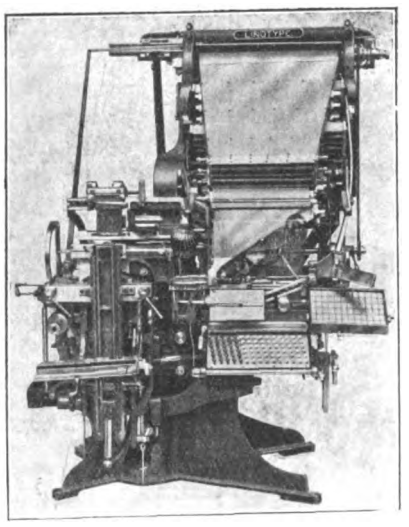
Limitations of Offset for Half-tone Reproduction.

No one can say that the offset half-tone work shown up to now has equalled the clean and effective quality of letterpress half-tone. In the best of offset half-tones there always seems to be something wanting; they are mostly flat, grey and lacking in detail. The reason is that the half-tone process has limitations which are very obvious when it comes to be applied to offset printing. The photo operators no doubt get just as perfect negatives as those for block-

Lecture delivered at Stationers' Hall on January 7th, under the auspices of the London Central Districts Master Printers' Association.

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making, and the printing-down on to the metal is just as sharp; but when the plates are put on the machine the prints appear flat, grey and woolly. Why is that so? I believe it is due to a conflict between the two processes, which do not seem to agree well with each other. The half-tone theory demands that the dots should be absolutely black and sharply defined against the whitest possible paper to get the most perfect result. But the offset printer asks for a coarsely-grained plate to suit machine printing conditions. This results in the dots being partly out of contact when printed down from the negative, and as a result they print ragged, some dots being missed altogether. Again, the offset printer firmly believes that he can improve a half-tone print by washing-out and inking-up again. He also believes in the efficiency of various "dopes" and "etches" as an aid to getting clean prints, yet this treatment is usually fatal to the work of the process man. Printing on matt-surfaced papers is also against getting crisp half-tones.

Until a process can be found in which the image on the offset plate is as durable and as clean edged as the fish-glue enamel image on copper blocks, there is no hope of offset half-tone being much better than it is.

Dry Lithography.

When "dry litho" is really achieved, good half-tone offset printing should become easy. There is a process now being successfully worked in America called "Aquatone," which seems to approach the ideal requirements. The plate is prepared in much the same way as in collotype, but on zinc instead of glass, and the gelatine used for forming the image is not dissolved away from between the dots or lines; on the contrary it is hardened so that it forms a film which is receptive of water but repellent of ink, and it also prevents oxidation. It is said that a quantity of ink can be deposited on the image which would be impossible with other processes, thus permitting a greater speed in printing than in ordinary litho work. It is claimed that 3,600 per hour is regularly attained. Half-tones as fine as 400 lines per inch can be printed, or grained images as fine as 1,200 to the inch. This is evidently the kind of process offset printers want.

The photo-engraver discovered twenty-five years ago that half-tone images developed with transfer ink did not yield the sharpness required for the best results, yet offset printers go on using this method, and fail to see that it is one of the principal reasons why their work is not as clean as the blocks.

There are several inventors at work on the idea of making half-tone offset plates of better quality and easier to print. Mr. Ronald Trist claims that he has done a great deal in this direction, but is not yet prepared to publish particulars of his methods.

In my opinion "dry litho" accomplished by modification of the ink will not be sufficient until plates can be made that will not fill up and thicken in the course of printing. Years ago the Wharf Litho process, invented by Mr. G. R. Hildyard, was introduced, and, to my mind, this process came very near to the realisation of what is now required; but the process was exploited at a time which was too early for it to be pro-

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perly appreciated. It could now be revived, and in the light of our present knowledge might prove very useful. I recently got Mr. Hildvard to make me some plates by his process, and they printed very well on a letterpress machine. Wharf Litho was in one sense of the word a "dry litho" process, but it did not require any special ink, nor anything but ordinary composition rollers. The plate was slightly etched into relief, and there was a peculiar grain in between the work which gave an ink-repelling quality to the plate without any damping.

Printing Litho Plates on Letterpress Machines.

The feature of Wharf Litho that made it most interesting was that you could print litho work on letterpress machines, and I want to emphasise the importance of these "dry litho" methods for letterpress printers. Do you realise that if litho plates can be made so that they have an unchangeable print on them, and so that they do not require damping, you may be able to print them just as well on letterpress as on purely litho machines? With improved methods of laying down the work quickly and cheaply on such plates, it will be unnecessary to put type formes on the machines, and there will be no making-ready to do. Then you can snap your fingers at the litho offset printer, and, come what may in photo-composing machines, you will at least not have to scrap your printing machines. So there is a ray of hope, a rift of blue sky, for the letterpress printer after all.

Possibilities of Grain Processes.

As I do not think it will ever be possible to get offset printed half-tones to look as crisp and clean as letterpress from blocks, offset printers might do better to turn their attention to perfecting processes of making grained images on the litho plates instead of using the half-tone screen. In this way the print would correspond more closely to the character of the grain on the plate. Retouching could then be done with the lithographic crayon without such work appearing too evident. The irregular grain would suit the matt surface of the paper, and any slight spreading or filling up would not show so badly as it does with half-tone.

It may be that some of you have tried grained screens, and have been disappointed with the result. Probably the reason is that you have not carried your trials far enough. The proper use of grained screens has to be learnt by long experience, and when as much thought and time has been given to the subject as to ruled screens they will be better appreciated and more extensively used. Further, I must remind you that there are various kinds of grained screens, and it has yet to be discovered which is the most suitable. There is the Metzograph screen, which I consider the best of all; but unfortunately the inventor and maker is dead, and the manufacture has not been continued. There are a few of these screens still available, and no doubt many process shops have one or more put on one side and never used. These might well be brought out and tried again.

Besides the grained work produced with screens there are numerous processes for forming a grain on the plate, and these are capable of yielding very good results. Some of you will recall to mind the Pretsch, the Dallas, the Frey, and other methods which have been put forward and are now almost forgotten. Probably, some day, one or other of these old processes will be dressed up in modern clothing and exploited as a new process, to be hailed as the very latest idea. Some firms will no doubt foolishly pay a big fee for the secret, when they might just as well dig up the process themselves in the back numbers of trade journals or in old lithographic books—or they might well draw on the memory of some old worker.

Grained work does not seem to be suitable for block-making, as it is so difficult to retain the finer grain points in etching, and the effect is, therefore, coarse; but for lithography grained work is ideal. I wonder it is not more used, and I would certainly recommend you to look up and study these old grain processes.

Necessity of High-light Effects in Lithography.

Whether you use grained screens or ruled screens there is an absolute necessity in lithographic work for what are termed high-light effects. What is meant by high-light is this: The block-maker must get clearly-defined dots all over his image, his rendering of the tone values being by means of larger or smaller dots. In the whites or high-lights he aims to have very fine dots on the plate, as he must support the ink-rollers and the paper in printing; but the lithographer is not tied down to any such necessity, and can therefore have high-lights without representing them by fine dots. If he follows the block-makers' methods he will get a flat result, for the dots are bound to spread somewhat, or some of the finer dots may disappear altogether, giving a crumbly effect. Moreover, the lithographer cannot do anything on the plate equivalent to fine etching as done on blocks. The lithographic negative maker must accordingly make a more contrasty negative, and the best kind is that known as the "high-light." In this case the dots in the high-lights of the negative are closed up until no dots are printed through on to the zinc, and the shadows must print strongly. Between these two extremes there must be perfect gradation of tones. Such an effect is not easy to obtain. In closing up the high-lights of the negative there is a danger of lowering the values of the middle tones, and making the shadows print too grey. Some operators are more successful than others in effecting the necessary compromise, but I do not think anyone can claim to be able to make the perfect high-light negative for lithographic printing every time, especially as the conditions vary with every original.

The late Mr. Frederick Sears was a master in securing high-light effects, and, though his methods are known, there are few who can equal his work. The drawback of his method was that three plates had to be made for every print or every colour, so that on a five-colour job there would be fifteen plates to make—with fifteen chances of going wrong, either in register or in tone values. To-day high-light effects are got by suitable choice of diaphragms and by screen distancing.

With the grained plate methods, such as that of Frey, the high-light effect is got naturally, because a continuous-tone negative is used—that is to say, there is no screen in the negative.

Processes have been proposed for getting high-light effects by removing the screen during part of the exposure, or by having some clockwork or electric-motor-driven mechanism to open the diaphragm gradually. Dr. Albert, of Munich, introduced over here, years ago, a method of superimposing a positive over the negative, and printing through the two together, the positive serving as a mask to cut out the parts not wanted in each plate. A special printing frame and special arc lamp had to be used, and the process was found too troublesome to be practical.

The Bassani process, which is now being demonstrated in Paris, consists in having a mechanical device in the camera to move the screen in a small circular path. This has the effect of spreading the light action which forms the dots and brings about the closing up of the high-lights. One cannot help thinking that this spreading must equally affect the middle tones and shadows.

No doubt in time some standardised method, suitable for lithographic work—perhaps through a modification of the screen—may be worked out. Every-day practice is the best teacher in these matters.

Insufficiency of Tri-colour for Lithography.

The difficulties met with in making negatives by the half-tone method for black-and-white lithography are increased tremendously when colour separations have also to be made. Not only has the operator the greater difficulty of securing clean printing negatives on dry plates than on wet plates, but he has to keep in mind the necessity of getting proper colour selection and good register. It does not seem possible to get effective litho work in only three colours produced directly from the original, and most firms resort to five or six printings. The reason is, mainly, that it is not possible to obtain perfect colour separations in the negatives, and there is no adequate means of making corrections as there is in the case of fine etching. Even when the best photographic result is obtained there is too much risk of the colour values altering in the machine printing. With two or three extra colours to work with, the defects

(Continued on page 45).

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Mr. Gamble at Stationers' Hall.

Another Notable Lecture.

Another technical lecture of the very first importance has to be recorded to the credit of the London Central Districts Master Printers' Association. At their meeting at Stationers' Hall on Wednesday evening of last week, Mr. William Gamble, F.R.P.S., F.O.S., delivered a lecture (which we print in full in this issue) on "The Trend of Photo-Engraving and Photo-Offset Printing." It will be remembered that, under the auspices of the same association, Mr. Gamble lectured just over two years ago on "The Influence of Photo-Offset and Rotary Photogravure on the Future of Letterpress Printing" and that lecture, reported fully in our issue of November 9th, 1922, was reprinted in the trade journals of America and elsewhere and raised universal attention and discussion. We think that no less interest will attach to this, Mr. Gamble's latest utterance in respect of the remarkable technical developments of the present time.

The interest of the occasion was enhanced by an extensive and most interesting exhibition in the large hall, comprising specimens of process work of various kinds, chiefly offset. Items that attracted special interest were some remarkable specimens showing the photographic reproduction of letterpress matter as done by the "Novographic" process of Messrs. Lowe and Brydone (Printers), Ltd., Wharf-litho specimens in colour by Mr. G. R. Hildyard, some examples of the Frey process, the Huebner-Bleistein process, a colour picture produced on the basis of Mr. Bawtree's theory of colour (as included in Penrose's Annual) with the original beside it for comparison, also specimens of the wonderfully fine work in illustration and text produced by the Aquatone process. Those lending specimens for the exhibtion included: The Government of India, Messrs. Charles and Read, Ltd., the Clifton Studio, Messrs. David Allen and Sons, Ltd., Johnson, Riddle and Co., Ltd., Fuller's Studios, Messrs. Vincent, Brooks, Day and Son, Ltd., Messrs. Blades, East and Blades, Ltd., Mr. Paul Fischer, Messrs. John Swain and Son, Ltd., Messrs. Suttley and Silverlock and the Engravers' Guild.

The lecture attracted an exceptionally good attendance, the spacious Court Room being well filled. The chair was taken by the president of the Association, Mr. Geo. Eaton Hart, who was supported by the hon. secretary, Mr. W. J. Boyle, and there were present many representatives of leading London firms connected with the lithographic and other branches of illustrative printing.

In opening the proceedings, Mr. Hart remarked that Mr. Gamble was a man of world-wide reputation, and there were very few men who had done so much as he for the printing craft on its photographic side. The chairman went on to refer to the present-day importance of offset, and its invasion of the field of the letterpress printer. Offset, he said, had already created a revolution in the craft, and letterpress printers found themselves puzzled to know where they stood in face of this remarkable development.

Mr. Gamble then delivered his lecture, which was listened to with close attention throughout, and elicited very hearty applause.

The chairman then threw the meeting open to questions and discussion, emphasising in his remarks the success of offset printing in producing typographic matter, and guardedly expressing the opinion that it was now conceivable that even newspapers might some day be produced by offset. With regard to web rotary offset printing, he asked whether the figure of 6,000 an hour cited by the lecturer referred to one side or two sides.

Mr. Colebrook made references to photogravure, offset and photo-composing, suggesting that there were inherent features in all these methods which would continue to hamper them in the matter of speed as compared with letterpress methods.

Mr. Gamble, replying first to Mr. Hart's question, said that the speed of 6,000 he had mentioned was a unit speed. He had first timed the web rotary offset machine at the Elm Press at a speed of 6,000; this was then increased to 8,000, and the machine still printed very well; then the speed was put up to 10,200, and at that it was giving just a little slur as though the practicable limit had been reached—although it was said that certain necessary adjustments would obviate the difficulty. The 15,000 he had mentioned in the lecture was also a unit speed, but doubtless the tendency in practice would be to put duplicates on the cylinder, and so get larger output at comparatively low unit speed.

In regard to Mr. Colebrook's remarks, Mr. Gamble disagreed with the suggestion of a speed handicap on photogravure and offset, and said, in respect of photo-composing, that they should consider the speed of the cinematograph — normally sixteen pictures per second— and remember that some of the photo-composing machines now being devised are based on cinematographic principles.

In respect of queries raised by Mr. T. Tonkin and the chairman—as to the actual daily output of the web offset machine, allowing for stoppages—Mr. F. J. Connolly said that the design of the machine was so excellent that only about 25 per cent. need be deducted from actual running speeds in order to get the output for the day's run.

Mr. H. M. Heywood said that the two-colour litho offset, large size, would produce 20 reams a day; whilst a double demy one colour produced 25 reams - though the output would not be quite so great with high class work in which register required special care.

Mr. J. Geddes, in the course of a few remarks, said that letterpress printers should realise more fully the need for further development of letterpress printing, with respect to the elimination of make-ready, etc. Photogravure had its own field, offset had its own field, and letterpress had its own field. It was up to each method to develop its possibilities to the full.

After a few others had joined in the discussion, Mr. R. B. Fishenden very cordially proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Gamble, in whom, he said, they had a wonderful liaison officer between the photo-engraving and the printing sides of the industry. No other country had a man so well qualified to perform this function. In the course of further remarks, Mr. Fishenden emphasised the value of salesmanship in promoting the use of one process rather than another. He also suggested that it was now being found that, by more careful operation of machines, it was possible to do without the coarse grain formerly thought necessary on plates, and to work with finer grain. Other points in his interesting speech were the advantage given by the regularity of the half tone screen in contrast to grain effects, the excellence but difficulty of the Albert process, and the hope of better colour work on the basis of Mr. Bawtree's colour theory. He concluded by assuring letterpress printers that there was no process that could compete with letterpress for the best class of typographic work produced by high grade letterpress impression.

Mr. A. E. Goodwin ably seconded. After touching lightly on the possibility of labour demarcation troubles in connection with the extension of lithographic printing to letterpress machinery he referred appreciatively to the specimens exhibited that evening, and recalled the suggestion recently made that a permanent exhibition of printing specimens was required in London. Visitors, he said, were constantly asking where they could see specimens of British printing, and there was a real need for a permanent exhibition. Mr. Goodwin also drew attention to the presence at the meeting of Colonel Willis, who is in charge of the Government of India Printing Department, and he welcomed him on behalf of those present.

In a brief response, which brought the meeting to a close, Mr. Gamble suggested that the tendency of the future would be to conduct the printing industry with more regard for science and for mechanical inventions and less dependence upon human skill.

Poisoning Amongst Lithographers.

The attention of the Health Committee of the Joint Industrial Council having been called to the fact that some workers engaged in the lithographic section of the industry suffered from bichromate poisoning through using bichromate of potassium in etching plates, the Committee are indebted to Mr. J. R. Gardner (Stockton-on-Tees) for the following formula of a substitute which he has used with satisfactory results for several years as a zinc plate etch. It is of no service for developing photo-litho transfers:—

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New British Patents.

For the benefit of our readers we have arranged for any inquiries relating to Patents, Designs and Trade Marks to be answered, free of all charge, by a Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Patent Agents. Inquiries should be addressed, in the first instance, to the Editor.

Applications.

Jones, F. G. Typographical composing machines. 31,292.
Molins, W. E. Machines for wrapping cigarettes, etc. 31,006.
Molins, W. E. Printing machines, etc. 31,370.
Molins, W. E. Printing and labelling machines. 31,371.
Molins, W. E. Sheet delivery apparatus for printing or cutting machines. 31,372.
Siday, W. E., and Wilmart, C. A. Device for moistening gummed portions of envelopes, etc. 30,866.
Waite, L. Paper ruling machines. 30,936.

Specifications Published.

1924.

Hartmann, C. W. Inking devices for printing presses or the like. 226,415.
Marinoni Machines et Materiel pour l'Imprimerie et les Industries Annexes Soc. Anon Mechanism for feeding and introducing sheets into rotary machines for working paper, cardboard, or the like. 212,271.
Stierlin, E. Weber-. Loose-leaf binder or letter file. 226,421.

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1924.

Brun, A. M. Process for the manufacture of paper envelopes. 226,485.

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Lithographic Trade Review.

NOTES AND NEWS.

LITHOGRAPHERS who attended Mr. Gamble's lecture at Stationers' Hall last week found, in the exhibits of printing shown as well as in the lecture and discussion, a great deal to interest them and much also to help, stimulate and encourage. A very much larger audience is able now to share the benefit of the information and advice contained in that lecture, as we publish it in full, together with a report of the discussion, in this present issue. Whilst the lecturer wisely refrained from pronouncing an early doom upon other printing methods, which obviously have their place and which are capable of indefinite improvement, lithographers cannot but feel "bucked" at the realisation that their particular processes are so centrally placed in the line of progress, and particularly at the big new possibilities which are being opened up by the extension of lithography into such fields as that of letterpress book-production.

WE are able now to report more fully on a very interesting matter to which we have previously referred, namely, the establishment of a new and important business in London. This is Phototype Limited, who have purchased premises at West End-lane, High Barnet. These premises have been converted into a first-rate establishment for the production of printing surfaces for photo-litho offset printing in particular. Certain very large interests in the book-printing trade are going to do a good deal of their printing, we understand, in future by offset rather than as hitherto by typography, and are giving large orders for plates to this new business.

FOR this new house Messrs. Pictorial Machinery Ltd. are supplying all necessary plant for all the necessary processes up to the production of the printing plate. Messrs. Pictorial Machinary have also consented to release two of their experts to join the new company. Mr. Felix Choice—who was with Mr. Corkett in his half-tone block production business in Leicester as far back as 1894, in the interval being with Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode for 22 years, and since then again with Pictorial Machinery Ltd.—has accepted the position of managing director of this business, whilst Mr. J. H. Benton, also of Pictorial Machinery, is in charge of the photographic studios.

WITH the most up-to-date apparatus, therefore, and with such skilled assistants, much should be heard of Phototype Limited in the future. We understand the company already has in hand practically twelve months' work for the new plant. We are informed that neither Pictorial Machinery Ltd. nor Mr. Corkett personally has any financial connection with the new business, though the supplying house will doubtless take a keen interest in the new plant, particularly as they deem it to be by far the most perfect plant for the purpose yet established in Great Britain.

JUDGED by the conditions of unemployment in the lithographic section of the printing industry business appears to present a fairly favourable aspect. The figures relating to unemployment show a considerable improvement compared with this time last year, though there has been no very marked change recorded during recent weeks.

THE Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers have removed to more commodious and convenient offices at 11, Doughty-street, Theobald's road, W.C.1. The new home of the Society—in keeping with the growing importance of the craft—is up-to-date in every respect and is a great improvement on the old premises at the Memorial Hall. At present the premises comprise the secretary's office, general office, board room and members' reading and recreation room. General satisfaction has been expressed amongst the members regarding the utility of the new headquarters.

THE Conciliation Committee of the Joint Industrial Council is to meet on Wednesday next, the 21st., to consider the question of the manning of flat-bed litho offset machines.

Printing Inks.

Mr. W. Ilston Cox at Stationers' Hall.

There was the customary good attendance at the fourth of the third series of lectures under the auspices of the Stationers Company and Printing Industry Technical Board on Friday at Stationers' Hall, when Mr. W. Ilston Cox, of the firm of Messrs. Shackell, Edwards and Co., Ltd., delivered an address entitled "Printing Inks." The gathering, which was presided over by Mr. Alfred Langley (president of the L.M.P.A.), was fully representative of the various branches of the industry, whilst the many questions put to the speaker at the conclusion of the lecture gave evidence of the interest the subject had evoked. Those present on the platform included Mr. Edward Unwin (past master of the Stationers' Company), Mr. J. R. Riddell and Mr. W. Whyte (secretary, L.M.P.A.).

The chairman, in introducing the lecturer, said the subject of "Printing Inks" was a very fascinating one. Speaking from his thirty five to forty years' connection with the industry, he recalled the fact that they used to divide printing inks into three distinct categories, and call them news, poster and jobbing inks. Nowadays the printing ink factory was like the dispensing department of a large hospital, where there were remedies for all occasions and for all jobs requiring different kinds of treatment. In calling upon Mr. Cox to address the meeting, Mr. Langley said their lecturer that evening was first of all a Liveryman of the Stationers' Company. He was also associated with one of the largest printing ink makers, a firm that bore a great reputation.

In the course of his lecture Mr. Cox dealt first with the early history of printing ink manufacture, and then referred in an interesting manner to the various pigments used. After explaining the medium and method of grinding, the introduction of aniline dyes next came under notice, followed by consideration of the various colour bases, types of inks and progress in manufacture. The difficulties met with in printing were touched upon.

A fuller report of Mr. Cox's paper will appear in a subsequent issue.

Discussion.

Among a score of questions put to the lecturer at the conclusion of the paper were the following:—

Mr. Fuller asked if colours were as good today as the German colours of pre-war days, and also if there was any apparatus for testing permanency on dark winter days.

Mr. J. S. Sunderland inquired why they in this country were not able to standardise their inks with complete confidence, in the same manner as they did on the Continent.

Mr. Edward Unwin wondered if there was any difference in the manufacture of ink today compared with years ago. When he was a lad it was the custom to damp the paper, and he had been told this was to prevent the oil from spreading.

Mr. J. R. Riddell expressed surprise that lithographic printers present should not have asked why some litho ink caused a stain on the paper.

Mr. W. Whyte, speaking as an ex-machine minder, asked the lecturer if he was opposed to the use of dryers, or did he recommend them on certain occasions.

Mr. Radford asked if it was possible for the ink maker to give users a small selection of colours, so that they could obtain for themselves the different tones required.

Mr. Cox Replies.

Mr. Cox, in reply to the questions, said in regard to the quality of colours to day compared with pre-war times, a vast improvement had been made in the British make during the last few years. The dye and lake industry was partially protected, and he thought the pigment and colour manufacturers in this country were to be congratulated on the progress they had made during the last three years or so. In reference to testing the permanency of inks in the winter time, Mr. Cox said there was an apparatus called a Fadeometer, which he then described.

Referring to the statement that standardisation of inks was more advanced on the Continent than in this country, Mr. Cox said English manufacturers were perfectly able to and did standardise any ink desired. Printers who wanted standard inks could get them year after year.

In regard to the damping of paper found necessary in days gone by, Mr. Cox said the greater speed of printing machinery to-day had contributed to the change. The carbons and the varnish used in the manufacture of black ink were substantially the same as they were twenty years ago.

As to dryers their use depended on the paper. If the ink dried satisfactorily it would not need dryers, but if a hard, non-absorbent paper was being used it was quite obvious they would be necessary.

With reference to the running and staining of some lithographic colours, litho inks were often required to be very strong in colour, and sometimes, in order to give what is asked for, more colour is put into the ink than is desirable, with the result that the colour is not entirely gripped by the varnish. The pigment maker was also sometimes at fault. He occasionally attempted to put more dye on the alumina than the base would hold, with the consequence that the dye would not be completely fixed.

As to the blending of colours the speaker said printers could, of course, do this themselves if they wished, but he contended it was not desirable for anyone to start blending colours until he had a knowledge of their origin.

Votes of Thanks.

Mr. Edward Unwin, in moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Cox for his lecture said they had all learned something that evening about the troubles met with in the machine and press room.

Mr. J. R. Riddell, in seconding, said the interesting and illuminating lecture sent his mind back thirty years ago to the manufacture of printing ink in one of the largest factories in this country. He was glad that many of the conditions prevailing at that time were now eliminated. After referring to the success attained in Germany and in America in the standardisation of inks, both for letterpress and litho, Mr. Riddell spoke of the stain often found when using double tone inks. He contended that the cause of the stain on the back of a print arose from the sheet below it. Concluding, Mr. Riddell referred to the collotype process and said he believed they were now—probably as a result of the war—doing in this country some of the finest examples of collotype printing in the world.

The vote of thanks was very heartily accorded.

Mr. Cox, in returning thanks, said printing ink makers would be glad to extend the principle of standardisation as the demand from printers made itself felt. Regarding stain in double-tone inks, he agreed that in some cases it was due to a form of evaporation.

A vote of thanks was given to the chairman on the motion of Mr. Cox.

A reply by Mr. Langley brought a profitable evening to a close.

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Openings for British Trade, etc.

Inquiries have been received by the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence), 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1, to whom further inquiries should be addressed with the reference number quoted.

CANADA.

A Toronto firm desire to obtain the representation, on a commission or sales basis, of British manufacturers of books, stationery, etc. The whole of Canada is covered, but agencies for Ontario only would be accepted. (Reference No. 639.)

EGYPT.

THE Commercial Secretary at Cairo (Mr. E. H. Mulock) reports that the Ministry of Finance, Egypt, invite tenders to be presented by noon on February 2nd, 1925, for the supply of paper, stationery and various other allied goods required by the Central Stationery Stores Department during the year 1925-6. A copy of the specification, tender form, etc., can be seen by United Kingdom firms interested upon application at the Department of Overseas Trade (Room 41), 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1.

Stationery in South Africa.

Master printers in South Africa are still concerned at the amount of printed books and stationery entering the Union from overseas, and at their last annual meeting the Federation passed the following resolution: "That year books, guide books and directories pertaining to South Africa, all school books of South African authorship or origin, school stationery books, ruled or manufactured, and calendars, printed overseas, should be placed in the Customs tariff schedule as printed matter, and subjected to the full Customs rates. And that, as the Government are endeavouring to foster industries in South Africa, the Federation recommends that the Government give the fullest sympathy to the printing industry by having all school books and stationery manufactured in South Africa." It was further resolved to ask the Government to place on the free list for Customs purposes certain materials at present dutiable, which are used as raw materials by printers, and are not manufactured in South Africa.

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THE COUNCIL INVITE TENDERS for the Execution of their GENERAL PRINTING, for alternative periods of five or seven years from April 1st, 1925. All work must be carried out within a radius of 15 miles from the General Post Office. Specimens may be seen, and forms of tender, schedules, etc., obtained, with any other information required, from the Printing Office, Town Hall, Peckham-road, S.E.5, telephone New Cross 2024-5-6. A deposit of £1 1s. must be paid upon application for each copy of the schedule; such deposit will be returned in exchange for the official receipt therefor upon a bona-fide tender being made by the applicant. Tenders must be delivered to the Town Hall, Camberwell, S.E.5, not later than 12 noon on Thursday, February 19th, 1925.

C. E. NEWTON,
14561 Town Clerk.

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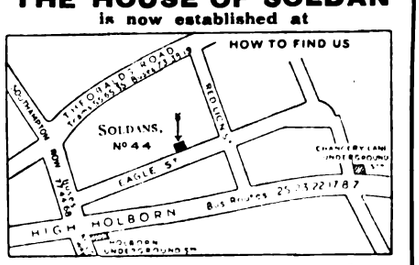
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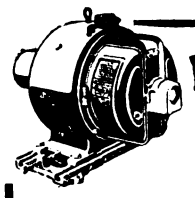
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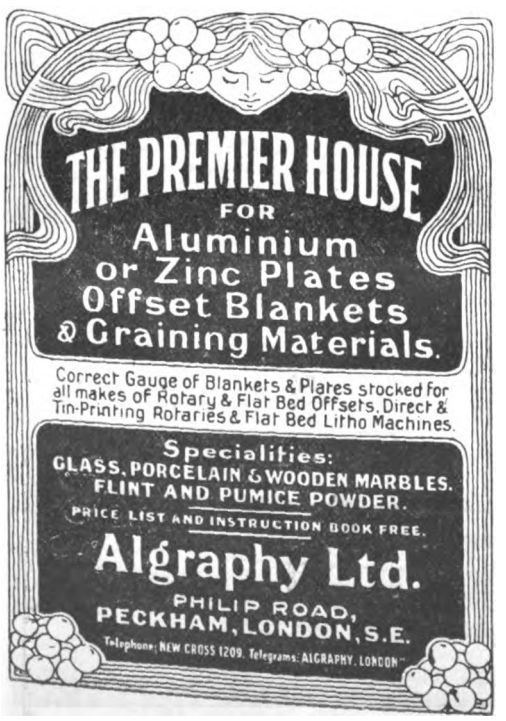
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THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1925.

Promising Outlook.

THE outlook in the printing trade is distinctly promising and there is a genuine conviction at headquarters that more paper and print will be used this year than in any previous year. First there is the natural and automatic development of business building, which accounts for progressive growth in paper consumption. This alone would mean very little unless supported by improved trade, and fortunately there is every reason for believing that a greater volume of trade will be handled by the England of 1925 than has come our way since the lamentable year of the boom. Printers are pinning much of their faith to the steady development of system and organisation in modern office, warehouse and factory control. With the wider and more common application of paper in industry, trade and commerce on the one hand and increasing resort to advertising and publicity on the other, it is logical to assume that there will be an improved home demand for paper in the near future.

* * *

Boosting Paper and Print.

AN increased consumption of paper and print is a matter of such mutual interest to papermakers, merchants and printers that it is surprising how rarely the joint responsibility for awakening and creating a demand for paper in new directions is mentioned. Individual firms and houses may shoulder a little part of the responsibility themselves and endeavour to educate prospectives in the art of using more paper to advantage. Now and again some enterprising producer will introduce a speciality paper and create his own field, as, for example, bread wrappers, cartons and containers, crêpe paper and similar household appurtenances. Or on a large scale an organisation will launch out on some scheme which promotes paper usage, of which a typical instance is the printers' Federation Costing System. This scheme, devised for printers themselves, has spread its influence over many other industries and has directly, if in no way intentionally, resulted in an ever-widening field of paper and print consumption. Of more recent date is the effort by the printers' Federation to develop the use of publicity by booklets and folders, etc. If there is increased demand for this class of literature, papermakers and merchants will share the benefits of an improved consumption of paper, without having helped very much to bring it about.

* * *

Growth of Collective Advertising.

IT appears probable that in the near future it will be part of the business of employers' organisations to create and maintain a general demand for goods of the sort produced by the members of the organisation. Individual members will run their own campaigns their own way in search of individual orders. Already such methods are in practice in several directions. The fruit brokers plan a general campaign to eat more fruit and the separate merchants or multiple shopkeepers set out to bring some of the increased custom their own way. The organisation representative of printers educates the industrial and commercial community to make use of booklets and the individual printing concern with sufficient enterprise and initiative fits in a private scheme of its own to bring the labours of the Federation to fruition in its own field.

* * *

Unemployment in Paper and Print.

STATISTICS and charts show that employment continues good on the whole. There is a slight improvement in some areas, but in several districts work was suspended for short periods or the workpeople were on short time. With letterpress printers employment, generally, was fairly good in November; there was some improvement at some of the provincial centres, but at Glasgow employment was reported as slack and worse than during the previous month. Employment with electrotypers and stereotypers was good and generally better than in October, although at Manchester a slight decline was reported. In the lithographic printing trade employment generally, continued fairly good With lithographic artists employment was fair in London and Manchester. With bookbinders employment on the whole was fair. There was some improvement in London and at Manchester, though employment was reported as slack at the latter place; at Newcastle employment was bad and worse than in October. Statistics published in the *Ministry of Labour Gazette* show that the percentage of unemployed among workpeople covered by the Unemployment Insurance Acts in the printing and bookbinding trades was 5·2 at November 24th, compared with 5·1 at October 27th and 5·3 at November 26th, 1923. In the paper and paper board-making industry the percentage was 7·3 at November 24th, compared with 7·8 at October 27th and 9·1 at November 26th, 1923. In cardboard boxes, paper bags and stationery, the percentage unemployed at November 25th was 6·4, an increase of 0·1 in males, but a decrease of 0·2 in females as compared with October 27th.

GAMMETER MACHINES.—The Executive Council of the Typographical Association have had under consideration a report from Cardiff on a proposal by the Cardiff City Council to have a Gammeter machine introduced into their offices and worked by girls at salaries ranging from 30s. to 40s. per week. The local master printers protested against the proposal to employ girls, and the T.A. had claimed to work the machine. On its discussion by the Cardiff Council it was stated that several trade unions had these machines in their offices, and in consequence of the statement the Executive Council directed inquiries to be made as to its accuracy.

THE London Waste Paper Co., Ltd., 57-53, Belvedere road, London, S.E.1, have this year succeeded in obtaining the contract for clearance of waste from H.M. Stationery Office.

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Printing Competition.

A Preliminary Exhibition by the South-West London Association.

Mr. H. B. Naylor afforded the members of the South-West London Master Printers' Association another very interesting and instructive evening on Tuesday, January 5th, when he once more passed in review a number of specimens of printing which had been sent in. This exhibition had been arranged as a preliminary to the L.M.P.A. Inter-District Competition next May.

Mr. R. B. Simnett, the president of the local association, in introducing Mr. Naylor, commented upon the excellent standard of the exhibits.

Mr. Naylor began by reviewing the development in methods of recording events from the time of the Egyptians, whose hieroglyphics became abbreviated into syllables and then into words, the scribes and illuminators of the Middle Ages being followed by the employment of movable types.

Sane Printers.

Coming to that night's exhibition, Mr. Naylor said it gave evidence of the existence of a very noticeable degree of sanity in the South-West District. (Hear, hear.) He meant from the point of view that the producers had not rushed into all the wonderful type faces which were offered to master printers to-day, but had adopted type faces which were distinctive and decorative to a very great extent. He did not think any printer was justified, merely because a new thing came forward, in rushing to buy it. At the same time they should not for the sake of old associations replace the old type by more of the same character. Every master printer should bring his faces up to date in the form most suited to his business.

Proceeding to examine the exhibits in detail, Mr. Naylor offered very useful comments as to where particular specimens might have been improved. For some he had special words of praise, particularly the colour work by offset and collotype.

Returning again to the letterpress work, Mr. Naylor had special praise for certain booklets which were passed round for general inspection.

Mr. Simnett, in opening the discussion, said the exhibition showed that if any member had difficulty with regard to collotype or offset-litho work, there were members of that Association who could help him out by doing the work for him.

Mr. Whyte, secretary of the London Master Printers' Association, after a tribute to Mr. Naylor's readiness to help, said his own view was that the London trade as they knew it would never be in a satisfactory position until the two sides got a little closer together than they were at this moment. The speaker went on to contest some of the criticisms which Mr. Naylor had offered, and suggested that the trouble most advertising men had was to get both customers and printers to realise the value of blank space.

Collotype and Offset.

Mr. Macbeth, who had brought a number of beautiful collotype examples, said master printers regarded that process as very tricky and frightfully expensive. They had been carrying on collotype for 25 years, and there was no reason why it should not be more commercialised. In many cases it was actually cheaper than other forms of reproduction, but it had one drawback in that it was practically impossible to get more than 1,000 copies per working day, which was rather slow work. The process was particularly adaptable to reproductions of chalk drawings and pencil work.

In answer to Mr. Young the speaker said that in collotype colour work there were four printings as a general rule, the three primaries and a light key. It was, in fact, a modification of the three-colour process.

Mr. Mizen, secretary of the North London Association, pointed out that master printers had to work in unison with the artist, and he thought that fact should be kept in mind.

Mr. Royce (David Allen and Sons), who had exhibited large specimens of lithographic colour work, said the work his firm had shown had been done by the offset process, and he thought their battery of 60 by 40 offset machines was unique. With the changes that were taking place in the trade, especially in regard to the colour processes, machinery became old-fashioned in five to ten years, and a good deal of this expensive plant had accordingly to be scrapped. Even in his time he had seen many changes; three types of lithographic machine had become obsolete and had to be scrapped in order to keep the plant up-to-date.

Referring to the reproduction of an oil painting by Yiend King, Mr. Royce mentioned that it had been drawn throughout by one artist and it took him about ten weeks to complete. It was in thirteen colours and was generally accepted in the trade as a very fine specimen of work. The speaker went on to say that his firm were paying very special attention to photo-litho offset work.

Mr. Wise expressed gratitude that after six years of work together they were able to have such a meeting with an exchange of one another's work. He thought the jobbing printer should seek to make his work as beautiful as opportunity and price permitted, but to do so he would have to work more in conjunction with the artist than had been the case hitherto.

Mr. F. E. Tacey, the vice-president, in moving a cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Naylor, emphasised the desirability of paying tribute to the compositor when he did a particularly good piece of work. He thought it gave the man encouragement.

Mr. E. G. Cole seconded the resolution, which was carried with acclamation.

Mr. Naylor, in returning thanks, said work of the kind they had seen that evening was highly encouraging to all concerned. He went on to speak of the benefit resulting from appreciation of good work, it encouraged the operative to produce good work for the sake of it. Environment played an important part, and it was necessary to make the men contented with their surroundings.

Presentation to Mr. Naylor.

At the conclusion of the meeting, Mr. Simnett, on behalf of the executive and members of the South-West Association, presented to Mr. Naylor an umbrella and an inscribed parchment as an expression of their gratitude for his kindness in coming down on two occasions to give them the benefit of his ripe experience.

Mr. Naylor suitably returned thanks.

Necrology

Re Robert Nicholl, Belfast.

Mr. Robert Nicholl, whose death has taken place at Belfast on his 59th birthday, was a prominent member of the printing trade, having for many years carried on a successful business as printer and stationer at Pottinger's Entry in that city. He served his apprenticeship with Messrs. Robinson Brothers, printers and bookbinders, at Belfast. Later he held responsible positions with Messrs. Hugh Adair, Ltd., and Messrs. Combridge. In 1894 he founded his present business at Iveagh-buildings, and later moved to Pottinger's Entry, where latterly he has been assisted by his son, Mr. Robert Nicholl. Mr. Nicholl was an active member of the Belfast Printing Trades Employees' Association and also of the Federation of Master Printers of Great Britain and Ireland. He was a prominent Freemason, and had accepted several high offices in the craft, and was a generous supporter of the Bloomfield Presbyterian Church.

Mr. A. E. Parsons.

We regret to have to announce the death of Mr. Arthur Edward Parsons, of the firm of Herring, Dewick and Cripps, paper merchants and envelope manufacturers, of 85, Cannon-street, London. Mr. Parsons passed away very suddenly on December 20th. He had early in the day been to business as usual, and after lunch at his home in Kingston he went into the garden, where he suddenly collapsed. The deceased gentleman was very well known in the paper trade, in which he spent all his life. For the past ten years he had been with Messrs. Herring, Dewick and Cripps as a limited partner. In addition to a widow and two daughters, he leaves a son, Mr. Leslie Parsons, who is also engaged with his late father's firm. The funeral took place on Tuesday, December 24th, at Kingston Cemetery, when the firm of Herring, Dewick and Cripps was represented by Mr. Arthur Herring and several of the deceased gentleman's colleagues.

PASS
PRINTING METALS
MESSRS. CAPPER PASS & SON, LTD. WISH ALL THEIR CUSTOMERS A VERY PROSPEROUS AND SUCCESSFUL NEW YEAR

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Commercial Intelligence

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Allied Newspapers, 16s. 1½d., 16s. 9d., 8 p.c Cum. Pref., 20s., 20s. 1⅓d.; Amalgamated Press, 44s. 7½d., 45s., Pref., 23s., 24s. 3d.; Associated Newspapers, 22s., 23s. 1½d, Def., 6½, 6⅝, Pref., 19s., 18s. 3d.; Buff Book, 20s.; Jos. Byrom, 9s.; Cassell, Pref., 21s. 6d, 21s.; *Daily Sketch* and *Sunday Herald*, 6½ p.c. Deb., 105, 103½; Thos. de la Rue and Co., 8 p.c. Deb., 30, 30⅜; John Dickinson, 33s.; *Financial Times*, 6 p.c. 1st Mort. Deb. Stk., 95; Ilford, Pref., 18s. 10½d.; *Illustrated London News*, 5s. 3d., Pref., 16s. 9d., 1st Deb., 61½; International Linotype, 63, 64½; Kelly's Directories, 7½ p.c. Pref., 22s., 7½d., 22s.; Lamson Paragon, 15s. 6d., 5½ p.c. Pref., 10s. 9d., 10 p.c. Pref., 23s. 3d., 23s. 7½d.; Linotype A Deb., 69¼; George Newnes, 22s. 1½d., 23s. 9d., Pref., 16s.; Odham's Press, 8 p.c. Pref., 15s. 9d., 14s. 3d., 10 p.c. A Pref., 11s. 6d., 12s. 3d.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 75s. 7½; *Sunday Pictorial* Newspapers, Pref., 23s.; Raphael Tuck, 22s. 1½d., Pref., 91s. 3d.; *Times* Publishing, 5 p.c. Cum. Pref., 17s. 6d.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 20⅝, 20⅛ xd., Prefd., 10¾, 4 p.c. Pref., 7¾; Weldons, 33s. 9d., Pref., 19s. 1½d.; Winterbotto n Book Cloth, 64s. 3d.; Wyman and Sons, 38s. 6d., 40s. Pref., 19s. 9d.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

BURY PAPERMAKING CO., LTD. (GIGG MILLS).—Statement of accounts for the half-year ended November 29th, 1924, shows a loss on the trading account of £5,104 8s. 6d. After charging that account with interest and depreciation amounting to £4,991 3s. 6d., there is a debit balance of £10,095 12s. for the half-year. This amount is added to the debit balance from last account, amounting to £32,609 2s. 3d., which then shows a debit balance of £42,704 to profit and loss account. At the request of the directors Mr. John Hill has joined the board.

NEW COMPANIES.

SIMPSON, MANSFIELD AND CO., LTD.—Capital £3,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of designers, engravers, die-sinkers, relief stampers and copperplate printers, etc., carried on at 60, 61, Red Lion street, Clerkenwell, as "Simpson, Mansfield and Co." Private company. First directors: Q. F. Mansfield and E. Johnson. Registered office: 60, 61, Red Lion-street, Clerkenwell, E.C.1.

T. H. SALE, LTD.—Capital £1,500, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of general printers carried on by H. Hargraves and D. A. Neill in Manchester, as "T. H. Sale," and to carry on the business of letterpress and lithographic printers, half-tone printers from photographic blocks, offset printers by rotary machines, etc. Private company. Directors: H. Hargreaves, D. A. Neill and H. J. Sale. Registered office: 58, Hardman-street, Manchester.

CAMBRIAN NEWS (ABERYSTWYTH), LTD.—Capital £12,000, in £1 shares (5,000 7 per cent. cumulative preference and 7,000 ordinary); to acquire the business of printers, stationers and newspaper proprietors carried on by the Cambrian News (Aberystwyth), Ltd., and to adopt an agreement with the said old company and F. A. Phillips, the liquidator thereof. Private company. Subscribers: A. E. Harrison and M. J. Davies.

DISS PUBLISHING CO., LTD.—Capital £500, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of newspaper proprietors, general printers and stationers, now carried on by the trustees of the will of the late E. Abbott at Mere-street, Diss, Norfolk, as "Edward Abbott." Private company. First directors: G. E. K. Burne, D. W. Comer and J. C. Pearce.

GORDON AND GUNN, LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; manufacturers of paper bags, cardboard boxes and printing ink, stationers, lithographers, merchants, exporters and importers, etc. Private company. Directors: H. L. Gordon and A. G. Gunn. Registered office: 17, The Platt, Putney, S.W. 15.

FELDMAN'S ARCADE (BLACKPOOL), LTD.—Capital £30,000, in £1 shares; proprietors and publishers of music and newspapers, periodicals, journals, magazines, programmes, books and other literary works and undertakings; manufacturers of, and dealers in, musical instruments, etc. Directors: Private company. B. Feldman, E. Edelsten and T. H. Blane. Registered office: 30, Birley-street, Blackpool.

STAYNES' PUBLICITY SERVICE, LTD.—Capital £500, in £1 shares; advertising contractors and agents, etc. Private company. Subscribers: G. Staynes and P. A. Staynes. Registered office: 94, Great Portland street, W.1.

UNIVERSAL TELEPHONE DIRECTORY COVER CO., LTD.—Capital £500, in £1 shares; advertising in covers for telephone directories and other forms of advertising, etc. Private company. Directors: G. Rogers and E. Fox. Registered office: 49, London-wall, E.C.2.

ANDREWS, FLOWER AND CO., LTD.—Capital £300 in £1 shares (100 ordinary and 200 6 per cent. cumulative participating preference); stationers, manufacturers of and dealers in typewriter requisites, stationery and supplies, etc. Private company. First directors: C. E. Andrews and Alice M. Primarolo.

MURRAY RICHARDSON AND CO., LTD.—Capital £5,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of a stationer, bookseller, etc., carried on by Murray Richardson at Church-street, Dungannon. Private company. First directors: Leander Murray Richardson, William McConnell and Leander Richardson. Registered office: 7, 8, Church-street, Dungannon.

OTTO BAEDEKER AND ASSOCIATES, LTD.—Capital £100, in £1 shares; printers, proprietors and publishers of directories, guides, newspapers, journals, magazines, books and other literary works and undertakings, tourist agents and contractors, etc. Private company. First directors: Otto Baedeker, jun., H. E. Marks and R. F. Rubenstein. Registered office: 5 and 6, Raymond-buildings, Gray's-inn, W.C.1.

"WHITCHURCH HERALD," LTD.—Capital £5,000, in £10 shares, to acquire the copyright of the weekly newspaper called the *Whitchurch Herald*, and also the business of a newspaper proprietor, printer and publisher, now carried on by R. B. Jones at Whitchurch, Salop, as "Robert Barrow Jones." Private company. First directors: A. G. Eccleston, F. B. Gill, W. H. Ridgway and R. J. Eccleston.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfactions registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfactions is not compulsory).

D. W. SEARLE AND SONS, LTD. (printers, etc.).—Mortgage on certain land and premises in Sheerness, dated December 2nd, 1924, to secure £1,800. Holders: Scottish Temperance and General Assurance Co., Ltd., 109, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow.

DALZIEL FOUNDRY, LTD. (London).—Particulars filed of £20,000 debentures authorised December 4th, 1924, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital (if any); the amount of the present issue being £5,000.

BURY ST. EDMUNDS PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO., LTD.—Satisfaction to the extent of £200 on January 1st, 1925, of mortgage debentures dated July 28th, 1922, securing £5,000.

JOSHUA JONES AND CO., LTD. (card manufacturers, stationers, etc., London).—Satisfaction to the extent of £4,300 on various dates from April 23rd, 1914, and October 14th, 1924, of debentures dated July 29th, 1913, securing £7,300.

JOSHUA JONES AND CO., LTD. (card manufacturers, stationers, etc., London).—Land Registry Charge on 1 and 2, Wells-crescent, and 9 and 11, Sedgmour-place, Camberwell, dated October 14th, 1924, to secure all moneys due or to become due from the company to the Westminster Bank, Ltd.

DE GRUCHY AND CO., LTD. (stationers, printers, etc., London).—Debenture charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, dated January 1st, 1925, to secure all moneys due or to become due from the company to Barclays Bank, Ltd.

PAPER TUBE AND BOX CO., LTD. (London).—Debenture dated November 13th, 1924, to secure £8,000, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital and land and buildings in Southwark. Holders: F. A. Saunders and Co., Ltd., 7-13, Lavington-street, S.E.

BURY PAPERMAKING CO., LTD.—Issue on December 23rd, 1924, of £5,000 debentures part of a series already registered. Second debenture also dated December 23rd, 1924, to secure all moneys, not exceeding £80,000, which the mortgagees (J. Preston, the Woodlands, Thornton le Fylde; H. Anderson, Wellfield, Bury; R. Taylor, Roach House, Gigg, Bury; G. Clough, Garden-street, Bury; and J. Hill, Albion-place, Bury) may be called upon to pay under their guarantee to company's bankers, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present or future, except uncalled capital (subject to £30,000 debentures created December 3rd, 1924, and secured by trust deed of even date).

BURLEIGH, LTD. (photo-engravers, printers, etc.).—Collateral mortgage on leasehold property, at Lewins Head, Bristol, dated December 8th, 1924 (supplemental to mortgage dated July 15th, 1920, securing all moneys due or to become due from the company to the National Bank, Ltd.

BINDER AND CO., LTD. (cardboard box manufacturers, etc.).—Debenture dated December 16th, 1924, to secure £250, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holders: Mrs. A. Einbinder and Mrs. B. Einbinder, both of Mentmore Works, Mentmore Terrace, London-fields, E.8.

RECEIVER APPOINTED OR RELEASED.

MCARA PRINTING CO., LTD. (London).—A. W. Hulls, of 46, Peartree-street, Goswell-road, E.C.1, was appointed Receiver and Manager on December 29th, 1924, under powers contained in debentures dated August 1st, 1922.

ROBERT ROBERTS (PRINTER), LTD. (Cardiff)—W. R. Gresty, of Cardiff, chartered accountant, was appointed Receiver on December 29th, 1924, under powers contained in debenture dated February 9th, 1922.

INTAGLIO PATENTS, LTD. (London).—R. M. Butler, of 15, Queen street, Cheapside, E.C., was appointed Receiver on December 30th, 1924, under powers contained in mortgage debentures dated October 11th, 1913, and May 27th, 1914.

BANKRUPTCIES, etc.

Re RUBY PATERSON, stationer, Folkestone.—At Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, W.C., on January 7th, the first meeting of the creditors was held of Ruby Paterson (wife of Samuel Douglas Paterson) residing at 16, Tontine-street, Folkestone, and carrying on business at 16, Tontine-street, and 5, George-lane, Folkestone, under the name of "Paterson and Hogben," stationer and fancy goods dealer. The receiving order was made on December 22nd last on the debtor's own petition, and her statements of affairs disclosed gross liabilities of £1,356, of which £1,271 was expected to rank for dividend. The net assets were estimated to produce £523. The causes of failure alleged by debtor were: "Bad summer seasons (1923-1924); overstocking; and heavy working expenses." The creditors resolved that Mr. E. H. Hawkins, Incorporated Accountant, 4, Charterhouse-square, E.C., be appointed trustee of the estate, assisted by a committee of inspection, consisting of Mr. C. J. T. Penrice (Folkestone); Mr. Geo. Doulton (Folkestone); and Mr. P. W. J. Surridge (London).

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Printers' Managers & Overseers (PARENT) ASSOCIATION.

New Year Opens with Concert.

On the occasion of the first meeting of the new year, held at the "Old Bell," Holborn, on Tuesday of last week, the Printers' Managers and Overseers (Parent) Association had but a short business agenda to deal with, and devoted the greater part of the evening to a smoking concert. The president, Mr. R. H. Berry, was in the chair, and there was an excellent attendance—although numbers, as usual, were much larger towards the middle of the proceedings than at either the beginning or the end of the meeting.

New Presidential Badge.

After the minutes had been read and adopted, the general secretary announced that the Council had met that evening and had decided that the presidential badge, which had now been obtained, should be presented on this occasion.

The vice-president, Mr. A. H. Wilson, then invested the president with the handsome new insignia of office, congratulating him upon being the first president to receive it and at the same time expressing regret that previous presidents had not been accorded similar recognition.

Mr. Berry, who mentioned that he had not personally taken any part in the movement for the obtaining of a presidential badge, said he would take pride in wearing the emblem at the various trade functions he attended during his term of office.

The president next spoke a few words of welcome to a member from abroad present at the meeting, namely, Mr. R. J. Thomas, of Colombo, Ceylon.

Mr. Thomas briefly responded.

Tribute to Mr. Bowerman.

The president expressed the Association's sincere regret at the recent accident to their good friend, Mr. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., whom he spoke of as "one of the best esteemed men in the whole of the printing trade." The secretary, he said, had already written to convey to Mr. Bowerman the sympathy of the members of the Association. On the day of his accident Mr. Bowerman had fulfilled several engagements on behalf of the trade, and when taken ill was on his way home after attending a printers' pension concert. Surely it was time some very prominent men in the printing industry should recognise the principle of the "limitation of overtime."

Proceeding to refer also to several members who are on the sick list, Mr. Berry mentioned Mr. J. J. Smith, now very ill, Mr. J. Acton, who is making steady progress after an operation, Mr. G. H. T. Freeman, who fails to make the progress desired, and Mr. C. J. Gray, about whose condition reports are far from satisfactory.

Two candidates were elected into the Association, namely, Mr. C. L. Barnard (Cornwall Press, Stamford-street, S.E.—overseer, letterpress machine department); and Mr. W. T. K. Tokeley (Messrs. Love and Malcolmson, Ltd.—overseer, letterpress machine department). The former was present and received a personal welcome from the president.

At this point the president announced that the Association had several of its members on the unemployed list, and he called for the assistance of any present who might be able to help them in finding suitable employment. It speaks well, both for the scope of the Association and for the fraternal spirit which prevails in it, that before the meeting closed the president was able to report that several offers of employment had been received.

In accordance with a recommendation of the Council, Mr. T. Ellwood was co opted to fill a vacancy on the Council created by the resignation of Mr. C. W. Brown. This concluded the evening's business.

A Good Concert.

The concert which followed proved a very acceptable one, and some of the items were of exceptionally fine quality. In songs of more serious character Mr. Claude Thorogood (baritone) and Mr. William Crowley (tenor) acquitted themselves in very meritorious fashion, contributing not only heartily applauded solos, but also some delightful duets. The humorous side of the proceedings was sustained by Mr. Fred Emerton, Mr. Barclay Browne and Miss Nora Blakemore, all of whom were received very cordially. Mr. Douglas Berridge ably presided at the piano.

The president characterised the concert as one of the best the Association had had, and at his suggestion a hearty vote of thanks was proposed and seconded by Mr. J. French and Mr. S. A. Dawson respectively.

After brief responses from Mr. Arthur Paul and Mr. Berridge the meeting was brought to an end by the joining of hands and the singing of "Auld Lang Syne."

Chas. Marsden & Sons, Ltd.

"It is understood from the receiver that the possibility of a surplus becoming available for distribution in the liquidation is extremely remote."

These words from the senior official receiver afford little comfort to the holders of the £780,000 of ordinary and preference share capital of Charles Marsden and Sons, Ltd. They are set out in the observations accompanying the summary of the statement of affairs of the company as at the date of appointment of the receiver for the debenture holders, and as officially published.

Calendars, etc., Received.

THE CROSS PAPER FEEDER CO. are conveying the season's greetings to their friends by issuing a very beautiful calendar containing reproductions of "The Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone," by Thomas Moran, one of the greatest American landscapists. The work is in nine colour tinto-gravure and portrays the awe-inspiring grandeur of nature in all its majestic beauty. The original occupies a prominent place in the exhibits of the National Gallery of Art in Washington. The Cross Paper Feeder Co. are to be congratulated upon their taste, selecting such a fine piece of work which is devoid of any advertising matter except a few lines devoted to the name and address of the company. A monthly date tab is attached.

THE CITY ELECTRICAL CO., London, send us a monthly tear-off calendar which is characterised by large sheets bearing dates in bold type in black and red.

MESSRS. W. G. MONNERY AND CO., LTD., of 15 and 16, Thavies-inn, E.C., have issued a very useful monthly tear-off calendar, each sheet of which bears a month's dates boldly displayed and also the complete year's dates in miniature.

A DELIGHTFUL rural scene, "The Hay Wain," by Constable, in colours, forms the illustration on a dainty pad wall calendar issued by Messrs. W. S. Cowell, Ltd., printers, lithographers and stationers, of Ipswich, London and Felixstowe. The design, colour work and letterpress show excellent craftsmanship whilst the day's tear-off carries an item of wit or wisdom as well as the date in bold characters.

MR. E. W. HOUSER, president of the American Photo-Engravers' Association, sends new year greetings by means of a simple but choicely designed folder which is an admirable example of skill in the allied crafts of engraving, embossing and printing.

NEATNESS is the distinguishing character of the calendar produced by Messrs. Chivers and Chivers, Ltd., printers and bookbinders, of 36, Plough-road, Battersea. A clear photograph of the firm's premises is balanced by the date pad, and the printing throughout is red and black on a stout board is striking in its simplicity.

WITH the familiar butterfly to adorn it, a neat little calendar for 1925 is issued by Messrs. Samuel Jones and Co., Ltd.

A WELL-DESIGNED and well-printed greeting card reaches us from the Instituto Catalan de las Artes del Libro, Barcelona.

MESSRS. GROSVENOR, CHATER AND CO., LTD., are sending to their friends with their compliments a useful desk scribbling pad and diary. There is a page for each week in the year, with space for memoranda and engagements. Every leaf also contains the dates for the whole current month.

MESSRS. R. L. LUNDGREN, LTD., 113, Queen Victoria-street, London, E.C.4, have issued with their compliments the customary calendar, which, as hitherto, bears excellent photographs of the late Mr. R. L. Lundgren, the present Major C. W. Lundgren and the latter gentleman's three boys. In addition to the calendar, Messrs. Lundgren are sending to their friends a neat season ticket and treasury note holder, which fits very conveniently into the waistcoat pocket.

MR. JOHN E. MOSS, papermakers' agent and export shipper, 22, Ivy-lane, Newgate-street, London, have sent out a handy pocket diary for 1925. The cover, bound in crocodile leather, has a convenient place for the season ticket, and there is, in addition to the diary proper, a host of useful postal and other information. "Champion" blotting is mentioned inconspicuously in a gilt device on the front.

THE diary for 1925 presented by Messrs. Costa and Cuthill, Ltd., paper merchants, etc., York House, 14, York-place, Edinburgh, will be greatly appreciated by the recipients, as its application is well suited to the requirements of the business man. A page is devoted to the dates of each month for engagements, and a feature is the monthly index in gilt letters covering two pages to the week for daily entries, etc. In addition, blank pages are also provided for memoranda, ruled monthly sheets for cash account, and pages alphabetically indexed for addresses, etc. Full Post Office information is presented, also a mass of useful information and tables. The diary is encased in a strong, flexible leather cover, which is adaptable for refills.

FROM Wycombe Marsh Mill, 414, comes a very striking calendar, with the appropriate greeting, "prosperity and good luck in 1925." Measuring 20 ins. by 14 ins., it has been produced at considerable cost. The stout board has a background of black, from which stands out boldly the white embossed lettering of the text. On either side of the daily date pad, which itself measures 4¼ ins. by 5½ ins., there are panels illustrating the tints embodied in the wide range of papers produced at this mill, which include tinted banks, extra fine linens, fine printings, imitation parchments, "grass bleached" tissue, and cartridges. Wycombe tinted banks are stocked in all standard sizes and weights, and these particulars are printed on the calendar, which will be an ornament in any office or works.

MESSRS. LEONARD SPALDING AND CO., 24, Wardrobe Chambers, Queen Victoria-street, E.C., send a useful scribbling pad mounted on a stiff board. A raised ledge at the top contains a neat calendar for 1925.

MESSRS. JOHNSTON, HORSBURGH AND CO. have adopted a unique device to convey greetings to their friends. The Buxton "Keytainer," a calf leather case fitted with ingenious swivel hooks on which to hang keys, is a neat and beautifully finished article, folding into dimensions of 2¼ ins. by 3¾ ins.

MR R. K. BURT, papermakers' agent, 19 to 21, Farringdon-street, London, has chosen another of his own beautiful photographs to adorn his 1925 calendar. It represents a sunset on the Orwell, an artistic effect, below which are the monthly tear-off slips.

Trade Lino and Mono Setting

We have a large and up-to-date plant to place at your disposal

HIGH-GRADE WORK
PROMISES KEPT
STRICT CONFIDENCE

SMITH'S PRINTING Co.
(London & St. Albans), LTD.,
22, 23 & 24, Fetter Lane, LONDON, E.C.4
Phone: CENTRAL 4664 & 4665. Telegraphic Address: Printable, London.

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Trade Notes.

PRINTERS' AMALGAMATION. — Particulars have been published, for information only, of the Argus Press, which has a capital of £300,000, divided into 100,000 7 per cent. cum. pref. shares and 200,000 ordinary shares of £1 each. As already intimated on our commercial page, the company was formed on January 2nd last to take over two London printing, etc., businesses, the Argus Printing Co. and Crowther and Goodman, Ltd. The purchase price is £300,000, payable as to £100,000 in cash and £200,000 by the allotment of the above mentioned 200,000 ordinary shares.

THE premises of Messrs. Dales, hardware dealers, paper merchants, and printers, of Burslem, Staffs, were badly damaged by fire last week.

COUPON PRINTING APPEAL.—The appeal was allowed at London Sessions on Saturday of John Robertson against a conviction and fine of 10 guineas and five guineas costs at Lambeth Police Court for printing coupons of a ready-money football business. Mr. Eustace Fulton, for the respondent, said that a man was arrested for street betting, and in his possession were found coupons printed by defendant. Mr. St. John Hutchinson, for the appellant, said he supplied the coupons to a bookmaker for credit betting. He had an agreement with this person whereby the slips were to be used only for credit betting. Appellant did not print the slips for ready-money betting.

THE Federation of Master Printers has just issued a neat booklet with map, as a preliminary announcement of the annual Federation meetings, to be held this year at Buxton, Derbyshire, from May 9th to May 13th.

MR. G. W. JONES, of the "Sign of the Dolphin," who was to have lectured at the West and North-West London Master Printers' meeting at Westbourne Park Institute on Monday next, January 19th, will unfortunately be unable to be present. The meeting has therefore been postponed.

BOLTON Master Printers' Association holds its annual dinner at the Pack Horse Hotel, Bolton, on Wednesday next, the 21st instant.

THE first meeting of the Wrexham District Committee of the J.I.C. will be held next Thursday at the Wynnstay Arms, Wrexham.

PLYMOUTH Corporation Electricity Committee has received a resolution passed by the Typograpical "chapel" of the *Western Morning News* regarding the practice of extinguishing the street lamps at midnight during the summer time, and asking the committee to revert to pre-war conditions in regard to this matter.

NEWSPAPER PRESS FUND.—Mr. D. J. Ryan, the secretary of the Cork district of the Newspaper Press Fund, reports that every journalist in Cork qualified for membership had joined the Fund. During the past year the head office had distributed £13,861 in grants and pensions, but the Cork district had had no occasion to forward any application for benefit.

A NEW exhibit which has been placed on view at the Science Museum, South Kensington, illustrates the process used in the recent experiments conducted by the Marconi Co., in conjunction with the Radio Corporation of America, in the transmission of photographs by wireless.

A FINE exhibition of playing cards, including some of the rarest specimens of English cards from the collection made by Mr. Henry D. Phillips, a former Master of the Makers of Playing Cards Company, are now on view at Guildhall. The packs are all complete and extend over nearly three centuries. Some of them bear illustrations, and most of them are of educational and historical interest.

THE Publicity Club of London Cup, awarded for the most signal achievement in advertising during 1924, has been won by Mr. C. Harold Vernon, chairman of District 14, Associated Advertising Clubs of the World.

The January issue of the *Nineteenth Century* contains, under the title of "The Press Association and its Work," an excellent description of the methods by which news is collected nowadays and passed on through the newspapers to the puplic. Mr. H. C. Robbins, the writer, is joint manager of the Press Association, to the building up of which his father, the late Sir Edmund Robbins, devoted the greater part of his life and energies.

THE death has occurred, at Bromley, Stocksfield, of Mr. George Coates Kirtley, at the age of 74. Deceased had for the past 27 years represented Messrs. R. Robinson and Co., Ltd., printers and stationers, Clavering-place, Newcastle.

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Trade Notes.

PRINTERS' AMALGAMATION. — Particulars have been published, for information only, of the Argus Press, which has a capital of £300,000, divided into 100,000 7 per cent. cum. pref. shares and 200,000 ordinary shares of £1 each. As already intimated on our commercial page, the company was formed on January 2nd last to take over two London printing, etc., businesses, the Argus Printing Co. and Crowther and Goodman, Ltd. The purchase price is £300,000, payable as to £100,000 in cash and £200,000 by the allotment of the above mentioned 200,000 ordinary shares.

THE premises of Messrs. Dales, hardware dealers, paper merchants, and printers, of Burslem, Staffs, were badly damaged by fire last week.

COUPON PRINTING APPEAL.—The appeal was allowed at London Sessions on Saturday of John Robertson against a conviction and fine of 10 guineas and five guineas costs at Lambeth Police Court for printing coupons of a ready-money football business. Mr. Eustace Fulton, for the respondent, said that a man was arrested for street betting, and in his possession were found coupons printed by defendant. Mr. St. John Hutchinson, for the appellant, said he supplied the coupons to a bookmaker for credit betting. He had an agreement with this person whereby the slips were to be used only for credit betting. Appellant did not print the slips for ready-money betting.

THE Federation of Master Printers has just issued a neat booklet with map, as a preliminary announcement of the annual Federation meetings, to be held this year at Buxton, Derbyshire, from May 9th to May 13th.

MR. G. W. JONES, of the "Sign of the Dolphin," who was to have lectured at the West and North-West London Master Printers' meeting at Westbourne Park Institute on Monday next, January 19th, will unfortunately be unable to be present. The meeting has therefore been postponed.

BOLTON Master Printers' Association holds its annual dinner at the Pack Horse Hotel, Bolton, on Wednesday next, the 21st instant.

THE first meeting of the Wrexham District Committee of the J.I.C. will be held next Thursday at the Wynnstay Arms, Wrexham.

PLYMOUTH Corporation Electricity Committee has received a resolution passed by the Typograpical "chapel" of the *Western Morning News* regarding the practice of extinguishing the street lamps at midnight during the summer time, and asking the committee to revert to pre-war conditions in regard to this matter.

NEWSPAPER PRESS FUND.—Mr. D. J. Ryan, the secretary of the Cork district of the Newspaper Press Fund, reports that every journalist in Cork qualified for membership had joined the Fund. During the past year the head office had distributed £13,861 in grants and pensions, but the Cork district had had no occasion to forward any application for benefit.

A NEW exhibit which has been placed on view at the Science Museum, South Kensington, illustrates the process used in the recent experiments conducted by the Marconi Co., in conjunction with the Radio Corporation of America, in the transmission of photographs by wireless.

A FINE exhibition of playing cards, including some of the rarest specimens of English cards from the collection made by Mr. Henry D. Phillips, a former Master of the Makers of Playing Cards Company, are now on view at Guildhall. The packs are all complete and extend over nearly three centuries. Some of them bear illustrations, and most of them are of educational and historical interest.

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Unfortunately the price of these mechanical devices practically puts them out of the field of lithography in this country, because British printers do not have the long runs which would justify the expense. In America, where the jobs run into millions of copies, and where labour costs are so high, it pays to have such machines, no matter what they cost. Here it would not be possible, I fear, to earn the interest on the capital outlay. I do not know exactly what is the price of the Huebner-Bleistein outfit. Various figures have been mentioned, ranging from £6,000 to £15,000. A lot of work would be required to earn the interest on such figures and to pay the expense of running the plant. Besides, it would probably be difficult to find men who could straightway be turned on to such machines, and be expected to make good from the first. It would take time to train them, and whilst that was being done money would be rapidly going out without immediate return. I am afraid we must be content to plod along in our old way, dependent on skill of craftsmanship rather than on mechanical contrivances. We may envy our American confrères in the wonderful mechanical facilities they possess, but they themselves are ready to acknowledge the excellence of British workmanship. We have the satisfaction of achieving something that is worthy of the making, which bears the impress of clever handicraft and has not the formality of a machine-made product. We may arrive at our results by slow and devious methods, but at least they are results that endure, and some of them will be treasured by future generations.

Web Rotary Offset Printing.

Now that offset has achieved almost everything that seems to be possible for it on sheet-fed machines, and has been speeded up to the utmost by means of automatic feeders, attention has been directed to the possibilities of web rotary offset printing, because it is felt that if ever offset is to be applied to newspaper and periodical production it must attain a speed approaching, if not equalling, the speeds of present-day rotary letterpress machines printing from stereo plates. Several machines have been built, but so far makers are uncertain as to the possible output. About 6,000 to 8,000 perfected sheets per hour seems to be the accepted practicable speed at the present time, though 10,000 has been attained in occasional spurts. Some think that 15,000 may be reached, but that has yet to be proved, and newspaper proprietors will want a lot of convincing yet before they begin to supersede their present plant. Personally, I have no great faith in offset printing ever being made practicable in the hurry-scurry conditions of a modern daily newspaper, or even those of a weekly of large circulation, but it may suit provincial weeklies of moderate circulation, and with plenty of time for production. It may also serve very well for cheap magazine work.

One drawback of offset for newspaper work is the uncertainty of the life and clean continuous working of the plate. There are all sorts of influences calculated to cause deterioration during the run. However, we must not say positively that "it can't be done." New methods, such as dry litho, or wharf litho, or aquatone, may help, or it may be that the idea of etching offset plates in intaglio—that is to say, sinking the image below the surface—will prove the solution of the problem of securing a more durable plate.

Prospective Developments in Multi-Colour Printing.

In the near future we shall undoubtedly see some great developments in colour printing. In America the Claybourn processes and machinery are making great progress. The system deals with letterpress blocks, and aims at securing better register and printing quality by press improvements. One of their recent introductions is a proving press with four plate beds arranged one after the other, each with a separate inking mechanism; the sheet to be printed being fed into the grippers of a cylinder which travels over all the plate beds in succession, retaining the sheet until it has received the impression of all the colours. Such an arrangement may provide good register and perfect inking, but the problem of printing one colour over the other whilst still wet will have to be solved. As, however, the purpose of this proving press is to pull proofs of plates which have to be subsequently printed on multi-colour rotary presses, the wet proofing is no detriment, as it shows what will be the result of wet printing on the machine.

Multi-colour proofing and printing presses for letterpress should teach a great deal to the offset printer, as also will the multi-colour presses which are being made for rotary colour photogravure. In Germany there are three such presses in course of being tried out. They are designed to print four colours in succession from copper cylinders, and the speed expected is about 4,000 finished copies per hour. The difficulty so far has been to get good register.

One advantage which rotary photogravure possesses over letterpress and offset is that the drying of the ink can be speeded up to the required degree, so that no artificial drying or slip-sheeting is required. Very good colour work is being done on sheet-fed photogravure machines with automatic feeders, and it is found that three or four machines can be run alongside each other so that the product of one machine can be passed on to the neighbouring machine. In this way a speed of 2,500 per hour can be obtained, with an average of 2,000 per hour on the day's run, so that by having three or four machines running simultaneously the output is practically 2,000 finished three- or four-colour prints per hour, and 20,000 per day is usually attained in the establishment I have in mind. It might be worth the consideration of offset printers whether such a system could be adapted for their work, if it is not done already.

The Future.

One can hardly predict what the future is going to bring forth as new processes and new machinery are developed. Printing methods are so interdependent that improvements in one branch will stimulate and suggest improvements in another. Blockmakers and letterpress printers need not regard with jealousy the advances of offset and photogravure. They are going to learn a great deal from the developments of these processes, and if they take the lessons to heart and strive to improve their own methods, it may be years before the older processes are superseded by the new ones, if they ever are. Printing offers such a wide field of useful applications and employment that there is no doubt plenty of room for everybody and for all processes, no matter what mechanical appliances may be brought in.

All who are associated with printing ought to feel proud of the marvellous progress of the craft in recent years. In that progress the photo-mechanical processes which I have sought to explain have played a very great part, and they are destined to play a still more important part in the not very distant future.

"Liverpool Post & Echo" Pensions

The directors of the Liverpool Daily Post and Echo, Ltd., have decided, after careful consideration, to put into operation, as from January 1st, a pension scheme for their staffs. The scheme will be non-contributory, and the management reserve to themselves the right to treat every case on its merits, and to vary the scheme at any time, particularly in the event of any Government or similar scheme coming into operation. The pensionable age is 65 years, at which the question of retirement automatically arises for consideration.

The qualifying period for the full scale of pension is 30 years of uninterrupted service. For any period of service in excess of 15 years, however, a member will be considered for a pension on a *pro rata* basis—that is to say, he or she may receive, at the age of 65, a pension rising proportionately in amount for every completed year of continuous service from 16 to 30 years. A maximum pension will be fixed in the case of those in receipt of the higher salaries.

Printing, Bookbinding & Kindred TRADES OVERSEERS' ASSOCIATION.

The New Year was marked by a large gathering of the members at the monthly meeting of this Association on Tuesday last week, at St. Bride Institute, Bride-lane, E.C.4. The chair was occupied by Mr. J. Fleming (president), supported by Mr. A. C. Ware (vice-president). An important item appearing on the agenda for the evening was the question of unemployment benefit, regarding which there is involved the alteration of one of the Association's rules. At the conclusion of the routine business an interesting lecture was given by Mr. A. J. Daines, a past president, entitled the "Humour and Pathos in Ridgewell Cullum."

Before the proceedings commenced the president, on behalf of himself and the executive, extended to the members a wish for a happy and prosperous New Year.

The minutes having been approved, the correspondence submitted included letters from Mr. F. L. Williams and Mr. Geo. A. Eden. With reference to the latter gentlemen Messrs. F. E. T. Fox and A. G. Aves informed the meeting of visits paid to Mr. Eden since his accident. Though he had had the misfortune to have a nasty set-back, caused by slipping on the pavement, he was going on quite favourably.

The meeting then proceeded to the election to membership of Mr. Percy R. Hambrook, binding overseer, Messrs. Warrillows, Ltd., Birmingham.

The next item on the agenda was the appointment of an auditor for the annual audit, and Mr. F. E. T. Fox was formally selected for this purpose.

The rule relating to unemployed benefit was then discussed. This rule entitles every free member of not less than two years standing to a sum of 20s. per week for eight weeks, or not more than £12 in any twelve consecutive months.

In order to bring the provision for unemployment more within the scope of the finances of the Association the executive had recommended an amendment to the present rule, and this had been circulated amongst the members. The suggested amendment, which is to come before the annual general meeting next month for decision, entitles every free member of not less than two years standing to claim 30s. per week for not more than eight weeks, making a maximum of £12; a free member of eight years 30s. per week for eight weeks, and further benefits of 20s. per week, with a maximum of £20; a free member of twelve years 30s. per week for twelve weeks, and further benefits of 20s. per week for twelve weeks, making a maximum amount of £30. Other points in the suggested amendment include a provision whereby a member who has exhausted his full unemployment benefit of £30 shall have the privilege of applying annually to the executive to have his subscription paid from the Benevolent Fund if unemployed.

Mr. Chris Atkins proposed that the recommendations put forward by the executive be dealt with according to rule at the annual general meeting, and in doing so expressed his opinion that the proposals were quite generous, and, as far as he was able to judge, were adequate.

The proposition was seconded by Mr. G. J. Hellery and carried.

Mr. J. Southey made a suggestion that the Association might consider the question of increasing the members' annual contribution by 4s., an amount which would automatically throw £40 a year into the unemployment fund.

Several speakers were averse to adopting a wider policy of unemployed benefits, principally because of the comparative smallness of the Association. It was their opinion that the Association should retain as its chief objects, those of a social nature.

Mr. Daines, whose interesting talks on literary subjects are always appreciated by the members, then dealt with some of the books of Ridgewell Cullum. Taking some of the leading characters of this celebrated and fascinating Canadian author Mr. Daines went on to explain how the writer was able to portray the deepest incidents in life as well as to lift his readers to the highest sense of humour.

Messrs. Cox, Esler and Fox having expressed thanks to Mr. Daines, a vote of thanks was further moved by the chairman, who tendered to Mr. Daines the praise of the meeting for his illuminating lecture.

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BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER, THE. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4. Founded in 1878, this weekly journal is the recognised medium for Printers, Stationers, Box Makers, Envelope Makers, Bookbinders, etc. Its pages contain the latest improvements in machinery, descriptions of new processes, and commercial intelligence and current news. Subscribers get the paper for 52 weeks for 13s.

BOOKBINDER, THE, forms a Monthly Section of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, and subscriptions are booked for these issues at the rate of 3s. 3d. per annum, including postage. Special contributions appear from the pen of leading authorities. Publishers: Stonhill & Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

TRADE PUBLICATIONS.

DICTIONARY OF PAPER TERMS.—Definitions of the Terms as used in the Manufacture and Merchandising of Paper. Published in book form by the Lockwood Trade Journal Co., Inc., New York. Bound in cloth, 6 × 9, 87 pp. Price 7s. 6d. Copies may be had of Stonhill & Gillis, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

LITHOGRAPHIC TRADE REVIEW, THE. This forms the subject of a monthly section of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, and these issues are obtainable at an annual subscription of 3s. 3d. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

PAPER TRADE REVIEW, THE WORLD'S. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4. This weekly journal established in 1879, gives particulars of Papermaking Machinery and Processes, Current Prices of Raw Materials, Market Reports, Interviews with Leading Men associated with the industry, Commercial Intelligence, etc. Annual subscription: 26s. plus postage (Inland, 30s. 4d.; Foreign and Colonial, 32s. 6d.)

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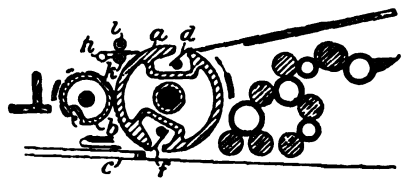
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New Inventions

Stop Cylinder Machines.

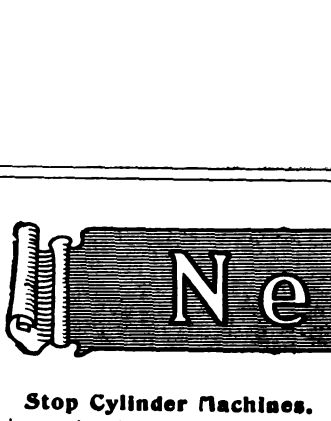
In an invention by the Schnellpressenfabrik Frankenthel Albert et Cie Akt. Ges. a stop-cylinder printing machine is fitted with two sets of grippers *d*, *f*, the set *f* serving to hold the sheet to be printed to the impression surface *a* while the sheet is being printed by the forme *c*. The grippers *d* receive the sheet from a feed-board while the cylinder is stationary, and as the forme *c* moves to the



right for the printing operation, the grippers *d* carry the sheet to a transfer cylinder *b* which carries the sheet round for one revolution, and transfers the unprinted sheet to the grippers *f* while the printed sheet is delivered printed face upwards from the top of the cylinder by means of strippers *h* and delivery rollers *i*, *k*. The inking apparatus is arranged under the feed board.

Printers' Composing Sticks.

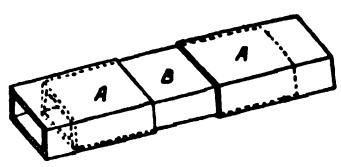
In an invention patented by Mr. P. Simpson the edge of the base-plate *a*, Fig. 1, of a composing stick, which is remote from the back flange *m*, is folded under the plate and is provided with notches *c*, Fig. 2, which are engaged by a toothed extension *g*, Fig. 3, on the head of



a bolt *e*, which slides in the cross-member *d* of the knee or slide of the stick. The bolt is pressed by a spring *h* into engagement with the notches *c*, and can be released by pressure on the head *f* of the bolt. The knee or slide is held against the back flange *m* by a clamp *n* provided with a set-screw *p*.

Extendable Printers' Furniture.

A novelty in printers' furniture is patented by Messrs. C. C. Whitling and W. A. Gitsham. By their invention extendable furniture is



composed of rectangular tubular members A, B, sliding one within the other, the outer members A being of standard point dimensions both externally and internally. Leads or U-shaped saddle-pieces are inserted between the members A to hold the furniture extended.

Strengthening Esparto Paper.

A recent patent aims at the production of a strong esparto pulp suitable for use instead of bleached sulphite pulp.

The process consists essentially in cooking the grass at, or slightly below, 100 deg. C., without pressure, in a fairly strong solution containing caustic soda and sufficient organic matter to restrain the action of the alkali on the esparto. Cooking is discontinued when the material is nearly, but not completely, disincrusted, and the pulp is given a thorough washing. In this condition it may be stored for any length of time, and before using it is treated with a hot alkaline solution, preferably of soda ash, the treatment being such that the subsequent bleaching can be effected with 10 per cent. bleaching powder.

For example, the esparto is cooked by boiling at atmospheric pressure for five to seven hours with about 10 to 12 per cent. of caustic soda on the weight of the grass, in the form of a 10 to 15 deg. Baume solution of organosodic compounds. The subsequent alkaline treatment consists in boiling for about two hours with 1 to 3 per cent. of soda ash on the original weight of grass taken; and after complete elimination of the soda the pulp is bleached with 10 per cent. of bleaching powder.

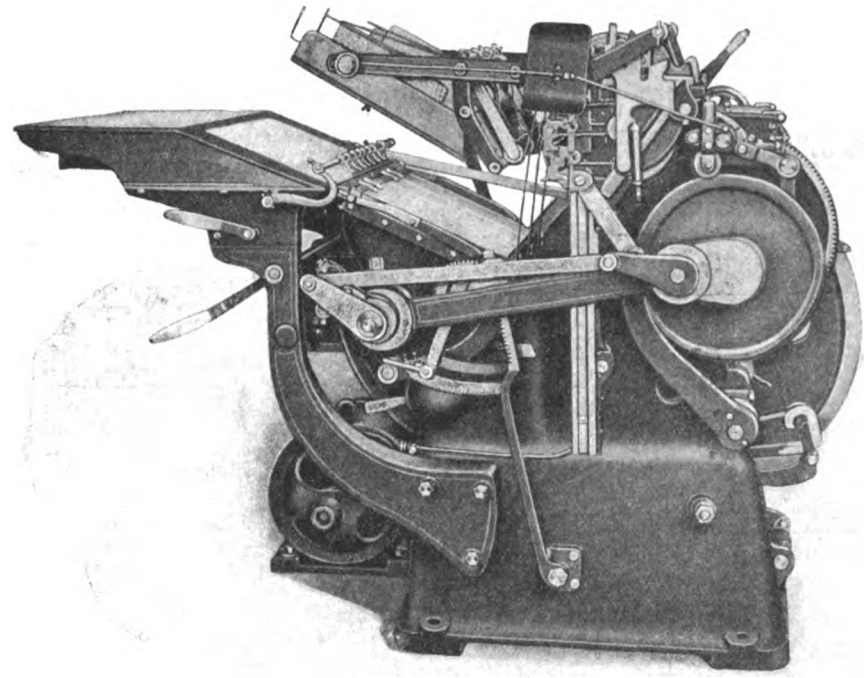
The resultant pulp is not hydrolyzed and has a high felting power, which makes it suitable for use instead of sulphite in the furnish of printing papers.

THE PAPER-BOX TRADE.—The Minister of Labour has issued a notice of intention to make a special Order altering, for purposes of the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, the description of the paper-box trade contained in paragraph 2 of the Schedule to the Trade Boards Act, 1909. Copies of the notice and draft Special Order and Information as to the intended scope of the latter can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Ministry of Labour, Montagu House, Whitehall, S.W.1.

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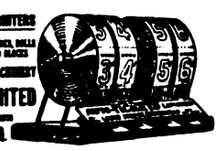
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Printed and Published by W. JOHN STONHILL and FREDERICK GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London E.C.4.—Jan. 15, 1925.

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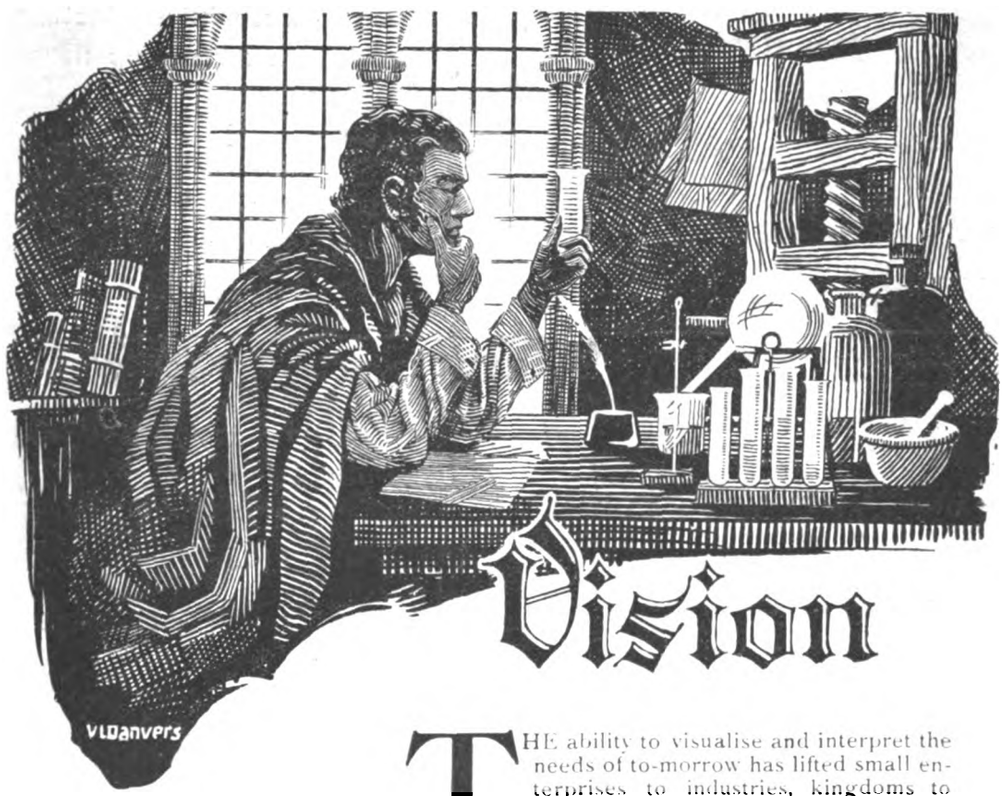
THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 96. NUMBER 4 [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: JANUARY 22, 1925. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.



Progress Series.—No. 1.—This is the first of a series showing seventy-six years of progress in the manufacture of printing inks, rollers, sundries and specialties (Litho and Letterpress) by the House of Winstone

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R. A. BARTLETT, LTD.

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Printing Ink, Varnish & Colour Manufacturers,

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THE HOUSE FOR BEST INKS.

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If you either manufacture or buy British Goods you owe it to yourself—to your firm—to visit the B.I.F. The leading manufacturers of every class of goods are to be there—the keenest buyers from all parts of the world are visiting Birmingham for this important trade fair. As a manufacturer you should have **your** products on exhibition—as a buyer you should make definite arrangements to visit—

THE BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR, BIRMINGHAM, FEB. 16th to 27th, 1925.

Ask for full particulars of space available if you are interested as an exhibitor.

The Schedule of Exhibits for 1925 incorporates those usually seen at the London Fair and includes:—

Paper; Stationery and Stationers' Sundries and Office Appliances; Printing; Books; Fancy Goods; Leather Goods; Toys and Games; Sports Goods, etc.

The General Manager,

THE BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR,
95, NEW STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

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SUPERIOR PRINTING INKS

and they are therefore coming in increasing numbers to

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JOHN HADDON & CO.
Makers of Type, Printers' Joinery,

HADDON'S
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ARE RECOGNIZED BY OUR
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THE ONLY FIRM IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE WHOSE ZINC AND COPPER PLATES ARE **ALL** OF ITS OWN MANUFACTURE.

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Process Plates & Printing Machinery

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FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

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VOLUME 96. NUMBER 4. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: JANUARY 22, 1925. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

Letterpress Posters: A Few Ideas.

By ALFRED LANGLEY, President of the L.M.P.A.

"I must ask you to accept the few rambling notes I have made as just a few thoughts jotted down at odd times—in odd moments, and some in odd places—as I do not offer them to you as a treatise on, or a study of, poster printing in any sense" —said Mr. Alfred Langley (President of the London Master Printers' Association) in opening his address before the L.S.C. Jobbing Guild, at a meeting on Wednesday of last week, a general report of which meeting appears on another page. "I do not even venture," he added, "to give them as my convictions, as I really have not had time to reason with myself on the arguments I have endeavoured to express. I offer them to you for what they are—ideas that occurred to me at odd times, in an endeavour to find something that might be provocative of discussion, and lead to a more serious consideration of a subject which seems to have been sadly neglected, perhaps because it is not thought worthy of the serious consideration of the pundits of our profession." Mr. Langley then proceeded as follows:—

The standard of printing has been raised considerably in recent years, and the demand for better work is spreading throughout all glasses of advertisers. The knowledge of lettering and the discriminating taste shown by our customers to-day is no doubt due in a large measure to the influence of the advertising fraternity who have found their way in, owing to the neglect of printers to recognise the science of advertising and the varied potentialities of artistic printing as an advertising force.

Printers, for many years, kept their productions within the limits of what they could obtain ready-made from the material supply house, and, I fear, even to-day, would be limiting the artistic scope of their work to the same confines had the advertising agents not brought fresh views, divergent ideas and originality to bear in the preparation of advertisements. I venture to think that the printer has for too long overlooked the fact that he is primarily a medium for publicity. It is mainly because he has been too much engrossed with the details of printing to consider that what he was engaged in producing was intended to be an advertisement. Had the printer first considered the object for which the job was ordered, he would have acquired the advertising sense and have been the architect as well as the builder.

In letterpress poster printing there is a very large scope for the artist who has the advertising sense, and more scope than in many other departments of job printing. Here one can obtain broad effects with little effort.

The aim of advertisers is to get a distinctive note in all their advertising, hence the demand for ideas from artists and for the individualist touch in every job. It is true that the letterpress printer is confined in his production to the type he has available, and is more or less in the same category as the maker of ready-made clothing. While the maker of ready-made clothing is restricted in his production to the particular patterns he has prepared, and is engaged more or less in repetition work, the printer is able to ring constant changes on his product with his particular stock patterns or movable types. Further, the printer is enabled by the flexibility of his patterns to give range to his abilities, and expression to any art that may be latent in him.

The Old Style and the New.

In poster printing, up to a few years ago, little regard was ever paid to the colour value of the various faces chosen, and the effect of the various styles or faces upon each other, these being used merely because they fitted the line produced. The main idea seemed to be that a full line should be followed by a catch-line, and that in turn should be followed by a three-quarter line, and so on indefinitely until the bill was completed. If the type indicated as most desirable to use failed to fill the line, then it was spaced, regardless of character and the proper proportion of white necessary, until it made a full line. The idea that the word "Concert," "Ball," or "Fête," being the object of the advertisement, could be printed to appear as the feature of the poster in anything short of a full line was quite out of the question. Can anyone say why? Compressed letters were cut in infinite variety to enable us to get long lines in massed formation—I presume for shock tactics, surely never for legibility!

The pendulum has taken its swing, and one is pleased to note that we are getting back to lettering that is not only graceful and beautiful, but far more legible. At the same time one must deplore the tendency of some schools to confuse eccentricity and the striving after originality with gracefulness and beauty. In striving after originality many of the modern school have rushed into chaos. It is an aftermath of the War, and a disease as malignant as Futurism, Jazz and Bolshevism.

The object of a poster is to give information. Its essential points are:—

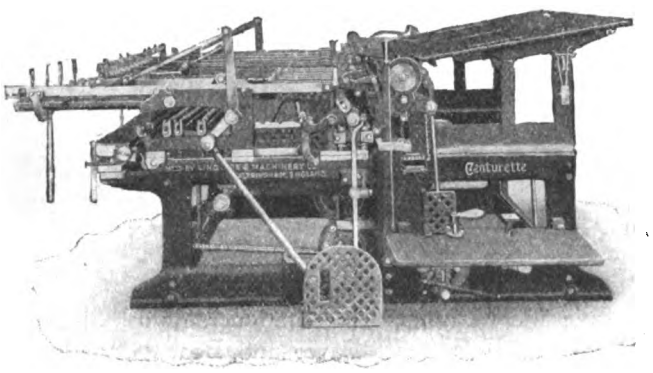
1. It must give information in a manner that shall compel attention.
2. It must be legible at a distance commensurate with its size.
3. It must be suitable in style to the subject it advertises.
4. It must be attractive in its design, display and colour scheme, all of which must be in harmony with the subject-matter, in order to obtain the effect or create the impression it is desired to create in the mind of the reader.

Compelling Power and Legibility.

First of all, a poster, to be good advertising, must of necessity give information. A poster is intended to call the attention of the passer-by, or the man in the street, and should not be a puzzle or enigma for those with spare time to spend in solving it. It is not merely a certain amount of typesetting impressed upon paper and stuck up on the chance of meeting the eye of the passer-by. Puzzles, or acrobatic contortions in display for the mere excitement of curiosity, or novelty for novelty's sake, and all such abominations I shall endeavour to prove cannot be described as posters, if you accept what I venture to put forward as definitions. A poster should compel attention, but it does not follow that it should compel attention by any tricks of eccentricity. The compositor has no need to endeavour to make his forme emulate performing dogs. There is a compelling appeal in simplicity, and far more eloquence in truth and purity of style. No poster has more room or space upon the paper than is necessary to make the announcement required. It follows, then, that the potential readers whose attention is desired have no use for embellishments which are not a part of the appeal. This does not necessarily mean that embellishments that are suitable to the appeal, and, at the same time, in harmony with the scheme are taboo; but when one looks back upon the posters of the '80's and '90's with the so-called "ornaments" that were used to fill lines set in unsuitable types, one marvels at the patience of the long-suffering customer.

I come now to my second essential, that a poster should be legible at a distance commensurate with its size. Let me deal with the latter part of this assertion, "A distance commensurate with its size," because this brings me to a point which it is very necessary to stress, viz:—Salesmanship. A full knowledge of the customer's intentions is of vital necessity to successful salesmanship, and illustrates my oft-repeated assertion that it is not always good to let a customer have what he thinks he wants. A poster, like every other job, gets nearer perfection the nearer it fulfils the object

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It prints Double Demy at 3,000 per hour, and the quality of the work is above that usually obtained from a two-roller machine.

This result is obtained by the excellence of the engineering work put into this press.

Many Centurettes are in use for colour work.

It is made in two styles—(1) with printed-side-up delivery as illustrated above, or (2) with fly delivery.

Fuller details will be forwarded on application to

LINOTYPE & MACHINERY LTD.
9 KINGSWAY, LONDON

for which it is required, and secures the results that the customer desires. The printer should be the arbiter in a question of that kind.

Suitability of Style to Subject.

Now let me come to point 3. A poster should be suitable in style to the subject it advertises. This is where one has to tread very warily, as I am aware there are no two people with tastes identical, and to dogmatise on art is to ask for trouble and display ignorance. I do not propose to dogmatise on art, but we can find common ground on suitability and the recognised canons, although we have no recognised definitions of art, or at any rate none that we may be able to agree upon. How many posters do we see that are suitable in style to the subject they advertise? Are we going to deny that there is as much expression in the printed word and the method of its presentation to the public as there is in a picture? The artist expresses his feelings and temperament to the best of his ability, and if the picture portrays the feeling he sets out to express, we say he has put his soul upon the canvas—not only because he has painted the picture to satisfy the cravings of his soul, but because the finished product strikes within the one who views it a responding chord, or, in other words, he has made the appeal. Now it may seem absurd to compare the appeal of the painter with the work of a poster compositor. Personally, I do not think so. The messages left by the ancients which are to-day compelling attention by their delightful and graceful lines, have survived all clamourings of fashion throughout the long ages, and make their appeal because they bear the impress of the true artist, who got down to fundamental truth in advertising, the appeal to the finer instincts, the appeal to the love of beautiful things. Then, if a poster is to achieve its object, the type display must be in harmony with its subject, the type should convey the colour and atmosphere of the subject which it is advertising.

Let me instance a common illustration of what I mean. Take the auctioneer's poster, the double-crown, or double-demy bill that is frequently issued for the sale of furniture. Now assume that the auctioneer obtains instructions for the sale of "period" furniture. The differentiation in style of types used is frequently made by some houses who cater for that class of work. We have few "period" faces of types, but the standard classic, Caslon Old Face, has been successfully employed to create the atmosphere required, and does so by the association of ideas. The use of Caslon O.F. indicates the period of good furniture. This already accepted idea illustrates what I have endeavoured to convey to you, but the idea I desire to force home is that every job set by a printer should be set with the same idea of being suitable for the subject it advertises, and that we should stand or fall as an artist succeeds or fails, according to the measure of his appeal.

Attractiveness.

To be as attractive as possible, its design, display and colour scheme should all be in harmony with its subject-matter (my fourth condition), thus creating the right impression in the mind of the reader.

It stands to reason that if the poster does not create the right impression, or the im-

THE FIRM for PRINTERS' METALS

JUBB'S

Established 1859.

London Representative:
GLEN STEEL,
63 & 64, Chancery Lane, W.C.2.

Scottish Representative:
WM. GREIG,
97, St. Stephen Street, Edinburgh.

Head Office and Works - - - HUNSLET, LEEDS.

When writing Advertisers, Please mention "The British & Colonial Printer & Stationer."

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pression desired, upon the mind of the reader, it fails to attract the man for whom the appeal is intended, and it fails therefore in advertising value, which, after all, is the main object of its publication. To give information I placed as the first essential, but it must fail utterly if it fail to reach those by whom that information is desired, or those whom the publishers deem to be requiring that information. Further, it follows that an interest can only be awakened or created in the minds of those referred to by a poster that attracts or appeals, or that strikes a responding chord in the mind of the reader.

While it is possible to admire the colour notes and schemes of the 16-sheet posters issued to advertise the British Empire Exhibition, one could not by any possible means describe them as good advertising, and to my mind they failed as posters. A poster that is designed to attract twenty millions of people to a big show, needs to be one with a clear call to the man in the street. The hoarding is not the proper place for enigmas and puzzles, or philosophic paragraphs. These should be left to the leaflet or pamphlet that can be studied at leisure. The highest art, we are told, lies in concealing art, and there might have been a wealth of concealed art in the hieroglyphics and cryptic drawings at the head of those philosophic paragraphs, but I am quite sure that the few who might have had eyes to discern it and minds to absorb the letterpress would not have kept Wembley Exhibition open a few hours—and yet it was understood that many millions of visitors were required to avert a loss upon the undertaking. The lettering and execution was beautiful, but mere beauty is not sufficient if the poster fail to interest those whom it is designed to attract.

Now let us get down to earth, or rather to the cold composing surface—for no one is more conscious than I of the fact that words, mere words and pretensions of that much-abused subject, art, are of little value in the bulk of small jobbing houses where the bulk of the small job posters are produced. If you accept my view that a poster is not merely the covering of paper with a mass of lettering of various sizes and shapes, may I venture to give my idea of what goes to the making of a poster to meet the essentials which I have been venturesome enough to tabulate. Legibility is not only desirable for all the essentials detailed, but absolutely necessary. Spacing and white are indispensable to legibility, and play a most important part in all the essentials and definitions referred to. "Paper is part of the Picture," we are often told; and in no instance is the statement so true as in poster work. The paper that shows between the printing "gives each line view."

Types and Embellishments.

The choice of types is governed by the faces available in the office, and in many offices they appear to be very limited. In the poster department, as in the jobbing caseroom, families or series are desirable; and the choice of such series must necessarily be governed by the nature or subject of the work it is desired to cater for—or, at any rate, that which is cultivated. The employment of lower case is not only desirable but necessary. The judicious use of texts very occasionally lends a charm and fills a need in certain instances, provided their use is not in conflict with any of the essential points mentioned earlier. A mass of capitals, line after line, fails by the tests I have applied.

There is a place occasionally in the perfect poster for embellishment, and I do not despise the use of certain, what I term, "peculiar" sorts. I hold that, provided there is a place for them, they lend a piquancy and colour difficult to convey in any other way, and strengthen the necessary appeal. By peculiar sorts I mean the linked "O" where double-O appears, the long-tailed "Q," and certain paragraph marks, provided always they are suitable to the occasion and necessary to the picture. The rules concerning borders to posters are difficult to define, but the border should frame the job as picture, and not be employed for the sake of dragging in the resources of the composing room, or to give the artist the credit for having a nice taste in frames.

Colour in Letterpress Posters.

The question of colour in a poster comes under the axioms I have endeavoured to expound. It affects legibility, suitability, and more especially harmony with the poster's objective. How many colours should be employed, and what should be the position of those colours, or the position of the second colour, if only two be employed?

It is generally agreed, I think, that, for outstanding definition and visibility, black ink on orange or bright yellow paper comes first for sheer prominence, but it is quite obvious that the occasions for the employment of that combination must of necessity be very limited.

When we turn to the large number of letterpress posters that have, for many years prior to the War, been printed locally in this country for occasions such as fairs, agricultural shows, provincial town concerts, seaside pier pavilions, we find that at least two colours of ink, often three or four various colours, have been employed, with the idea of making an attractive bill. But do we find that the extra colours, beyond lending a kaleidoscope effect of variety, give any greater advertising power to the message the bill contains? I think not. I much doubt the value of coloured lines, as frequently introduced in many of the letterpress bills issued. Unless the second colour used be introduced with great care and discrimination, the extra cost of production is to a great extent wasted. There are many instances, however, where a touch of colour is of infinite value, and especially where it becomes part of the picture, and conveys that touch that is necessary to drive home the appeal or create an atmosphere that will excite interest in the particular subject advertised.

As an instance, I would again refer to the auctioneer's bill announcing the sale of a house, where text or black letter is introduced. If the bill be printed in black or brown ink, on white or toned paper, the text line giving the name of the house advertised, if printed in red, completes the scheme. But the poster that is produced with lines indiscriminately printed in alternate red and black (the red ink being introduced merely with the idea of giving emphasis) fails to perform what is desired as disastrously as the misuse of italics in large patches or the constantly recurring under-scoring in a woman's letter, fails to give emphasis, and leaves the reader cold to the appeal.

After all said and done, no ink is so visible and legible as good black ink, and the only use the second colour can serve is to throw up the effect of the black, and incidentally render the particular red line noticeable by its contrast, standing as it does in proximity to the upper and lower black lines. If the bill be mainly in black, a colour line should never appear at the top.

Many of my remarks, I am fully aware, apply to posters where there is a very large margin in the scope of discretion allowed to the printer, and perhaps the number of printers who get unlimited licence with a customer is very small. We know that the bulk of poster work that comes to the small jobbing offices is of a class that comes generally within prescribed categories. The double crown concert poster with the usual list of artists in addition to the place, object, date and particulars of where tickets can be obtained, is of this class. Admittedly, there does not seem much scope for originality or opportunity to evolve anything in the nature of a new lay-out. The same applies to the usual auctioneer's poster. Both kinds of posters seem to have traditional precedents which must be observed.

Be this as it may, I still hold that it is possible for the printer with imagination to conceive and produce posters with a new note in the scheme, and by gradual evolution reform the traditional errors until he creates a style of his own that will eventually mark his products as distinctive and place him safely out of the rut.

Choice of Type Faces.

The choice of types is one that needs care and discrimination. Opinions vary so considerably as to what the perfect letter should be. The last few years have brought about a complete revolution in taste. Advertisers generally have recognised the claims of the daintier faces, not only for their daintiness and air of refinement, but on the grounds of legibility and distinctiveness.

Seldom do we find that a letter, whether in metal jobbing founts or in poster type, looks equally well in all sizes. It is a peculiarity of most designs and series of founts that certain sizes seem to suit the character and convey the atmosphere of the original design, while many of the intervening sizes appear to lose their characteristics. This would seem to point to the fact that all lettering is originally cut and drawn in one size by the designer, the design being conceived with a certain definite size in mind. We know that enlargements and reductions in most designs affect their character. I have found that drawings made for line zinco work are frequently very unsatisfactory when reproduced in larger sizes, although the photography has produced a perfect-in-detail reproduction. This phenomenon is very marked in drawings where the white is unevenly distributed. The enlargement sometimes has the effect of enlarging the patches of white and condensing the masses of solids. Something of this kind may account for what I have mentioned in connection with lettering and account for the loss of character in certain sizes of types.

Like all typefounders' type, only more frequently, poster types need the correcting discrimination of the compositor in the way of letter-spacing. Little regard seems to be paid to the value of correct spacing of letters by typefounders or wood letter cutters; hence the compositor who would get the perfect effect must use his discretion as to the position of one letter relative to another, and adjust the distance by judicious spacing.

Posters as Salesmen.

Just a word on salesmanship. Many posters are spoiled at conception by attempting to make them do duty for a circular. The art of writing copy for a poster is one that needs careful consideration. It is a common failing of the customer to want to say too much in his announcement, and the mere fact that the compositor has been able to set up all the copy and get his typesetting into the prescribed space does not mean that a poster has been produced, nor does it follow that the production will achieve the objects desired by the customer. I am convinced that too many of us accept copy and take instructions as blindly and as meekly as children, and too few of us consider the effect of the implicit instructions we accept upon the advertising value of the finished production. The success of the job is going to be measured in the long run by its advertising value, and what we have to remember is that the customer is not often an advertising expert, whereas the printer should be.

Whether the customer appreciates the point or not, the success of a poster due to its value as an advertising medium is bound to become patent and bring more work to the printer eventually, whilst a bad production not only does harm to the reputation of the producer, but places a stigma on advertising generally, and discourages the use of such printing, to the detriment of the trade, as well as of the printer himself. The customer can only give us the copy of his message; it is up to the printer to revise and give his words the necessary inflexion and expression, in order that the message shall achieve the object the customer has in view.

In no part of our craft has so little advance or improvement been made as in the poster production of jobbing offices. Can we wonder that the demand for letterpress posters in the average jobbing offices is so small? The picture poster will always have a strong pull over the letterpress poster, but each has its sphere, and many more letterpress posters, involving more work for the jobbing printer, will be required than are produced now, if only the jobbing printer will realise that there is scope for any printed matter that achieves the main object of commercial concerns, namely, publicity. No greater power of publicity lies anywhere than in poster advertising. No cheaper means to convey a message to the public exists than in posters. The reason why advertisers and advertising men do not use letterpress posters and showcards to a larger extent, is because of the difficulty in getting the average jobbing printer to produce a poster that will make the appeal the advertiser wants to make.

The question of inks is one worthy of attention. "Poster ink" is a very vague

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Results: Far More Profit and Bigger Sales without increasing your staff.

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A Machine which is not only designed for the production of up to 6,000 prints per hour in one and multi-colour work from the flat forme, Numbering, Length and Cross Cutting, Punching, Embossing and Re-winding, all in one operation, but will also produce the frequently needed **Jobbing Printing (also bigger sizes) much cheaper and with a much higher output than has been possible hitherto.**

It does not only work from the web, but prints with a far greater output —

Envelopes automatically; Sheets semi-automatically; or with a small apparatus attached, Sheets, also automatically.

According to a special procedure also patented prints produced by the machine can be improved in quality by an apparatus attached to the machine that same appear just like steel-die embossing in high relief.

Well-established Sole Agents are required to handle the sale of this machine, as well as of our Curveless Platen "Mirakel," which stands any competition; of important patented innovations in special machinery for special purposes such as Counter Checkbooks, Tickets, etc.; of half-rotary machines with excellent inking for the production of company shares, etc.; of Cutting Machines with the automatic equalizer of tension (DRP); of Offset Machines which signify a revolution in the ink distribution.

The best references for our machines are the repeat orders. Some of our customers have ordered up to 18 repeats after having tried the first machine.

Our machines are used in batteries in Government Imperial Printing Offices, as well as in many of the Best Firms in the World, from which we hold best references. For this reason they will easily be sold.

We are always ready to solve any problem which may arise in the printing trade and refer to our 100 International Patents which we have held for about 5 years.

Only recently we have solved a problem of which the solution seemed impossible to important firms of the trade—namely to print the title on ready printed and folded papers in rotary fashion from the pile, *e.g.*, illustrated, weekly or monthly papers published under different names.

J. HEINRICH SPOERL,

Special Machinery Works, DUSSELDORF.

P.O. BOX 863.

term. I can only say that in my opinion the "best" ink is just about good enough. In fact, this applies to all material.

The care of types in the poster room is too often sadly neglected. The proper cleansing, effecting the removal of all ink after use, is a factor in the life of wood type. The storage and racking, and prevention of bruising and batters, I need hardly emphasise. The idea prevalent years ago that any old jobbing founts and material that had served their time in the job department could be utilised in the poster room to advantage, has probably done as much to retard the advance in letterpress posters as anything.

I find I am wandering into a lecture on poster production, and this would be presumption on my part, as most of those present to-night know all and more than I can teach them; but, as I told you at the beginning, I desired to place a few thoughts before you that came to me in my endeavour to define a letterpress poster, a few notes made at random with the idea of provoking discussion in the hope that I may learn much that I do not know of a subject that has been sadly neglected by printers and those who furnish us with technical literature.

I have deliberately refrained from reading any articles or books on letterpress posters—first, because I wanted to commit my own ideas to paper, and obtain a jumping-off ground for arguing with myself later; and, secondly, because, as far as I know, there are none. There may be, I hope there are, and further, I hope that the subject may be one sufficiently alluring to induce someone more competent to devote a little consideration and time to it.

An Ancient Paper Mill.

Restoration of West Mills, Newbury, now owned by Hovis, Ltd., has drawn attention to their interesting history. They have been used for other purposes besides that of papermaking. There is a reference to West Mills as early as 1200, and apparently they were then engaged in fulling operations.

Paper was made at these mills in the latter part of the 18th century, particularly by the Wickwar family, who also worked the Bagnor Mills, famous in their day, and who gave their name to a special make of paper. In the Agricultural Report of 1813, by Dr. Mayor, mention is made of papermaking on a large scale at West Mills, and the product is spoken of as "excellent and applicable for printing and writing." Up to 1817-24 these mills were still used for making paper, being then occupied by William and John East, who were succeeded by a John Higgs. The mills subsequently came into the possession of the Fuller family, being afterwards acquired by Mr. George Knight, by whom they were sold to Mr. John Kingham, of whom the late Mr. George Wallis purchased them some 46 years ago. Then in December, 1920, they were acquired by the firm of Hovis, Ltd. It is probable that only within the last 80 years have they been exclusively used for grinding corn, as old residents of a former generation recollect when the three processes of fulling, papermaking and flour production were proceeding under the same roof.

The Printing Art.

An Illustrated Monthly Magazine for Business Men who Buy Printing and for the Printer who Sells it.

Read Robert Buxton's Department, "Selling by the Printed Word," every month.

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Trade Notes.

PARTNERSHIPS dissolved announced during the week include those between H.C.Shepherd, L. A. Shepherd, and W. Farley, printers and stationers, Maiden-road, Romford-road, Essex, under the style of Geo. E. Elwood, so far as regards H. C. Shepherd; H. A. Coombs, H. N. Coombs, A. C. Coombs, and A. R. Coombs, stationers and manufacturers of carded goods, 10, Farringdon-avenue, London, under the style of H. A. Coombs, so far as regards H. A. Coombs.

THE library of 15,000 volumes and the high-class stock-in-trade of stationery and fittings at the Beresford Library, St. Helier, Jersey, were disposed of by auction last week, by order of the liquidators. The printing business had previously been disposed of to Mr. J. T. Bigwood, Broad-street, St. Helier.

MESSRS. E. J. BURROW AND CO., LTD., printers and publishers, of Cheltenham and London, this month celebrate their 25th birthday. The business was founded in 1900 by Mr. E. J. Burrow, F.R.G.S., who is the present managing director. At a dinner in honour of the event, Lord Montagu, chairman of the company, presented Mr. Burrow with a bronze portrait plaque of himself, subscribed for by the directors and staff.

THE action for libel begun last July by the proprietors of Yadil against the *Daily Mail*, Sir William Pope, and Professor Dixon has been dismissed in the High Court of Justice, with costs against the proprietors of Yadil.

FEBRUARY 3RD has been arranged as the date when the Postmaster General will receive the Joint Industrial Council's deputation on the subject of postal rates.

THE London District Committee of the Joint Industrial Council is to meet on Tuesday next to appoint a local joint committee as examining board under the J.I.C. Apprenticeship Scheme, to arrange for a series of lectures during the spring on lines similar to those of last year, and to consider a dispute which has arisen between the London Master Printers' Association and one of the trade unions on the question of demarcation.

THERE will be a meeting of the Irish Master Printers' Association in Dublin on February 3rd.

A NUMBER of firms in the printing, paper and allied trades are among those contributing to the fund for the preservation of St. Paul's Cathedral, London. An interesting item in the list of contributions is a donation of 50 guineas by the Council of the London Master Printers' Asssociation.

PERFORMANCES of "The Pirates of Penzance" have been given by *The Times* Musical and Dramatic Society at the Guildhall School of Music in aid of *The Times* Auxiliary to the Printers' Pension Corporation.

ON Saturday evening a dinner was held in London to celebrate the handing over of £1,000, as a result of the November Appeal, to the Greater London Fund for the Blind. Mr. W. Fletcher (Linotype and Machinery Limited) presided. Captain Towse, V.C., was the guest of the evening. During the two years and a half of its existence the Printing and Kindred Trades Blind Aid Committee has handed over the sum of £2,960 in aid of the civilian blind.

AN excellent musical programme has been arranged for the bohemian concert of the Lithographers' Auxiliary to be held at the Cannon-street Hotel to-morrow (Friday) evening. Amongst the artistes appearing on the programme is Mr. Charles Coborn, who is described as the veteran of veterans.

THE first review to be published in the Scilly Islands makes its appearance this month. It will be a quarterly journal and will contain island news, in addition to articles, etc. Mr. Geoffrey Fyson, the poet, will be one of the joint editors of the new journal, the *Scillonian*.

BY the bursting of a carboy of nitric acid on the premises of an engraver at Newcastle on Tuesday, Mr. H. Thew and David Gemmell, an apprentice, were seriously burned. The mishap was followed by an outbreak of fire, which was extinguished by the employment of chemicals.

SIR THOMAS JEWELL BENNETT, C.I.E., chief proprietor and for many years editor of the *Times of India*, Bombay, died on Friday from heart failure at his residence, 38, Hans place, S.W., at the age of 72. His earlier career was associated with the English provincial and London Press. In 1884 he went to the *Bombay Gazette* as associate editor, and in 1892, at the death of his friend, Mr. Henry Curwen, editor of the *Times of India*, he found himself nominated to the editorship and principal proprietorship. Under his management the *Times of India* greatly enhanced its status, and the printing business, now an important adjunct of the newspaper, was built up.

MR. SAMUEL STOREY, of Sunderland, the well-known North of England newspaper proprietor, died last week just after having celebrated his 85th birthday.

THE death occurred last week, at Hastings, in his 71st year, of Mr. Harry Furniss, the well-known caricaturist, author and lecturer. He is best known by his work as a cartoonist in the pages of *Punch*, which journal he joined in 1880 at the age of 19.

THE death occurred on Monday night of Mr. Francis E. H. J. Barrett, music critic of the *Morning Post* since 1890.

THE *Schoolmaster*, official organ of the National Union of Teachers, is to add the title *Women Teachers' Chronicle*.

THE exhibition of international posters at the Whitechapel Art Gallery was so much appreciated and so well attended that the trustees have decided to continue it from January 20th to February 28th. It will be open daily, free of charge, from noon to 9 p.m. (Sundays 2 to 9 p.m.), and illustrated lantern lectures will be given on Tuesdays at 4.30 and 7 p.m.

IN view of the growing public interest in the art of modern posters the London Midland and Scottish Railway have decided to lend to municipalities, on application, the originals of their famous series by Royal Academicians. Some of these originals, with specimens of colour printing illustrating the several stages in reproduction, have been already shown at Plymouth, and the Art Galleries of Cheltenham and Oldham are to have them for exhibitions beginning on February 16th and April 15th respectively.

A PAPER ACTION. — Before His Honour, Judge Spencer Hogg, at the Bury County Court on Jan. 12th, Frederick Simpson (Manchester), Ltd., papermakers' agents and merchants, Corporation - street, Manchester, claimed from Tom Rushton, general theatrical agent and manager, Parkhills-road, Bury, £100. Fredk. Simpson said he made a contract with the defendant in September, 1924, to buy 15 bales of white wove paper at £10 10s. per ton, and another contract on October 1st for another three bales. The defendant had not delivered and he had to buy at £24 10s. per ton. It was election time and people were pressing. The difference amounted to £101 10s. and he abandoned the odd £1 10s.— His Honour gave judgment for £100 and costs.

Personal.

VISCOUNT BURNHAM presided at a smoking concert at the London Press Club on Saturday night, on behalf of the Newspaper Press Fund.

THE Prime Minister has accepted an invitation to lunch at the Press Club to-day (Thursday) when the other guests will include the French Ambassador, the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Winston Churchill, M.P., who is an honorary member of the club), and the Secretary for India (the Earl of Birkenhead).

AT a meeting of the Court of Lieutenancy of the City of London, held at the Guildhall on Monday, those re-elected included Alderman Sir J. J. Baddeley and Mr. A. J. Waterlow.

SIR HENRY DUKE, who was created a Peer in the New Year Honours List, will take the title of Lord Merrivale.

MR. W. HOWARD HAZELL, speaking last week at a luncheon of the Labour Co-Partnership Association at Pinoli's Restaurant, explained the scheme of co-partnership which existed in the business of his firm, Messrs. Hazell, Watson and Viney.

MR. W. M. BOWERS, of Linotype and Machinery Limited, delivered an illustrated lecture on "Modern Linotypes" at Armstrong College, on Monday, under the auspices of the Newcastle District Committee of the Printing and Allied Trades Joint Industrial Council.

MR. A. CHADWELL and Mr. W. Bullett were again re-elected president and secretary respectively of the Electrotypers', Stereotypers, Managers and Overseers Association at its annual meeting on Tuesday at St. Bride Institute.

MR. J. S. SUNDERLAND, electrotyping instructor at the London Printing School, is to give a lecture at Cambridge on January 30th dealing with modern improvements in electrotyping and stereotyping machinery.

MR. FRANK COLEBROOK gave an address in the main hall of the Royal Albert Institute, Windsor, on the 13th inst., upon the life and work of Charles Knight, of *Penny Magazine* fame, the pioneer in educative and entertaining popular literature.

MR. STANLEY OXLEY, proprietor of the *Windsor and Eton Express* (which paper Charles Knight founded in 1811), presided at this gathering. Mr. Colebrook showed Knight's folio Shakespeare with its magnificent engravings. This, with some other specimens, was lent by Messrs Chas. Knight and Co. St. Bride Institute also lent some Knight publications.

MR. A. H MANN, the editor of the *Yorkshire Post*, was on Saturday evening the principal guest at the annual dinner of the Society of Yorkshiremen in South Wales. The other guests included Sir William Davies, editor of the *Western Mail*, and Sir John Duncan, of the *South Wales News*.

MR. JAMES TURNBULL, a member of the composing-room staff of the *Yorkshire Post*, and the son of a former overseer of that paper, has retired after more than 40 years' service.

MR. F. R. HUXTABLE, of the *Yorkshire Post*, Leeds, has been co-opted on the council of the Newspaper Press Fund to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. W. H. Scott, Leeds.

MR. J. R. FIRTH, governing director of Messrs. P. J. Firth, Ltd., of Australia, is paying an extensive visit to Europe and America this year. He will be accompanied by his wife and daughter and three sons. The party expects to be in Germany and Holland during March, in England during April and May, Scandinavia in June and July, returning *via* the United States during August and September.

MR. FIRTH, in addition to being governing director of a firm which has its headquarters at Sydney and branches in Newcastle, Brisbane, Melbourne and Adelaide, is also chairman of the Sydney Cardboard Box Manufacturers Association and the Sydney Wrapping Paper Association.

MR. PERCY W. KENNETT, on leaving the directorate of Messrs. Spicers, Ltd., to go into partnership with Messrs. Herring, Dewick and Cripps, has been the recipient of a chorus of congratulations, not only from his fellow directors and collegues at Blackfriars House, but from hosts of friends in the paper trade.

FEW men are held in higher regard, alike for personal qualities and for business probity. His election as president of the Stationers' Social Society in 1921 was suggested by his high standing in the trade.

IN addition to the luncheon and presentation given to him on Jan. 13 by his fellow directors of Spicers, Ltd, a report of which appears in another part of this issue, Mr. Kennett received on Jan. 14 a personal gift from his colleagues on the board in the shape of a silver cigarette box, bearing the following inscription: "Presented to Percy Walker Kennett with best wishes of his fellow directors at Spicers, Ltd., 14th January, 1925."

THE staff of Spicers, Ltd., were also anxious to mark their esteem for Mr. Kennett and accordingly they entertained him to dinner and made a presentation on their own account on Monday night at the Bridge House Hotel, London Bridge.

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Printing and Allied Trades Charity
SPORTS ASSOCIATION.

Annual Committee Dinner.

The annual dinner of this old-established sports association was held at the Manchester Hotel, London, on Saturday last, a record attendance compelling the stewards to divide the diners into two parties. After dinner the whole company assembled together to enjoy an exceptionally fine concert programme, under the direction of Mr. T. Wheeler, of the B.S.C. Fund.

Mr. A E. Holmes (secretary of the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation), as the president of the swimming section, made an ideal chairman, and a very pleasant evening was spent by the whole company.

Mr. Holmes, in proposing the toast of "The Charity Sports Association," traced its history from its inception to the present day. The first balance sheet of the sports held at the Tee-To-Tum Grounds on June 11th, 1898, showed a balance of £41 2s., whilst that of 1921, showed a balance of £2,194 8s. 1d., thanks to the special efforts of Mr. Chas. H. Roud. The chairman recalled with pleasure his association with the committee, dating back to 1901, and went on humorously to describe the winning of a rowing race a few years later at the Welsh Harp, Hendon. The splendid gathering here assembled proved how strong the social element prevailed, and it was encouraging to note that the last two chairmen of this annual function were present in the personages of Mr. Chas. H. Roud and Mr. A. H. Mundey, both of whom were thorough sportsmen. He was very sorry to announce that the Boxing Club had decided to sever their connection with the parent body. The club numbered over 100 members, and was highly successful under the direction of Mr. Charles Anderson, the hon. secretary. On behalf of the Charity Sports Committee, he wished the club continued prosperity and success. There had been some talk in official quarters of providing cups and trophies for national competitions amongst the employees of the printing and kindred trades. It was calculated that this would bring about increased goodwill between employee and employer in the provinces as well as in the metropolis. There was no reason why even boxing competitions should be confined to London. There was no doubt that Londoners led the van of progression in social functions, sport, and in charitable efforts. He felt sure that if competitions could be started on these lines it would be to the ultimate good of all concerned. He trusted that Mr. Parker would consider the matter, when he would find others ready to push the scheme forward. It was interesting to know that Mr. H. F. Parker and Mr. W. A Fricker were the first hon. secretaries of the Association, and he wished them health to continue the good work for many years to come. They were specially pleased to see their hon. secretary, Mr. H. F. Parker, again looking his old self after the serious illness he had recently passed through. They were also glad to have the company of Mrs. Parker. Mr. Holmes concluded by coupling the name of Mr. H. F. Parker with the toast.

Mr. H. F. Parker, in thanking the chairman for his kind allusion to his health, said that he was glad that the committee's efforts had again proved successful this year, for although they had not yet disbursed their surplus, no less a sum than £182 6s. 6d. had already been distributed amongst the trade charities. Mr. Parker reviewed the past work of the committee and was sanguine enough to believe that still more prosperous times were ahead. He welcomed the idea of national competitions, and felt sure that many present would assist in the effort, especially Mr. Woodgate Stevens, Mr. Geo. Larcey, Mr. Harry Chalk, Mr. Fred Knight, and last, but not least, their good friend Mr. Arthur O'Connor. Mr. Parker further said that no one could look back to the days when they held their sports at the Crystal Palace without having very pleasant memories. It was this social element that had been the success of the Association, for it created an interest in the work on the part of wives and sweethearts, and their presence that night was proof of the statement. In conclusion, Mr. Parker thanked the company for the way in which they had received the toast, and said he trusted that when they met again next year they would be able to give even a better statement.

Mr. A. H. Mundey, who also responded, said that his chief, Mr. John Fry, together with his esteemed wife, took a real interest in the work of the Association, and only illness prevented them from being present that evening. Personally he was a great believer in sport, because it kept a man fit and well. Now that ladies took such prominent positions in municipal and public life, he trusted that they would devote more attention to encouraging athletics for women. He appealed to the ladies present to excuse their husbands keeping late hours, as he could assure them that the men were doing a noble work that some day might be beneficial even to themselves. Personally, he should continue his interest in the Association, as also would his friend Mr. Geo. Marks. They had just heard that the best football match of the year would be held at the Nunhead Football Grounds on Easter Monday. The match was between the picked men from the Paper Workers and the Natsopa Unions, and he would strongly advise everyone to patronise the match.

At 9 p.m. the harmony was stopped to drink the health of "The Boys of the Paxton Lodge," many of whom would have been present had it not been for that function. A similar toast was proposed to "Our Absent Friends."

Mr. Chas. H. Roud, always an entertaining speaker, made a point in his toast of "The Visitors" by complimenting the ladies for gracing the company by being present. It gave them an opportunity of seeing what sort of company their husbands kept, and would, he hoped, enable them to be gracious to their husbands when returning from a committee meeting. He coupled with the toast the name of Mr. T. Jolly, associating with it the names of Mr. Fred Brown and Mr. Tom Cook, two old members of the committee now retired from the ranks of labour.

Mr. T. Jolly in responding on behalf of the visitors said it was a pleasure for him to be again amongst them for the second year in succession. He recognised in Mr. A. E. Holmes an old shopmate and an old competitor in a rowing club. It made him feel that he was no stranger in their midst. He felt sure that such gatherings did a great deal of good, as they brought employer and employee together under the best possible conditions. As an employer he could testify to the value of sport in their particular line of business. It counteracted the sedentary state of their occupation and supplied a healthy pursuit in spare time. On behalf of Mr. Fred Brown, Mr. Tom Cook and the other visitors, he thanked the company for the way they had received the toast.

Mr. J. L. Scorgie, in proposing the health of "The Chairman," said that he felt it an honour to be permitted to ask them to toast a man so specially worthy of their esteem. He had known Mr. Holmes for over a quarter-of-a-century, and during the whole of that period Mr. Holmes had proved himself a staunch trade unionist and a good sportsman. He had won laurels in both domains, and it was with the utmost pleasure that he asked them to be upstanding and toast the health of the chairman.

Mr. T. A. Newnham, in seconding the toast, said that he too had had the pleasure of Mr. Holmes' acquaintance for something over 25 years. He was afraid that he could not add much to what had already been said, but he could certainly endorse Mr. Scorgie's remarks.

Mr. W. H. Marshall officiated as toastmaster, a duty for which he is specially qualified.

The dinner stewards, Messrs. W. J. Allan, G. W. Knight, W. H. Marshall and F. C. Peacock are to be congratulated on the great success attending their efforts.

Printers' Medical Aid Pension Fund.

The Committee of this Fund organised a most successful dance at Lever House, Blackfriars, on Monday last, and it was exceedingly well attended. The P.M.A. Pension Committee are to be congratulated on the progress made, as it was only in 1920 that it first conceived of forming pensions as a side line to the excellent work of the Printers' Medical Aid, and the next election paper will show that in that small space of time two pensions of £20 each have been launched. At the dance on Monday Mr. Jimme Gardner's Gleniffer Dance Band kept the dancers well on the move, and gave infinite enjoyment. The M.C.'s were Mr. W. F. Moore and Mr. J. Powell, to whose indefatigable efforts the success of the whole affair is due.

It is interesting to note that the second P.M.A. Pension which the funds of this dance assisted will be named the E. J. Flowerday Pension.

Calendars, etc., Received.

MESSRS. THOMAS DE LA RUE AND CO., LTD., the well-known London printers, whose specialities include the printing of bonds, postage stamps, bank notes, etc., exemplify in their calendar for 1925 some of the intricate and artistic work which security printing involves.

THE PRINTING TRADES' ALLIANCE has issued a monthly tear-off calendar having the wording and dates in blue with ruling in red.

THE serviceable calendar of Messrs. W. S. Muir and Co., Ltd., is happily interleaved with samples of pure vegetable parchment, superfine bleached greaseproof and tracing papers These are specimens of the products of the well-known Neusser mill. The quality, of course, is uniformly good and the variety in substance, design and tint is most intriguing.

WE are indebted to Messrs. L. S. Dixon and Co., Ltd., paper merchants of Liverpool and London, for two useful calendars. One is a large quarto card, with the year's dates clearly set out within an ornamental red border. The reverse side specifies the wide range of papers, boards, etc., handled by the company, together with a table showing the comparison of substances of paper. The smaller calendar gives postal and other information in a handy form.

THE Kellner-Partington Paper Pulp Co., Ltd., Manchester and London, have issued a desk calendar printed on Borregaard bank. There is space for a week's engagements on each sheet, which also contains the month's dates. Postal information and the complete 1925 calendar are printed on the back of the pad. Borregaard bank takes ink and pencil well.

A CALENDAR with the compliments of P. Garnett and Son, Ltd , Otley, has the monthly date pad clearly printed on the firm's snow-white poster paper. The stout and effective card advises those whom it may concern to support home industries, and "Get it made at Garnett's, makers of duplex papers and boards." Particulars of the various grades made on the three machines (two 94 in. and one 84 in.) are set out in detail, with the names of the agents—Messrs. Harold Spalding and Co. (London), E. Barlow and Co. (Manchester), R. Bruce and Son (Glasgow), and F. Doherty and Son (Dublin).

A LARGE and striking calendar reaches us from Messrs. Smith, Stone and Knight. It is elaborately designed. An open book shows illustrations of the Union Paper Mills where browns, caps and sugar papers are made and the Birmingham Paper Mills, whose products are all kinds of paper bags and corrugated boxes. The date pad is neatly attached at the bottom of the card, which measures 18 in. by 13¼ in.

A CLEAR and useful calendar is that of Messrs. James Green and Co., Ltd., paper merchants and wholesale stationers of Kingsway House, London. The letterpress is appropriately and beautifully printed in green ink, while the monthly dates are in red and black, a tasteful contrast which allows the figures to stand out prominently.

THE 1925 calendar sent out by Messrs. J. and W. Mitchell, Ltd., Bordesley Paper Works, Birmingham, comprises samples of the firm's products—mounting boards, pasteboards, and various papers such as embossed enamel, chromo, poster, tinfoil, aluminium, calf, surface-coloured, etc.

"THE Paper Trade Directory of Great Britain, India and the Colonies" reaches its 39th year of issue with the 1925 edition. In addition to the particulars concerning paper mills and watermarks, it contains the Paper Trade Customs, information concerning trade associations, equivalent weights and sizes and a diary for the year. The book is of handy dimensions and is priced at 3s. net.

THE *Placard and Service Billposter*, which started as the house organ of Sheldon's, Ltd., the poster experts, of Leeds, has increased in size and contains so many technical and interesting features, that it may aptly be described as a technical publication. The January issue contains, in 64 pages, articles that cannot do otherwise than interest both the advertiser and the printer. A section is also devoted to a review of current press advertising. Published monthly, the journal is priced at 1s. 6d. per copy and specimen numbers may be obtained through Sheldon's, Ltd., 85-7, Cookridge-street, Leeds.

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Australian Notes.

Paper Imports — Increase in Printings, but a Decline in Wrappings and Writings — Australasian Paper Company's New Issue—New South Wales Press Conference — New President Elected—"Melbourne Herald's" Circulation — Publishing Profits—New Company.

(From Our Sydney Correspondent.)

IMPORTS of printing paper for June and July show an increase compared with the corresponding figure in the previous year, while shipments of wrapping, writing and typewriting paper are on a lower scale. Printing paper received in the two months mentioned represented a value of £407,767, as against £372,088 in June and July, 1924. Wrapping imports reached the figure of £47,470, as against £64,972, and writing and typewriting paper £72,451, comparing with £83,202.

A NEW issue of 103,500 cumulative participating preference shares of £1 each is announced by the Australasian Paper and Pulp Co., Ltd. The issue has been underwritten. The present paid-up capital is £846,500, of which £100,000 is preference.

SIR DUDLEY DE CHAIR, the Governor, honoured with his presence the twenty-fifth annual conference of the New South Wales Country Press Conference and opened the proceedings officially. In the course of an address his Excellency said he was struck by the high standard of the journals in Australia, which appeared to be most reliable and readable. In a reference to the Wembley Exhibition, Sir Dudley took the opportunity of congratulating all who had taken part in the British Empire Exhibition, which, he believed, would have lasting benefit, not only to the Empire, but to mankind in general.

MR. R. V. SMITHE, the retiring president, then delivered an interesting address, in which he dealt at some length with the attitude of the authorities to British-made news-print.

MR M. J. CONDON (Condobolin) was elected president of the Association, with the following gentlemen as vice-presidents: Mr. C. W. Dunstan (Wagga), Mr. H. Rauch (Nowra), Mr. J. Bradley (Temora).

AN important matter which engaged the attention of delegates was the Commonwealth Award concerning printers. This was taken in committee. The secretary, after reading a report of a sub-committee appointed to consider the question, said he had received a summons for a compulsory conference to be held in Melbourne, and expressed the opinion that if the main principles could not be amicably settled at the conference, it would be as well to go straight to the Court. Provision was made for a strong fighting fund to contest the claims.

IT was agreed that the association should authorise the Australasian Provincial Press Association to serve a counter log to claims made by the Printing Industry Employees' Union in the Commonwealth Arbitration Court, and that steps be taken to alter that association's constitution in accordance with the requirements of Rule 5 of the statutory rules, 1913, No. 331, of the Commonwealth Arbitration Act, 1902–11.

THE average daily net sales of the *Melbourne Herald* for the twenty-six weeks ended September 27th show a considerable increase in August and September. The highest daily circulation was on August 9th with 154,775, the nearest approach to that figure following on August 30th, viz., 145,650. The highest figure in September was on the 20th, viz., 144,446.

THE report of Smith's Newspapers, Ltd., to June 30th shows a net profit of £36,038. Dividend on the preference shares at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum accounts for £11,346, and the balance (£24,692) is carried forward. For the fourteen months ended June 30th there was a net profit on *Smith's Weekly* of £36,140. The report states that the cost of establishing the *Daily Guardian*, and net loss on its working, including preliminary expenses of the company, expenditure incurred prior to publication, etc., amounted to £101,378. Of this amount £100,000 has been transferred to goodwill and establishment account, leaving £1,378, which against net profit of *Smith's Weekly* and sundry earnings makes the net profit of the company shown at the figure stated above.

THE *Maitland Mercury* Newspaper and Printing Co., Ltd., has effected registration with an authorised capital of £30,000. Its object is to acquire the business now carried on by the *Maitland Mercury* Newspaper and Printing Co. First managing director, J. W. Rutherford. Registered office, High-street, West Maitland.

THE Australasian Association of Psychology and Philosophy has been registered to promote psychological and philosophical research, and to undertake the publication of the *Australasian Journal of Psychology and Philosophy*.

W. E. SMITH, LTD, have taken large new premises at 310, George street, Sydney. The business includes dealing in high-class stationery and fancy goods.

British Industries Fair.

It is evident from letters which have been addressed to the Department of Overseas Trade by individual firms and from articles which have appeared in certain organs of the trade press that the decision to suspend the London section of the British Industries Fair, which would otherwise have been held in February next, owing to the re-opening of the British Empire Exhibition in 1925, has caused much disappointment.

The decision was reached very reluctantly by the Department of Overseas Trade, after the members of the British Industries Fair Advisory Committee had been consulted, but it was felt that in the circumstances the interests of all concerned would be best served by the suspension of the London Section of the Fair for one year.

As previously announced, it is the intention to resume the London series of Fair in 1926. Various suggestions relating, *inter alia*, to the possible extension of their scope have been received by the Department of Overseas Trade and will be carefully considered.

In the meantime firms whose manufactures fall within the London schedule of trades are reminded that the Birmingham authorities, whose section of the Fair will be held as usual in February next, have generously undertaken as a special measure for 1925 only to organise additional sections in their Fair to accommodate firms who would normally exhibit in London, provided that the demand for space ensures adequate representation of the industries concerned.

French Import Duties.

A French Government Bill which proposes to modify the French Customs Tariff duties on some 300 articles will affect the following goods: Wallpaper, and lincrusta in two or more colours (100 per cent. increase); photographic paper (40 per cent. increase); cardboard (from 20 to 50 per cent. increase); illustrated post cards (50 per cent. increase); fashion publications (proposed new duties ranging from 120 to 400 francs per 100 kilogs.)

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1925.

Railway Rates.

PRINTERS, stationers, papermakers, paper merchants and other allied traders are much concerned with the rates charged by railway companies, and accordingly have been supporting—through the Federation of Master Printers, the Papermakers' Association and other organisations—the Traders' Co-ordinating Committee which has been opposing certain contentions of the railway companies. Future rates must be influenced in a direction favourable to traders by a judgment given on Monday in the Court of Appeal against the railway companies, who had appealed against the decision of the Railway Rates Tribunal on certain matters of principle in regard to the fixing of the basis upon which the standard net revenue of the railway companies is to be estimated under the Railways Act, 1921. This decision, it is pointed out, will automatically result in a lessening of the amount allowed in the schedules of standard rates and fares when the Railway Rates Tribunal comes to fix, in the first place, the amount of revenue, net and gross, and then ultimately the fares and charges. The big users of the railways have been working at this and kindred problems associated with the future position of the railways since 1920, if not before, and so far two very important questions have been settled. These are the Classification of Merchandise and the Terms and Conditions of Carriage. Eleven days were spent by the Railway Rates Tribunal hearing the views of the railway companies, the Traders' Co-ordinating Committee, and other users of the railways, upon the questions of principle now settled, and the Tribunal's decision of last July is the one which was appealed against by the railway groups.

Twelve Months' Paper Imports.

IMPORTS and exports of paper last year mark advances upon the totals for 1923, a welcome sign of reviving trade. Last month paper and cardboard imports amounted to 1,247,788 cwts. (£1,272,491), an increase in quantity of 117,179 cwts. (10·3 per cent.), and an improvement in value of £110,260 (9·4 per cent.) compared with the same month a year before. The quantity and value of the imports of paper and cardboard reaching this country from all sources during the whole of last year and the two preceding years were:

1924	...	14,047,057 cwts.	...	£14,451,957
1923	...	12,626,957 ,,	...	13,592,893
1922	...	11,078,874 ,,	...	12,373,697

An analysis of the figures shows that the total quantity sent to this country last year was higher to the extent of 1,420,100 (11·2 per cent.) than in 1923, and surpassed the preceding year's total by 2,968,183 cwts. (26·7 per cent.). The value of the shipments during the year just concluded registers increases respectively of £859,064 (6·3 per cent.) and £2,078,260 (16·7 per cent.) compared with the preceding two years.

Analysis of Imports.

OF the various classes of paper imported during the year, packing and wrappings (4,226,756 cwts.) were the largest, representing a proportion of 30 per cent. of the total quantity, and an increase of 394,887 cwts. contrasted with the figures for 1923. Printings and writings (4,059,943 cwts.) amounted to 28·8 per cent., and exceeded the preceding year's arrivals by 216,024 cwts. Strawboards (3,748,978 cwts.) represented 26·4 per cent., and exceeded the volume of the previous year's consignments by 679,674 cwts. Millboards (1,284,486 cwts.) were 9·1 per cent. of the total quantity, and are up by 172,240 cwts. on the twelve months.

Supplies of Printings.

IN printings Newfoundland (1,087,322 cwts.) takes the lead with 26·7 per cent., though the decrease in the twelve months is 26,145 cwts. Finland (997,935 cwts.) occupies the second place—24·5 per cent.—her consignments being 51,167 cwts. more. Then Sweden, whose 703,571 cwts. (17·3 per cent.) reveal a substantial increase of 157,650 cwts. Supplies from Norway (522,707 cwts) were lower by 10,891 cwts., whilst those from Germany (287,679 cwts.) rose by 48,504 cwts. The only important feature of the returns relating to coated papers is the fact that Germany is again well to the fore, consignments from that quarter having risen from 58,505 cwts. in 1923 to 81,768 cwts. last year.

Sources of Packings and Wrappings.

THE largest supplier of packings and wrappings to this country last year was Sweden, with 1,620,964 cwts., 38·3 per cent. of the total received, and an increase of 371,766 cwts. on the shipments of the preceding year. Germany occupies the second place in packings and wrappings with 997,667 cwts. (23·6 per cent), a decrease of 178,943 cwts. Receipts from Norway (675,330 cwts.) represented 15·9 per cent., and from Finland (414,007 cwts.) 9·7 per cent., the respective increases being 24,935 cwts. and 93,122 cwts.

The Year's Exports.

EXPORTS of British paper were not quite so good last month as in December, 1923, although the shipments for the whole twelve months present a fairly healthy aspect. Amounting to 384,087 cwts. (£751,078) the December exports indicated a falling off in quantity of 50,770 cwts. (11·6 per cent.), and a decline in value of £47,632 (5·9 per cent.) contrasted with December, 1923. Paper and cardboard sent overseas during last and the two preceding years stood as follows:—

1924	...	4,757,943 cwts.	...	£9,229,547
1923	...	4,341,118 ,,	...	8,762,998
1922	...	2,454,177 ,,	...	6,747,765

It will be seen that there was an increase in the exports last year of 416,825 cwts. (9·6 per cent.) compared with the preceding twelve months, and a big increase of 2,303,766 cwts. 93·9 per cent.) over the total for 1922. The value of last year's exports indicates advances respectively of £466,549 (5·3 per cent.) and £2,481,782 (36·7 per cent.).

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L.S.C. Jobbing Guild.

Mr. Langley's Lecture.

Eloquent testimony to the work of the L.S.C. Jobbing Guild was paid by various speakers at its monthly meeting in the Board Room of the London Society of Compositors, St. Bride-street, on Wednesday of last week. Mr. C. J. Drummond (president of the Guild) presided over a good muster of the members, and the speaker was Mr. Alfred Langley, president of the L.M.P.A., who took as the title of his address: "Letterpress Posters: A Few Ideas."

Mr. Drummond, in calling upon Mr. Langley to address the meeting, remarked that although he had not been able to attend the meetings of the Guild he had watched with great interest and delight the progress it had made since its inception. It gave him especial pleasure to preside that evening because Mr. Langley was one of the few master printers who took a very real and keen interest in the art and craft of printing. Mr. Langley's firm had produced some very fine work, and he felt confident his lecture would be full of interest. Mr. Drummond also drew attention to the presence of Mr. G. W. Jones, another distinguished printer. Mr. Drummond concluded by referring to the fact that he had helped Mr. Jones to lay his first fount of type, when he first started as a master printer in London.

At the conclusion of the lecture—which is fully reported in this issue—Mr. Langley invited the members' frank criticism of a considerable number of letterpress posters of a comprehensive range of design which he had brought for inspection, and in asking for criticism Mr. Langley confessed disagreement typographically with several of the specimens.

A considerable time was then usefully occupied in examining the various posters, and those present, in conversational fashion, freely expressed opinions as to the merits or otherwise of the various examples of work. A number of what were considered outstanding specimens were hung seriatim on the blackboard and underwent special attention. Around these many suggestions were made as to possible improvement, the principal remarks made by the various speakers touching such points as balance, spacing between letters, whites, tinting, borders, prevention of creasing of the edges, lay-outs, legibility of characters, the use of upper and lower case, and the relations of the printer and the bill-poster.

So excellent were many of the specimens considered, that Mr. Langley repeatedly had to assure his questioners that they were all letterpress productions and not lithographic.

Mr. G. W. Jones, in moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Langley, referred first to his own long-standing friendship with Mr. Drummond, and then eulogistically alluded to Mr. Langley, whom he described as one of those master printers who took a big interest in his job and spent a lot of time in speaking to his fellow master printers and to those doing the actual work of the printing office. After expressing his opinion on different type faces—including the Westminster, which he disliked—Mr. Jones said he had spoken in more than one place to brother master printers about the Guild and its work, and he congratulated the members in coming together as they did after a day's work in order to help one another. He liked the Guild because the questions asked were never trivial ones. In concluding he said he thought the successful poster should be the complete exemplification of the principle that "he who runs may read."

Mr. E. J. Davey, in seconding the vote of thanks, said he found it difficult on behalf of the Guild, to express in adequate terms their feelings to Mr. Langley for his coming amongst them. It was a real delight for all the members to listen to the instructive and interesting remarks made by Mr. Langley. Usually at their meetings they were accustomed to dealing with a small type of commercial work, but that evening their minds had been broadened and their eyes delighted at the handsome display Mr. Langley had placed before them.

Mr. A. E. Owen Jones also spoke in support of the vote of thanks, which was then very heartily accorded.

Mr. Langley, in responding, said he felt sufficiently thanked if he had created an interest in letterpress poster work, and doubly so as he had the satisfaction of having drawn Mr. G. W. Jones to the meeting. It had always been his ambition to come under the lash and criticism of Mr. Jones, and he would be able to go away from the meeting feeling satisfied that he had drawn *the* printer to show an interest in some of his (Mr. Langley's) small efforts. Mr. Langley concluded by saying that the success he had met with was largely due to the use of the best poster paper, good type and the best obtainable materials, together with good workmen, to whom he expressed his gratitude.

Mr. W. Whyte (secretary, L.M.P.A.), in proposing a vote of thanks to the chairman, referred to Mr. Drummond's long association with the industry and his desire at all times to identify himself with movements intended to uplift the craft. With regard to the Guild he assured them that its activities were being fully appreciated in all quarters that mattered.

Mr. H. B. Naylor, in briefly seconding, alluded to Mr. Drummond as a very busy man, in spite of the fact that he is reputed to have retired. He always succeeded in conducting a meeting in a happy way, whilst his presence at the Guild was a pleasurable experience.

Mr. Drummond having returned thanks the meeting was brought to a close.

Happiness for Printers.

Mr. Wise Points the Way.

"How to be Happy though a Printer" was the subject of an address delivered by Mr. J. D. Wise (past president of the South-West London M.P.A.) on Tuesday of last week at a joint meeting of the Master Printers' Associations of North London and East and North-East London. The joint meeting, which was the first of its kind, was held at Dalston, the rendezvous being Granger's Restaurant, 550, Kingsland-road. Mr. Wise, whose enthusiasm for the uplifting of the printing craft has made him *persona grata* amongst all the London District M.P.A.'s, had much to say that was helpful and inspiriting. His audience included, besides representatives of the two participating Associations, Mr. Alfred Langley, who, as president of the L.M.P.A. is indefatigable in the visiting of District Associations, Mr. W. Whyte (L.M.P.A. secretary) and Mr. J. Johnson (organiser).

After the serving of light refreshments, the chair was taken by Mr. D. A. Whitehead (past-president of the North London M.P.A.) who, before calling upon Mr. Wise to speak, disposed expeditiously of a little routine business, which included the election of two new members, one to each of the Associations represented.

Mr. Wise then took the floor and delivered his address, which comprised much sound philosophy and included quotations from many famous writers from antiquity down to modern times, together with practical hints on the achievement of financial success, a factor closely related to the subject of happiness. The speaker said he had been connected with the printing trade for over half a century, but if he had his time over again he would still choose to be a printer. Proceeding to more technical matters Mr. Wise had good advice to give on the desirability and the methods of improving one's work and equipment as a printer. He went on to touch upon the thorny question of price-cutting and the best ways to guard against it, in which connection he stressed the need for an accurate knowledge of costs as afforded by the Federation Costing System. The important subject of reducing the cost of production was briefly discussed, and then the speaker tackled the interesting subject of proprietors' wages.

Minimum Wage for Employers.

Why, he asked, should there not be a minimum rate of wages for employers? He thought every employer ought to draw his wages week by week in the same way as his workpeople, and he considered that the minimum for a competent employer should be 50 per cent. above the highest wage he paid to anyone in his employ. Taking as an example a business with a capital of £3,000 and a turnover of £4,500 a year, Mr. Wise suggested that the minimum wage of the employer might in such a case be £7 15s. a week (£403), to which might be added 6 per cent. on his capital (£180) with 5 per cent. net profit on turnover (£225), making a total income of just over £800 per annum. He suggested that any present whose receipts from their businesses were not in so satisfactory a position as this, ought not to rest content until they attained that position or at least an equivalent position proportionate to the size of their capital and turnover. Mr. Wise's whole address brought home the fact that happiness was to be achieved by following the behests of wisdom in all the relationships of life, and the aphorism with which he summed up his message was that "The Path of Happiness is the Path of Duty."

A discussion followed, in which questions and opinions were put forward on such subjects as the choice of machinery and type, price cutting and the poor return some employers seem to be content to take as the reward of their labours—amongst those participating being the chairman, Messrs. Mizen, T. D. Hawkins and Bass. At the conclusion of formal business, Mr. Whyte took up a point in respect of rather drastic treatment of the printer's customers, and in the course of some humorous remarks he suggested that if members in dealing with their customers could only terrify them as much as trade unions sometimes terrified master printers, they would do much towards enabling the officials of their organisation to retire to the Printers' Almshouses.

A very hearty vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Wise on the proposition of the chairman. Mr. Langley seconded, referring to Mr. Wise as a direct descendant of Benjamin Franklin, the great American printer, who in very happy fashion combined the function of philosopher with that of practical printer. Mr. Langley referred to Mr. Wise's valuable services to the master printers' organisation and corroborated his recommendation of the Federation Costing System. He also spoke of the benefits derivable from membership of the L.M.P.A., remarking that if he had his time over again he would not only choose to be a printer, but would start twenty years earlier to take an interest in the work of the L.M.P.A.

Trade Union Matters.

LONDON COMPOSITORS AND CHARGING TYPE.—The committee of the London Society of Compositors has issued an official notice to chapel officers that all movable heads charged by linotype operators must be at case rates. Instances have come to their knowledge, says the notice, of such matter being charged at the equivalent in machine lines, but such charging is irregular, and cannot be recognised by the Society.

"TEA MONEY" POINT AT DARLINGTON.—At a recent meeting of the executive council of the Typographical Association a communication was considered from Darlington on the question of "tea money" at the office of the *Northern Echo*. The employees there had claimed payment for "tea money" in accordance with the new rule, but the firm stated that they had been notified by the employers' association that the rule did not apply to morning newspaper workers. The Darlington branch have been notified by the Council that the matter would be raised at a meeting of the Joint Labour Committee of the printing trade.

LONG NIGHT WORKING.—The secretary of the Walsall branch of the Typographical Association has inquired from headquarters if members would be justified in refusing to work two long nights in a week at ordinary time rates in a local newspaper office. On Thursdays and Fridays the members worked from 8 a.m. to 10.30 p.m. (less meal times). The Executive Council, after consideration of the question, advised the branch secretary to interview the firm and arrange if possible for such revision of hours as would only necessitate one long night per week.

MR. H. SKINNER, secretary of the Typographical Association, has been presented by the Executive Council with a silver cigar case and cigars in recognition of his 32 years' service to the Association, for one year of which he was assistant secretary and for 23 years' general secretary.

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DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

ST. NEOTS PAPER MILLS.—Interim dividend 5 per cent., tax free.

THE Guard Bridge Paper Co. has declared interim dividend of 5s. per share, less tax, on ordinary shares. (Last year's interim, same.)

NEW COMPANIES.

J. AND J. H. VICE (LEICESTER), LTD.—Capital £10,000, in £1 shares (3,000 7½ per cent. cumulative preference), to acquire the business of a printer and stationer carried on by E. W. Farmer at Calais Hill, Leicester, as "J. and J. H. Vice." Private company. First directors: E. W. Farmer, E. Aldwinckle, and F. E. Voss.

PARBURY BROS., LTD.—Capital £10,000, in £1 shares ; to acquire the business of printers, general stationers and bookbinders now carried on by F. L. Parbury and F. O. Parbury, as "Parbury Bros." Private company. Directors : F. L. Parbury and F. O. Parbury.

CORBETT, LTD. — Capital £1,000, in £1 shares ; bookbinders, account book manufacturers, machine rulers and cutters, numerical printers, envelope manufacturers, millboard and cardboard manufacturers, printers, publishers, advertising contractors and agents, etc. Private company. First directors: S. J. Hawes and P. W. Pardy. Registered office : 172, Bishopsgate, E.C.2

H. A. BURTON AND CO., LTD.—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares ; printers, stationers, etc. Private company. First directors : H. A. Burton, W. Leith and H. Leighton. Registered office : 32, Holly street, Sheffield.

LATIN AMERICAN TRADE, LTD. — Capital £2,000, in 1,950 preference shares of £1 and 1,000 ordinary shares of 1s. each, to acquire the journal known as *Latin American Trade*, pursuant to an agreement with Brig.-Gen. A. Maxwell, C.M.G., D.S.O., and Sir S. Killik, and to carry on the business of newspaper proprietors, general publishers, printers, booksellers, etc. Private company. Subscribers : F. E. Armstrong, J. V. Woods and S. R. Greenland. First directors : Sir Stephen Killik, Norman Leslie and some person to be nominated by Brig. Gen. A. Maxwell Registered office : 38, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.

ALBERT N. VESTY, LTD.- Capital £1,500 in £1 shares ; to acquire the business of a box manufacturer carried on by A. N. Vesty at Earl Shilton, Leicester, together with certain property and effects, and to carry on the same and the business of cardboard and paper manufacturers, dealers in materials used in the manufacture of paper of all kinds, paper bag and account book makers, stationers, printers, etc. Private company. Directors : A. N. Vesty and J. C. Arnold. Registered office : 8, New-street, Earl Shilton.

OXFORD PUBLICITY SERVICES, LTD.—Capital £500 in £1 shares ; advertisement agents, contractors in general advertising of all kinds, including telephone directories, cinema and theatre slides, and programmes, electric signs, time tables, newspaper advertisements, etc. Private company. First directors : A. Burnett, C. B. Gee, E. R. A. Mott, J. W. Catchfield and Mrs. Elsie S. E. Miell. Registered office : 3, Queen-street, Oxford.

DOUGLASS AND CO., LTD.—Capital £3,000 in £1 shares (1,000 7 per cent. cumulative preference) ; to acquire the business of an advertising agent and contractor now carried on by A. C. Douglass at 640, Royal Liver Building, Liverpool, as "A. C. Douglass and Co." Private company. Subscribers : A. C. Douglass and V. P. Douglass.

STANLEYS (GLASGOW), LTD —Capital £3,000 in £1 shares ; paper or cardboard bag and box makers, manufacturing, wholesale, retail and export stationers, printers, etc. Private company. Subscribers : D. H. Sayers and Catherine D. Munro. Registered office : 124, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow.

KEITH ADVERTISING SERVICE, LTD. — Capital £1,000 in £1 shares ; to carry on the business indicated by the title and that of lithographers and publishers, printers and art journalists, etc. Private company. First directors : A. B. Keith and T. Harris. Registered office : 546, Sauchiehall-street, Glasgow.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfactions registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfactions is not compulsory).

DALZIEL FOUNDRY, LTD. (London).—Satisfaction in full on December 31st, 1924, of debenture dated February 24th, 1920, securing £5,000.

WINTHROP ROGERS, LTD. (music printers, etc., London).—Satisfaction in full on December 29th, 1924, of debenture dated November 19th, 1918, securing £500.

AGARD AND CO, LTD. (publishers, etc , Birmingham).—Satisfaction in full on December 29th, 1924, of first mortgage debenture dated December 31st, 1901, securing £150.

OSWALD AND CO., LTD. (manufacturing stationers, printers and pattern card makers, etc., London).—Satisfaction to the extent of £750 on December 30th, 1924, of two debentures dated May 17th and September 20th, 1904, securing £1,000.

LOXLEY BROS., LTD. (printers, etc.) —Mortgage and two land registry charges on certain properties in Sheffield and London, all dated December 16th, 1924, to secure all moneys due or to become due from the company to the Midland Bank, Ltd., respectively.

G. E. STEVENS, LTD. (printers, etc , Coventry).—Particulars filed of £450 debentures authorised January 6th, 1925, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the whole amount being now issued.

PRESS ASSOCIATION, LTD.—Satisfaction to the extent of £6,500 on December 23rd, 1924, and to the extent of £1,000 on January 1st, 1925, of mortgage dated May 14th, 1923, securing £55,000.

UTILITY AND GENERAL PUBLICITY CO., LTD. (London).— Particulars filed of £1,000 debentures authorised January 2nd, 1925, charged on the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the amount of the present issue being £250.

YOUNGMAN BROTHERS, LTD. (wholesale and export stationers, etc., London).—Debenture dated January 6th, 1925, to secure £200, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holders : G. E. Kaye, Ltd., 8, Botolph-lane, Eastcheap, E.C.

HOLMES TYPEWRITER AND STATIONERY CO. LTD.—Mortgage on 45, Prince of Wales road, Norwich, dated December 29th, 1924, to secure all moneys due or to become due from the company to the Midland Bank, Ltd.

GREENFIELD AND CO., LTD. (cardboard box manufacturers, etc., Manchester).—Satisfaction in full on December 9th, 1924, of mortgage dated August 12th, 1921, securing £1,500.

SAMUEL JONES AND CO., LTD. (gummed papermakers and paper glaziers, etc., office, London).—Two mortgages dated December 19th, 1924, to secure £550 each, charged on 45 and 47, Sandringham road, Watford. Holders : Borough of Watford.

JEFFREY AND CO., LTD. (wall-paper manufacturers, etc., London).—Satisfaction in full on December 19th, 1924, of charge dated February 20th, 1923, securing £15,500.

BURY PAPERMAKING CO., LTD.—Issue on January 7th, 1925, of £300 debentures, part of a series already registered.

BANKRUPTCIES, etc.

Re ARTHRUDE PRESS, LTD., 6, Wheeler-street, Commercial-street, E.—The report of Mr. E. T. A. Phillips, official receiver, upon the affairs and liquidation of this company has been issued to the creditors and shareholders. The accounts filed under the liquidation show liabilities £8,850, assets valued at £714, and a deficiency of £9,272 as regards contributories, the issued capital being 2,000 ordinary shares of £1 each. The company was incorporated as a private company on January 6th, 1922, to establish and carry on business as wholesale paper and string merchants, general printers, stationers, etc. It was promoted by Arthur Shurek, who for several years prior to its formation had carried on a similar business and who established a new one in order to obtain the advantage of trading with limited liability. The failure was attributed by Shurek to loss of £6,573, by a fire in August, 1922, and the expenditure of large sums of money on unsuccessful legal proceedings instituted against an insurance company. In the opinion of the official receiver the failure was contributed to by payments made to directors in 1924. Mr. Albert Willmott, C.A., 14, Old Jewry-chambers, E.C., has been appointed liquidator with a committee of inspection.

Re LANGHALL AND WADE, printers, designers, and manufacturers' stationers, 10, South-street, E.C.—This firm failed in March, 1921, and an application for an order of discharge was made on January 16th at the London Bankruptcy Court by Cutbert Collingwood, one of the partners. Mr. F. Vyvyan, official receiver, reported that the joint liabilities amounted to £4,072, and the assets realised £1,852, out of which a dividend of 6s. 2¾d. had been paid by Mr. Albert Willmott, the trustee. The applicant joined the firm in May, 1920, and introduced a capital of £1,000 in consideration of being admitted a partner on equal terms with Ernest Langrish, Stuart Edward Wade and Howard Matthew Langrish, who then carried on the business at South street. In May, 1920, the firm purchased an existing business of a printer at 147, Haydon's-road, Wimbledon, but they only paid £1,150 of the purchase price of £2,100. In February, 1921, their stock was removed by the sheriff under three executions and the business came to an end. The failure was attributed to heavy interest on borrowed money and loss on paper stock owing to the slump in trade. Insufficiency of assets to equal 10s in the £ on the amount of the liabilities and omission to keep proper books of account were charged by the official receiver, and his Honour granted a discharge subject to judgment for £5, to be satisfied by an immediate cash payment.

CASTELL BROS., LTD., stationery manufacturers, Pepys Works, Clerkenwell-road, London, have joined the Federation of British Industries.

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Mathieson v. Gronow and Others.

Judgment for Defendants with Costs.

This action, before Mr. Justice Shearman and a special jury, in the King's Bench Division, was concluded on Monday when judgment was entered for the defendants with costs.

The plaintiff, Mr. Gerald John Mathieson, claimed damages against Mr. Gronow, Mr. Bryant, Mr. Bourne, Mr. Burrup and Mr. Harrison for alleged misrepresentation in regard to the purchase by Mr. Gronow of the plaintiff's interest in certain shares in Burrup, Mathieson and Sprague, Ltd., printers and stationers.

The plaintiff alleged that he had entered into a contract with Gronow for the sale of all the shares in the company for £60,000 and that he was induced to enter into a fresh contract for sale at a lower figure by the misrepresentation of the defendants to the effect that Gronow could buy the shares from Mathieson's bankers, with whom the shares were pledged, at a lower figure.

It transpired in the course of the evidence that Mathieson's shares were mortgaged to his bankers for about £12,500, that a considerable holding was registered with the Public Trustee to secure an allowance for maintenance to Mathieson's first wife, from whom he was divorced, and that in addition there was an agreement for an ante nuptial settlement in favour of his second wife, by which he had assigned the whole of his assets, including the said shares.

It was absolutely denied on behalf of each of the defendants that there was any agreement to purchase his interest in the shares for £60,000, and that there was any misrepresenation of any kind on the part of the defendants.

The jury, in answer to the Judge's questions, found that there was no agreement by Gronow to purchase the shares for £60,000, and that there was no misrepresentation whatever on the part of the defendants, and the Judge directed that judgment be entered for the defendants, with costs.

THE Exhibition of Foreign Samples, a permanent feature of the Foreign Samplesa nd Foreign Catalogues Section of the Department of Overseas Trade, has been removed from Old Bailey to the Department's headquarters at 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1.

THIS year will be celebrated the completion of the first quarter century of the Gutenberg Museum, in Mainz, Germany, and of the Gutenberg Society associated therewith. To celebrate the occasion a special international festival publication is to be produced, and there will also be held an exhibition setting forth fine German book-productions since 1900.

New British Patents.

For the benefit of our readers we have arranged for any inquiries relating to Patents, Designs and Trade Marks to be answered, free of all charge, by a Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Patent Agents. Inquiries should be addressed, in the first instance, to the Editor.

Applications.

Adrema Maschinenbauges. Printing plate for addressing machines. 741.
Battey, A. F. Offset printing machines, 835.
Berry, E. F., and Stokes and Smith Co. Mechanism for registering paper sheets, etc., in printing machines. 414.
Hart, H. (Duplex Printing Press Co.). Apparatus for casting, etc., stereotype plates. 143, 144.
Jones, S. Post cards. 127.
Livingstone, H. H. Envelope. 47.
Ludlow Typograph Co. Printing. 598.
Marks, E. C. R. (Gerasch Ges.). Printing apparatus. 311.
Nixon, E. G., Victory-Kidder Printing Machine Co., Ltd., and Wilson, H. W. V. Production of matrices for stereotype printing. 642.
Stevenson, F. A. Reference calendar. 443.
Typograph Ges., and Uhthoff, E. Type-line setting and casting machines. 410.
Walpole, G. S. Alignment bars and type protectors of embossing machines. 229.

Specifications Published.

1923.

Crossby, W. E. J., and Mellor, J. Manufacture of cartons and similar receptacles or containers. 226,855.
Evans, A. B. Sheet gripping mechanism of printing machines. 226,584.
Linotype and Machinery Limited, and Banks, J. N. Film exposing, developing, and finishing apparatus of photographic typographical composing machines. 226,623.
Linotype and Machinery Limited, and Parker, T. R. G. Front feed guides of printing machines. 226,969.
Marks, E. C. R. (Polygraphische Ges.). Production of photo-mechanical printing surfaces. 226,598.
Muller J. C. (Firm of), and Halank, G. F. Machines for making paper bags. 226,870.
Rees, A. Holders for paper and the like sheets. 226,928.
Smith, S. Mills for grinding paints, enamels, inks, pastes, and other viscous materials and liquids. 226,642.

1924.

Bergin, A. A. (Ellenberger and Schrecker). Process for the production of gelatine and glue from chrome-leather or its shavings. 226,722.
Bohn and Herber Maschinen-Fabrik und Eisengiesserei, and Finkhaus, O. Gripper mechanism of printing presses. 227,034.
Bohn and Herber Maschinen-Fabrik und Eisengiesserei, and Finkhaus, O. Pneumatic buffers and like cushioning means for absorbing mechanical shocks and vibration, particularly applicable to printing machines. 227,020.
Duplay, J. M. R. Machine for wrapping printed matter. 222,108.
Hesser Maschinenfabrik-Akt. Ges. Machines for making paper bags. 218,636.
Marks, E. C. R. (Rotophil-Lichtpausmaschine Ges.). Photographic printing machines. 227,044.
Rushworth, G. A. W. Postal envelopes. 227,015.
Seeds, junr., W. A. Means for facilitating the correction of errors in the operation of typecasting and composing machines. 226,983.
Sheffield, W. K., and Horton, A. J. Hand-operated bulletin printing machines. 226,701.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

1924.

John Werk Grafische Maschinen-Akt. Ges. Offset rotary printing machines. 226,816.
Thomson, D. Device to provide for the easy and clean-cut opening of envelopes, and to provide an attractive and novel mode of advertising. 227,083.

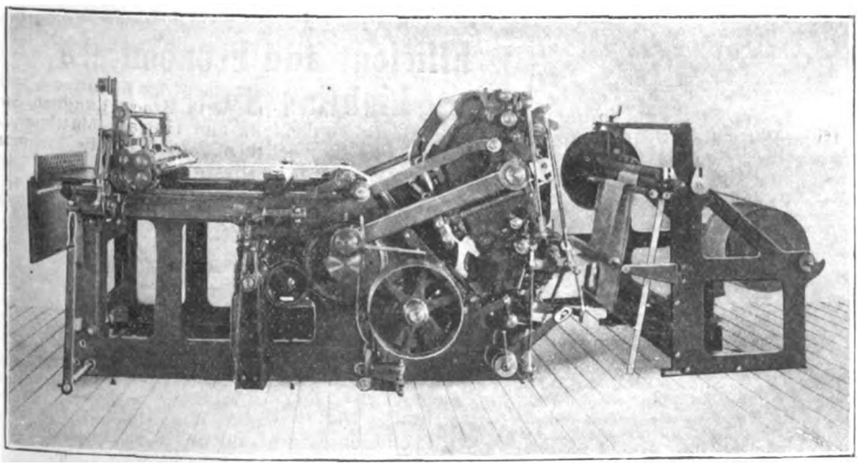
Stationers' Company Livery.

The activities of the progressive Livery Committee of the Worshipful Company of Stationers have broken out in a new direction which has given great satisfaction to the younger members of the Livery. On Thursday, January 15th, a dance was arranged for the Livery and their friends at Stationers' Hall when a large number of prominent people in the City and printing circles were present and spent a most enjoyable evening.

The company was received by the Master, Mr. Richard Bentley, F.S.A., and Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Austen-Leigh. The arrangements were in the hands of the hon. secretary, Mr. J. R. Riddell. So successful has been the first Livery dance that requests have already been made that it should be repeated in the near future.

This gathering is additional evidence that the Livery Committee is doing a valuable work by bringing together the various interests represented by the Worshipful Company of Stationers, not only for educational work but also for the social side. This must redound to the welfare of the Company and materially assist towards making Stationers' Hall the real centre of the great printing industry.

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Prints from the flat in one or two colours to register.

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REGISTER SHEET CUTTING MACHINES,

TYPE-HIGH NUMBERING MACHINES.

If you are Contemplating Additions to your Plant we welcome your enquiries.

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London Office:—BLACKFRIARS HOUSE, E.C.4.

Telephone: CITY 1050.

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Openings for British Trade, etc.

Inquiries have been received by the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence), 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1, to whom further inquiries should be addressed with the reference number quoted.

DENMARK.

A firm of agents in Copenhagen are desirous of securing the representation in Denmark of British manufacturers of printers' ink and cotton wool for engravers. (Reference No. 54).

EGYPT.

The Surveyor-General of Egypt, Giza (Mudiriya), is calling for tenders for the supply of lithographic plates. Tenders are due in Egypt by March 18th, 1925. Particulars can be obtained from the Inspecting Engineer, Egyptian Government, Queen Anne's-chambers, London, S.W.1. (Reference No. Survey 2-4-3).

Web Fed Rotary Offset.

Mr. F. J. Connolly (of Messrs. Francis J. Connolly, Ltd., sole agents for Marinoni-Voirin, Paris) writes us with reference to our report last week (page 37) of the discussion that followed Mr. Gamble's lecture at Stationers' Hall on "The Trend of Photo-Engraving and Photo-Offset Printing." Mr. Connolly, taking part in the discussion, referred to the output capacity of web fed rotary offset machines. He desires us to make plain that in his remarks he was referring only to the Marinoni-Voirin machine, which is so designed that the blanket cylinders run in contact with each other. Both sides of paper are printed simultaneously, with a normal running speed of 3,500 per hour, automatically fed. Delays in the continuous running of the machine owing to damping deficiency are minimised, because in this machine the damping apparatus is so perfectly designed and damping control so absolute that 25 per cent. would be the maximum allowance that would have to be deducted from the running speeds in order to compute the normal daily output.

It may be pointed out that the Marinoni-Voirin machine, as now running in London, is web-fed only in the sense that the paper is on a reel, fed through an apparatus which automatically cuts it into sheets of any size required before delivering it to the printing machine—hence the low running speed of 3,500 sheets per hour. The suppliers estimate that a web-fed machine of similar construction should run at 10,000 per hour.

British Paper in New Zealand.

Mr. A. W. Foster, the secretary of the Paper-makers' Association, has now received an official intimation from the Customs authorities in New Zealand as to the conditions under which paper manufactured in Great Britain or other British possessions from foreign pulp is to be dealt with after March 31st next.

"It is found," states the letter, "that before a final decision can be made it will be necessary to have certain inquiries made in Great Britain, and possibly also in Canada, but the Minister has decided that until April 1st, 1926, paper made wholly in Great Britain or other British possession from foreign pulp will be regarded as wholly manufactured in such British countries for the purpose of Clause 5 (a) of the certificate.

"This means," it is added, "that paper made wholly in Great Britain or any other parts of the British dominions from wood pulp of foreign origin will, if other conditions are complied with, be entitled until March 31st, 1926, to be entered for duty on importation into New Zealand under the British preferential tariff, even though 75 per cent. of the factory or works cost is not represented by British materials and/or labour."

OCCUPATIONAL statistics for 1921, which have just been issued, show that makers of and workers in paper, printing, bookbinding, photography, etc., were 168,518 males, and 109,853 females in England and Wales.

Enterprise of the House of WINDEBANK.

This firm of wholesale and export paper merchants and envelope makers was established five and a half years ago, and so rapid has their progress been that their present factory, into which they moved in April, 1924, comprises floor space of 18,000 square feet, and large area for future extension. The accompanying illustration shows the substantial



character of the building and at the same time gives some idea of the accommodation provided for stocks of various grades of paper, etc., and for the modern machinery used in the manufacture of envelopes.

Very close thought has been given to the lay out of paper store-rooms and factory, with a view not only to efficiency on the warehouse and mechanical side, but also with the object of looking after the comfort of the workpeople and enabling them to perform their various duties with interest and alertness.

A representative of the *World's Paper Trade Review* had the pleasure recently of being conducted over "Premier Works," where he found room after room humming with activity. A splendid array of machinery for the manufacture of envelopes, and also for the various processes appertaining thereto, have been installed.

The machines work with almost human perfection and are adapted for the manufacture of every variety of envelope. Special machinery has been put down with the object of meeting the growing demand for window envelopes.

Another design of envelope which is also greatly in vogue by reason of the new postal regulations is the non-trap envelope, and in order to meet this demand new plant has been set up.

In the conduct of their business the management of Windebank and Co., Ltd., realise the necessity of looking after the welfare of their workpeople, and to this end they have recently opened a canteen, where the employees can obtain good food at very reasonable prices, an arrangement which has proved an unqualified success. There are also in contemplation out-door recreation facilities, which will be provided on the roof of the building.

Messrs. Windebank are fortunate in having the assistance of gentlemen who have had extensive experience in the handling of goods they stock, and in the manufacture and sale of the commodities they produce. Mr. Windebank, who is managing director, personally superintends the paper section of the business. Mr. A. Longhurst, director, has control of the envelope and manufacturing side. Mr. G. Parsons, director, is senior representative. The experience which these gentlemen are able to bring to bear upon their work is having its effect upon the growing reputation of the business.

THERE are few more important economic problems in the present distracted world than the devising of a simple and solvent system of insuring trade credits, especially for overseas business.



Particulars with Lists B 84 on request from British Representatives:
J. W. ATHA & CO., 8, Southampton Row, W.C.1
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Or from the Distributor for Yorkshire:
CHAS. F. THACKRAY, Gt. George Street, Leeds.

Efficient and Economical Lighting System.

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the lamps that will give you 100 per cent. efficiency and effect a saving of at least 50 per cent. of your electric current consumption? Remember, good lighting promotes better workmanship and increased output.

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Rates per Insertion: 3/- Minimum (not exceeding three lines)—each additional line, 1/- extra.

Discounts on Weekly Insertions: 13 times, 10 per cent.; 26 times, 15 per cent.; 52 times, 20 per cent.

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INTERTYPE LTD., 15, Britannia-street, London, W.C. 1. Text and Display Machine, flexible, and economical. Send for descriptive literature.

ENVELOPE MACHINES.

CARLAW, DAVID & SONS, LTD., 31, Finnieston Street, Glasgow. High Speed Adjustable Envelope-making Machines for all sizes and shapes; Blank Cutting Machines; Cutters; Embossing Machines, etc.

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FURBER E. 100, Fairfoot Road, Bow, E 3, Folding Box Formes, Steel Rule Cutters, Cutting and Creasing from Customers' own material. 'Phone, North 4172.

FOLDING MACHINES.

CANADIAN-AMERICAN MACHINERY CO., LTD., 63, Farringdon Street, E.C.4. ('Phone Cent, 1165). The "Cleveland" and "Camco" series. A Folder for every need, from Eight Crown down to Demy Folio.

OFFSET MACHINES.

CRABTREE, R. W., & SONS, LTD., Water Lane, Leeds, makers of "Ensign" Super-Offsets in all sizes for Sheet or Reel feed, in One, Two or Three Colours or Perfecting.

PAPER FEEDERS.

CANADIAN-AMERICAN MACHINERY CO., LTD., 63, Farringdon Street, E C.4. ('Phone Cent, 1165). The "Camco" (Spiess Patents) Automatic Feeder.

CROSS PAPER FEEDER CO., LTD., 92, Fleet Street, E C.4. Manufacturers and Sellers of the Cross Patent Automatic Feeder.

LIGHT & CO., LTD., W. J., 36-38, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.4. Sole Agents for the "WINKLER" Automatic Pile Feeder.

PRESS BLANKETS.

LIGHT & CO., LTD., W. J., 36-38, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.4. 'Phone; Central 3839. "LIGHT'S-EVERWEAR" Press Rubbers. Oil and Ink-Proof and Reversible.

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CONNOLL & COLES, LTD., Leather Lane and Clerkenwell, E.C.1. New, Second-hand and rebuilt Machinery bought, sold and exchanged. Repairs, Removals and Breakdowns a speciality. Old machines in part payment—terms arranged.—Established 1898. Holborn 5183.

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DIXON & CO., LTD., L. S. 38, Cable Street, Liverpool. **DRY FLONO** "DIXOTYPE" All British. Wet process; Tissue, Blotting & Backing.

STEREO DRY FLONG.

LIGHT & CO., LTD., W.J., 36-38, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.4. 'Phone: Central 3839. "IDEAL" Hand-casting Dry Flong and "CLEARTYPE" Autoplate Dry Flong.

STEREOTYPING MACHINERY, ETC.

LIGHT & CO., LTD., W.J., 36-38, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.4. Sole Agents for the "WINKLER" Automatic Moulding Press, Automatic Plate Casting Machine, etc.

TRADE PUBLICATIONS.

BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER, THE. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4. Founded in 1878, this weekly journal is the recognised medium for Printers, Stationers, Box Makers, Envelope Makers, Bookbinders, etc. Its pages contain the latest improvements in machinery, descriptions of new processes, and commercial intelligence and current news. Subscribers get the paper for 52 weeks for 13s.

BOOKBINDER, THE, forms a Monthly Section of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, and subscriptions are booked for these issues at the rate of 3s. 3d. per annum, including postage. Special contributions appear from the pen of leading authorities. Publishers: Stonhill & Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

TRADE PUBLICATIONS.

DICTIONARY OF PAPER TERMS.—Definitions of the Terms as used in the Manufacture and Merchandising of Paper. Published in book form by the Lockwood Trade Journal Co., Inc., New York. Bound in cloth, 6 × 9, 87 pp. Price 7s. 6d. Copies may be had of Stonhill & Gillis, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

LITHOGRAPHIC TRADE REVIEW, THE. This forms the subject of a monthly section of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, and these issues are obtainable at an annual subscription of 3s. 3d. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

PAPER TRADE REVIEW, THE WORLD'S. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4. This weekly journal established in 1879, gives particulars of Papermaking Machinery and Processes, Current Prices of Raw Materials, Market Reports, Interviews with Leading Men associated with the industry, Commercial Intelligence, etc. Annual subscription: 26s. plus postage (Inland, 30s. 4d.; Foreign and Colonial, 32s. 6d.)

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Openings for British Trade, etc.

Inquiries have been received by the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence), 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1, to whom further inquiries should be addressed with the reference number quoted.

DENMARK.

A firm of agents in Copenhagen are desirous of securing the representation in Denmark of British manufacturers of printers' ink and cotton wool for engravers. (Reference No. 54).

EGYPT.

The Surveyor-General of Egypt, Giza (Mudiriya), is calling for tenders for the supply of lithographic plates. Tenders are due in Egypt by March 18th, 1925. Particulars can be obtained from the Inspecting Engineer, Egyptian Government, Queen Anne's-chambers, London, S.W.1. (Reference No. Survey 2-4-3).

Web Fed Rotary Offset.

Mr. F. J. Connolly (of Messrs. Francis J. Connolly, Ltd., sole agents for Marinoni-Voirin, Paris) writes us with reference to our report last week (page 37) of the discussion that followed Mr. Gamble's lecture at Stationers' Hall on "The Trend of Photo-Engraving and Photo-Offset Printing." Mr. Connolly, taking part in the discussion, referred to the output capacity of web fed rotary offset machines. He desires us to make plain that in his remarks he was referring only to the Marinoni-Voirin machine, which is so designed that the blanket cylinders run in contact with each other. Both sides of paper are printed simultaneously, with a normal running speed of 3,500 per hour, automatically fed. Delays in the continuous running of the machine owing to damping deficiency are minimised, because in this machine the damping apparatus is so perfectly designed and damping control so absolute that 25 per cent. would be the maximum allowance that would have to be deducted from the running speeds in order to compute the normal daily output.

It may be pointed out that the Marinoni-Voirin machine, as now running in London, is web-fed only in the sense that the paper is on a reel, fed through an apparatus which automatically cuts it into sheets of any size required before delivering it to the printing machine—hence the low running speed of 3,500 sheets per hour. The suppliers estimate that a web-fed machine of similar construction should run at 10,000 per hour.

British Paper in New Zealand.

Mr. A. W. Foster, the secretary of the Paper-makers' Association, has now received an official intimation from the Customs authorities in New Zealand as to the conditions under which paper manufactured in Great Britain or other British possessions from foreign pulp is to be dealt with after March 31st next.

"It is found," states the letter, "that before a final decision can be made it will be necessary to have certain inquiries made in Great Britain, and possibly also in Canada, but the Minister has decided that until April 1st, 1926, paper made wholly in Great Britain or other British possession from foreign pulp will be regarded as wholly manufactured in such British countries for the purpose of Clause 5 (a) of the certificate.

"This means," it is added, "that paper made wholly in Great Britain or any other parts of the British dominions from wood pulp of foreign origin will, if other conditions are complied with, be entitled until March 31st, 1926, to be entered for duty on importation into New Zealand under the British preferential tariff, even though 75 per cent. of the factory or works cost is not represented by British materials and/or labour."

OCCUPATIONAL statistics for 1921, which have just been issued, show that makers of and workers in paper, printing, bookbinding, photography, etc., were 168,518 males, and 109,853 females in England and Wales.

Enterprise of the House of WINDEBANK.

This firm of wholesale and export paper merchants and envelope makers was established five and a half years ago, and so rapid has their progress been that their present factory, into which they moved in April, 1924, comprises floor space of 18,000 square feet, and large area for future extension. The accompanying illustration shows the substantial character of the building and at the same time gives some idea of the accommodation provided for stocks of various grades of paper, etc., and for the modern machinery used in the manufacture of envelopes.



Very close thought has been given to the lay out of paper store-rooms and factory, with a view not only to efficiency on the warehouse and mechanical side, but also with the object of looking after the comfort of the workpeople and enabling them to perform their various duties with interest and alertness.

A representative of the *World's Paper Trade Review* had the pleasure recently of being conducted over "Premier Works," where he found room after room humming with activity. A splendid array of machinery for the manufacture of envelopes, and also for the various processes appertaining thereto, have been installed.

The machines work with almost human perfection and are adapted for the manufacture of every variety of envelope. Special machinery has been put down with the object of meeting the growing demand for window envelopes.

Another design of envelope which is also greatly in vogue by reason of the new postal regulations is the non-trap envelope, and in order to meet this demand new plant has been set up.

In the conduct of their business the management of Windebank and Co., Ltd., realise the necessity of looking after the welfare of their workpeople, and to this end they have recently opened a canteen, where the employees can obtain good food at very reasonable prices, an arrangement which has proved an unqualified success. There are also in contemplation out-door recreation facilities, which will be provided on the roof of the building.

Messrs. Windebank are fortunate in having the assistance of gentlemen who have had extensive experience in the handling of goods they stock, and in the manufacture and sale of the commodities they produce. Mr. Windebank, who is managing director, personally superintends the paper section of the business. Mr. A. Longhurst, director, has control of the envelope and manufacturing side. Mr. G. Parsons, director, is senior representative. The experience which these gentlemen are able to bring to bear upon their work is having its effect upon the growing reputation of the business.

THERE are few more important economic problems in the present distracted world than the devising of a simple and solvent system of insuring trade credits, especially for overseas business.



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BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER, THE. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4. Founded in 1878, this weekly journal is the recognised medium for Printers, Stationers, Box Makers, Envelope Makers, Bookbinders, etc. Its pages contain the latest improvements in machinery, descriptions of new processes, and commercial intelligence and current news. Subscribers get the paper for 52 weeks for 13s.

BOOKBINDER, THE, forms a Monthly Section of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, and subscriptions are booked for these issues at the rate of 3s. 3d. per annum, including postage. Special contributions appear from the pen of leading authorities. Publishers: Stonhill & Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

TRADE PUBLICATIONS.

DICTIONARY OF PAPER TERMS.—Definitions of the Terms as used in the Manufacture and Merchandising of Paper. Published in book form by the Lockwood Trade Journal Co., Inc., New York. Bound in cloth, 6 × 9, 87 pp. Price 7s. 6d. Copies may be had of Stonhill & Gillis, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

LITHOGRAPHIC TRADE REVIEW, THE. This forms the subject of a monthly section of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, and these issues are obtainable at an annual subscription of 3s. 3d. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

PAPER TRADE REVIEW, THE WORLD'S. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4. This weekly journal established in 1879, gives particulars of Papermaking Machinery and Processes, Current Prices of Raw Materials, Market Reports, Interviews with Leading Men associated with the industry, Commercial Intelligence, etc. Annual subscription: 26s. plus postage (Inland, 30s. 4d.; Foreign and Colonial, 32s. 6d.)

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The Paper and Board Consumer.

Matters of Interest to Printers, Bookbinders, Paper Box, Paper Bag, and Envelope Manufacturers, etc.

THE Paper Trade Customs reprinted in various annuals and diaries for the current year adhere to the clause which states that a ream of printing or writing paper contains 500 sheets. Far from having become the custom of the trade, it is quite unusual to drop across the 500 sheet ream. There is no trade custom at all in respect to ream content, and quite a number of papermakers and merchants do not even go so far as to indicate how many sheets there are in a ream of paper. There is less paper-labelling to-day than in the early days of paper trading, when labels were almost compulsory. Within the last few days we heard of a printer who issued 200 reams of expensive double-demy which was assumed to be 500 sheets per ream. Actually there were 516's, and about 6½ reams of printed paper went into the waste bags. Of course, the printer should count and clock his reams, even though the very fact of such necessity reflects small credit on the customs of the paper trade, which appear to be the omission of any reference to sheets per ream except on printed sample sheets. While there is so much confusion as to what a ream is, every ream wrapper should be stamped and every invoice or sample specified.

* * *

THE decision of the Board of Trade to differentiate between kraft and other types of wrapping is a welcome progressive step. No single class of paper has made such headway within recent years, if we except newsprint, whose development has been automatically controlled by the progress of the press. Kraft wrapping has made its own market very largely by its own excellent character and at the expense of other types of wrapping, in the manufacture of which English mills were particularly adept. Less and less is seen of the rope brown and glazed ochre that were English staples at the commencement of the present century. There will always be a market for those types of English wrapping associated with the textile, cutlery and foodstuff industries; and when the real trade revival comes along, there will be less dependence upon kraft substitutes at some of our mills. But kraft will always hold pride of place in tonnage of consumption and it will be very useful for us to have reliable statistics to which we can refer in our future quests for information.

* * *

DUTCH strawboards are on offer to the bookbinding and box-making industries at prices round about £9 to £9 10s. per ton according to locality. These prices are from agents' stores. The demand has been extremely good since the commencement of the year. White wood pulp boards are from £16 10s. to £18 per ton.

* * *

TURNING over some old notes, the writer recently came across a summary of some of the paper prices current in 1920, from which the following are culled: Esparto writings, 1s. 1b.; wood-free writings, 10½d. 1b.; common bank paper, 1s. 1b.; tub-sized watermarked fine banks, 1s. 6d. 1b.; standard ledger papers, 1s. 4d. 1b.; gummed demy printing, 35s. per ream; wood-free M.F. printings, 10d. 1b.; pure S.C., 1s. 1b.; manilla label paper, 1s. 1b.: tinted banks, 1s. 3d. 1b.; hand-made ledger, 3s. 1b. Comparison with current figures shows that if there was a ramp at the time, it chiefly touched the popular cheap paper. The hand-made ledger at 3s. is just over 2s. 6d. to-day, and the 1s. 4d. ledger papers are all listed now at 10d. to 1s. 10. while esparto writing is 3¾d. to 4¼d., wood-free writing 3¾d. to 3¾d., common bank, 3¾d. to 4d., gummed demy printing 13s. ream, manilla label 3¾d., and tinted bank, 4d. 1b. For the tub-sized watermarked banks to-day's prices are 1s. per 1b. Relatively, just as the cheaper classes of paper were so much higher in 1920, they are to-day so much lower in comparison with rag and tub-sized papers. Esparto papers average about 33 per cent. above pre-war prices, wood-free papers are on almost a 50 per cent. level, while tub-sized writings and ledger papers (excepting hand-mades) are in the region of 75 to 100 per cent. in advance of 1914 prices.

New Trade Marks.







448,451. Cigarette papers made from Egyptian Rice. Samuel Roses, 7, Rue Marius Jauffret, Marseilles, France, manufacturer.—May 16th, 1924. (To be associated. Sect. 24.) Address for Service in the United Kingdom is, care of Cruikshank and Fairweather, 65-66, Chancery-lane, London, W.C.2.

"CARAN-D'ACHE."

449,008. All goods included in Class 39. Fabrique Suisse de Crayons Caran-d'ache Societe Anonyme (a joint stock company organised under the laws of Switzerland), Teirrassière, 43, Geneva, Switzerland; manufacturers.—June 4th, 1924. Address for Service in the United Kingdom is, care of J. S. Withers and Spooner, Staple House, 51 and 52, Chancery-lane, London, W.C.2.

BRICO.

454,102. Ribbons for typewriting machines and carbon papers, included in Class 39. Henry Charles Thompson, 9, Newgate street, London, E.C.1; importer and manufacturer.—November 29th, 1924.

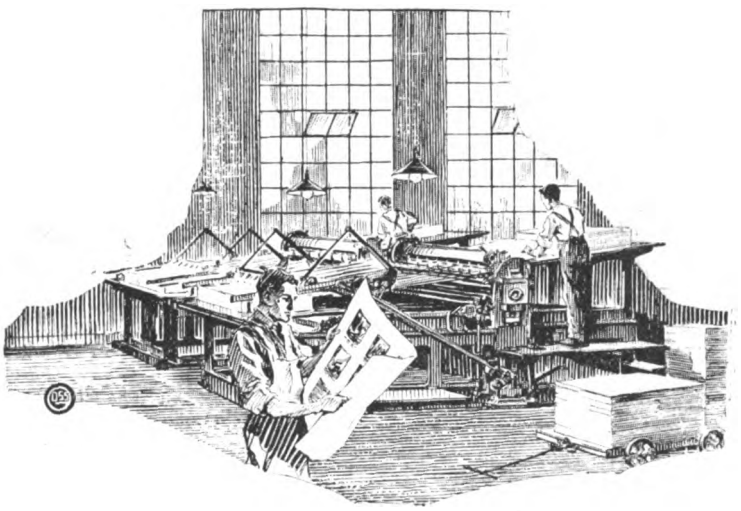
Presentations at Penicuik.

Mr. Thomas Ainslie, Mr. George Dickie and Mr. John Kirkwood, cashier, head foreman and head engineer respectively at Valleyfield Mills, Penicuik, recently retired after 50, 59 and 35 years' service, and at a social meeting of the workers, held in the Cowan Institute, Penicuik, on Saturday last, presentations were made from the directors in recognition of their long and faithful service.

Mr. J. J. Cowan, the oldest representative of the Cowan family, now about 77 years of age, referred to the long periods of service of the recipients, and conveyed the good wishes of the directors in handing over the silver rose bowls and painting, the latter being presented to Mr. Ainslie.

The social meeting was under the auspices of the recently-formed Welfare Committee, the origin of which had been largely due to the efforts of Mr. P. le D. Tree, the manager.

Mr. Alexander Cowan, who presided, referred to the success of the scheme and hoped it would continue to the mutual benefit of all parties. They were all the better for knowing each others' difficulties.



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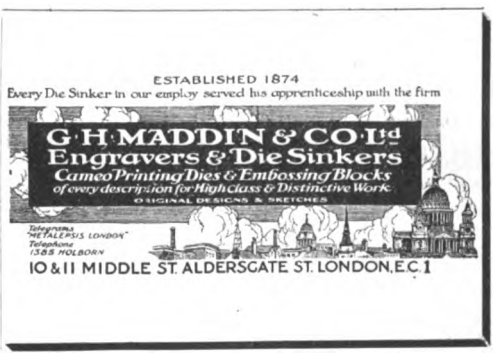
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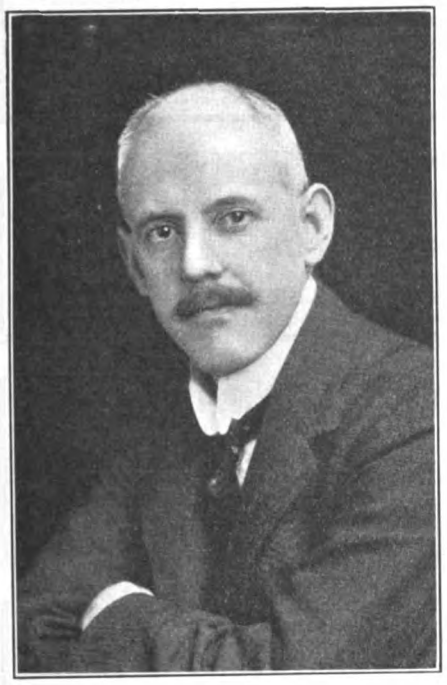
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Mr. Percy W. Kennett.

Series of Presentations on Leaving Spicers, Ltd.

On leaving the directorate of Spicers, Ltd., to become a partner in the firm of Herring, Dewick and Cripps, Mr. Percy W. Kennett is the object of a series of presentations from his co-directors and colleagues at Blackfriars House. On Jan. 13th he was the guest of the directors of Spicers, Ltd, at a luncheon given in his honour at the Reform Club, Pall Mall. Mr. H. G. Spicer (chairman of the company)



Photo, Elliott & Fry, London.

MR. P. W. KENNETT.

was in the chair, and there were present, in addition to the guest, Sir Howard Spicer (vice-chairman), Messrs. A. Dykes Spicer, Douglas Spicer, J. Leonard Spicer, J. T. Steele, W. Oliver, S. R. Wycherley, A. E. Brown, F. L. Cayzer, C. E. Higgins, H. F. Higgins (directors of the company), and Messrs. T. K. Mackenzie, H. J. Mardling, A. E. Huckett, R. Baker, S. McCandlish, S. Perkin, J. Wright (members of the staff).

After an excellent lunch, served in a private room of the Club, the chairman said they were met to bid farewell to one who had been a colleague of a number of them for very many years. Mr. Kennett was closing a chapter in the business of Spicers of just thirty six years, and of that part he (the speaker) had been in close touch with him for thirty years. During the whole of that period he did not recall a real disagreement. Now, what could he say about Percy Kennett? In the first place he had been an indefatigable worker, frequently at the cost of health. He (Mr. Spicer) had never known a more efficient worker, and he had been undoubtedly a friend and helper of everyone with whom he had come in contact in business. (Hear, hear). Again, it was bare justice to say that their guest had always taken a real pride in the work he had done. Another rare characteristic he had was a great facility for making friends. He very much doubted whether he has ever made any enemies, which was something to be proud of. Though there was a certain tinge of regret in parting, he (the chairman) would equally say that he did not see any sadness in that farewell gathering. (Hear, hear.) When Mr. Kennett came to him at Christmas and asked for advice as to whether he should stay or go, when he gave the facts frankly and fully, it was clear to him (Mr. Spicer) that he should take up the post to which he was going. He put the matter to Sir Howard Spicer and they were in perfect agreement. It was distinctly a promotion for their friend, and he thought they should be content and satisfied that the trade took one of them to become a partner. (Hear, hear.) He is not going to a house in any sense a competing house. They would do everything they could to work harmoniously together and he had it from their guest and from the firm that it will be the means of doing a still larger business with the Spicer mills. (Applause). It was the fervent hope of all of them that Mr. Kennett would succeed in his new sphere. (Applause).

Sir Howard Spicer was very glad to have that opportunity of paying his testimony to Mr. Kennett's work. He had not known him so long as Mr. Harry Spicer or Mr. Steele, but he had known his reputation in the trade for a great many years, and he had always admired him. Directly he (Sir Howard) heard where Mr. Kennett was going, he felt very proud that the House of Spicer had had one of their head men chosen to fill the post. The speaker added that he wished to include Sir Albert Spicer in his remarks, because he knew what a very high opinion Sir Albert formed of Mr. Kennett.

Mr. J. T. Steele said Mr. Kennett and he had been messmates for all the years of his business life. They had sailed in smooth waters and stormy; they had seen captains come and go; but they had felt all the time a great pride in the ship, as if it were their own. (Hear, hear.) Now Mr. Kennett was about to change ship, but they would still sail in the same seas, and always as they passed they should dip their flags until the time came when their voyages were over and they had arrived at the haven where they desired to be. (Applause) He wished Mr. Kennett health, happiness and prosperity, and the best of luck in his new venture. (Cheers)

Mr. A. E. Brown also paid a tribute to Mr. Kennett on behalf of all those who came from 50, Upper Thames-street. The harmony of the staff to-day was a testimony to his goodwill.

Mr. T. K. Mackenzie also spoke.

Mr. H. G. Spicer then handed to Mr. Kennett a substantial cheque on behalf of the directors.

Mr. Kennett, in returning thanks, assured those present that it was no great pleasure to leave Spicers. It was not 36, but nearly 38 years since he went into Spicers as a boy straight from the country. Mr. Harry's father and his uncles—Mr. Henry, Mr. William Gage and Mr. Gus Spicer—were there then. It was an awful task, coming from looking after sheep and pigs, to dealing with paper and making out invoices. (Laughter.) The mere change was bad enough. Still, they learnt a lot. (Hear, hear.) Referring to his being put on to a department, Mr. Kennett said that day he began to move, and at the age of eighteen he was buying printings for Spicer Brothers. He had been buying printings ever since and never regretted it. Mr. Harry was good enough to say he had worked. He had enjoyed the work, and he had never regretted the day he went to Spicers. (Applause.) Mr. Kennett added that the amalgamation of the Spicer businesses had done them good in many ways, and his wish was that Spicers should go ahead. He left in the way he should like to leave, and that was with the good will of all. (Cheers.)

British Imports of Paper, etc.

Description.	DECEMBER.		JAN.-DEC.		DECEMBER		JAN.-DEC.	
	1923.	1924.	1923.	1924.	1923.	1924.	1923.	1924.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts	£	£	£	£
Printings and Writings...	349,692	289,777	3,843,919	4,059,943	356,551	298,025	4,001,786	4,073,154
Packings and Wrappings	314,895	403,496	3,831,869	4,226,756	379,855	482,971	4,724,559	5,132,495
Coated Papers	12,069	12,309	128,245	163,859	38,506	42,161	439,106	499,091
Stationery	5,469	3,414	59,594	56,597	21,742	15,915	234,383	262,371
Mill, Leather & Cardboard	102,617	129,726	1,112,246	1,284,486	109,868	128,378	1,178,521	1,345 620
Strawboard	292,866	353,645	3,069,304	3,748,978	123,668	153,122	1,393,818	1,650,956
Other Sorts	53,001	55,421	581,782	506,438	132,061	151,919	1,620,720	1,488,270
Totals	1,130,609	1,247,788	12626957	14047057	1,162,231	1,272,491	13592893	14451957

Printings Not Coated and Writings in Large Sheets.

From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Finland	86,223	68,776	946,738	997.935	78,445	61,419	904,934	897,278
Sweden	54,137	32,074	545,921	703,571	50,100	28,102	519,678	640,107
Norway	61,457	45,017	533,598	522,707	60,151	44,105	538 304	522,257
Germany	25,019	14,365	239,175	287,679	27,603	17,242	261,579	304,568
Belgium	1,648	2,622	12,797	24,240	3,152	3,830	27,410	44,148
United States	1,109	1,240	14,827	16,734	4,083	4,051	50,473	62,305
Canada	50	125	1,915	95,981	127	109	4,860	99,972
Newfoundland	83,880	105,500	1,113,467	1,087,322	88,000	114,394	1,167,000	1,136,363
Other Countries ...	36,169	20,058	435,481	323,774	44,890	24,773	527,548	366,156

Packings and Wrappings, including Tissue Paper.

From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Finland	27,845	47,828	320,885	414,007	33,684	47,692	371,598	466,227
Sweden	99,071	171,446	1,249,198	1,620,964	117,338	203,493	1,501,365	1,919,645
Norway	42,296	66,866	650,395	675,330	49,287	77,920	788,182	782,662
Germany	110,333	78,620	1,176,010	997,667	121,712	90,914	1,321,793	1,133,092
Belgium	5,748	5,055	72,920	75,313	13,728	9,624	182,494	158,430
Canada	3,093	7,236	106,461	122,778	3,747	9,241	136,468	143,328
Other Countries ..	26,509	26,445	255,400	320,697	40,359	44,087	422,659	529,111

Coated Papers.

From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Germany	7,518	5,872	58,505	81,768	18,060	16,068	151,743	191,056
Belgium	1,197	2,479	18,776	25,111	3,955	7,335	64,247	69,965
France	1,090	904	16,061	12,374	5,556	4,675	91,124	68,389
United States	787	450	6,470	7,299	6,348	5,207	56,921	67,223
Other Countries ..	1,477	2,604	28,433	37,307	4,587	8,876	75,071	102,458

Fulfilling a Paper Order.

On Wednesday, January 7th, the manager of the Remington Kraft Paper Mill, Retford, Notts (Mr. Mellor), promised a delivery of paper by Friday, and to hasten delivery undertook that it should go by road transport. Friday morning came, finding the lorry all loaded ready for an early start, but no driver present. Later a message came that the usual driver was confined to bed with influenza, and without more ado, rather than break a promise, Mr. Mellor took the wheel, and drove the journey, well over 100 miles, thus fulfilling his promise, and proving the old adage true, that "every separate branch of knowledge adds another pair of hands to a man."

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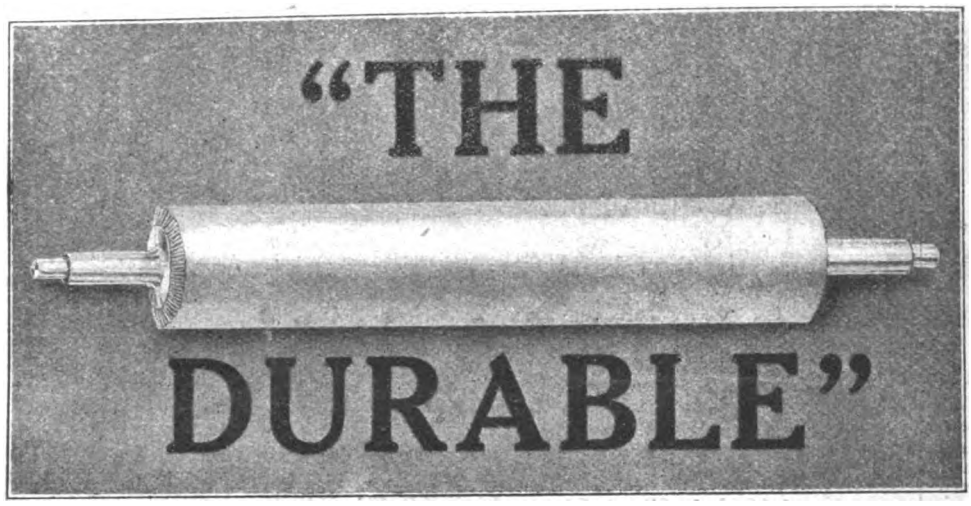
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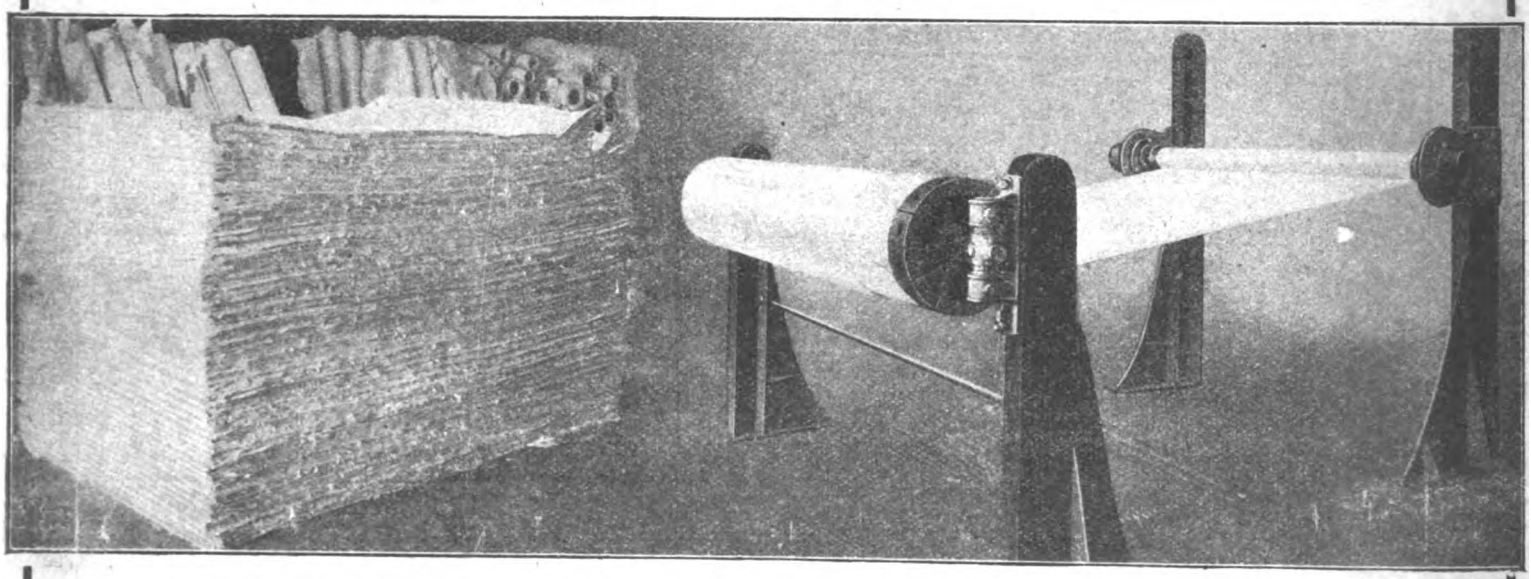
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The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

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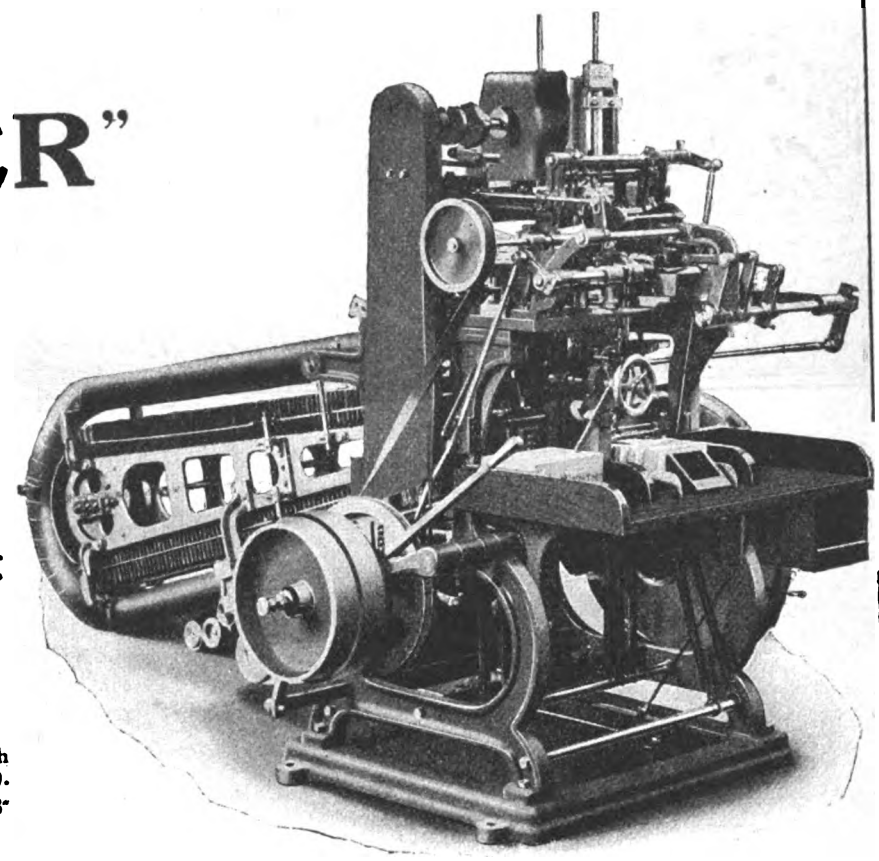
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VOLUME 96. NUMBER 5 [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: JANUARY 29, 1925. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

Printing Inks: Manufacture and Use.

By W. ILSTON COX

(Messrs. Shackell, Edwards and Co., Ltd.).

It would appear almost unnecessary to say that the date when printing ink first made its appearance synchronised with the production of the first type. This, however, was not the case, as ink preceded type by several centuries, it being used on engraved blocks, on to the blackened surface of which the printing material was pressed by hand. Unlike the engraving of later years, the ink was smeared on to the surface of the block and not into the crevices, so that it produced an impression showing white letters or characters.

The Chinese are said to have produced the first printed documents several years before Christ, but the earliest records of any value are as late as the tenth century A.D. It was nearly 500 years later that printing as we understand it came into being and almost another two centuries before we find the first reference to the making of printing ink. It is interesting to note that although a number of oils were tried in the early days for making printing inks the one in use to-day, which, as you know, is linseed oil, was the one first used by the pioneer printers.

There seems to have been a considerable difference of opinion in the seventeenth century as to whether it was better to boil the lamp black with the oil or blend it afterwards when the oil was cold and had assumed the viscosity of varnish. In those days printers made their own ink and it was some time before they compared notes and decided that it was the better plan to grind the carbon into the cold varnish. In a book by Joseph Moxon published in 1683 we find one of the first references to the professional printing ink maker, and evidently the ink maker of that day was a very unreliable person, as a number of printers continued to make their own ink for the next one hundred years, and the firm with which I am associated were actually printers to George III before they became makers of printing ink under his patronage. The quality of the ink they made brought them orders from other printers, and before the end of the eighteenth century the demand for this product so far exceeded their output of print that they gave up the latter and confined their attention to the trade of ink making.

So far I have only referred to black inks, as in the early printed books, in which colour appeared in the initial letters, it was usual to add this by hand.

Lecture delivered at Stationers' Hall, on January 9th, 1925, under the auspices of the Stationers' Company and Printing Industry Technical Board.

Improvements in the manipulation of inks of all kinds were continuous until the Great War, when the trade had a severe shock. Inferior substitutes for linseed oil and low quality colours had to be employed in some cases, and these, coupled with the dilution of skilled labour, caused a set-back without parallel in our generation.

Modern Ink Progress.

Coming now to the manufacture of modern ink I think one may say that the progress that has been made has very closely followed the development of printing machinery and the greater variety of methods of printing that are to-day employed. Machinery for making inks has developed to no less an extent than the machines on which ink is used. For many years, and even centuries, printing inks were ground by hand with a stone muller on a stone table. After lithography was invented, old lithographic stones often formed the table, and a pear-shaped piece of granite, worn flat at one end and as large as a man could grasp in his hand, became the muller. When triple roller mills came into use the rolls were about half the width and half the diameter of those now employed. A man could then easily hold a roll in his hand, whereas to-day, the three rolls in each mill weigh about a ton.

A number of ink makers drive their mills by electricity, but the practice is by no means universal, as considerable gearing down is needed to enable the mills to run at the moderate speed required for good grinding. Too great a speed leads to overheating of the colours and tends to the deterioration of the ink and impurity in tone. In the case of bronze blue, which causes the rolls to become so hot that they cannot be touched by the hand, it is possible for the ink to give rise to spontaneous combustion after it has been withdrawn from the machine.

Ink Grinding Mills.

For this and other reasons water-cooled mills are now in use for grinding certain colours. The two back rollers of each mill are the grinding pair, and turn inwards. There are cheeks at the outer ends so that a trough is formed into which the colour and varnish are placed after they have been weighed out and blended in a mechanical mixer. The two rolls and cheeks are so finely adjusted that it is possible to pour in a gallon of water and have no sign of a leak. In addition to the rotary motion of these two rolls the middle one has a lateral movement, which adds to the efficiency of the grinding. The front roll of the three rotates towards the operator and is the delivery roll, against which a sloping steel tray is closely fitted to receive and deliver the ink into the stock pan.

The number of grinds given to an ink varies considerably, and not necessarily in proportion to the quality of the colour, but rather on account of the nature of the many different pigments that are in use. I once heard a printer say that blue litho poster ink ought to be cheap because it is only laundry blue ground in boiled oil. In point of fact it is made with an ultra marine that is considerably better than a laundry blue, and as it is one of the harder colours to grind and requires putting through the mill many times to obtain a smooth ink of good body, it should not be regarded as a cheap ink.

When the milling of an ink is finished it is either fed into a stock pan to be "potted off" when cold, or run into the tins in which it is sent to the printer. In the latter case the lids are better not put on the tins until the contents have cooled. The former method is the better, although more trouble, because it is not always possible to check the body of an ink as accurately when warm as when it is cold.

Probably the greatest event in the memory of living ink makers was the introduction of aniline dyes in the latter part of Queen Victoria's reign. But for this discovery it is possible that colour printing from fine-screen blocks would never have succeeded, or at all events it would not have been a serious competitor of lithography.

Different Classes of Inks.

The various inks that are in use to-day are all named after the particular work or purpose for which they are devised, and I will now give a brief idea of how each is made.

Broadly speaking there are three methods of printing: Relief printing, or impressions from raised surfaces; surface printing from a given level; and intaglio printing, from surfaces that have been hollowed out. The first method provides the greatest variety of processes. Chief among these is letterpress printing, and in this one category there are many classes of ink. Newspaper qualities are the largest in bulk, but book printing is older and should come first.

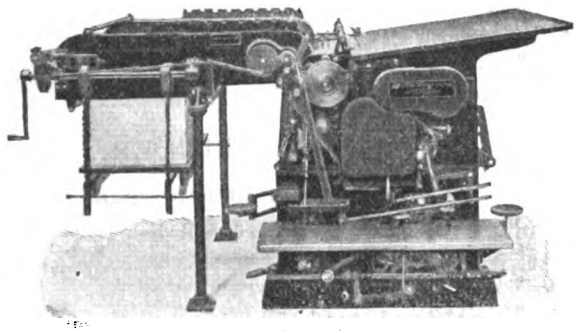
A good black book ink is to-day made from a carbon black which comes from America, and is obtained by burning a natural gas, and collecting the powder which is deposited in the smoke chambers. When purified, this is afterwards ground into

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Machine No.	Size of Sheet.	Size of Design.
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No. 2	33½ x 45½	33 x 45½
No. 4	25 x 37	24½ x 37

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the linseed oil varnish, which the larger ink manufacturers make for themselves. A good deal of care is required in making this varnish. It is generally prepared in copper or aluminium pots of half a ton capacity, and taken gradually to a temperature of about 600 deg. F. This operation usually takes the whole of a working day of eight hours, and it is complete when the oil has become free from grease and assumed the necessary thickness for making a printing ink. This thickness, or viscosity, as it is called, varies with different inks and according to the season of the year, although linseed is less sensitive to changes of temperature than some other oils.

There are small quantities of other ingredients in a book ink besides those stated, but these vary according to the class of paper employed. It is hardly necessary to mention that the heavy glazed papers in use twenty years ago needed a different ink from that required by the absorbent feather-weight stock used so extensively to-day.

Newspaper inks when first made for the early news sheets that preceded the daily newspaper were, in common with other inks, made with linseed oil varnish. Modern requirements, in the shape of fast rotary presses and vast editions, have altered this, and now a news ink varnish is made by dissolving rosin in a mineral oil of good body. This has the merit of being less expensive as well as more suitable for the work. The carbon black used is naturally of a cheaper grade than that employed for the better quality inks, and I am glad to say that some of it is made in this country. Not being a very dense black it is necessary to blend it with a small proportion of oil-soluble blue dye, which is also a British product. Before this came into general use it was customary either to use no blue at all or to add prussian blue to the black, but it was found that this did not produce such a clean working ink for printing the numerous half-tone illustrations which are now a prominent feature of most newspapers.

Coloured Letterpress Inks.

Coloured letterpress inks next claim our attention. The present generation has become so accustomed to inks made from lake pigments of aniline origin that it is difficult to imagine how our predecessors got on without them. Fortunately they arrived about the same time that photography gave us the process block. The need for impalpably fine colours did not make itself felt while letterpress printers were working from type and line blocks. For these, mineral and earth colours such as vermilion, ultramarine, indian red, prussian blue, chrome yellow, chrome green, umber and sienna, etc., were quite efficient. If tried to-day on screen blocks of 150 or 175 lines to the inch their shortcomings would soon be apparent even on a "run" of moderate length. But apart from their want of "fineness," there are some, such as ultramarine, which have a chemical action on copper plates and are therefore barred for process printing.

The earlier aniline dyes were very fugitive, and this disadvantage delayed their general adoption, and caused colour makers to precipitate their dyes on coloured mineral pigments so that when the dye faded there was always a substratum of the dull, but fast colour visible. As new dyes arrived which were faster to light the coloured bases were discarded, and now all the best colours

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are made by striking the aniline dye on a white base of hydrate of alumina.

Printing inks made with alumina lakes, as they are called, are transparent colours, by which you will understand that when two or more colours are superimposed the influence of the one underneath will show through the colour printed above it. In some cases it is not desirable that inks should be transparent or even semi-transparent, and cover inks will come to your minds as an example. As most covers are of a dark tone, it is necessary that the inks should be as opaque as possible so that the type may stand out clearly with a minimum of printings. If a particular shade is required that cannot be supplied in an opaque quality, it is sometimes advisable to print a flake white as a foundation to "hold up," as it were, the subsequent semi-transparent ink. Bookbinder's cloth inks are another example of the necessity for opaque pigments to avoid double printing. They differ, however, from cover inks, in that they are not made with the usual linseed oil varnish, but contain a percentage of gum and some powerful gloss driers.

Among other letterpress inks which are not ground in the orthodox vehicle I must mention copyable and cheque printing inks. These are similar, though not identical. To fulfil their purpose, copyable inks must be absolutely free from oil, and even the rollers, though new, should be washed to rid them from the smallest trace of grease. Both inks are made with glycerine of standard 1260 specific gravity, but as this has the property of absorbing moisture from the air, it will very soon deteriorate to a gravity of 1250 or 1240. This drawback, which would spoil the working body of the ink, has to be counteracted by the introduction of a syrup which has the opposite tendency. Similar dyes are used in both inks, but while copyable colours are required to be strong and to make several clear copies, the first consideration with cheque inks is that the dyes chosen shall be as sensitive as possible to the wiles of the would-be forger.

Poster Inks.

Letterpress poster inks come next on my list. These bulk somewhat largely in the sum total of coloured inks, but substantially they vary but little from the cheaper jobbing inks. Obviously they should not be affected by rain or sunshine during a given period. Unfortunately this group of inks is the subject of severe competition, and this accounts for some of our bills looking very sadly after a week of summer weather. Red is the colour most affected, as the cheapest of blues, yellows and greens will withstand considerable exposure. There are plenty of para and lithol reds at a reasonable figure, which are fast to light, but those buyers who require their reds at the same price as the cheapest poster yellow must take the risk of their fading at an early date. Some printers who attract business by the durability of their work actually print their posters in genuine madder, which will, of course, retain its colour as long as the poster hangs together.

Process Inks.

Process inks are another important group which come under the first heading. Half-tone black is made in many qualities, and on the best work only a very thin layer of ink is transferred to the paper. It is, therefore, necessary not only that the finest carbons should be used, but that these should be blended with the best bronze blue and purple lake to give the maximum density to illustrations produced in this way.

Considerable skill is required in making this type of ink, as there must be sufficient tackiness to permit the ink to "lift clean" from the block at each impression, but not enough to "pluck" the face of the art paper on which such inks are frequently printed. The drying properties of half-tone inks also require careful adjustment, as those printers who do not "wash up" their machines at night do not expect the ink to dry on the table and rollers, although they require it to adhere to their paper without "setoff." In my opinion more experience is required to make successfully a full range of black inks than to produce a similar number of the coloured variety.

Three-colour Inks.

Three-colour inks are, to many, the most interesting of all the colours, and every year finds a larger number of craftsmen working with them. The shades of yellow, red and blue indicated by the spectrum and recommended by the photographic filter makers, cannot be exactly matched in pigment form, and those which are nearly correct are not as permanent as could be wished. The operation of this method of printing, therefore, rests on a compromise so far as the inks are concerned. For book printing and other work which is not exposed to sunlight, the fugitive set is extensively used as it gives brilliant effects as well as good blacks in the shadows. For prints that will be subjected to a good deal of sun, the best madder is used in the red, and a fine milori blue for the third working. The yellow does not present any difficulty. The compromise series, as one might term it, is the most largely used, as it is fairly brilliant and has good fastness to light for a considerable period. The red in this case is a blend of the blue shade eosine and fast geranium, while the blue is of the chinese variety with the addition of a little aniline turquoise.

Even though the yellow does not present difficulties as to fastness, opinions as to the nature of this colour are not unanimous. In this country most printers work the yellow first as a semi-opaque ink, while on the Continent some firms buy a transparent yellow and print it last. Although a majority of craftsmen think our order of printing the best, one of the disadvantages attributed to it is that, being a very pale colour, it is not always possible to gauge the quantity of yellow to be carried to match exactly the completed picture. The red, being a deeper hue, is more easily judged, and if the yellow is printed last, the first impressions of the third working will clearly show the correct quantity to be run.

The drying properties of trichromatic inks are an important feature, but printers are by no means agreed on a standard. It is generally admitted that each colour should be almost but not quite dry when the next is imposed. Some firms who have a quantity of regular work, run three machines on one job. As soon as a couple of reams of yellow are finished on No. 1 machine, the pile is transferred to No. 2 for the red working, and an hour later these sheets are fed into the third machine which is printing the blue. In this way a supply of finished work is available at midday.

This system necessitates using quicker drying inks than are usually asked for. The result, however, may be excellent and certainly better than those obtained from tandem or simultaneous printing, where the colours are practically wet when superimposed. Most three-colour printers prefer their trichromatic inks to be slow in drying, so that if it should be necessary to postpone the imposition of the second and third colours for a day or two there is no difficulty about getting the ink to pick up after the interval. In the event of a rush job coming along, driers can be added, but they cannot be taken away or counteracted without spoiling the ink.

Two-colour and Double-tone.

Two-colour letterpress inks are not extensively used, but there are signs that the demand will increase. The guiding principle in choosing a pair of colours is to see that as far as possible the shades of the three primaries are shared by the two substitute colours. A combination of yellow and blue with some red added to each gives orange and purple, which, with the addition of a touch of black to the darker colour, are probably as good a pair of inks as it is possible to arrange for most subjects.

Double-tone inks are the last group of letterpress inks I propose to refer to. If ever there was an ink that an ink maker wished had never been invented, it is the double-tone process ink. I think it is generally known that it is made with a stable half-tone ink of good quality plus a small quantity of fugitive oil soluble dye. Such an ink has been likened to the English weather: it is uncertain in its behaviour. The effect of introducing this dye is to create a thin circle or halo of a light colour round each dark half-tone dot and thereby give every print the appearance of a double printing.

The cause of most of the trouble arising from its use is due to the fact that different papers develop the halo in varying degrees, and a printer executing repeat orders on fresh deliveries of paper can never be sure that he is going to obtain the same effect that he had before. Then again, the appearance of a print may vary from time to time. The maximum effect is not developed until a day or two after it has been printed, but it has a tendency to decline or become more subdued as time goes on. Other mishaps arise through the occasional use of too thin a paper or the introduction of too much dye, causing the ink to show through or set off on the next sheet. A coated postcard of good quality will stand a larger proportion of double-tone dye than an imitation art or super-calendered paper, and disappointments often occur through a printer buying his ink for one purpose and using some of it for another. The remedy, therefore, when buying double-tone inks is to attach to the order a piece of the paper on which it is proposed to print.

Lithographic Inks.

My second heading refers to inks required for printing from a level surface. This, of course, includes lithography in all its branches.

Lithographic inks are not vastly different from those supplied for letterpress printing. They are stouter in body, having a larger proportion of pigment ground into a stiffer varnish; they are consequently harder to grind and incidentally cost more money. There are certain pigments such as earth colours which cannot be used for half-tone printing, but which are extensively employed on stone. On the other hand, there are several colours which are good for letterpress printing, such as the eosine family, which are not recommended for lithographic work as they are inclined to run in water.

Most lithographers require their ink to be very stiff, stiffer in fact than the operator can use them, as it is a long-standing custom with many men to reduce their ink themselves. I do not know why this should be so, as in Canada, where a number of old English craftsmen are still at work, it is usual for litho inks to be supplied ready for use, and if an ink is sent out with too stiff a body, it is likely to be returned to be reconditioned.

In offset lithography two additional facts have to be remembered. One is that, as the rubber blanket picks up and transfers very little ink to the paper, ink must be as concentrated as possible to avoid a washy appearance in the print. Secondly, it must not contain any ingredient which will adversely affect the surface of the rubber.

In printing on tin the above facts have also to be remembered, and in addition the colours must stand a stoving temperature of 140 deg. to 160 deg. F. for several hours, without discolouration or any tendency to crack when the tins are bent into shape.

Collotype and Intaglio.

The only other form of surface printing I want to mention is the collotype process. This is a method of printing from a smooth gelatinised surface which produces very beautiful results. The inks used are a modified form of lithographic ink, and while the quality must be good, it is of even more importance that the room in which the work is done should be of a warm, dry, even temperature both night and day.

The third and last heading deals with inks for use on intaglio or hollowed out surfaces. The simplest example of this kind of printing is the ordinary visiting card, and one of the most important the Government Ordnance maps and charts. Both are printed from engraved plates, and the black ink made for this work is known as a "short" ink as compared with the tacky variety needed for printing from half-tones.

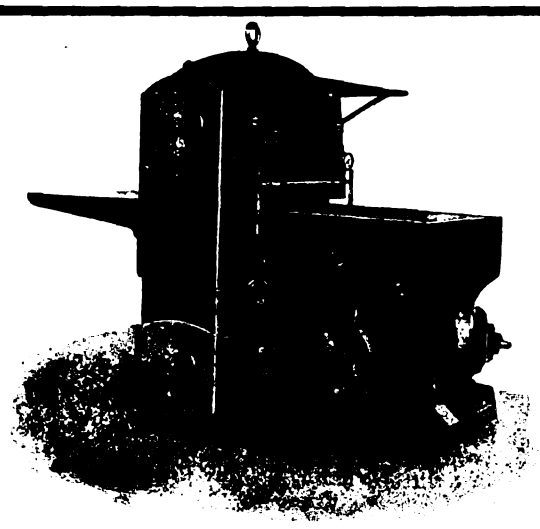
Copperplate black looks black when it is printed because of the depth of ink picked up from the crevices in the plate and deposited on the paper, but in reality it is one of the least dense of all inks, being largely made from frankfort black which is (or perhaps I should say, used to be) made from burnt vine stalks. It is only necessary to place a piece of frankfort carbon by the side of a sample of the best gas black to see that the former is really greyish in comparison.

The two important points to remember in making a copperplate ink are that it shall lift properly from the engraved portions when pressed against the paper, and shall wipe perfectly clean from the burnished surface of the plate.

Intaglio printing from engraved copper cylinders requires an entirely different type of ink. The "doctor" or steel "wipe," which cleans the printing cylinder at each revolution, requires the ink to be as soft as possible to obviate scratching or wearing

(Continued on page 80).

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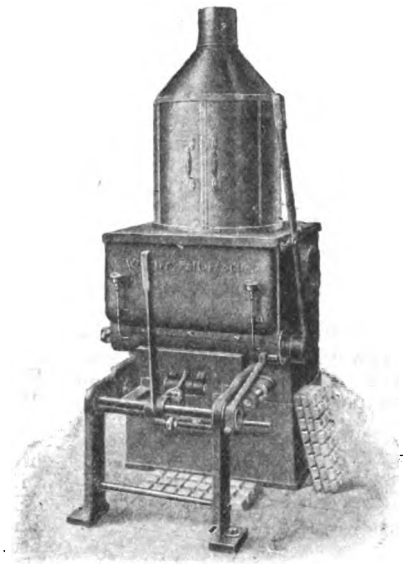
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No Unhealthy Fumes from the Metal, these being carried off through the flue.

Automatic Metal Mixing. When the metal flows into the moulds the air escapes through the metal in the pot, thereby acting as a natural stirrer.

"Surface Combustion" Gas Burners, giving uniform furnace temperature and minimum gas consumption. Radiant heating from refractory bed on which correct mixture of air and gas burns completely.

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Best Type Metal of hard and tough composition.
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In India, Burma & Ceylon: *Indo-Europa-Trading Co., Ltd.*, Berlin, Calcutta, Bombay.

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Trade Notes.

MESSRS. W. AND A. K. JOHNSTON, of Edinburgh, have removed their London office and showroom to Holborn Hall, 34, Gray's Inn-road, W.C.1, where they are showing a full set of maps and text books.

THE Premier Linotyping and Printing Co., Ltd., late of 5-9, Hosier-lane, E.C.1, have just removed to more commodious premises at 21-26, Dean-street, Fetter-lane, E.C.4.

FORTY London publishing firms are co-operating in an interesting new enterprise, in which a big caravan-like motor-van is to travel the latest books round the country.

MESSRS. F. HEWITT AND SON, LTD., proprietors of the *Leicester Mercury* and associated newspapers, are about to erect new and substantial premises in the centre of Leicester. Mr. Leicester Hewitt is at present touring various parts of the world for the purpose of incorporating the most modern ideas and equipment into the new buildings.

THE *Daily Chronicle* Northern edition was issued on Monday from Leeds. Elaborate publicity arrangements had been carried out prior to the issue, special posters of varying size being displayed throughout the area of circulation. There are rumours of similar projects on the part of other London newspapers, several towns in the North being mentioned as likely centres for duplicate printing.

"G. K.'s WEEKLY."—Particulars were published on Tuesday of the issue to the public of 10,000 7 per cent. participating shares of £1 each of *G. K.'s Weekly*. The company has been formed to establish and publish a new popular review of politics, literature and art, with a definite democratic programme. The directors are Mr. G. K. Chesterton, Major the Hon. Maurice Baring, Mr. Cedric Chivers, J.P., Lord Howard De Walden and Mr. Maurice Benington Reckitt.

THE proprietors of the *Manchester Guardian* have inaugurated a staff pension scheme, under which all employees on reaching the age of 65 will, if there have been 30 years' service with the firm, be given an allowance of 30s. per week. No pension will be given for less than 15 years' service, and for service between 15 and 30 years proportionate allowances will be made. The scheme is non-contributory.

THE East Sussex County Council has under consideration several summonses for the erection of hoardings and the exhibition of advertisements. The summonses are the first to be issued under a by-law passed by the County Council in 1912, under the Advertisement Acts.

BOLTON Master Printers' Association held a very successful dinner on Wednesday of last week at the Pack Horse Hotel, Bolton. A pleasant innovation was the presence of ladies, and there was an excellent attendance, amongst those present being Mr. H. A. Bethell (Federation executive), Mr. J. S. Brunton (president, Lancashire and Cheshire Alliance), Mr. W. Geo. White (Alliance secretary) and Mr. F. Waterhouse (president, Bolton Association).

A VERY good start has been made by the Wrexham District Committee of the Joint Industrial Council, the first meeting of which took place on Friday at the Y.M.C.A. premises, Wrexham. There was a most representative gathering of both employers and workpeople, and amongst those taking part were Mr. H. A. Bethell (chairman, Organisation Committee), and Mr. A. E. Goodwin (joint secretary).

THE annual meeting of the Northern District of the Newspaper Press Fund was held on Saturday night in the *Chronicle* Office, Newcastle. The annual report submitted by the District Secretary (Mr. Thomas Greene), stated that during the past year there had been distributed by the Fund a sum of £13,681 of which £9,574 has been granted to members, £1,161 to non-members, and £3,126 paid in pensions. The total represented an increase of just over £2,000 on the preceding year. The grants numbered about 500, and there were 52 pensions current.

THERE was a very large attendance of friends, business colleagues and employees at a service held at the City Temple on Tuesday in memory of Mr. Herbert Clarke, chairman of Messrs. W. Speaight and Sons, Ltd. The London Master Printers' Association was represented by Mr. Alfred Langley (president), Mr. Edward Unwin and Mr. W. F. Willsher. The service was conducted by Rev. John A. Hutton, M.A., D.D.

MR. WILLIAM G. WATSON, editor of the *Stafford Chronicle* died on Saturday, aged 69 years.

MR. CHARLES SHERIDAN JONES, author and Fleet-street journalist has died at Ashdon, Essex, at the age of 49. He was for a time editor of the *Daily Herald*, and with Mr. Cecil Chesterton started the *New Witness*.

THE *Publishing World*—a monthly Review of Publishing, Journalism and Advertising—has just published its first number. Attractively produced, the journal is printed by H. R. Grubb, Ltd., Croydon.

THE first issue has appeared of a monthly magazine, the *Conservative Review*, printed and published by the Peterborough Press, Ltd.

A NEW 1s. monthly made its first appearance on Friday—the *Wireless Magazine*, published by Cassells and edited by Mr. Bernard P. Jones.

THE Chingford branch of the Independent Labour Party has issued the first copy of a little monthly news sheet, called the *Chingford Advertiser and Labour News*, which is distributed free.

THE annual dinner of the companionship of the *Birmingham Post* was held at Birmingham on Saturday. Mr. H. A. Spring, father of the chapel, presided, and the guests included Sir Charles Hyde, the proprietor, and Mr. G. W. Hubbard, editor of the *Birmingham Post*. Mr. Spring proposed the toast of the paper, to which Sir Charles Hyde replied, and Mr. F. Booth, overseer, and Mr. F. W. Rutter, clerk of the chapel, also spoke.

THE Whitehall Printeries (Messrs Petty and Son), Leeds, Football Club were defeated by the odd goal in the English Amateur Cup ties.

Trade Union Matters.

NOTICE FOR WAGES REDUCTION.—The solicitors to the Typographical Association have given the following opinion concerning the case of three members whose wages had been reduced to the 'stab rate without any notice being given by the firm: "The terms of service of the three members cannot be varied without 14 days' prior notice, and under those circumstances they are entitled to claim the difference between 'stab rate and the rate of wages they were receiving prior to the reduction for the last three weeks of their employment." The Executive Council have forwarded a copy of the letter to the branch concerned, with the intimation that if the difference is not paid by the firm legal proceedings for recovery should be taken.

AN APPRENTICE POINT.—The secretary of the Watford branch of the Typographical Association has reported that a difficulty has arisen in an office in regard to apprentices. The firm in question desired to divide their machine department into three sections and to have apprentices for each section. Under this arrangement the firm would be entitled to four extra apprentices. The Executive Council of the Association, after consideration of the matter, appointed a delegate to visit the branch and interview the firm on the subject.

NATIONAL UNION OF JOURNALISTS.—At the annual meeting of the Leeds Branch of the National Union of Journalists at Leeds, on Saturday, it was reported that the membership had increased from 129 to 145 during the year. Contributions had been higher, and the year finished with a balance of £14 14s. Cash value or help to needy members during the year amounted to £200.

THE *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* circulates all over the world.



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Costing & Estimating Examinations

The following are the results of the Costing and Estimating examinations held at Stationers' Hall on December 15th, 1924. These examinations are arranged by the Stationers' Company and Printing Industry Technical Board, and the examiners are Mr. W. Howard Hazell, J.P., vice-president of the Master Printers' Federation (Costing) and Mr. Alfred Langley, president of the London Master Printers' Association (Estimating).

Costing.

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Bolt, F.	Langley, H. A. P.
Bowman, Miss D.	Macaree, G.
Brand, S. P.	Messling, S. H.
Clarke, W. C.	Newton, C. H.
Clayton, S. H.	†Norman, A. T.
Ford, A. R.	Perrin, E.
Free, A. S.	Pizzey, A. W.
Frost, Miss H. M.	Place, J. A.
Godfrey, S. L.	Shand, J.
Grieve, E. K.	Sharpe, B.
Guyatt, J.	Shea, H. W.
Hayward, Miss A. B.	Simmonds, E. J.
Henley, D. H.	Snelling, C. R.
Hobcraft, L. W.	Tily, T. W.
Kanade, E. V.	*Woodhall, H.

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Beamand, E. G.	Indge, T. H.
Brown, S. R.	Leader, C. W.
Cozens, E. I.	Page, J. P. A.
Dean, H. B.	Peal, A. C.
Frost, Miss C. M.	Sheppard, R. W.
Gibbs, C. W.	Slee, L.
Hollis, S. R.	Thomson, E.

Estimating.

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES.

*Kirby, E. W.	†Turnpenny, J. F.
Morris, F. A.	

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Ahrens, F. J.	Elms, E.
Anderson, A. A.	Fry, E. A.
Austin, W. C.	Glover, E. H.
Clark, L. H.	Holroyde, F. J.
Clift, W. H.	Lamprell, C.
Cowen, W. J.	Mercer, E. J.
Dixon, J. L.	Miller, T. W.
Driscoll, P.	

*First Prize. †Second Prize.

The Printing Crafts Guild.

The large hall of the College of Technology, Manchester, was a pleasant sight to behold on the occasion of the January Whist Drive and Fancy Dress Carnival, under the presidency of Mr. John Taylor, who had the support of over 250 ladies and gentlemen.

Miss E. Toombs as "Peter Pan" and Mr. S. Bowden as "The Sheik of Araby" secured the prizes for fancy dress.

Some of the prize-winners at cards were: Mrs. B. Sutton, Miss L. Woolley, Miss M. Wilson, Mrs. Edgar and Mr. S. M. Colton.

During the evening Mr. Bertram Sutton's Orchestra proved exceedingly popular and the inimitable Mr. W. M. Menzies was the M.C. for the evening.

Part of the proceeds is being devoted to charities.

WEE MAC.

Openings for British Trade, etc.

Inquiries have been received by the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence), 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1, to whom further inquiries should be addressed with the reference number quoted.

EGYPT.

A firm of commission agents established in Cairo desires to obtain agencies on a commission basis or on their own account for British manufactures of stationery, etc. (Reference No. 80.)

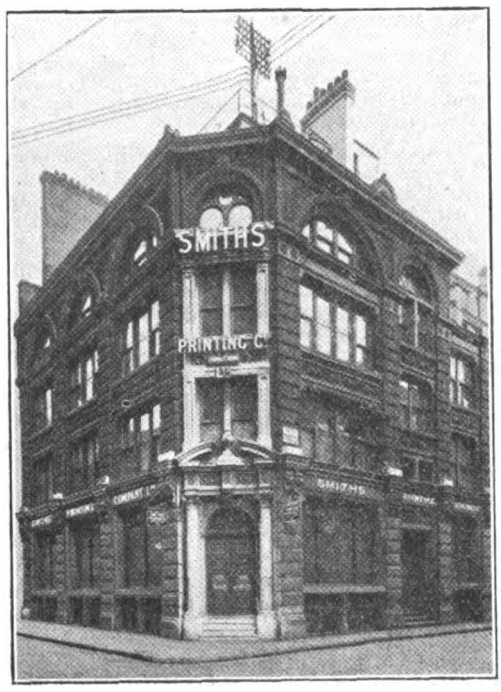
The Commercial Secretary at Cairo reports that the Ministry of Finance, Egypt, invite tenders to be presented by noon on February 2nd, 1925, for the supply of paper, stationery and various other allied goods required by the Central Stationery Stores Department during the year 1925-6. (Reference No. B.X. 1484.)

A Progressive Printing House.

Smiths' Printing Co. (London and St. Albans), Ltd.

Even though they may be familiar with the name and the Fetter-lane premises of Smiths' Printing Co., probably some of those associated with the printing and allied trades of London are unaware of the real extent and capabilities of this important printing house.

Dating its beginnings to as far back as 1891, the business was first the printing department of Smiths' Advertising Agency, in Racquet-court; but it developed rapidly, and its growth eventually made possible the acquisition and



The Fetter Lane Premises.

special fitting-out of the works at Fetter-lane on a fine corner site readily accessible from Fleet-street. The various departments, besides being wisely correlated, are well equipped with machinery to meet up-to-date requirements. The composing-room accommodates a large staff of compositors, who appear to have more than usual facilities in the way of supplies, with well-equipped cabinets, racks, composing surfaces and the other necessities for quick and efficient composition. Machine composing also is well provided for, as the equipment includes comprehensive batteries of Linotype and Lanston Monotype machines. The press-rooms, electric motor driven, with separate control of each individual machine, represent a high state of efficiency, a wide range of work being negotiable on the numerous machines, which include Miehles, Optimus presses, Dawsons, Colts and Falcons. A large and well-equipped bindery is another important section, and amongst subsidiary departments may be mentioned a commodious and well stocked paper warehouse.

The leading spirit of the concern is Mr. Arthur W. Hall, who has been associated with the business since its inception. Mr. Hall, by the way, is an enthusiastic amateur gardener and his possession of technical knowledge in the horticultural line has led to a good deal of publicity matter in the realm of flower and fruit being entrusted to his firm for production. Such work includes excellent three-colour printing in the way of catalogues, booklets, etc. The company is well able to undertake long runs of magazine, pamphlet, catalogue or label printing, as well as general commercial lines. Mono and Lino setting for the trade is a branch that may be mentioned as a speciality, whilst special arrangements are made to facilitate the execution of "rush" orders.

Many printers who know the extensive resources of this printing house find in Smiths' Printing Co. a valuable auxiliary to their own businesses. Some well-known printing firms have utilised this auxiliary service for over thirty years, and to-day printers who find themselves in difficulties because of the nature or the extent of orders received, are continually becoming new clients of this up-to-date and progressive house.

Indian Import Duties.

A notification of the Government of India, dated December 20th, contains revised valuations for use in assessing the import and export duties leviable in India, with effect from January 1st.

A duty of 2½ per cent. *ad val.* appears against the following entry: Printing and lithographic material, namely, presses, type, ink, aluminium lithographic plates, brass rules, composing sticks, chases, imposing tables, and lithographic stones, stereo blocks, wood blocks, half-tone blocks, electrotype blocks, roller moulds, roller frames and stocks, roller composition, standing screw and hot presses, perforating machines, gold blocking presses, galley presses, proof presses, arming presses, copper plate printing presses, rolling presses, ruling machines, ruling pen making machines, lead and rule cutters, type casting machines, type setting and casting machines, rule bending machines, rule mitreing machines, bronzing machines, leads, wooden and metal quoins, shooting sticks and galleys, stereotyping apparatus, metal furniture, paper folding machines, and paging machines, but excluding paper.

In the case of prints, engravings and pictures, including photographs and picture post cards, the duty is 30 per cent. *ad val.*

The duty in all the items under the heading of paper, pasteboard and stationery is 15 per cent. and the tariff valuations are as follows:

Paper and articles made of paper and paper mache, pasteboard, millboard, and cardboard, all sorts, and stationery, including ruled or printed forms, and account and manuscript books, drawing and copy books, labels, advertising circulars, sheet or card almanacs and calendars, Christmas, Easter, and other cards, including cards in booklet form, including also wastepaper and old newspapers for packing, except old newspapers in bales and bags, but excluding trade catalogues and advertising circulars imported by packet, book, or parcel post, and also excluding the descriptions following: *Ad valorem.*

Old newspaper in bales and bags, per cwt., 6Rs. 8a.

News printing paper, glazed and unglazed—white or grey, per lb., 2a. 3p.; coloured, per lb., 2a. 6p.

Printing paper, white or coloured—real art, per lb., 6a. 6p.; imitation art, machine finish, super-calendered, ivory finish, antique, stereo, litho, poster, cartridge (other than drawing or photographic cartridge), and cover paper, per lb., 4a.; other sorts, *ad valorem.*

Packing and wrapping paper—nature brown, and machine glazed pressings and machine-glazed wrappings, per lb., 2a. 3p.; manilla, machine-glazed or unglazed, and sulphite envelope, per lb., 2a. 9p; kraft and imitation kraft, per lb., 3a. 3p.; other sorts, including tissues, *ad valorem.*

Writing paper—bond or bank, glazed and unglazed, per lb., 6a. 6p.; creamlaid, other than mechanical, per lb., 4a. 6p.; mechanical creamlaid, per lb., 4a. 0p.; other sorts, *ad valorem.*

Strawboards, per cwt., 8Rs.

Trade catalogues and advertising circulars imported by packet, book, or parcel post are free.

Under the heading of miscellaneous appears china clay, the tariff valuation for which is 85Rs. per ton, and the duty 15 per cent.

MESSRS. W. S. MUIR AND CO., LTD., in addition to representing Neusser Mill, who specialise in vegetable parchment, bleached greaseproof and tracing papers, do a very considerable business in glazed transparents, unbleached, silverwhite, bleached and a wide range of colours, reels and flat, plain and embossed. Samples of these white and coloured glazed transparents, representing a speciality of the firm, are included in the calendar issued with the new year. Messrs. W. S. Muir are now representing Messrs. Weka Tuchpapier A.G., A. u. K. Rommler, Prinzessinnenstrasse 16, Berlin, S. 42, who specialise in the making of flock and suede papers. The latter is entirely a new article—a soft finished flock paper, which takes the place of chrome leather. The papers are guaranteed fast-coated, and will not crack. We understand that this company are the only people in the world who make these suede papers, which should prove invaluable where high-class fancy articles are required.

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Lithographers' Auxiliary Concert.

A good musical programme, combined with a desire to assist a very worthy object, attracted a large gathering to the Cannon-street Hotel on Friday, when the second concert of the season was given by the Lithographers' Auxiliary under the chairmanship of Mr. Stanley E. Wynne (of the firm of Wynne and Selby, Ltd.). From a financial point of view the event also proved very successful, the efforts of the chairman and the collection during the evening representing the handsome sum of £185. Among those present were Major D. V. Anderson, Messrs. J. E. Reeve, W. Wynne, J. A. J. Mackenzie, E. A. Lowe, Woodgate Stevens, E. A. Mullins, W. Herring, H. F. Parker and J. Mynott (Auxiliary secretary).

During an interval in the programme the chairman took the opportunity of referring in a short speech to the excellent work of the Printers' Pension Corporation. He believed all those present were connected directly or indirectly with the printing industry, and he was quite certain they were all agreed that the Corporation was particularly deserving of their support and interest.

Mr. E. A. Lowe (chairman, Auxiliary committee), in proposing a vote of thanks to the chairman, congratulated Mr. Wynne on the splendid success of his efforts. The sum he had succeeded in collecting indicated a large-hearted generosity, and was considerably in excess of the anticipations of the committee.

The vote of thanks was very heartily accorded, and musical honours were given.

The chairman, in returning thanks, mentioned with gratitude the assistance he had received from a number of friends in the industry.

The Artistes.

Mr. W. Herring once again showed much ability as an organiser, the musical programme being much appreciated both from the point of view of diversity and quality. Perhaps the outstanding feature of the programme was the appearance of that old-time music hall favourite, Mr. Charles Coborn. Mr. Coborn—who reaches his 73rd birthday this year—gave an interesting account of his recent walking tours, and then, in response to an insistent appeal from the audience, delighted his hearers with "The Man that Broke the Bank at Monte Carlo" and the chorus of "Two Lovely Black Eyes" sung in about ten different foreign languages. Miss Georgina Hibberd was much appreciated in the singing of several contralto songs, whilst Miss Lilian Reeve and Mr. Leonard Dove were no less successful with several humorous duets. Miss Dorrie Courtney (with Mr. Reginald A. Nevill, L.R.A.M. at the piano) gave some excellent zither-banjo selections, her finger-playing being particularly pleasing. Mr. Philip Merritt (tenor) and Mr. Dick Lee (humorous) also met much well-merited appreciation. Miss Helen George, L.L.C.M., acted as accompanist, and as usual was quite equal to all demands made upon her skill.

The National Anthem brought a successful evening to a close.

East Anglian Printers' Readers.

A quarterly meeting of the East Anglia District, Provincial Guild of Printers' Readers, was held at the Chaucer Institute, Bungay, on Saturday, with the president (Mr. A. W. Daynes, Norwich), in the chair. There was a good attendance of members from Norwich, Beccles, and local printing houses. The secretary (Mr. W. E. Cooper) briefly dealt with matters arising from headquarters' activity, and the treasurer (Mr. A. A. Oliver) presented the balance-sheet, which showed a satisfactory financial position. Mr. J. Hancy (Bungay) read a paper "On Words," which proved acceptable by its comprehensiveness in dealing with the beauties of English phraseology, various word formations receiving alternative presentments with striking effect. Discussion followed, and Mr. J. Hancy received hearty thanks. It was agreed to hold the next meeting at Norwich in April. At the close of business visitors were entertained at tea by the Chaucer Press readers' chapel.

The "co-efficient of increase" applicable to playing cards imported into French West Africa during the first half of 1925 is 2.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

Payment is accepted, for advertisements under the following headings, on the basis of seven words to the line (minimum three lines):—

Situations Vacant, Agencies,
Machinery for Sale and Wanted,
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Replies may be addressed to Box Numbers, Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4, for which a fee of 6d. is charged to cover Postage of Replies.

Cheques and Post Office Orders to be crossed and made payable to STONHILL & GILLIS.

Telegrams: Stonhill, Lud, London.
Telephone: 2439 Holborn.

Machinery for Sale.

MONOTYPE INSTALLATION FOR SALE. —Mr. Frank Colebrook, F.A.I., 146, Fleet-street, E.C.4, has for disposal Monotype Casting Machine with "D" Keyboard; four (6 to 14-point) Die Cases and complete sets Matrices 6, 8, 10 and 12-point; also four spare Matrix Cases; three spare Moulds; four wedges; four Drums; spare well and plunger, with motor control, etc. Satisfactory reason for disposal. Keyboard No. 5158, Caster No. 3646. Can be seen working in provincial newspaper office. £610 or near offer. 14570

SECOND-HAND MACHINERY.—If you are wishing to dispose of Second-Hand Machinery relating to the Printing, Bookbinding, Box-making, Envelope and Bag-making Trades, etc., secure prompt and effective service by advertising in the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*.—Apply for special rates to the Publishers, Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's-place,
Gray's Inn-road, London, E.C.1.

Occasionally we have Rebuilt Smyth Book Sewing Machines to offer, such Sewers having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted with New Standard Parts where necessary. We erect and teach on a trial basis.—Box 13993.

Machinery Wanted.

SECOND-HAND MACHINERY.—If you are in the market for Second-Hand Machinery relating to the Printing, Bookbinding, Box-making, Envelope and Bag-making Trades, etc., secure prompt and effective service by advertising in the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*.—Apply for special rates to the Publishers, Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

Situations Wanted.

MONO CASTER desires sit.; 6 years' experience; Running Repairs.—E. S., 16, Netherton-road, South Tottenham, N.15. 14560

PLATEN HAND, assist CASE; ten years' experience Colour, Half-T., Com.—L. Daniels, care Garden's Cottage, Manor House, Limpsfield, Surrey. 14565

Miscellaneous.

OLD STREET (close to).—Large well-lighted FACTORY or WAREHOUSE with Loading Dock To Be Let, with an area of about 20,000 sq. ft.; every convenience.—Apply, Dron and Wright, 17, Coleman-street, E.C.2 Telephone Nos.: London Wall 1345 and 1346. 14569

Patent for Sale.

THE proprietor of British Patent No. 171,099, dated Nov. 3rd, 1920, relating to "Device and Element for the Production of Registering Strips for Automatic Type Composing Machines," is desirous of entering into arrangements by way of license or otherwise on reasonable terms to exploit the above patent and ensure its practical working in Great Britain. All inquiries to be addressed to F. Heron Rogers, Bridge House, 181, Queen Victoria St., E.C.4.

TENDERS.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF WIGAN.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of (1) ACCOUNT BOOKS (2) RULED and PRINTED FORMS (3) DUPLICATE and PRINTED BOOKS (4) RULED and PRINTED CARDS, for a period of six or twelve months from the 1st April, 1925. Contractors may tender for the whole or for one or more sections.

Printed schedule, particulars and conditions of contract, may be obtained from the Borough Treasurer, and samples of the various articles may be seen at the Borough Treasurer's Office, Town Hall, Wigan.

The Corporation do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

Sealed tenders endorsed "Stationery" to be in my hands not later than 10 a.m. on Tuesday, the 24th February, 1925.

WILLIAM HENRY TYRER.
Town Clerk.

Town Clerk's Office,
Municipal Buildings,
Library-street, Wigan.
21st January, 1925. 14567

WANDSWORTH BOROUGH COUNCIL.

THE Wandsworth Borough Council is prepared to receive TENDERS for (a) GENERAL PRINTING (b) PRINTING, RULING and BINDING (c) PRINTING AGENDA PAPERS and MINUTES (d) SUPPLY and DELIVERY OF NEWSPAPERS TO LIBRARIES (e) PERIODICAL CASES FOR LIBRARIES. Tenders for (c) and (d) will only be received from persons carrying on business in the Borough.

Specifications and printed Forms of Tender and Contract may be obtained on application to the undersigned, and no tender will be entertained unless it is made upon one of such printed forms and delivered at the Council House, East Hill, Wandsworth, S.W.18, properly endorsed, not later than Ten o'clock in the forenoon of Monday, 9th February, 1925.

The Council does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

D. A. NICHOLL,
Town Clerk.

Council House, Wandsworth,
S.W.18., 21st January, 1925. 14568

COUNTY COUNCIL OF THE WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

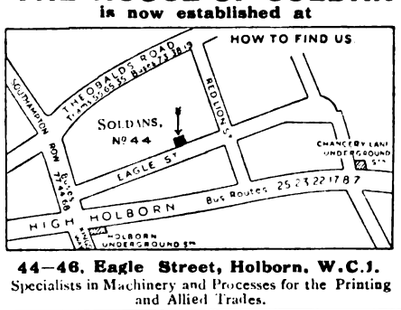
TENDERS are Invited for the PRINTING and MANUFACTURING of AGENDA PAPERS, MINUTES, REPORTS, BUDGET ESTIMATES, ACCOUNT BOOKS, LIBRARY BINDING, LITHOGRAPHED HEADINGS, MISCELLANEOUS OFFICIAL FORMS, MANUFACTURE of EXERCISE BOOKS, SCHOOL STATIONERY, Etc., from 1st April, 1925, to 31st March, 1928.

Tenders, enclosed in separate sealed envelope, addressed to the Store Manager, and endorsed "Tender for Printing," must be delivered at the Central Stores, Cliff-lane, Wakefield, not later than 11 a.m. on Wednesday, February 4th, 1925.

Forms of tender may be had an application.

14566

THE HOUSE OF SOLDAN
is now established at

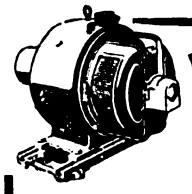


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THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER
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FORTY-SEVENTH YEAR.

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COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above, or from Messrs. W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., newsagents, 11, St. Bride-street, London, E.C.4.

Representatives:
London—Mr. STANLEY J. GILLIS 58, Shoe Lane, E.C.4
Lancashire and Yorkshire—Mr. W. C. FOSTER, 1, Duncan-street, Higher Broughton, Manchester.
France & Belgium—Mr. FELIX VANBUGGENHOUDT 196, rue Gerard, Brussels.
United States—LOCKWOOD TRADE JOURNAL CO. 10, East 39th-street, New York.
Representatives also in Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, Norway, Sweden, Finland, etc.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1925.

Allied Trades Employment.

SOME interesting figures concerning conditions and wages in the allied trades, particularly with respect to the effect of trade disputes on employment, are included in a review of the year 1924 issued by the Ministry of Labour. Generally they indicate progress towards stabilisation. Employment in paper manufacture was moderate throughout 1924. In the printing trade employment was slack in January and February, but subsequently improved and towards the end of the year it was fairly good; with bookbinders it was moderate from January to August, but improved in September and was fair during the remainder of the year. A table of changes in rates and wages shows that in paper, printing, etc., 3,000 workpeople received net increases last year and 1,000 decreases. In 1923, 400 had received increases and 112,500 decreases. With regard to trade disputes, the paper, printing, etc., group are shown to have experienced 12 in 1924. The number of workpeople involved in these disputes was 3,000 and the aggregate duration in working days was 17,000. In 1923 the corresponding figures were—disputes, 15; workpeople involved, 6,000; duration in working days, 171,000.

* * *

Recent Figures.

STATISTICS and reports concerning the printing and allied trades go to show that the movement forward is slow, and in some cases has been checked. But compared with industry generally the position is not without encouragement. An official report concerning the paper trade says that employment during December, although showing a slight improvement in some districts, continued moderate generally. With letterpress printers employment, on the whole, continued fairly good; it was, however, reported to have declined in London, also at Leeds and Bristol, while at Manchester and Glasgow there was an improvement. With electrotypers and stereotypers employment was generally good, and was better than in November in London and Manchester. In the lithographic printing trade employment remained fairly good, and it was fair with lithographic artists in London and Manchester. With bookbinders, employment, on the whole, was fairly good, although there was some decline on the previous month in London. The percentage of unemployed among workpeople covered by the Unemployment Insurance Acts in the printing and bookbinding trades was 5·0 at December 22nd, compared with 5·2 at November 24th and 5·1 at December 21st, 1923. In the paper and paperboard making industry the percentage was 7·7 at December 22nd, compared with 7·3 at November 24th and 8·6 at December 21st, 1923. In the cardboard box, paper bag, and stationery trades the percentage was 6·4 at December 22nd, the same percentage as at November 24th and December 21st, 1923. It is interesting to note that for industry generally the percentage unemployed at December 22nd was 10·9.

* * *

Printers' Paper Stocks.

IF a census of paper stocks could be taken and compared with earlier records, it is as certain as anything can be that there would be revealed a wide margin of tonnage difference. Higher price values and ten years of extreme caution in buying and carrying stocks have combined to make reluctance an ingrained characteristic in the practice of paper buying. However much we may have become acclimatised to post-war prices and values, there is always the incentive with older hands or heads to think in terms of comparative price. There are many paper users who adhere as closely as possible to pre-war conceptions of investment in stock. On the other hand, there are paper users who gave little attention to the amount of stock carried when paper was so cheap, but who have been brought to realise the importance of tying up capital in paper by the effect of overdraft on the returns.

London District Committee, J.I.C.

A number of important matters were discussed at a meeting of the London District Committee of the Joint Industrial Council held on Tuesday.

It was decided to arrange for public meetings to be held in March and April at Stationers' Hall.

The J.I.C. Apprenticeship Scheme was considered, and at the request of the unions the matter was held over for further consideration at the next meeting.

A long discussion took place with regard to a dispute affecting a London house, evidence being put forward both by the L.M.P.A. and the union sides. The Committee eventually adopted a resolution deciding the question of demarcation between porters' and bench hands' work in this particular case, the decision being then communicated to both parties.

The resignation of Sir William Waterlow from the Committee—owing to pressure of public duties—was accepted by the Committee with much regret, expression being made of cordial appreciation of Sir William's assistance in the formation of the Committee and at the meetings which he attended until circumstances prevented his further attendance. It was decided to approach Mr. F. R. Muir (vice-president, L.M.P.A.), with an invitation to fill the vacancy.

A decision was reached to raise at the annual meeting of the Committee in May the question of a possible increase in the subscription, in order to allow of an extension of the Committee's activities in the direction of public meetings, which have proved very successful.

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The New Monotype Chief.

Mr. W. I. Burch.

The announcement that Mr. W. I. Burch has been appointed managing director of the Lanston Monotype Corporation, Ltd. (in succession to the late Mr. H. M. Duncan), scarcely seems to be an item of news, as Mr. Burch has lately been so largely fulfilling the function of the office to which he is now officially promoted. We think, however, that we shall be expressing the sentiment of the printing industry as well as our own when we congratulate Mr. Burch on his appointment and wish him many more years in which his outstanding abilities will be utilised for the benefit of the important concern he represents and for the good of the trade as a whole.

No one except the late managing director has been identified in closer degree than Mr. Burch with the fortunes of the Monotype



Mr. W. I. Burch.

composing machine since its first introduction into this country. The Lanston Monotype Corporation, Ltd., was registered in December, 1897, and, after possessing for only a few weeks a nominal secretary, the Corporation got its first real secretary when Mr. Burch was appointed to the position in March, 1898. For the twenty-seven years since that date Mr. Burch has continued to act as secretary, adding in 1917 the additional responsibilities of a directorship. Now, as managing director, he hands over the secretaryship to his assistant, Mr. H. R. Reid.

In a sense, this long occupancy of one office means an uneventful record—though all who know Mr. Burch will realise that his existence has been anything but one of stagnation. In the development of the Lanston Monotype Mr. Burch has played a prominent part since before there was a single Monotype machine in this country, and before the Corporation had any premises of its own. It was under his direction that the Corporation's first premises at 42, Drury-lane, were completed and equipped, and under his direction the personnel of the Corporation was built up. And since that time one associates Mr. Burch with every step forward the Monotype has made—one might almost say every new installation, because Mr. Burch has become notable throughout the trade for the personal interest he has taken in the installing of the Monotype in numerous printing offices all over the country. From the installation in the offices of *The Times*, right down to the equipment of many a small country office, Mr. Burch has been in direct contact with the customers. Thus he is widely known not only for the prominent part he takes in trade movements, such as charities, exhibitions, and the like, but in a more personal manner through the intimate contact of business.

During the War, Mr. Burch was associated with the big task of adapting the resources of the Lanston Monotype Corporation to munition requirements—at a cost of some £100,000—and moreover took command of the 14th County of London Volunteer Battalion. After resigning that command, he was in 1919 re-gazetted honorary Major, in recognition of the services he rendered during the War.

Electrotypers and Stereotypers

MANAGERS & OVERSEERS' ASSOCIATION

Annual Meeting.

There was a full gathering of the members of this Association on the occasion of the annual meeting, which was held on Tuesday of last week at St. Bride Institute, Bride-lane, E.C.4, under the chairmanship of Mr. A. Chadwell (president). From many of the items appearing on the agenda—in the hands of the members—evidences were again shown of the Association's further progress. The income side of the account indicates a healthy condition of the finances, whilst the sum representing donations to charitable and craft education shows the interest the members have shown in the general advancement of the electrotyping and stereotyping section of the industry. During the year the sum voted for these objects amounted approximately to £50, no mean figure for so comparatively small an organisation. In addition to the earnest consideration given to questions outside their own immediate concern, the members during the year have taken full advantage of the friendship and mutual help afforded by the monthly gatheriugs.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, the meeting at once proceeded to the election of a president for the forthcoming year.

Mr. J. Parker, in proposing the re-election of Mr. A. Chadwell to the position, said he was confident the Association could not do better than again place the responsibilities of the presidency in Mr. Chadwell's hands.

Mr. J. S. Sunderland seconded the proposition, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Chadwell, in returning thanks for the honour again reposed in him, said he could not but think that the Association would be better served by someone else. However, he could assure them that whether in office or not his interest in the Association would not alter.

Mr. Chadwell next proposed the re-election of Mr. J. Black as vice-president, which was very heartily agreed to.

The next item on the agenda was the re-election of Mr. W. Bullett as general secretary, an appointment that proved to be a very popular one.

Mr. Bullett briefly thanked the members for the confidence they had again placed in him.

Mr. W. Longley, who has held the position of treasurer practically since the inception of the Association in 1899, was again selected for this post.

Other positions filled were the following:—Trustees, Messrs. G. W. Sharvell, F. LeGrys; council, Messrs. Craske, W. Crosby, W. M. Forsyth, H. Filkins, J. Parker, G. W. C. Sharvell and A. Wood.

Mr. Chadwell, in inviting criticism or remarks on the annual balance-sheet, congratulated the secretary and treasurer on the general stability of the Association's finances. He expressed the view that in spite of the rather substantial sums granted during the year to members in necessitous circumstances, to technical education and other purposes, the balance-sheet bore evidences of a healthy state of affairs.

Whilst there was no real criticism of the expenditure incurred during the year, one or two speakers drew attention to the necessity for the executive keeping a close watch over the Association's spending, it being pointed out that none of them knew what demands the funds might at any time in the future be called upon to face.

Mr. J. Miller, in moving the adoption of the balance-sheet, remarked on its satisfactory character.

Mr. J. Parker seconded the motion, which was carried *nem. con.*

Mr. Chadwell then made an appeal for support for the annual informal members' dinner to be held at "Ye Olde London," Ludgate-hill, on February 9th (6.30 p.m.), at which Mr. J. Parker was to occupy the chair.

The chairman next informed the meeting of the serious illness of one of their greatly respected members, Mr. H. Clark, to whom the secretary was instructed to convey the members' sympathy and wishes for a speedy recovery.

The secretary announced that the next meeting of the Association would be held at the Society offices, 80, Blackfriars-road, when an address would be given by Mr. W. C. Warren on the new apparatus designed to prevent lead poisoning in the foundry. Mr. Warren, he said, had expressed a wish for a large attendance, and had extended an invitation to be present to any friends of the members interested.

In reply to a question by the chairman, Mr. J. S. Sunderland, electrotyping and stereotyping instructor at the London Printing School, stated that the attendance of students during the present session was considerably better than during the preceding one. Mr. Sunderland also made an appeal for the co-operation of the members in the matter of the training of the lads in their respective foundries.

Several speakers referred to the improvement they had noticed in the boys attending the classes under Mr. Sunderland.

A number of copies of an account of Mr. J. R. Riddell's recent visit to the Continent were distributed to the members before retiring.

A vote of thanks to the chairman brought the meeting to a close.

From the London Gazette.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

P. H. Bacon, H. Buckby and O. Walker, publicity experts, 24, Corporation-street, Birmingham, under the style of the Ideal Publicity Company.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

H. Foster (trading as Foster, Hughes and Co.), lately of 29, Castle-street, Oxford, and lately residing at 32, New Inn Hall-street, Oxford, printer and book manufacturer, but whose present residence or place of business the petitioning creditors are unable to ascertain.

Walter Webster, St. Ann's chambers, Waithman-street, London, printer. Public examination, March 3rd, at Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street.

H. H. Parker, residing and carrying on business at 22, Woodland-road, Walton, Liverpool, wholesale stationer.

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Established 1908.



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Commercial Intelligence

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Allied Newspapers, 16s. 9d., 16s. 10½d., 8 p.c. Pref., 20s. 3d., 20s. 6d.; Amalgamated Press, 44s. 1½d., Pref., 24s. 3d., 23s. 7½d.; Argus Press, 7 p.c. Pref., 20s. 9d., 21s.; Associated Newspapers, 22s. 6d., 22s. 10½d., Def., 6 7/16, 6½, Pref., 19s. 3d.; British Glues and Chemicals, 4s. 6d., 4s. 9d., Pref., 14s. 10½d.; The Buff Book, 20s., Def., 2s. 3d., 2s. 6d.; Jos. Byrom, 8s. 6d., 8s. 10½d.; Cassell, Pref., 21s. 7½d, 21s. 1½d.; R. W. Crabtree, 8 p.c. Pref., 4s. 3d.; *Daily Mirror* Newspapers, 6 5/32, 6 1/32, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 24s. 6d., 24s. 4½d.; *Daily Sketch* and *Sunday Herald*, 6½ p.c. Guar. Mort. Deb. Stk., 105½, 104½; Thos. de la Rue and Co., 8 p.c. Conv. Mort. Deb. Stk., 29½, 30¾; John Dickinson, 32s. 9d.; Ewart and Collis, 12s., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 17s. 6d., 17s. 10½d.; Ilford, 23s. 9d., Pref., 19s. 9d.; *Illustrated London News*, 6s., Pref., 10s. 9d.; International Linotype, 64; Kelly's Directories, 6 p.c. Pref., 21s. 3d., 20s. 4½d., 7½ p.c. Pref., 22s. 6d.; Lamson Paragon, 15s. 1½d., 15s. 3d., 10 p.c. Pref., 22s. 6d.; Lanston Monotype Corporation, 12s. 6d.; Linotype A Deb., 68, 68¼, B Deb., 68; George Newnes, 23s. 10½d., 23s. 6d., Pref., 15s 6d.; Newnes and Pearson Printing 8 p.c. Debs. (Reg), 105; Odhams Press, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 15s.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 7.s. 6d.; *Sunday Pictorial* Newspapers, 85s., Pref., 2.s. 2¼d.; Raphael Tuck, 22s. 6d., 2.s. 9d., Pref., 91s; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 20¾, Prefd., 11¼; Weldons, 32s. 6d., Pref., 19s. 7½d.; Winterbottom Book Cloth, 66s. 0¾d.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

LANSTON MONOTYPE CORPORATION.—Final dividend at rate of 8 per cent. per annum, less tax; same as a year ago. Interim of 2 per cent. was paid last May.

"LIVERPOOL DAILY POST."—Report for 1924 shows net profit of £181,715. Directors have declared final dividend on ordinary shares of 2s. and bonus of 1s. per share, making 5s. for year, less tax, placing £100,000 to reserve and £50,622 forward. (Last year dividend and bonus were same, £50,000 was transferred to reserve and £78,907 carried forward).

GEORGE OUTRAM AND CO., LTD.—Final dividend in respect of the year ended December 31st, 1924, of 2s. per share, making with the interim dividend of 5 per cent. already paid, 15 per cent. for the year, and in addition a bonus of 2s. per share, all less income-tax.

NEW COMPANIES.

CHANCERY PRINTING AND STATIONERY CO., LTD.—Capital £8,000, in 5s. shares; to acquire the business of a manufacturing stationer and printer carried on by A. E. Collings as the Chancery Printing and Stationery Company, of 62-68, Rosebery avenue, E.C.1. Private company. Subscribers: A. E. Collings, G. Deacock and Hilda F. Collings. Registered office: 62-68, Rosebery-avenue, E.C.1.

HAYDON SYNDICATE, LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; to acquire and demise or let the freehold property Nos. 88, 90 and 92, Mansell-street, E.1, and in particular to permit Fosh and Cross, Ltd., the present occupiers, to remain lessees or tenants thereof for 21 years from December 25th, 1923 (determinable at their option at the end of seventh or fourteenth year); power is also taken to carry on business as printers, lithographers, photographic printers, half tone engravers, box makers, cardboard manufacturers, etc. Private company. Directors: A. F. Fosh and A. L. Fosh. Registered office: 10, Swan-street, Minories, E.1.

WILLIAM TAIT (NEWCASTLE), LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of a lithographic printer carried on by Mary E. Tait at Orchard-street-buildings, Orchard street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, as the "Executors of Wm. Tait, deceased," and to carry on the business of stationers, printers, lithographers, stereotypers, electrotypers, photographic printers, etc. Private company. First directors: J. Tait and A. M. Tait. Registered office: Orchard-street-buildings, Orchard-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

CHARTERHOUSE PRESS, LTD.—Capital £500, in 10s. shares (900 ordinary and 100 employees' 10 per cent. preference); publishers, colour printers, process engravers, stereotypers, photographic printers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: Miss W. A. Lind and R. W. Adcock. Registered office: 17, Hart-street, Bloomsbury, W.C.1.

ST. HELEN'S PRESS, LTD.—Capital £100, in £1 shares; general, commercial and export printers, stationers, lithographers and publishers, etc. Private company. Directors: H. W. Furby and L. C. Furby. Registered office: 10, Bread street-hill, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4.

CONSERVATIVE REVIEW, LTD.—Capital £5,000, in £1 shares; proprietors, printers, producers and publishers of newspapers, journals and other literary and journalistic works, etc. Private company. First directors: G. G. Brennand and H. P. Holt. Registered office: 23-28, Fleet-street, E.C.4.

CLAREMONT PUBLISHING CO., LTD.—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares; to carry on all or any of the businesses of newspaper proprietors, newsagents, journalists, printers, booksellers, stationers, etc. Private company. First directors: D. M. Smith and J. Robertson. Registered office: 113, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow.

SLOGAN PRESS, LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the copyright productions known as "National Local Traders and Housewives' Diary," and "Advertreducer Cheque" respectively, and to print and publish the same. Private company. First directors: G. S. Whitelam, E. Barnes and H. C. Elliott.

IMPERIAL CARD AND STATIONERY CO., LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of a stationer carried on by G. B. Beare at 89, Blackfriars-road, S.E. Private company. Subscribers: G. B. Beare and J. B. Robertson. Registered office: 89, Blackfriars road, S.E.

SANDWELL AND CO., LTD.—Capital £100, in £1 shares; merchants, agents, manufacturers, vendors and distributors of all kinds of pulp boards and paper of all descriptions and kindred articles, stationers, printers, etc. Private company. First directors: H. Sanders and S. Culverwell. Registered office: 27, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4.

FRANK NEWMAN AND CO. (LONDON), LTD.—Capital £500, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of a paper merchant and agent carried on by F. Newman, at 56, Ludgate hill, E.C., and all or part of the assets and liabilities of the proprietor in connection therewith. Private company. Subscribers: F. Newman and P. W. Birchley.

MEDWIN MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.—Capital £6,000, in £1 shares (3,000 10 per cent. cumulative preference and 3,000 ordinary); manufacturers, importers and exporters of and dealers in material or pulp suitable for paper and board-making, manufacturers of paper, papier mache, cardboard, strawboard, leatherboard, "kraft" paper, celluloid, tin, envelope and wood pulp, cases, tubes, bags, tickets, plain and fancy boxes, etc. Private company. First directors: A. Mason and E. Mitcalfe. Registered office: 5 and 6, Great Winchester-street, E.C.2.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfactions registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfactions is not compulsory).

UNITED NEWSPAPERS (1918), LTD.—Satisfaction in full on December 31st, 1924, of first mortgage debenture stock dated March 28th, 1919, securing £220,000.

YENDALL AND CO., LTD. (printers, engravers, etc., Risca, Mon.).—Satisfaction in full on November 12th, 1924, of debenture dated January 1st, 1912, securing £150.

KEROTYPE, LTD. (manufacturers of kerotype transfer papers, trade printers and enlargers, etc., Clapham, S.W.).—Satisfaction in full on November 26th, 1924, of debentures (a) dated October 30th, November 16th and December 1st, 1917, securing £1,000 and (b) of second debentures dated February 22nd, 1918, securing £1,000.

KEROTYPE, LTD.—Issue on November 16th, of £200, and on December 1st, 1917, of £100 debentures, parts of a series already registered. (Notice filed January 15th, 1925).

W. G. BRIGGS AND CO., LTD. (photo process engravers, etc., London).—Particulars filed of £9,000 debentures authorised December 5th, 1924, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the whole amount being now issued.

TRENT PAPER MILLS, LTD. (office, Manchester).—Particulars filed of £120,000 debentures authorised December 30th, 1924, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the amount of the present issue being £12,000.

WHITELEY AND WRIGHT, LTD. (newspaper proprietors, etc., Salford, Manchester).—Issue on January 5th, 1925, of £1,600 debentures, part of a series already registered.

LEWISHAM NEWSPAPER CO., LTD.—Particulars filed of £4,300 debentures authorised December 29th, 1924, charged on the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the whole amount being now issued.

LEWISHAM NEWSPAPER CO., LTD.—Satisfaction in full on January 10th, 1925, of debentures dated October 14th, 1918, securing £1,250.

PREMIER LINOTYPING AND PRINTING CO., LTD. (London).—Satisfaction in full on December 23rd, 1924, of debentures dated October 30th, 1913, securing £600.

WITCHAMPTON PAPER MILLS, LTD. (office, Birmingham).—Debentures dated January 3rd, 1925, to secure £10,000, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: W. Burt, Witchampton, Dorset.

ALFRED LENGNICK AND CO., LTD. (music publishers and printers, etc., London).—Land registry charge on 14, Berners street, W., dated December 29th, 1924, to secure all moneys due or to become due from the company to the Westminster Bank, Ltd.

CAMPBELL AND PRICE, LTD. (paper agents, manufacturers and dealers, etc., London).—First mortgage debenture dated December 31st, 1924, to secure £4,000, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holders: C. H. Hawkins and A. C. Grigg, 121-5, Oxford-street, W.1.

RECEIVER APPOINTED OR RELEASED.

FRENKELS, LTD. (advertising contractors London).—A. R. K. Farlow, of 50, Gresham-street, E.C., was appointed receiver on January 16th, 1925, under powers contained in debentures dated November 11th, 1924.

BANKRUPTCIES, etc.

Re MORRIS SUSMAN, Printer and Stationer, 90, New-road, Whitechapel.—The public examination of this debtor was held on January 23rd before Mr. Registrar Mellor at the London Bankruptcy Court, the accounts showing liabilities £1,561 and assets "bad book debt £50." In reply to Mr. V. Armstrong, official receiver, the debtor stated that he came from Russia in 1905 and had not been naturalised in this country. During the following year he commenced business in New-road as a bookseller and publisher, and it was successful until June, 1911, when he transferred it to his wife on their marriage. The business was thereafter carried on under the style of "Susman Electric Printing" (proprietor, Celia Susman), and witness acted as manager. He attributed his failure to

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losses and liabilities incurred in connection with a Picture Palace at Leytonstone, which he and another person jointly purchased in 1918, and to losses over a theatrical company. The examination was concluded.

Re KARL GUSTAV HERMAN BERLIN, paper agent and merchant, 3, Lawrence Pountney-hill, E.C.—The public examination was held at the London Bankruptcy Court on January 21st before Mr. Registrar Hope. The debtor failed last August with liabilities of £5,455, against assets valued at £175. Replying to the official receiver, debtor stated that he was a Swedish subject, and carried on business as a timber merchant until 1914. In the following January, with £100 capital, he commenced business as a paper merchant in Gracechurch-street, removing to Lawrence Pountney-lane in October, 1918. A year later he was joined in partnership by another person who put £200 into the business; they traded under the style of "Berlin, Ridley and Co." until March, 1921, when the partner retired and received £225 for his interest in the business. At the date of the dissolution there were sufficient assets to pay the partnership debts, and he continued alone and in his own name until he filed his petition. Witness attributed his insolvency to lack of capital and depression in trade. The examination was concluded.

A Paper Merchant's Failure.

A sitting of the London Bankruptcy Court was appointed to be held on January 20th before Mr. Registrar Mellor for the public examination of Edward John Suckling, paper merchant, Royal London House, Finsbury-square, E.C., trading as Suckling and Co. A statement of affairs had been lodged showing total liabilities £14,088 (unsecured £12,388) and net assets valued at £3,850, after allowing £1,033 for payment of the preferential claims.

Mr. Vincent Armstrong, official receiver, reported that the debtor filed his petition on November 26th, but did not lodge the statement of his affairs until the 14th inst. Under those circumstances he asked for the public examination to be adjourned until March 17th. The examination was postponed accordingly.

Government Contracts.

Contracts were entered with the following firms during December:—

H.M. Stationery Office.

CLOTH LABELS.—Fisher, Clark and Co., Ltd., Boston.

CLOTH, TRACING.—B. J. Hall and Co., Ltd., Cheadle Heath; Winterbottom Bookcloth Co., Ltd., Manchester.

PRINTING, RULING, BINDING, ETC.

Group 16 (1925), Northern Ireland—Bills, Acts and S.R.O.'s.—R. Carswell and Son, Ltd., Belfast.

Group 59 (1925), The Ministry of Labour Gazette.—Eyre and Spottiswoode, Ltd., London, E.C.

Group 60 (1925), Board of Trade—Notices to Mariners.—H.M. Stationery Office Press, London, E.

Group 15 (1925), Northern Ireland—Miscellaneous Bookwork No. 3.—McCaw, Stevenson and Orr, Ltd., Belfast.

Group 181 (1924), Admiralty Specified Items, Sec. A.—Sydenham and Co., Bournemouth; Sec. B., Southern Publishing Co., Ltd., Brighton.

Group 241 (1925), Bills of Entry, Clyde and Forth.—C. Vernon and Sons, Ltd., Liverpool.

Group 183 (1925), Official Paid Forms (L. and M.).—John Worrall, Ltd., Oldham.

Group 58 (1925), The Board of Trade Journal and Commercial Gazette.—Wyman and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

Binding 20,000 Artillery Training, Vol. I, 1924; binding 1,910 Telephone Directory, Vol. IV; binding 8,000 Post Office Guide, January, 1925.—J. Adams, London, E.C.

Binding 8,000 Post Office Guide, January, 1925.—T. de la Rue and Co., Ltd. London, E.C.

Binding 30,000 Artillery Training, Vol. I, 1924.—J. M. Dent and Sons, Letchworth.

Binding 24,000 Post Office Guide, January, 1925.—Dow and Lester, London, E.C.

4,000 Mines and Quarries Form 52; 8,000 A.B. 124.—Drake, Driver and Leaver, Ltd., London, E.C.

3,600,000 Telegram Form A.2.—Echo Printing Works, Darlington.

Binding 8,000 Post Office Guide, January, 1925.—Eyre and Spottiswoode, Ltd., London, E.C.

125,000 Clipper Time Cards.—Gledhill-Brook Time Recorders, Ltd., Huddersfield.

10,000 Pads, Form P. 119, G.P.O.; 250,000 Army Form G. 823; 2,000,000 Form P. 436.—W. P. Griffith and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

50,000 Crown Posters on Tin "Enlist."—Hancock, Corfield and Waller, Ltd., Mitcham.

25,000 Books, S. 77 Mess A/c; 2,500 Books, T. 1038, Receipts; 30,000 Pads, "C" Telegram Forms. — H.M. Stationery Office Press, Harrow.

21,000 Pads of 100 Forms.—H.M. Stationery Office Press, London, E.

Binding 20,000 Small Arms Training, Vol. III.—G. and J. Kitcat, London, E.C.

18,500 Ships' Rotation Book; 5,000 Mines and Quaries Form 41; 4,000 Diaries; 708 General Ledger U. 45.—McCorquodale and Co., Ltd., Wolverton.

Binding 102 Calendars, 1921.—T. Nelson and Sons, Ltd., Edinburgh.

Binding 17,000 Day School Certificates.—G. Stewart and Son, Ltd., Edinburgh.

1,500 Books, P. 1083; 600 Books General Ledger, Tp. 1085; 1,000 Books, S. 253.—Tee and Whiten and J. Mead, Ltd., London, S.E.

1,000 Cash Books, L.P.S. 1072; 4,000 Books, P. 1041; 23,200 Ships' Rotation Book.—Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

CASES, COLLAPSIBLE.—Thames Board Mills, Ltd., Purfleet; H. Stevenson and Sons, Ltd., London, S.W.

ENVELOPES.—Chapman and Co. (Balham), Ltd., London, S.W.; McCorquodale and Co., Ltd., Wolverton; Millington and Sons, Ltd., London, N.

MILLBOARDS. — Jackson's Millboard and Paper Co., Ltd., Bourne End; Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

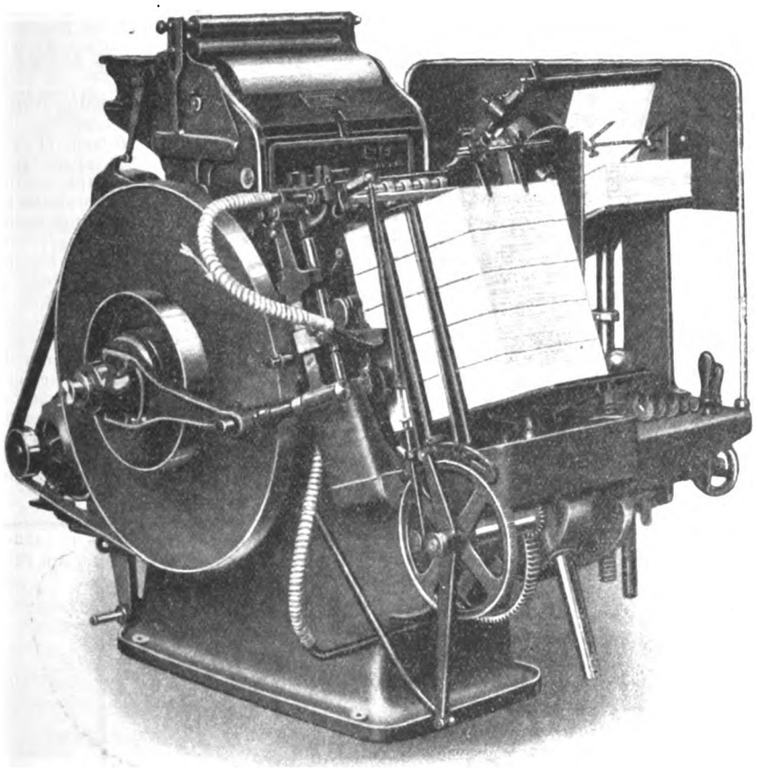
MOCK VELLUMS.—H. Band and Co., Brentford.

Crown Agents.

LINOTYPE MACHINERY.—Linotype and Machinery Limited, London.

BOOKS.—L. Reeve and Co., Ltd., London, W.C.

PAPER.—The North of Ireland Paper Mill Co., Co. Antrim; The Olives Paper Mill Co., Woolfold, Bury, Lancs.



Compare your present platen with the remarkable

HEIDELBERG AUTOMATIC PLATEN

THE HEIDELBERG will take all papers from Tissue to Card with minimum of adjustment. Equally good for long or short runs.

THE HEIDELBERG will print envelopes, wages bags, etc., two on. No FEEDERS required. One operator can control two or three machines.

THE HEIDELBERG stops of own accord when sheet is not fed or paper feed emptied.

THE HEIDELBERG is fitted for drive by both shafting and electric motor; power required ¾ h.p. It weighs about a ton packed (2,300 lbs).

THE HEIDELBERG has solved in the most brilliant manner the problems of large output, small labour charges and moderate initial outlay.

THE HEIDELBERG is amazingly simple; moreover, it is foolproof. Most printing house accidents occur with ordinary platens. The Heidelberg renders it practically impossible for the operator's hand to be crushed.

THE HEIDELBERG can be delivered to your works for very little more than an obsolete platen. Moreover, it will do the work of three platens.

THE HEIDELBERG makes it possible for work to be obtained which would otherwise go elsewhere.

THE HEIDELBERG speeds up output and cuts down wages in a remarkable manner. Several firms are installing a battery and scrapping their old hand-fed platens.

PRICE

£175 F.O.B.

Main Distributing Agents required. ∴ Attractive Terms offered.

All applications to:—

HEIDELBERG PLATEN CO., 26 LONG ACRE, LONDON, W.C.2.

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Personal.

VISCOUNT BURNHAM and Lord Riddell are among members recently elected to the Society of Authors.

VISCOUNT BURNHAM will give an address on "South Africa" at a Livery luncheon at the Stationers' Hall, on February 10th.

AS THE guest of the Press Club at luncheon on Thursday last, Mr. Baldwin was presented with a briar pipe of unpretentious appearance, which the greatest experts who had been consulted declared to be the best of its kind in the world.

SIR EDWARD GOSSE was the guest at luncheon at the Cafe Royal of the Foreign Press Association.

MR. J. E. REEVE, late general manager of Messrs. Geo. Mann and Co., Ltd., has been appointed representative of Linotype and Machinery Limited for the large and important district served from Bristol, where the district offices and showrooms are situated.

UNDER the auspices of the Nottingham District Committee of the Joint Industrial Council of the Printing and Allied Trades, Mr. H. M Stevenson, jun., lectured at Nottingham University College on Thursday on "Papermaking from the Forest to the Printing Machine," accompanying the presentation of a cinematograph film lent by Messrs. Chas. Walmsley and Co., Ltd., of Bury.

MR. STEVENSON explained the illustrations showing the production of pulp and the processes of paper manufacture, and afterwards touched upon photogravure printing, his remarks being illustrated with lantern slides lent by the Rembrandt Printing Co., of Lancaster.

MR. G. A. BENNETT delivered an interesting address at the luncheon of the Romford Rotary Club held on Friday. Mr. Bennett has travelled extensively throughout the British Colonies and in the United States, and in touching upon trade developments, expressed the opinion that England, with its vast responsibilities, was doing wonders under most trying conditions. Mr. Bennett, who is the patentee of the Klipto Loose Leaf Ledgers, has important business interests at Iowa, U.S.A.

MR. FRED J. MELVILLE, the well-known postage stamp expert and president of the Junior Philatelic Society, is to give a lecture at Stationers' Hall on Wednesday next at 6.30 on "Postage Stamp Printing from the Early Days."

THE Central Districts Branch of the London Master Printers' Association, under whose auspices the meeting is being held, has arranged with Mr. Melville for an interesting exhibit of valuable stamps, including a unique sheet of the first penny black stamp, imperforate, plates, dies, and stamps.

MR. JAMES MILNE, a member of the composing-room staff of Messrs. Morrison and Gibb, printers, Edinburgh, has been presented with a gold watch on completing 58 years' service with the firm.

MR. J. LOUGHLIN, for 22 years a member of the composing-room staff of the *Birmingham Post*, has been presented by his colleagues with a mahogany chiming clock on his retirement after 22 years' service. Mr. Loughlin has been given a retiring allowance by the proprietor, Sir Charles Hyde.

MR. T. W. CHINN, of Cardiff, has been appointed editor of the new Labour newspaper for Newcastle and Tyneside, to be issued shortly.

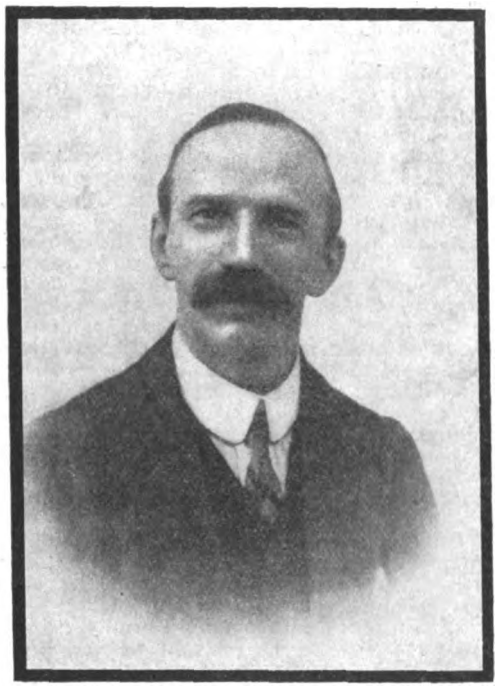
MR. GEOF. S. WILLIAMS, vice-president of the Publishers' Association, will give a lecture on "Publishing" at Stationers' Hall, on Friday, February 13th, under the auspices of the Stationers' Company and Printing Industry Technical Board.



Mr. Horace H. Wise.

It is with deep regret that we record the death of Mr. Horace H. Wise, the works manager of the Milford-lane Works of the Sun Engraving Co., Ltd. Mr. Wise met his death most unexpectedly on Saturday morning. Hurrying to catch his train he collapsed and died—probably as the result of heart failure—soon after the train had started.

Mr. Wise joined Andre and Sleigh, Ltd., in 1895, many years before the amalgamation of



Mr. Horace H. Wise.

that concern with the Sun Engraving Co., Ltd. Mr. Wise was apprenticed as a studio operator, but owing to ill-health he left for a time, but on his return became an etcher, and later a colour etcher, showing outstanding promise.

Mr. Wise's abilities as a workman, his splendid common sense, his integrity and a most unusually charming and obliging way, all combined to single him out for promotion, with the result that about ten years ago he was appointed to the position he occupied at the time of his death. In this he filled an important and difficult position, holding a nice balance between employees, representatives and customers in such a way that he secured the respect and esteem of all. In fact it is not too much to say that the directors and staff of the Sun Engraving Co., who were in close contact with "Horace," respected him for his outstanding ability and really loved him for the unfailing kindness and courtesy he displayed on all occasions. He was, indeed, a Christian gentleman who carried the real charm of a quiet Christian life into his daily work. His loss is mourned not only by his wife, daughter, and relatives, but by all his comrades at the Sun Engraving Co., Ltd., and also by a large circle of clients, to whom by his sterling qualities he had become almost more than a friend. His death will be most keenly felt, and it is difficult for anyone not in direct and constant touch with him to have realised how much he was respected.

Mr. Wise was an ardent Wesleyan and took a very live interest in the Wesleyan Church affairs at Watford.

Britain's Biggest Trade Fair.

Next Month's B.I.F. at Birmingha

Optimistic views of a big trade revival in 1925 are srrongly supported by the excellent prospects that are opening up for the British Industries Fair, which takes place at Birmingham from February 16th to February 27th. Mainly on account of the London section of the Fair having this year been transferred to Castle Bromwich, it will be by far the largest exhibition of the kind ever held in this country.

The range of goods is much wider than in any previous trade display, and more than 200,000 invitations have been issued to buyers at home and abroad. With the exception of two industries which have never taken part in the Fair—textiles and finished motor cars—every kind of British manufacture will, for the first time, be shown under one roof. The Exhibition Hall at Castle Bromwich is the largest in the country, and the fact that more than 170,000 square feet of space are placed at the disposal of exhibitors is an indication of the immense effort being made to develop world markets for British goods.

The date of the Fair is immediately prior to that of Leipzig, which by reason of its centuries-old establishment, has long enjoyed an advantage as an international buying centre, but this year, it is believed, owing to the additional facilities provided, that the official British Fair will make still further headway in diverting to home industry the orders to which it is entitled.

Official interpreters have been engaged for the benefit of foreign visitors, and the descriptive catalogue of the Fair, which is a valuable buyers' book of reference circulating throughoat the world, is printed in three languages. Special railway tickets at a fare and a third for the return journey, will be issued from every part of Great Britain.

As on this occasion the entire British Industries Fair is to be held at the same time and place, instead of two sections a hundred miles apart, there is evidence that most of the visiting buyers will make a prolonged stay in the Midland capital or the surrounding district. The Chamber of Commerce has received many requests to reserve hotel and private accommodation; a special bureau has been set up for the purpose, and those who have not yet made their own arrangements will do well to communicate at once with the secretary. While the utmost care has been taken by the Fair management committee to issue individual invitations to all home buyers likely to be interested, and the response has been magnificent, it is particularly urged that any who may not have been communicated with personally will get into touch with the Chamber of Commerce without delay.

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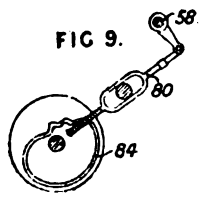
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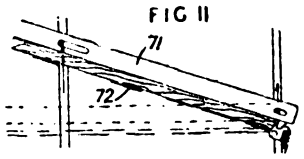
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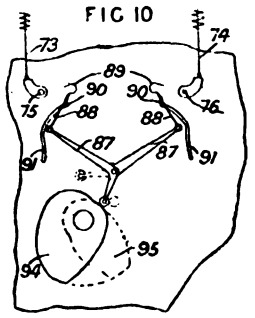
New Inventions

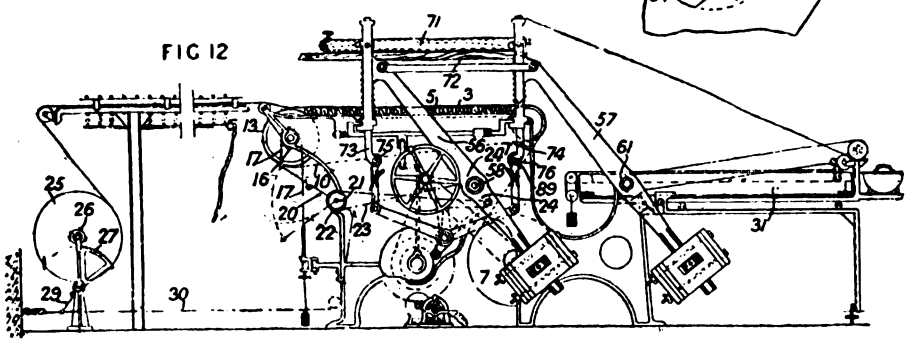
Web Colour Printing.

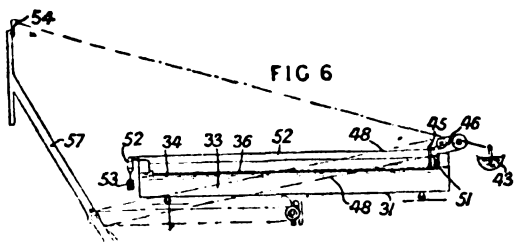
In a machine invented by Mr. J. Anquetin for printing coloured designs on a number of webs of wall-paper, the latter are drawn intermittently from supply rolls over a printing table provided with felt blocks of adjustable height and are printed by printing plates mounted in a frame carried by parallel levers which swing the printing plates to and fro between the printing table and felt inking pads, the webs being then rewound after passing over drying apparatus.











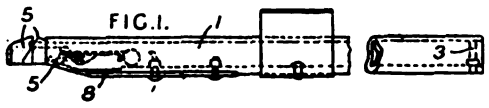
Platen Machines.—The frame 71 carrying the printing plates 72 is mounted on pairs of paralled levers 56, 57 swinging on parallel shafts 58, 61, the shaft 58 being rocked by means of a cam 84 and link 80, Fig. 9, to move the frame over the ink trays 31 and then back over the printing table 5. A wavy portion of the cam 84 causes the printing plates to be beaten down several times during inking. When the frame 71 arrives in position over the printing table 5 it is pulled down to effect the impression by drawing rods 73, 74 terminating in spindles 75, 76, which at that time are engaged by hooks 89, Fig. 10, on links 88 actuated by means of cams 94, 95 and levers 87 and guided by pins 90 moving in grooves 91. After the impression, the left-hand drawing rod is released from its hook some time previous to the right-hand one, whereby the frame 71 is raised obliquely from the printed webs, as shown in Fig. 11. The printing table 5 comprises an aggregation of adjustable felt blocks 3.

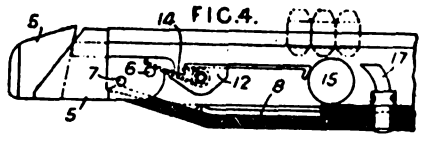
Inking Apparatus.—Ink is applied to each printing plate by a layer of felt 36 in a tray 31 which may be filled with water 33 to the level of a skin 34 stretched below the felt. Ink is supplied to one end of the felt by a long brush 45 on an arm 46 which is oscillated to and from a supply trough 43 by means of a cable 48 connected to the lever 57, and is distributed along the felt by a brush 51 reciprocated by a weight 53 and cable 52 attached at 54 to the lever 57.

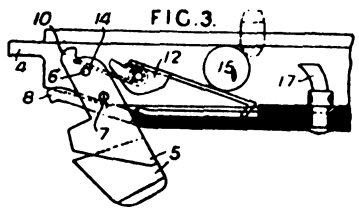
Feeding, etc., Webs, etc.—The webs are drawn intermittently over the printing table 5 from the supply rolls 7 by a pair of endless spiked belts 10 passing over wheels 13 actuated through a ratchet 16 by a cord 17 pulled by a flexible arm 20 on a shaft 21 oscillated by a pulley 22 and a cable 23 attached at its ends 24, 24' on either side of an oscillating lever. The rewind drums 25 are driven by a ratchet 26 and toothed sector 27 rocked by a flexible arm 29 connected by a cable 30 to a suitable oscillating member of the machine.

Printers' Composing Sticks.

An invention that relates to composing sticks for grooved type, of the kind having an adaptor of the kind described in Specification 26022/08 for facilitating distribution of the type, the adaptor is pivoted to the pronged end of the stick, so that it can be moved into and out of operative position, a type retaining device being provided to prevent spilling of the type when the adaptor is out of use. The stick 1, Fig. 1, is provided with the usual central slot, and is closed at one end 3, and has prongs 4, Fig. 3, at the other end to suit the channels of the forme. The adaptor 5 is







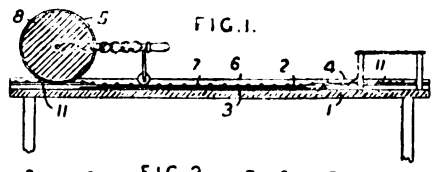
mounted on a pivot 6, and is held either in inoperative position, Fig. 3, or in operative position, Fig. 4, by a spring 8 bearing against

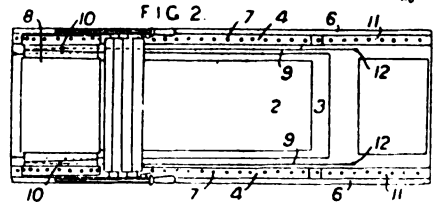


a pin 7. When the adaptor is out of use, the type are retained in the stick by a ball 15 movable in an inclined race formed by a pivoted member 12. When the adaptor is in use, a tooth 10 thereon raises the member 12 to an horizontal position against the pressure of a spring 14, so that the ball is retained between the member 12 and a stop 17. Specification 222,314 also is referred to. The patentees are Mr. W. H. Storey and Roneo, Ltd. In another invention by the same patentees, slotted composing sticks for use with grooved type are provided with type-retaining means in the form of balls which roll into the path of the type when the stick is tilted. The balls 18 are mounted in inclined races 17 formed on or attached to the stick 10, and their motion is limited by stops 19.

Printing on Fragile Materials.

An invention relating to printing apparatus, particularly for printing on glass and like fragile materials, as patented by Mr. O. Sivertzen, comprises a table 1 to carry the article to be printed, a printing roller 5, of elastic material such as rubber or wood pulp, pegs 7 on the table on the roller 5 which engage corresponding holes in the roller or table, and guiding means on the table for the roller, for example, a pair of rails 4 on which

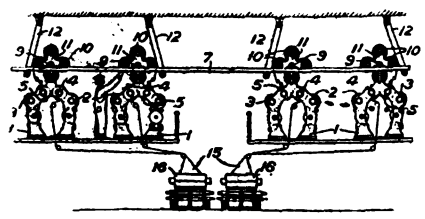




the roller rolls. When printing on glass or similar fragile materials, the glass 2 rests on an elastic support 3 such as a sheet of rubber. The rails 4 are covered with an elastic material such as rubber, and have raised edges 6 to prevent axial movement of the roller. To raise the roller from the article printed, adjustable sloping extension rails 11 are provided at each end. To guide the roller in its travel a flexible member such as a wire or chain 9 may be arranged on the inner side of each rail 4, the wires being passed round the roller and fixed to it at mid points 10, while the ends of the wires are fixed to the table at 12. The printing surface 8, which may be of linoleum, is placed round the roller, and inking rollers may be arranged as indicated in the drawings.

Rotary Machine Improvements.

Mr. G. A. E. Kohler has patented an invention whereby in a printing press of the kind comprising a frame, printing cylinders mounted thereon, a paper holding device located above the cylinders, and a folding device located below the frame, a paper roll carrier 11 is mounted in bearings 9 on the frame 1 and a belt 12 is provided adapted successively to engage the rolls 10 to feed the web to the cylinders. As shown, four printing units are arranged side by side and each unit



comprises blanket cylinders 4, 5 and plate cylinders 2, 3 of the same size as the blanket cylinders, the latter being arranged between and above the plate cylinders. Rails 7 are arranged between the frame 1 and bearings 9 to increase the stability of the carriers 11. The webs pass downwardly from the printing cylinders to two sets of collecting and folding devices 15, 16.

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(Continued from page 67).

Printing Inks.

the plate. Owing to the speed of the machine the ink must dry much more quickly than is necessary with ordinary flat-bed inks. This result is achieved by making the ink with rectified white spirit which causes it to vaporise on the unengraved portions of the cylinder before it comes in contact with the paper. In some machines there is a row of compressed air jets operating against the copper to make sure that there shall be no stain or smear on the margins of the sheets.

Photogravure Ink.

The last type of ink to which I want to refer is one of the latest known to the trade, namely, the water photogravure ink. As the name implies, this ink is prepared without oil or spirit, and in consequence it has the great advantage of being non-inflammable. It is made with water-soluble pigments in the form of a paste which can be reduced with water if necessary, and it will dry on both paper and plate almost as quickly as a volatile spirit.

Having now referred in outline to the making of most of the principal printing inks, I want to mention some of the difficulties to which printers have drawn attention. "How to buy and use inks" as a general headline embraces some of the points I have in mind. Let me say in the first place it is seldom policy to buy cheap inks. A printer usually gets what he pays for, and in such circumstances he should be satisfied.

Buying and Using Inks.

There are occasions when inexpensive inks can be recommended, and as a general rule it might be said that for large type and absorbent paper a cheap ink is suitable, whereas for non-absorbent papers, fine blocks and small type a good ink is called for. An expensive bronze carmine ink would be quite wasted on a book paper, but a "pillar box" shade of red at half the price would look well.

On the other hand, a low-priced red that appeared a strong colour on an antique stock might resemble a pink when a thin film of ink had to be carried. This question of light inking is closely connected with the problem of drying, which is one of the principal difficulties that an ink maker is called upon to solve. There seems to be a growing demand among printers for inks that will dry quickly on paper and yet refrain from drying on the machine and rollers if left "standing" overnight. In some cases this request is unreasonable, as a printing ink can only dry in two ways, that is by oxidation or evaporation, and by absorption.

One of the reasons why linseed oil has always been used is because it is the best natural drying oil available. Modern requirements, however, make it necessary that we should get in advance of nature, and so powerful driers such as cobalt linoleate are added to speed up production.

A printer, for example, who has been using an ordinary ink on absorbent papers, finds that while the ink dries satisfactorily thereon, he can abstain from "washing up" at night, as it will be possible to run on in the morning without any trouble. He then has a job to execute on a hard paper, it may be highly calendered, or a coated art, but, although the surface is hard to penetrate, he expects, or shall we say hopes, that it will still be possible for his ink to dry quickly on this unyielding surface, and at the same time remain moist on his machine all night long. This difficulty is minimised to some extent by the use of a penetrative drier, which forces the paper to hold the ink. Such driers must, of course, be used with discretion, as a spirit which penetrates will also disintegrate, and if the linseed oil varnish in which the pigment is ground loses its grip on the colour, it is possible for the medium to go into the paper, and for the pigment to remain on the surface and powder off.

An alternative is the light inking I have referred to. By using a concentrated ink it is possible to carry a very thin layer which, while drying more quickly than a normal impression, will not be inferior in colour value to a full inking from a colour at a lower price. Obviously the expense of using the dearer ink is not very much greater, as more paper is covered by the same weight of material.

This brings us back to the earlier question: that it is usually wise to use good inks, even though they appear expensive. Coming from an ink maker, this may seem like special pleading; but when I tell you that the percentage of profit on the costly product is no greater than on the other, you will understand that an ink maker's only object in recommending the better article is that his customers shall be confronted with fewer trials.

Another source of trouble arises from the misuse of printing inks. There are a number of English printers who do a varied class of work and yet have a very limited knowledge of the materials they use, so that it becomes necessary to say that, failing some acquaintance with the composition of inks, they should be used only for the class of work for which they were originally purchased.

One of the most common mishaps is due to fading. A printer, let us say, works a circular in an emerald green. His customer is pleased with it and orders a showcard in the same colour. It fades, of course, and recriminations ensue. The printer should know, and I am glad to say the majority do know, that emerald is not made in a fast pigment. The same remark applies to the brighter violets, brilliant blue lake, blue shade geranium and magenta. Some people have the idea that because a bright colour is reasonably fast as a dress material it will be equally so as a printing ink. This unfortunately is not the case.

Yet another cause of disappointment arises from mixing colours together too freely. This, again, is often traceable to the buyer of print. He likes a cover, perhaps, that is printed in a certain brown and thinks this would look well on a job in which there are some half-tone portraits. In the matter of shade he is possibly right, but when the printer, to use up some ink he has in stock, decides to blend his heavy cover brown with some process ink, he is taking a risk which is likely to lead to trouble in working.

It is possible that at the conclusion of my remarks someone may say you have not given us a single formula for making printing ink. This is so, and for two reasons. In the first place, probably very few of you will want to become printing ink makers, and, secondly, an ounce of practice is worth a pound of theory. There can be few trades in which a longer practical experience is necessary to produce a good all-round craftsman. It is possible to give two men the same formula and the same materials, and to find that the ink made by one will print well and that made by the other will work badly. An alteration in the order in which the ingredients are put together is sufficient to spoil some inks, and as for variations in atmosphere and temperature—that is a study by itself.

It has been suggested on more than one occasion that printing inks should be standardised. Desirable as this result may be, I look upon it as a practical impossibility. When it is remembered that for much of the big work printed in this country separate inks are made for each job, and that printers like to know that they are having special inks prepared for them, it is easy to see that standardisation is a far-away goal. I do not think it would be an exaggeration to say that if you could look into the cupboards of a thousand different printing offices in England to-day you would not find the same selection of inks in any two of them!

The making of printing ink is an occupation full of interest and variety, but the maker incurs many responsibilities. If, therefore, his contribution towards the printed word does not always come up to your expectations, let your criticism be helpful, so that he may the better serve you on the next occasion.

FLORENCE BOOK FAIR.—In collaboration with the Publishers' Association, the Department of Overseas Trade is organising a British section at the International Book Fair to be held at Florence from April 16th to June 16th. Great Britain has been allotted space in the main building in the shape of a gallery with an area of over 2,500 square feet. The collection of exhibits is in the hands of the Publishers' Association, while the Government Department is undertaking the transport and installation work. There will be exhibits of historic interest and specimens of fine printing and book production.

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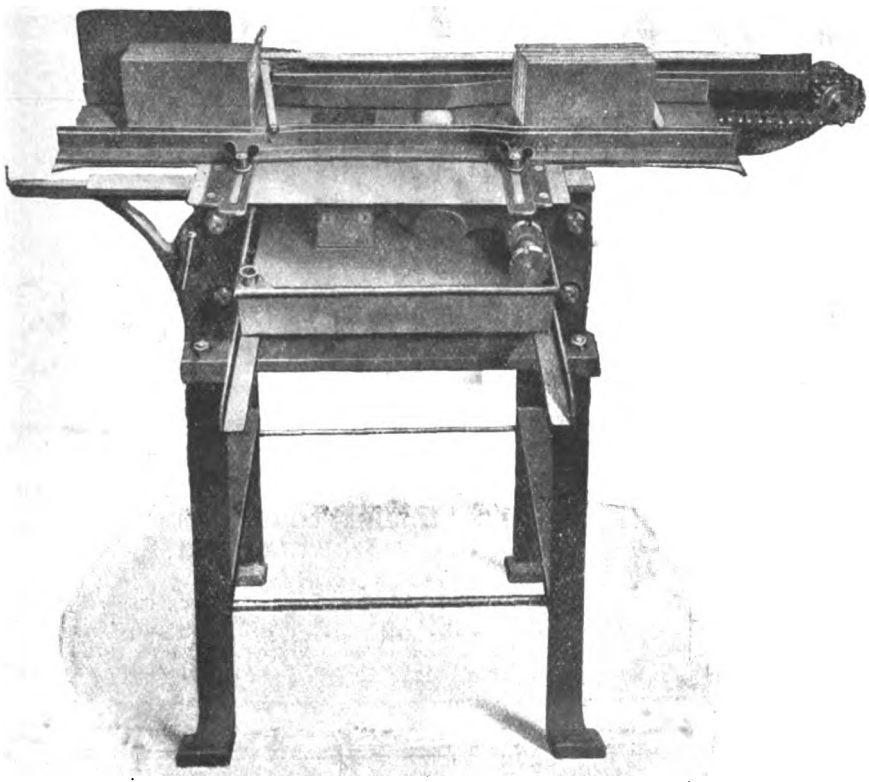
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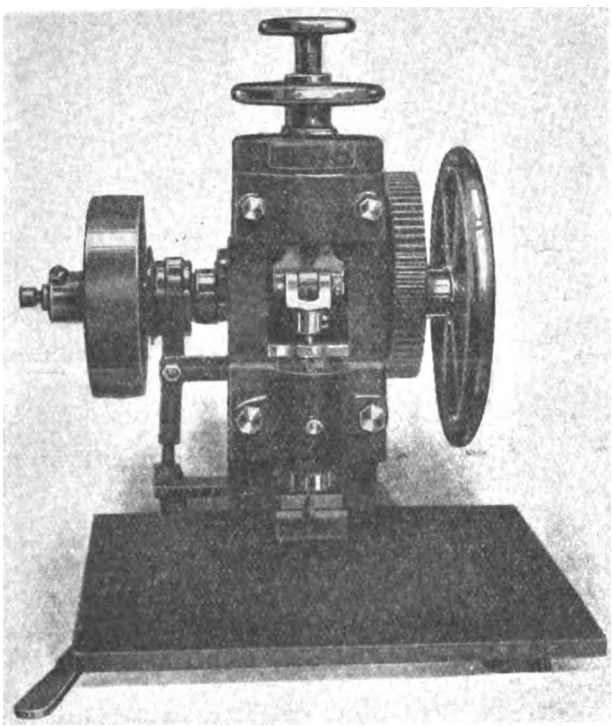
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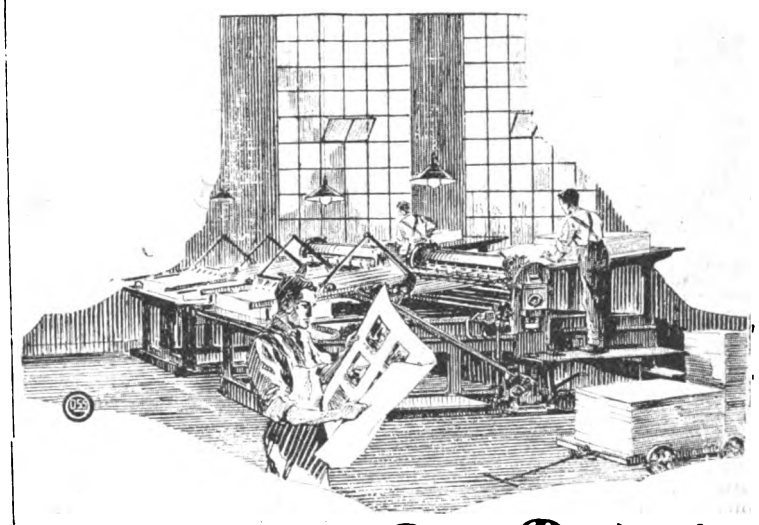
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CONTINENTAL PRINTING.

A Report by Mr. J. R. RIDDELL

(Principal of the London School of Printing).

In submitting the following report of my visit to a few of the printing centres on the Continent, many details have been omitted in order to keep the statement within reasonable limits. The tour, which included Belgium, France, Switzerland, Germany, and Holland, extended over 2,000 miles. Switzerland was not originally included in the itinerary, but a journey was made to Berne to see new processes applicable to lithographic printing.

Unfortunately, such towns as Zurich, Munich, Prague and Vienna were not included in the programme, and judging from reports and specimens examined, high-class work is undoubtedly being produced in these towns. Vienna claims to possess the finest printing technical school in the world.

Belgium.

ANTWERP.—A number of printing offices were visited. Many old-established firms have been practically re-equipped since the War, to a large extent with machines of German manufacture. Most of the offices inspected were over-crowded, poorly laid out, and gave little indication of good organisation. There was one notable exception: a firm at Merxem, in the suburbs of Antwerp, connected with a large tobacco company who had erected a new factory on the single-floor principle, provided with the latest English, American, and French machinery. It is an ideal printery, with superb offices and splendid workrooms. The latest methods for printing both by letterpress and offset methods are in operation, under ideal hygienic conditions, and the subsidiary departments such as electrotyping and folding box making are correspondingly well equipped with many labour-saving devices.

No printer would think of visiting Antwerp without paying homage at the shrine of the great master printer—Plantin. The Museum Plantin-Moretus is a fitting memorial to a great man and a patriot. A visit to it is not only an education but an inspiration. Many lessons can be learned by a study of the work contained in the rooms in which that famous man and his successors worked and lived.

Very little attention seems to be given to the technical education of printers in Antwerp, only two or three rooms in a trade school being set aside for printing. These are decently fitted-up, but, I understand, only a few apprentices attend in the evenings.

BRUSSELS.—The conditions in the printing offices are similar to those obtaining in Antwerp. The work done, while fairly good, does not reach the highest standard.

The outstanding feature of most Belgian printing offices is that usually the employer's residence is on the premises, and from the street no one would imagine that a printing office lay behind the noble frontage which contains the stately rooms in which the employer lives.

Technical education in Brussels is well advanced. There are a number of nicely arranged schools, the largest attendances of apprentices and journeymen being on Sunday mornings, although classes are held during the evenings. In one building is housed a school for lithographers, where every method of lithographic printing is taught, and also a guild of 700 letterpress journeymen printers who produce some very good examples of letterpress work. Special classes are held for the study of colour and its application to printing.

Le Musée du Livre is a society instituted for the purpose of fostering good printing. This is done by exhibitions of printed work, and by demonstrating the machinery required by those engaged in the printing and kindred trades. The exhibits are changed every month.

France.

PARIS.—A number of firms were visited, many of whom were developing on the lines of offset. Some exceptionally fine work was being done in geographical and fashion printing. One in particular was producing from original plates by direct photo-lithography some of the finest work ever produced by this method. In certain instances, books were being printed from the web and delivered folded, the type matter usually being transferred—not photographed—on to the printing plate. One of the largest firms visited was doing excellent letterpress colour work, printing two colours on single machines. In this firm there is a "private rotary gravure department," where stamps and publishers' fine art reproductions are printed.

The technical schools in Paris mainly prepare students for the workshop. The Chamber of Commerce has been instrumental in instituting a number of trade schools where boys and girls between thirteen and fourteen years of age, on leaving the elementary schools, can take two or three years' courses similar to those provided in the junior technical schools in this country. Amongst the trades taught are printing, bookbinding, and box-making. The Ecole Estienne, a large school entirely confined to graphic arts, has some 250 students in fifteen different departments. Practically every reproductive process is taught, and it is possible to get a complete piece of work produced under the direction of one controlling mind. The ideal is admirable, but it is questionable if the methods and equipment of the school are such that students can be trained so that they may be able to undertake the work demanded in a commercial printing office.

PHOTO-ENGRAVING.—In Paris some splendid photo-engraving work is done. An opportunity was taken to see a new method of producing "high-light negatives" called the Bassani process. If the specimens of work shown were really produced by this method, it will prove a great aid in obtaining negatives suitable for photo-lithography by one operation. At present three operations are customary. Should the inventor visit England, he has agreed to give a demonstration of the process at the London School of Printing.

The newspaper offices gave no indication of the advanced state of organisation and equipment usual in our own country.

Switzerland.

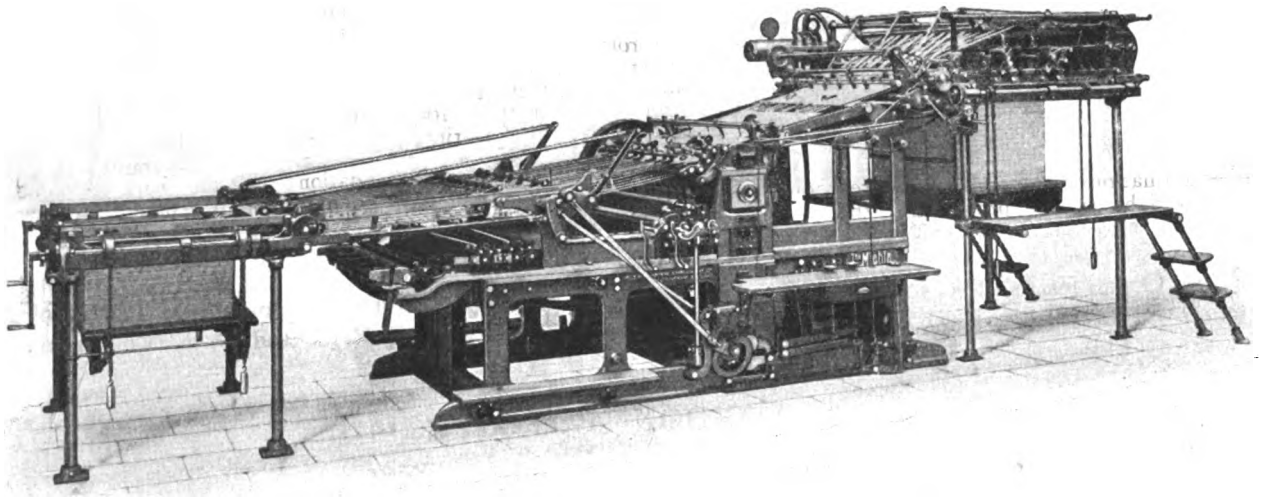
BERNE.—As already mentioned, the tour was extended to Laupen, Berne, to investigate a process for reproducing books or illustrations from printed impressions. No camera is required for this process, and in many instances the result was quite good. A specially prepared paper is used as a negative, the image being obtained by reflected light. The same firm has also invented a "composing" machine for producing letterpress matter (tabular and text). There is a keyboard similar to a typewriter or monotype. When a key is depressed, a certain letter is brought into alignment, and when the line is completed it is automatically inked and an impression taken on a sheet of paper which, when a page is completed, is placed in contact with the specially prepared paper and exposed to light. The special paper is then developed and becomes the negative which is photographically printed direct on to the

Mr. Riddell's report to the London County Council on his recent visit to the Continent has been reprinted in booklet form at the request of the Advisory Council of the London School of Printing for circulation amongst the members of the executives of the associations who are contributing to the funds of the School. From this booklet the above is taken.

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machine plate for printing by offset. A book was being reprinted for an English publisher by this method.

A supply of this special paper for experimenting was promised, and it is hoped that the process will be in use in the School at an early date.

The composing machine should prove of great usefulness in the reproduction of originals and the reprinting of books out of print.

A firm of letterpress printers, established for over 125 years, publishing very fine books and doing Government work, was also visited. They had in operation a special method of obtaining electrotype moulds. Most of the machines in use were of German manufacture.

There is a helpful system in operation in Switzerland whereby an apprentice has to sit for certain examinations conducted by a trade board. Should he fail or prove unsuitable, he is not allowed to proceed with his training.

Germany.

LEIPZIG, which is the centre of book printing in Germany, contains some of the largest printing firms in the world. One of these is working the Manul photographic process for reproducing printed books. A big licence fee is charged, but the process does not always yield the result claimed for it. Other photographic methods are being tried, all seeking to reproduce printed books without the cost of re-setting the type.

A number of lithographic firms doing excellent offset printing were visited, one of them probably producing the best colour-work in Germany. In this office the Wendum reversing and transferring press is in use. This consists of a frame for holding a stone, plate or type, from which an impression is taken on a rubber tympan, transfers pulled, "patched up in position and run down" on the machine printing plate.

Newspaper offices were visited, and in one a weekly pictorial supplement was being printed on a web offset press with folder. Some of the results were indifferent, while others were quite good. The method adopted was to photograph an illustration on to stone, from which it is worked up and transfers taken and patched up along with transfers taken from type formes. These are transferred to the machine plates. The output was about 4,000 copies per hour.

Photo-engraving in Germany has attained a high position, particularly in colour reproductions.

Technical Education.—Leipzig possesses a number of technical schools, the chief of which, the Academy of Graphic Arts, is a fine, well-equipped building with a large staff but few students. It has lofty ideals which, I fear, are seldom realised. There are other printing schools housed in imposing buildings to which apprentices are sent during working hours. The instruction is unfortunately, more academic than practical.

The Buchgewerbehaus (the Book House) is a large building in which are held permanent exhibitions of printing machinery and materials used by those engaged in the printing industry. It also possesses a magnificent hall containing a collection of books from the various publishing houses. This building claims to be the centre of the Leipzig printing trades. Many trade associations and manufacturers have their offices here, and one firm of offset machine makers have installed a machine with a photographic equipment for the purpose of teaching men photo-lithographic offset work.

DRESDEN.—This is a centre for the manufacture of printing machines. Certain works were visited, and, whilst the organisation and methods were thorough, many engineering works in Britain can compare most favourably with any seen. One newspaper has an offset rotary web running on a weekly supplement. Here again the results were of an indifferent character.

BERLIN.—It is claimed that this city is quickly becoming the centre of the printing industry in Germany, and there are a number of offices where every branch of the reproductive arts is dealt with. In one of the large firms producing many fine journals, the chief technical printing journal, *Buch- und Steindrucker* is printed. The offset method of printing is in general use, and in some instances very fine work is being done. The machine plates are made up by either of two methods: direct photo-litho. or transfers from specially etched plates. Rotary gravure is used to some extent in most of the German periodicals.

There is in use in Germany an "offset-letterpress" platen machine from which offset prints can be obtained from a letterpress forme.

The newspaper offices visited in Germany were disappointing, leaving much to be desired both as to organisation and production.

Technical Education for printers is practically unprovided in Berlin, it being catered for in one or two small rooms set apart in a general technical institute. The equipment is meagre and antiquated; a few students attend in the evenings. It certainly does no credit to a city like Berlin with its printing traditions, but efforts are being made to obtain a school worthy of the printing craft.

HANOVER.—The printing firms in this town are distinctly commercial, one large concern confining itself mainly to producing account books. The organisation for this class of work is extraordinarily complete, and the manner in which ruling and printing was done in one operation was an eye-opener. Particularly interesting was the method employed for marbling edges of books.

Holland.

AMSTERDAM.—A visit was paid to a notable firm of typefounders who have been in existence for 150 years. Over 300 hands are employed in casting type of different heights to suit the requirements of various European and overseas printing offices. It possesses a splendidly fitted up foundry, cleanliness and order being marked features of the establishment. There is also a museum, and a magnificently fitted board room which printing associations are allowed to use.

The printing offices visited did not show that a great deal of attention was paid to layout and organisation. The machines are mainly of German manufacture.

Technical Education.—In the Amsterdam School some 700 students are enrolled, 100 being full-time. The latter are young lads who have just left the elementary school and attend a three years' course in preparation for the works. About 200 attend during working hours and the remainder in the evenings. Separate workrooms are set aside for each year's group of students in the various sections contained within the school.

UTRECHT.—Here was found probably the best equipped and best laid out school for letterpress printers. This includes composing, machine, binding, photo-engraving and stereotyping departments. The practice of having separate workrooms for each year's students is also followed. The building, which was erected in 1910, is excellently laid out, and is doing the best work of any school visited, particularly in binding and marbling. The rooms are light and airy; there is ample lavatory accommodation; and the work is passed from one department to another in consecutive order. In fact, the whole school is all that could be desired by the most exacting educational idealist.

HAARLEM.—No visit to Holland would be complete without visiting Haarlem, the city where Coster was born. The Government printing is done by a firm which has been in existence for over 200 years, and the direct successors of the founders are still carrying on a business whose traditions and work appeal to the imagination. This firm not only produce good work by all printing methods, but are noted typefounders. One of the present heads of the business is a keen enthusiast for good printing and greatly interested in the standardisation and measurement of colour. There is an interesting museum in the establishment.

Mr. Riddell's "Personal Observations" on his tour will follow in next week's issue.

Paper Box Manufacture.

The U.S. Department of Commerce states that, according to data collected at the biennial census of manufactures, 1923, the establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of paper and other boxes, not including wooden cigar and packing boxes, reported a total output valued at $257,711,401, of which amount $106,224,444 was reported by manufacturers whose principal products were set-up paper boxes; $75,811,327, by establishments making corrugated and fibre shipping containers as their products of chief value; $59,795,163, by makers of cartons and folding boxes; $3,962,983, by paper-can manufacturers; and $11,917,484 by makers of other containers, including lithographed, lacquered, and plain tin boxes, tea caddies and canisters of tin, and fancy boxes of wood covered with cretonne, silk, etc. The output for 1923 shows an increase of 47·9 per cent. in total value as compared with 1921, the last preceding census year.

In addition, paper boxes are manufactured to some extent as secondary products by paper and pulp mills and by a few establishments engaged primarily in other industries. The value of such commodities thus made outside the industry proper in 1921 was $18,367,029, an amount equal to 10·5 per cent. of the total value of products reported for the industry as classified.

8th VIENNA INTERNATIONAL FAIR
8th–14th MARCH, 1925.
LARGELY DIVERSIFIED.
Trade Fair for Paper and Office Requisites.
Paper of all kinds, Stationery, Picture Postcards, Office Requisites ·:·:· Office Furniture.
Complete review of the entire Paper Industry.
UNRIVALLED PRICES!
Considerable reduction of Fares on the Austrian Railways. Permit to pass the frontier on obtaining a passport visa stamp for 15,000 Austrian Crowns ($0.25).
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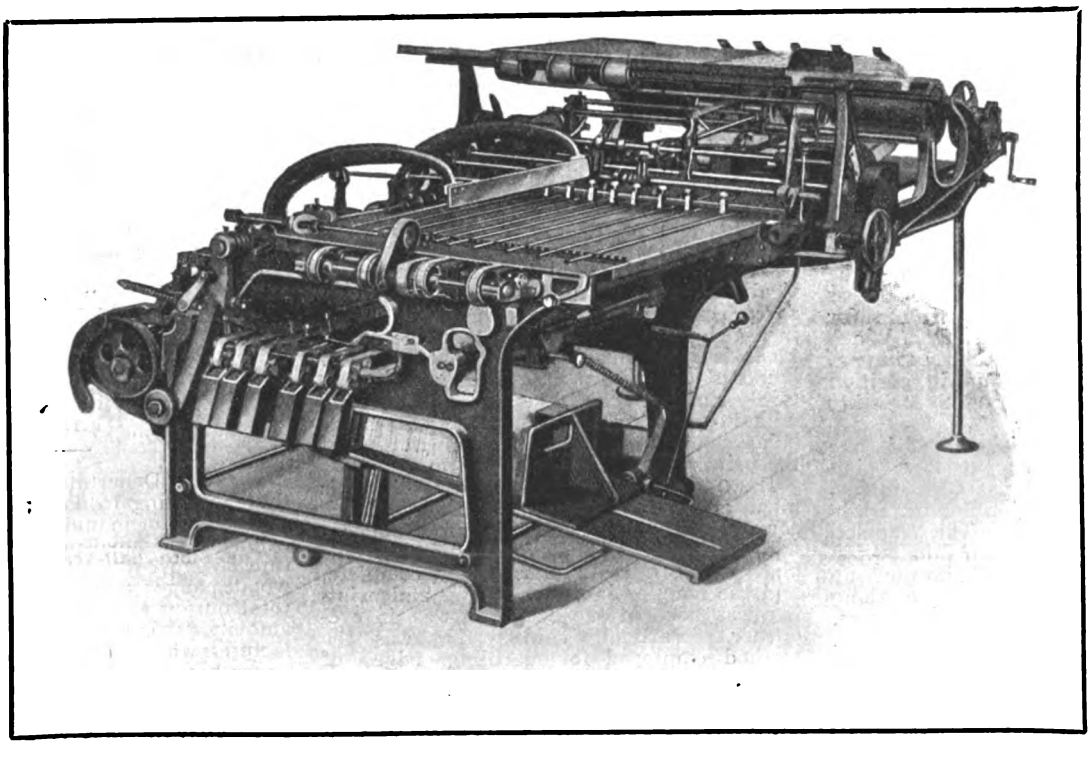
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Brehmer Folding Machines fitted with the Rotary Feeder, are capable of delivering up to 3,750 sheets per hour.

PRINCIPAL ADVANTAGES.

1. The feeder can be refilled whilst in operation.
2. These machines do not require any more space than those required for hand feeding.
3. They are accessible from all sides.
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Trade Notes.

MESSRS. BAZELEY AND CO., booksellers, stationers and fancy goods dealers, 52, Bedford-street, Plymouth, owing to expiration of lease, are shortly removing to premises at 14, Ebrington-street.

NEWSPAPER AND ALLEGED LOTTERY.—At Southend-on-Sea Police Court on Friday Walter Henry Knight was summoned for unlawfully publishing a certain scheme for the sale of tickets called "The *Southend Times* Shopping Scheme." The Chief Constable said the *Southend Times* published a list of shops at which tickets were distributed for goods purchased. Each ticket bore a number and the holders of the winning numbers were entitled to a prize. After a hearing which occupied the court the whole of the day the case was dismissed. The Chief Constable said he would appeal against the justices' decision.

LONG SERVICE RECOGNISED.—On Monday last a gold watch was presented by Messrs. Harrison and Sons, Ltd., to Mr. C. J. Coleridge on completion of 50 years' service with the company. On eight other occasions within the last few years Messrs. Harrisons and Sons have been able to make similar presentations, the receiptients being Miss E. Small, Messrs. G. J. Bishop, J. Barwell, C. Cleaver, R. Colls, T. H. Hewson, S. T. Mumford and L. P. Tuck, all of whom have served the company for a period of over 50 years, whilst both Mr. Cleaver and Miss Small have been with the firm for close upon 60 years, and are still actively engaged in the company's interests.

THE Birmingham Jobbing Printers' Guild held an exhibition of their work on Thursday last at the Birmingham School of Arts and Crafts. The object was two-fold, for it was intended not only to inspire operative printers with the ambition to become real craftsmen, but also to interest the consumer—*i.e.*, the user of printing for commercial and other purposes —in "better printing." Examples were sent in by some of the best workmen in the trade, and space was also devoted to efforts of student printers. Commercial printing, catalogue work, typography, half-tone process, three-colour colour printing, etc., were on view. At a meeting, the chair was taken by Mr. H. Eden (president of the Guild), and the speakers included Mr. E. Dusson and Mr. B. J. Fletcher (principal of the School of Art).

A SCHEME approved by the Birmingham Education Committee for the establishment of a new Junior School in Vittoria-street provides for the training of suitable boys to enter the printing trades. Instruction in the practical side of their work is to be given at the Central Arts and Crafts School, and this extra teaching makes it necessary to have on the staff a full-time, instead of a part-time, teacher of typography. At a meeting on Friday last, Mr. Leonard Jay was appointed whole-time teacher of typography and made head of the printing department of the Central School at a salary of £500.

THE fourth annual social arranged by the Sheffield District Committee of the Joint Industrial Council of the Printing and Allied Trades, was held in Sheffield at the Cutlers' Hall on Saturday night last. Among the six hundred persons present were Mr. W. A. Townsend, of the National Joint Industrial Council; Mr. T. S. Chalmers, president of the Sheffield District Committee; and Mr. H. G. Marsden, the vice-president. The event was organised by Mr. J. Swain and Mr. G. K. Marshall.

CARMELITE HOUSE overseers met at Frascati's on Wednesday evening of last week, under the chairmanship of Mr. F. Fone, of the *Evening News* composing department, for the sixth annual dinner of the Carmelite House Overseers' Association. During the evening a presentation was made to Mr. T. W. Geroge from the members of the association.

THE second annual dinner of the composing-room chapel of Messrs. William Brendon and Sons, Mayflower Printing Works, Plymouth, was held at the Piccadilly Restaurant last week. The company of nearly 60 sat down under the presidency of Mr. A. J. Wood.

THE late Mr. William Ernest Willson Leicester, printer, left £51,516 (net personalty £46,492).

THE late Mr. James Harwood Panting (71), of Norbury, London, S.W., a former member of the editorial staff of the *South London Press*, left £5,864.

THE members and friends of the Sunday Newspapers' Cricket League had a very enjoyable evening together on Monday last at the Lever House Restaurant, Blackfriars, where their annual dance was held. No effort had been spared to make the event a very successful one, and the secretary and his committee, together with the M.C., Mr. Pfaff (*Express* Newspapers) are to be congratulated on the highly satisfactory results of their efforts. A very large number was present, the accommodation being taxed almost to its limit. The League was extremely fortunate in securing the services of Jimmie Gardner and his Gleniffer Dance Orchestra (several members of which have been heard through the B.B.C. on the wireless programme). In addition to the latest dance music they contributed many recent favourites which, judging by the encores, were highly appreciated. There is little doubt that the presence of Gardner's band materially contributed to the success of the dance. A number of prizes were awarded.

ON Monday next, February 9th, at Wortley Hall, Finsbury-park, the North London Master Printers' Association holds its first exhibition of members' work. Proceedings commence at 7 p.m.

ON Tuesday next, February 10th, at the Bridge House Hotel, London Bridge, the Association of Master Printers of South-East London meets at 6 p.m., and several matters of interest will come up for discussion.

THE Printing Trades Alliance will hold its annual dinner at Anderton's Hotel on Saturday, February 21st.

AN appeal is now being made for funds wherewith to launch the *Sunday Worker*, a proposed new Labour weekly representing particularly the Left wing of the Labour Party. The committee which is making the appeal includes Mr. Tom Mann, Mr. Saklatvala, Dr. Robert Dunstan, and Mr. A. J. Cook.

UNDER the title of "The Miracle of Fleet Street" will appear in a few weeks the story of the *Daily Herald*, by George Lansbury, M.P., and, in consequence, practically a personal memoir of the author from 1911 to 1925. The book will be made still more interesting by containing nineteen reproductions of cartoons by Will Dyson and, on the cover, a portrait of Mr. Lansbury. It will be published jointly by the Victoria House and the Labour Publishing Co.

SIR CHARLES HYDE, the proprietor of the *Birmingham Post*, has announced to his employees that as from January 1st last he will pay all contributions of his employees under the National Health and Unemployment Insurance Acts.

FIFTY years of useful life has just been completed by the *Hendon and Finchley Times*.

JOHN ALLEN AND SONS (IVYBRIDGE), LTD.—Creditors of this company (in voluntary liquidation) are requested to send in particulars of their claims, etc., on or before March 6th, to the liquidator, Mr. R. J. Blackadder, Norfolk House, 28, Norfolk-street, Strand, London, W.C.2.

THE death has occurred of Mr. John Lane, the publisher, aged 70. He had had influenza which developed into pneumonia. Mr. Lane entered publishing in 1887, when, with Mr. Elkin Mathews, he founded the Bodley Head publishing business. This partnership was dissolved seven years later, and since then Mr. Lane alone conducted the firm, which became one of the most notable in Britain.

MR. JOSHUA CROWTHER, a partner in the firm of Messrs. J. and W. Crowther, engineers, who specialised in the repair of printing machinery, has died at Belfast at the age of 66.

THE death occurred last week at Sale of Mr. John Fergusson (56) for 25 years on the editorial staff of the *Manchester Evening News*.

MR. H. A. CARTWRIGHT, editor and managing director of the *Hong Kong Daily Press*, died last week at Hong Kong from typhoid fever, in his 48th year.

THE funeral took place at Watford Cemetery last week of Mr. E. Voss, for many years secretary of the Watford Master Printers' Association.

THE late Mr. James Harwood Panting (71), of Norbury, S.W., a former member of the editorial staff of the *South London Press*, left £5,864.

A ROOM has been set apart by the London School of Economics and Political Science, Houghton-street, W.C., for the exhibition of modern office machinery.

ACCORDING to the *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, there were 21 registered trade unions in the papermaking, printing, etc., group of trades, with a membership at the end of 1923 of 131,000. The income of these organisations was £527,000. Expenditure on unemployment, travelling and emigration benefit represented £216,000 and other expenditure £269,000, while the funds at the end of 1923 were £494,000.

CHANGES in rates of wages and hours of labour show that in paper, printing, etc., in this country, 3,000 people obtained increases and 1,000 decreases in the period covered by January-November, 1924. The increases represented £400 in weekly wages and the decreases £150.

THERE was one case of lead poisoning in the printing trade during December, and two fatal accidents in the paper, printing, etc., group of trades.

PLANS have been approved for the erection of a new warehouse at Fenniscowles, for the Star Paper Mill.

FROM February 1st the price of those French newspapers which now sell at 15 centimes will be raised to 20. The increase was actually decided upon in October last, but it was subsequently found possible to postpone its immediate application. Now, however, economic conditions are considered to render it inevitable.

THE Paris *Journal*, one of the morning papers with large circulations, has changed hands. M. Henri Letellier, who has been the principal owner for many years, has ceded his interest to a group comprising M. Cornuché, the owner of casinos; M. Rénier, of the avas Agency; M. Finaly, a director of the Bank of Paris and the Pays Bas; and M. Darblay, the paper dealer. This group already controls the evening paper, *Paris-Soir*.

Trade Union Matters.

TYPOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION REPORT.—The 150th half-yearly report of the Typographical Association states that the Executive Council records with gratification the continuance of the indications of improved conditions in the printing trade. There has been a considerable reduction in the amounts expended on unemployment benefit, and the funds of the Association have consequently benefited. The membership at the close of the half-year numbered 30,552, an increase of 174, fully employed members at 23,430 showing a gain of 300. Out-of-work payments totalled £17,200, a decrease of £3,500, and unemployment insurance payments £12,770, a decrease of £2,155. The general fund at the end of the half-year stood at £29,215, an increase of £7,883, and the superannuation fund at £82,497 showed a gain of £1,942. The total funds amounted to £111,712, equal to £3 13s. 1½d. per member, compared with £101,886, equal to £3 7s. 0¾d. in the previous half-year.

MANCHESTER NEWSMEN.—A special meeting of the newspaper members of the Typographical Association at Manchester has passed resolutions declaring against any time-balancing proposals from the employers, and that stoppage of overtime is now necessary to convince the employers that the newsmen's programme must be granted. The meeting also decided to appeal to local jobbing workers to vote against the employers' proposals.

THE Southport Typographical Society has passed a resolution, which is to be sent to the Town Clerk and the Labour members of the Town Council, strongly protesting against the action of the Town Council in accepting from a distant town a tender for the Southport official guide, "seeing that the wages paid in the town in question are several shillings below the Southport rate."

OFFICIAL UNEMPLOYMENT FIGURES.—The Executive Council of the Typographical Association, who some time ago requested the Ministry of Labour to publish in the monthly *Gazette* particulars relating to the unemployment of letterpress printers, have received notification that an endeavour will be made to publish separate figures for the following districts: London, Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire, Midland and Eastern Counties, Scotland, and "other districts."

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Huddersfield Master Printers.

Seventh Annual Dinner.

The Huddersfield Master Printers' Association held its seventh annual dinner on Friday at the Queen's Hotel, and the function was no less successful than those which had preceded it. Though ill health or business engagements unhappily prevented some from being present (among whom was the Federation president, Mr. Wykes), a goodly number partook of the excellent fare provided.

Mr. Percy Hartley, the newly-elected president of the Association, was in the chair, and was the subject of a congratulatory toast, proposed by Mr. Moorhouse, to which Mr. Hartley responded in felicitous terms.

"The Federation of Master Printers" was ably proposed by Councillor W. Halstead, who spoke of the loyalty of the printers of Yorkshire, and pledged their continued allegiance to the Federation. He referred to the necessity which prompted every business man to insure against possible loss, and urged the equally important duty of insuring success by having a proper costing system.

Mr. Geo. F. Storey, president of the Yorkshire Alliance, with whose name the toast was coupled, replied in an interesting speech, in which he made complimentary reference to the energies of the youngest Federation president, Mr. Wykes, in the prosecution of his onerous duties. He made passing reference to the contribution of Yorkshire to the presidential office in the persons of Messrs. H. Cooke, E. G. Arnold and E. W. Humphries, of whose distinguished services Yorkshire was proud, and felt gratitude and admiration. Commenting upon collective advertising, he said thought for the morrow was, to the prudent man, translated into action for to-day. The Federation scheme was well-timed, coming just when industry was reviving. He contended that while the study of the craft side of the business was necessary, the study of the sales side was absolutely vital. His figures showing that barely 50 per cent. of the printing firms in the country employed over five employees were received with interest and surprise. He reasoned from this that to the remaining firms was left abundant scope for the extension of their business.

Mr. Pulford, the Alliance treasurer, responded to the toast of "The Yorkshire Alliance," proposed by Mr. L. Graham. He dealt mainly with finances, showing the satisfactory position of the Alliance, but urging the need for care in expenditure.

Mr. J. W. Roberts proposed the toast of "The Visitors," complimenting Mr. Storey for his inspirational speeches on different occasions. Mr. H. Gaskarth ably responded.

An excellent musical programme had been arranged under the direction of Mr. J. Broadbent. Miss Nellie Metcalfe and Mr. Arthur Broadbent contributed pleasing vocal numbers, and Mr. Herbert Leeming supplied the humorous element. The accompaniments were ably rendered by Mr. F. Eastwood.

The Printing Crafts Guild.

There was an interested and appreciative audience at the Municipal College of Technology on Saturday last, when Mr. W. M. F. Pullen carried those present by picture and story through "The Romance of the New Forest." Nearly all the illustrations had been hand coloured, and the richness of the scenes was quite a contrast to the stormy weather outside. After a brief explanation of the location of the forest and its nature, its life of a thousand years ago, and its drastic laws, next came the colour of the forest and its flowers. The old-world life was spiced with gipsies, forest ponies, donkeys, and pigs, and illustrations showed how nature disported itself. Then came Minstead Church, the gem of the forest, Gilpin of Baldre, Beaulieu and its ruined Abbey. Truly it was a delightful evening, spent far away from modern man's idea of life, many of those present having created in them an interest that will not be satisfied until they have spent a holiday roaming freely in the forest and living a life of ease and leisure.

WEE MAC.

IT is infinitely pleasanter telling how you put a thing over than explaining why you failed.

North Wales Master Printers.

Federation Activities.

The question of costing is having the serious consideration of printers of North Wales, and during the past week Mr. A. D. Hull, one of the cost accountants of the Federation of Master Printers, has had many interviews and has installed the Federation Costing System in several offices along the North Wales coast.

Mr. A. E. Goodwin, secretary of the Federation of Master Printers, was present at the annual general meeting of the Oswestry and Montgomery District Master Printers' Association at Newtown on Saturday last. He stated emphatically that the Federation was in no sense a ring or combination for fixing or maintaining prices, but its policy was and always had been an educational campaign of costing. Price lists were issued to enable members to check their costs and as a guide to those who were unable to ascertain their own costs. Mr. J. Ellis, of Llanidloes, who occupied the chair, was re-elected to the position of chairman, Mr. J. M. Pearson, of Welshpool, was re-elected hon. secretary.

Mr. Herbert Tomkinson, who recently retired from the business in Colwyn Bay which he founded and which bears his name, is taking up the duties of honorary secretary of the North Wales Master Printers' Alliance, and his appointment has met with general satisfaction throughout the area.

A special meeting of the Bangor and Anglesey Master Printers' Association was held at Bangor last week. Mr. W. Powlson, president of the Alliance, occupied the chair. Mr. L. J. Cumner gave a resumé of the work of the Federation, and Mr. A. D. Hull, Federation cost accountant, held the interest of the meeting in an address on "Some Advantages of the Federation Costing System." Mr. W. A. Foster, of Bangor, accepted the position of chairman of the Association, Mr. Evan Thomas was appointed vice-chairman, and Mr. Richard Thomas (who has been acting temporarily) was formally elected honorary secretary. There has been an increase in membership in Anglesey.

Arrangements are being made for a rally of the master printers of North Wales to be held at Wrexham on February 28th.

Printers' Liability for Customers' GOODS.

At the recent quarterly meeting of the Council of the Federation of Master Printers, Mr. A. E. Goodwin reported that counsel's opinion had been obtained on the printer's liability for loss of or damage to customers' goods. It was recognised that stocks of printed sheets warehoused by book printers were at the customer's risk, but the question had arisen in the case of firms who performed the printing as well as the binding, the printed quires being sometimes in the warehouse and sometimes in the process of binding. The opinion was being considered, and when issued would be a most valuable document, because it was understood to have been the subject of a round-table conference of a number of eminent members of the Bar.

A FINE new folder issued by Messrs. Linotype and Machinery Limited illustrates in impressive fashion the wide capabilities of the modern linotype in setting varied text and display matter, together with rules and decoration.

"OUTLINE AND STIPPLE TYPES" is the title of a neat booklet which reaches us from the old established typefounders, Messrs. John Haddon and Co., Salisbury-square, E.C.4. Effective display is made of some two dozen types, of faces that will appeal to many printers requiring something out-of-the-ordinary. "Boldness without blackness" is the aim of the designers of these types, and printers will find in the pages of this brochure some useful and pleasing faces which will be found to give, in certain cases, desired effects not otherwise obtainable. These types were all specially designed for by British artists, and are not of American origin. They are all cast upon the three-fold labour-saving principles of point line and point set upon point body which this firm introduced into this country about 25 years ago.

The Papermakers' Association.

Mr. C. R. Seddon presided recently at a meeting of the Executive Council of the Papermakers' Association, when a considerable amount of business was transacted.

The various standing committees for 1925 were appointed and preliminary arrangements were made for the annual meeting and dinner to be held on Thursday, March 19th.

A report was received as to the British Empire Exhibition papermaking plant, and it was decided that this should not be continued if the Exhibition opens this year.

Reports were also received as to the activities of the Association in connection with the Australian and New Zealand preference, trade facilities advisory committee, new customs classification (including kraft wrappings as a separate item) and the safeguarding of industries.

A communication from the Belgian Papermakers' Association as to a new form of wood pulp contract was received and referred to the Contracts Committee.

Proposals as to standardisation of paper sizes from the National Association of Wholesale Stationers and Paper Merchants and the Master Printers' Federation were received and referred to various sections for consideration and report.

Resolutions of sympathy and condolence were passed in connection with the deaths of Lord Doverdale and Mr. L. P. Andrews.

German Paper Industry.

The Commercial Secretary at Berlin (Mr. J. W F. Thelwall) has forwarded to the Department of Overseas Trade a review based on reports of the Prussian Chambers of Commerce of the trade and industry of Germany during December, 1924.

It is shown that in the East Prussian cellulose industry business continued satisfactory and was, in part, very lively. Inland trade increased, while foreign business was much quieter. The competition of Scandinavian factories was much felt, as, owing to the mild weather, the latter were able to maintain their export business.

Employment in the paper industry was, in general, better than in the preceding months, but the turnover is not yet sufficient to bring in fairly normal profits. As goods are, for the most part, ordered for delivery within a short period, and in small quantities, business is difficult to judge and is irregular. The unequal development of prices for raw materials and finished manufactures presented great difficulties.

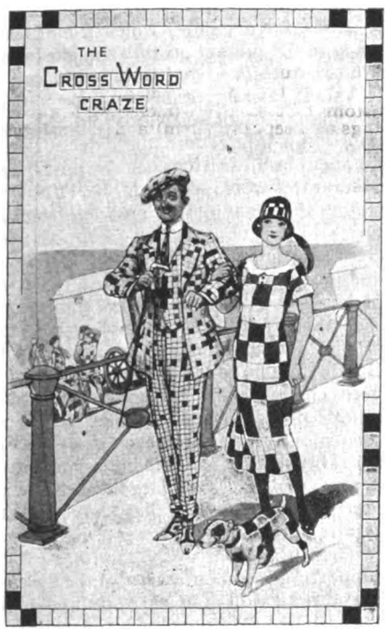
GERMAN PAPER TRADE DIRECTORY.—There has just been published from the offices of the *Papier Zeitung* (Berlin SW11, Dessauer-strasse 2), as a booklet in neat cloth-backed paper boards, the seventh edition (1925) of the "Address der buchdeutschen Papier-, Pappen- und Papierstoffabriken," *i.e.*, Directory of the German Paper, Board and Pulp Manufacturers, including also rag and waste paper dealers. This volume forms Part I. of a larger directory which will cover the whole of the paper industry of Germany, including stationers, office furnishers, trade associations, etc. The present volume is divided into two sections, the first arranged alphabetically under names of firms, and the second under the classes of goods handled; in the latter section the names of goods are specified in German, English and French. Price 5/6 post free.

THE NORWAY YEAR BOOK.—We have just received, with the compliments of the Union Paper Agency, Ltd., Oslo, Norway, a copy of the Norway Year Book, which is intended to serve as a handbook on present-day Norway. It is certainly a very useful volume, carefully prepared and containing a wealth of information concerning the country dealt with. The object is to give in concise and convenient form particulars concerning the economic, industrial, social and political position of Norway which have not been accessible hitherto in any single volume in the great language of the world. This object is well carried out in the more than 500 pages of the handbook, to which a useful index and a map of Norway add value. The industries of pulp and paper, of course, occupy a prominent place in the book, several pages being devoted to historical and statistical information. Printed in English, the information will be of great use to the people of this country.

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"Cross Word" Post Cards.

That very popular newspaper feature, the cross word puzzle, has introduced to British newspaper readers a craze which had previously taken the United States by storm. The latest outcome of the cult is the production of a new series of picture cards in Messrs. Raphael Tuck and Sons' well-known "Oilette" series of colour picture post cards. In this



Raphael Tuck and Sons Ltd.

new series, entitled "The Cross Word Craze," a number of clever and amusing pictures illustrate some of the humorous situations in which too much enthusiasm may be expected to involve the devotee. The accompanying illustration shows one of these cards and depicts a startling effect of the craze in the realm of personal apparel.

Bankruptcies in the Printing Trade.

The statistics of the bankruptcies, deeds of arrangement, etc. for the year ended December 31st, 1924, have just been published. It is interesting to compare the result of 1924 with previous years in the printing and stationery trades. Details are as follows:—

	1922	1923	1924
Bankruptcies... ...	75	96	81
Deeds of arrangement	64	44	55
Bills of sale	276	354	353

The printing and stationery trades have suffered slightly less in 1924 than the average of the industries that are included in the return.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

Payment is accepted, for advertisements under the following headings, on the basis of seven words to the line (minimum three lines):—

Situations Vacant, Agencies,
Machinery for Sale and Wanted,
Businesses for Sale and Wanted,
Partnerships and Investments,
Miscellaneous.

One Insertion 3/0
Three Insertions 6/0
For every line exceeding three lines **6d.**

Situations Wanted.

Under this heading operatives are granted a Special Rate for a minimum of three lines (twenty-one words):—

One Insertion 1/6
Three Insertions 3/0
For every line exceeding three lines **6d**

Sales by Auction, Tenders,
Patents for Sale,
Legal and Financial Announcements

Per line 1/0

Replies may be addressed to Box Numbers, Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4, for which a fee of 6d. is charged to cover Postage of Replies.

Cheques and Post Office Orders to be crossed and made payable to STONHILL & GILLIS.

Telegrams: Stonhill, Lud. London.
Telephone: 2439 Holborn.

Machinery for Sale.

SECOND-HAND MACHINERY.—If you are wishing to dispose of Second-Hand Machinery relating to the Printing, Bookbinding, Box-making, Envelope and Bag-making Trades, etc., secure prompt and effective service by advertising in the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*.—Apply for special rates to the Publishers, Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's-place,
Gray's Inn-road, London, E.C.1.

Occasionally we have Rebuilt Smyth Book Sewing Machines to offer, such Sewers having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted with New Standard Parts where necessary. We erect and teach on a trial basis.—Box 13993.

TWO Single Magazine LINOTYPES (No. 1157), with 9 and 10-point Didot moulds, one set matrices Bourgeois No. 19; and No. 1061, with 10-point Didot mould and one set matrices Bourgeois No. 20.—Apply, Box 14575.

Machinery Wanted.

SECOND-HAND MACHINERY.—If you are in the market for Second-Hand Machinery relating to the Printing, Bookbinding, Box-making, Envelope and Bag-making Trades, etc., secure prompt and effective service by advertising in the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*.—Apply for special rates to the Publishers, Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

POSTER PRINTING
(Letterpress)
Let LANGLEY'S help you.
The finest selection of Poster Types in the Trade.
LANGLEY & SONS, LTD., The Euston Press.
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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1925.

The Penny Post.

HOPES and fears in regard to postal reform are now very critically balanced. The business world generally has shown very definitely its belief that penny postage and other postal concessions are now both possible and commercially sound; the Advisory Council set up to advise the Postmaster-General on postal affairs has strongly recommended a return to penny postage; and now a deputation to the Postmaster-General from the Joint Industrial Council of the Printing and Allied Trades has given further strong expression to the growing public demand for a lightening of postal burdens upon industry. The Postmaster-General appears to view the demand with understanding and sympathy. The chief danger now is that the Chancellor of the Exchequer may allow all other considerations to be over-ridden by the desire to raise revenue, for which purpose the postal system provides a convenient method of the indirect taxation of industry.

Printing Trade Deputation.

IT was on Tuesday that the Postmaster-General (Sir William Mitchell-Thomson, M.P.), received the Joint Industrial Council deputation. The deputation consisted of Mr. G. A. Isaacs (chairman of the Joint Council), General Wright Bemrose, Colonel H. Rivers Fletcher, Messrs. T. E. Naylor, M.P., J. McLehose, W. B. Wykes, E. H. Dennis, H. Skinner, and H. Chalk, together with the joint secretaries, Messrs. A. E. Goodwin and A. E. Holmes It was fully representative of both panels—the workers and the employers. The Postmaster-General was accompanied by Viscount Wolmer, Parliamentary Secretary to the Post Office; and the case for the Joint Council was submitted by Colonel Fletcher, Mr. E. H. Dennis, and Mr. G. A. Isaacs, their statements being amplified by other members of the deputation.

The Printers' Case.

MR. GEORGE A. ISAACS, president of the council, who introduced the deputation, said the restoration of the "printed matter" postal rates had proved of great value to the industry, but the confusion that existed, not only in the public mind but among printers and postal officials, as to what constituted "printed matter" was a constant source of irritation, and the cost of examining and surcharging packages must be considerable. Lieut.-Col. H. Rivers Fletcher, vice-president of the Federation of Master Printers, said the most valuable concession which the Post Office could make to industry at the present time would be the re-instatement of the letter rate of 4 ozs. for a penny, which would remove many of the present postal anomalies and the trouble occasioned by "trap" envelopes. Mr. H. Chalk gave figures showing the falling off in the quantity of post cards sold by the large publishing houses and the reduction in the number of publications sent by post since the postal rates were increased. Mr. E. H. Dennis stated that the picture post card manufacturers in this country had been able to meet German competition by adopting mass production methods, but increased postal rates had caused a decrease in sales, with the result that there had been unemployment among artists, block-makers and printers. Mr. A. E. Goodwin referred to the anomalies which had been created by the discontinuance of the sample post. The "printed matter" rates in the Colonies and foreign countries were considerably lower than the corresponding rates in this country. One large firm had written him to the effect that they had reduced their printing orders by 50 per cent., and letters had reached him from every part of the country supporting the contention of the Federation that a reduction of postal rates would stimulate the whole trade and commerce of the country.

The Postmaster-General's Reply.

THE Postmaster-General, replying to the deputation, said that although a number of questions had been dealt with, they all came back to the main point, namely, a reduction in the postal rates, and it must be obvious to everybody that any reduction would cost something. He asked the deputation which of the reforms referred to they considered the first and most desirable. Mr. Isaacs replied that the deputation were unanimously of opinion that the re-introduction of the penny post and the halfpenny post card rate were the most important. The Postmaster-General, proceeding, said it was true that there had been a satisfactory surplus this year, although it was not so large as they might have expected. They had, however, to consider the fact that their commitments were increasing, and that they had to face a considerable capital expenditure to provide for the expansion of the telephone service. In any direction in which they approached the question of postal reform they would need to go step by step. It had been urged that the Post Office accounts should be treated as a separate unit, and there was certainly a good deal to be said for that point of view. At the same time, they must realise that at present the Post Office accounts were part and parcel of the financial arrangements of the country in general, and, therefore, they could not expect him to anticipate the Budget statement; but he undertook to convey to the Chancellor of the Exchequer the views of the deputation. He did not think that it would be possible to institute special rates for picture post cards only, but the question of reverting to a half-penny post card rate would certainly also receive consideration. With regard to the sample post, he could not offer any hope of immediate action, and with reference to "trap" envelopes, the report from officials was to the effect that the adoption by many firms of the character of envelopes defined in the Post Office circular had led to considerable improvement.

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Personal.

MR. GEORGE LANSBURY, M.P., has given notice of his resignation as general manager of the *Daily Herald*. He has been appointed editor of a new Labour and Socialist paper, to be called the *Weekly Herald*, the first issue of which will appear shortly.

MR. FRANK COLEBROOK is to deliver a lecture entitled "Some Points in Machinery Valuations" at the Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Institute, Lincoln's Inn-fields, tomorrow (Friday).

FRIENDS of Mr. Dard Hunter in this country and America will regret to learn that he is suffering from an affection of the eyes, due to overwork. Although much improved, he is not allowed to use his eyes for reading or similar close work, and is advised to have a year's rest.

MR. G. CONEY was, at the second annual dinner of the *Daily News* publishing staff, held on Saturday night, presented with a gold watch and chain in recognition of his past services as father of the chapel.

MR. W. ELLIS, formerly of the *Newcastle Daily Journal*, has been appointed chief subeditor of the *Sunderland Daily Echo*.

MR. HAROLD TAYLOR, editor of the *Shields Daily News*, lectured to the members of Newcastle-on-Tyne Rotary Club last week on "The World's News."

MR. W. MONKHOUSE, ex-president of the Drawing Office Material Manufacturers' and Dealers' Association, left for the South of France last week with the good wishes of his friends that his health will be restored.

MR. C. G. MCCANN, managing director of Messrs. Spalding and Hodge, Ltd., has been seriously ill with pneumonia.

MR. JOHN L. MERCHANT, secretary of the Employers Federation of Papermakers, has been re-selected by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury to act as public auditor for the purposes of the Friendly Societies Act, the Industrial and Provident Societies Act, and the Industrial Assurance Act, for the year 1925, for Great Britain.

M. LUCIEN ROMIER is relinquishing the editorship of the Paris *Journée Industrielle* to become the political editor of the *Figaro*. His successor as editor of the *Journée Industrielle* is M. C. J. Gignoux, who was secretary of the Economic Committee at the Paris Peace Conference.

MR. ALAN BRADLEY, erector to Messrs. Chas Walmsley and Co., has sent to the *Bury Times* a photograph of "a few Bury boys" who are in Newfoundland erecting the papermaking machinery for the Newfoundland Power and Pulp Co., Ltd., Corner Brook. The picture confirms the fact that five feet of snow had fallen.

A New Spicer Director.

Mr. Arthur Groves, manager of the Birmingham branch of Spicers, Ltd., has been appointed an ordinary director of the firm, following the departure of Mr. P. W. Kennett, and last week he attended his first meeting of the board. Mr. Groves joined the firm of James Spicer and Sons in Birmingham as a boy in 1879, and since then he has occupied most positions throughout the house, principally as a salesman. Although until the recent appointment he has spent the whole of



MR. ARTHUR GROVES.

his life in Birmingham, where he is one of the best known figures in the paper trade, he has made many trips abroad for his company, principally to Canada and the United States. When Mr. Groves joined the firm of Spicer and Sons, the staff at Birmingham was only twelve strong, and now there are nearly 100 persons engaged. Mr. Groves is regarded as a *persona grata* by both sides of the house of Spicer, and he is well known not only in Birmingham itself, but throughout the Midlands. He was a member of the golf club which was organised in connection with the paper trade of Birmingham and district, and in every way revealed the characteristics of a good sportsman.

FIVE-DAY WEEK.—Mr. Cecil Chisholm, the editor of *System*, writing in the *Daily Dispatch* on the advantages of the five-day week, instances the example of a printing firm in the South of England who work the scheme by opening each morning half an hour before, and closing each evening half an hour later than the ordinary time. This fully makes up the time lost on Saturday morning, and saves overhead costs in many ways necessitated by a Saturday start. "This house," he says, "assures me that the output in general has improved under the new system, the health of the workers has considerably benefited, and the new arrangement is popular."

Bemrose Jubilee Celebrations.

All those attached to the firm of Messrs. Bemrose and Sons, Ltd., assembled on Thursday, January 15th, in the Central Hall, Derby, to commemorate Brigadier-General W. Wright Bemrose's fifty years' association with the establishment of which he is chairman.

To General Bemrose, the employees—and there are over 700—presented an illuminated address and his portrait in oils by the gifted Derby artist, Mr. Ernest Townsend; and to Mrs. Wright Bemrose they gave a handsome pearl and diamond brooch set in platinum.

Those were not the only presents made; in fact, the handing over of presents was on such a scale as to suggest a Christmas party, for General Bemrose, on behalf of himself and his fellow directors, handed certificates and cheques to a number of employees who had served the company for fifty years. In his speech General Bemrose mentioned that no less than twenty-two of the firm's employees have already attained their jubilee; five others attain it this year, and seventeen others have more than 40 years' service to their credit—some of whom are exceedingly near to the fiftieth year limit.

Necrology

Mr. Philip H. L. Warner.

Mr. Philip Henry Lee Warner, publisher and enthusiast for fine printing, died suddenly at his residence, the Manor House, Bletchingley, Surrey, of influenza, on Wednesday of last week, at the age of 47. His publishing activities included association with Fisher Unwin, Dent's, Putnam's and Chatto and Windus. His taste and enthusiasm for fine printing led to co-operation with the late Mr. Herbert Horne, and the production first of the "Riccardi" type, and then of the "Florence" type, two of the most beautiful and readable of modern founts. The realm of colour printing also received his attention, and he founded in 1908, the Medici Society, well known for the "Medici" series of colour prints. He resigned in 1921 the managing directorship of the Medici Society, but soon afterthe war acquired control of the lithographic colour business founded at Peckham by the late Mr. William Griggs, and he also took over the Chiswick Press, and incorporated the two businesses under the title of Charles Whittingham and Griggs (Printers), Ltd. Two years ago he joined in founding the publishing firm of Martin Hopkinson and Co., Ltd.

Mr. Philip J. King.

A well-known figure in the paper trade of London has passed away in the person of Mr. Philip J. King, who for over 45 years was associated with the firm of Messrs. A. J. Brown, Brough and Co. His character and devoted service were greatly appreciated by his firm, and by customers whose confidence and respect he had won. Mr. King met with an accident some forty years ago, which had affected his health ever since, but he nevertheless applied himself to business with great assiduity.

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The Bookbinder

The Oversewing Machine.

We gather that a good deal of interest was aroused by an article that appeared in our issue of October 16th last on the subject of "Oversewing and Its Recent Development." In that article we recalled the use by hand bookbinders in the past of "whip stitching," "overcasting" or "oversewing." Oversewing differs from the more usual book-sewing mainly in that it is performed through the *sides* of the binding edges of book sections, instead of through the folds. An intimate hold is thus secured upon the individual leaves such as is not possible by any other kind of sewing. Some such method of making a strong but flexible job in the sewing together of sections has become increasingly needed in the development of the modern book, with the growing use of paper of poor quality. Naturally, therefore, the application of machinery to this operation has been engaging attention, and in the article mentioned we referred to the Oversewing Machine (made by a Californian house), which had recently been introduced into many American factories and was beginning to find its way into binderies on this side of the Atlantic. We learn that, as from January 1st of this year, the agency for this country has been obtained by the T. W. and C. B. Sheridan Co., Ltd., of 63, Hatton garden, London, E.C.1, by courtesy of whom we are now able to illustrate the machine.

Our illustration shows the machine as viewed from the front, where, it will be noted, there are two pedals for the operator's feet, whilst there is conveniently situated on the right-hand side the electrical control for the power drive—momentary starting and stopping being, however, effected by pedal action.

Operation of the machine is simple. The operator (seated on a stool) takes each book section from the left work table, passes it across the paster above, and feeds it on to the clamp shelf in front of her. Pressure on the right pedal sets the machine going. Clamping, punching and sewing are automatically accomplished, whereupon the machine rests for the next section. This the operator will have ready for immediate insertion. When the final section is sewed, the operator swings forward the clamp shelf on its hinge, draws the book out, and closes the clamp shelf upon the threads, thus severing them and releasing the book for stacking on the right work table.

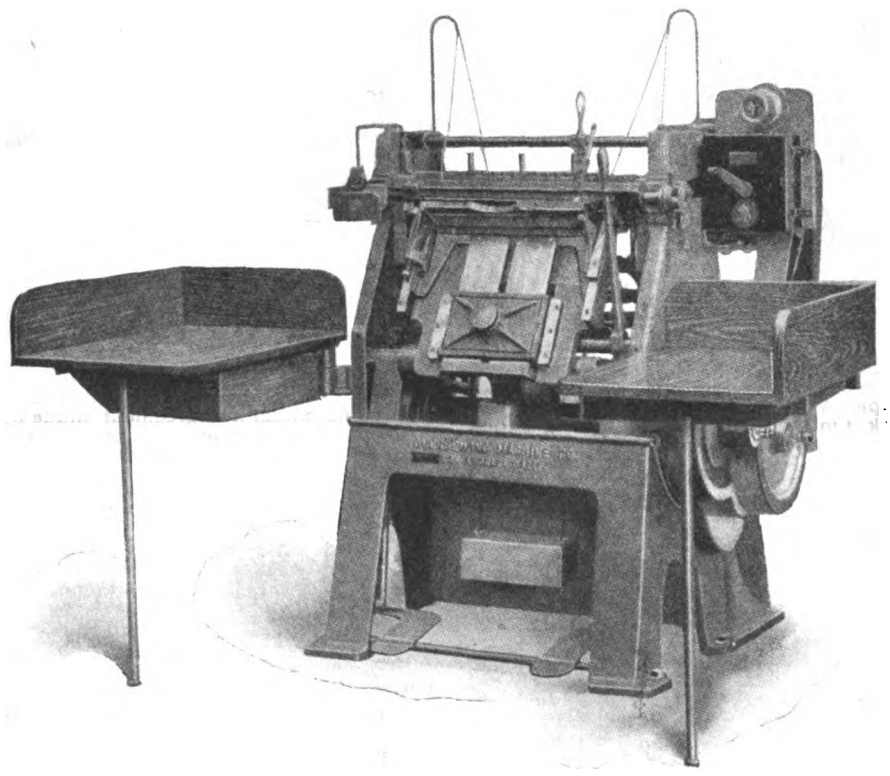
Books must first be divided into sections of suitable thickness. If new material is to be sewed the folded signatures (well pressed) may be taken without further preparation; very thin signatures may be sewed two or more at a time. Likewise, new books, intended to be re-sewed, may be taken apart into their original signatures, and these oversewed without further preparation. Books for rebinding have their backs slightly (*very* slightly) trimmed in a cutting machine, are glued in tablet form, and are then divided into sections suitable for oversewing.

Books of any height up to 16⅛ inches and of any thickness up to 4½ inches may be sewed. To reset the machine for a different height of book it is necessary merely to add (or to remove) needles and punches to suit the intended size. This can be done very quickly. However, the best practice is to sort work, when possible, into lots of approximately uniform lengths, and thus obviate frequent resetting.

The forwarding of books sewn on this machine is in no way different from the forwarding of books oversewn by hand. A single caution is to be observed, namely, due to the fact that glueing the back of the book seals the sewing threads, this glueing must be carefully done with thin, hot glue, well brushed in.

The possible output of work from an oversewing machine is the number of sections that the operator can pass through the paster, feed into the machine and then remove therefrom in the form of sewed books, this final operation necessitating the opening and closing by hand of a hinged cutter-table once for each book. We are assured that an excellent operator will sew 400 usual volumes of fiction in eight hours, a good operator will sew 300, and a fair one 250.

The only disadvantage urged against oversewing (namely, that it somewhat restricts the opening qualities of a book), has been so largely overcome by improvements in execution and by effective "scoring" of stiff sections, that properly oversewed books are now claimed to be wholly satisfactory for all usual requirements. Support of this claim is found in the fact that public and school libraries are specifying oversewing for all their ordinary rebinding and for most of their periodical binding. The Committee on Bookbinding of the American Library Association in its latest report specifies oversewing for all such work.



Notes and News.

Improving Trade.

The general trend of trade in the bookbinding section of the industry continues to present a favourable aspect. There are many evidences that point to the fact that last year was a better one for the bookbinder generally than either of its immediate predecessors. This is especially the case from the point of view of unemployment. So far as London is concerned it may be stated that during 1921 the total out-of-work pay amounted to £17,234; in 1922 it had declined to £14,041, in 1923 it represented £8,197, and last year it receded to £5,067. From a glance at these figures it can safely be said that business is gradually and consistently showing signs of improvement.

Binding Price List.

The bookbinding section of the allied trades is not less troubled with the vagaries of the price-cutter than are other sections, and scientific costing methods have still a big field for application in the binderies of this country. If we are not yet within sight of accurately ascertained prices for every establishment, based upon its own particular conditions, it will at least be a help to have an official guide that can act as a rough check upon prices charged for the various classes of bindery work. This, no doubt, will be the useful function of the "Binding Price List," which the Costing Committee of the Federation of Master Printers has now in preparation. The list will, we understand, be submitted before publication to a small committee of Federation members who are engaged in commercial bookbinding.

Increased Cost of Binding.

What is the average increase in the cost of present-day bookbinding in this country, as compared with that of pre-war years? This knotty question is tackled by Mr. Stanley Unwin (head of the London publishing house of George Allen and Unwin) in writing for the New York *Publishers' Weekly* on "The Price

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of Books in England." In respect of binding, as contributing to the total market price of the finished volume, he says, "It is difficult to give a fair comparison, for the increase in binding small numbers, from, say, 50-250, is vastly greater than it is in quantities of 1,000 and upwards. Roughly speaking, for small quantities the cost is more than double, and for larger numbers is about double the pre-war figure. That it is not more is probably due to improved machinery and the new plan of making a separate charge for warehousing stock, because the cost of the two principal items in binding, viz., 'Labour' and 'Cloth,' is about two and a-half times what it was."

Troublesome London Dispute.

In connection with the dispute between Messrs. Percy Jones (Twinlock), Ltd., and the Central London Branch of the Bookbinders' Union, we understand that an endeavour is to be made by a third party to explore the avenues of the dispute with a view of suggesting possible grounds of settlement. Both sides have agreed to the intervention of the third body, who, it is interesting to mention, are unconnected with the printing and allied trades.

Bookbinders' Overseers Association.

The annual report and balance-sheet of the Printing, Bookbinding and Kindred Trades Overseers' Association were presented to a very full gathering of the members on Tuesday at St. Bride Institute, Bride-lane. Both items showed evidences of the Association's continued progress. Mr. J. Fleming and Mr. Arthur Cox were again elected president and secretary respectively, whilst Mr. A. G. Aves—for many years the financial secretary of the Association—was elected vice president. Among the other appointments was that of Mr. J. A. Esler, as the Association's honorary technical adviser in succession to Mr. G. A. Eden, who has recently been removed to Manchester. An amendment to one of the Association's rules relating to unemployment was passed with only two dissentients. A fuller report of the proceedings will appear in next week's issue.

Charity Dance and Carnival.

The Gala Committee of the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding, Machine Ruling and Paper Workers are continuing their useful work. On Monday, February 23rd, a dance and fun carnival is to take place at the Shoreditch Town Hall in aid of the funds of the different trade charities. Mr. A. McLeod (the Gala secretary) will be pleased to give information regarding the event.

New Loose-Leaf Method.

Messrs. W. S. Hodgkinson and Co., the very old and famous hand-made papermakers of Wookey Hole Mills, Wells, have recently perfected a method of making loose-leaf ledger sheets with a naturally strong and flexible hinge in the place of the creased or crimped hinge applied to many types of ledger sheet. The chief objection to crimping is the swell that it imparts to the back of the ledger. It need hardly be explained that the purpose of the hinge or flexible portion close to the binding edge of loose-leaf sheets is to enable the leaves of the book to lie flat when opened. In other words, to counteract the spring or curve of the leaves which so greatly inconveniences the writer. There are American patents in which that portion of the sheets corresponding to the curve is treated chemically in order to induce extra strength and flexibility. Without any chemical treatment but by a natural construction of the mould, Hodgkinson's new production achieves the same result.

Loose-Leaf Sheet Sizes.

While on the subject of loose-leaf sheets, the demand for which is ever on the increase, it cannot but have occurred to most paper buyers that there is a dearth of information on the subject of sheet dimensions. Several of the larger makers of fine papers run a series of loose-leaf grades cut to special sizes, which are often inadequate in their scope. Strangely enough, it has almost been accepted as a custom that while ordinary ledger paper must be "laid" in texture, loose leaf ledger paper should be "wove." No doubt this is according to demand, dictated by the desire of the modern specialist to use something different. It happens in practice that while the loose-leaf ledger specialist fills the demand for ledgers, orders for subsequent supplies of refill sheets come along in abundance to the commercial printer and stationer. Ordinary standard grades of stock papers are required in loose-leaf sizes and very frequently there is difficulty in finding paper which combines the right size with the correct substance. In the ordinary way, as ledger paper increases its size, it increases its substance, a practice that will not stand the test of close reasoning. Loose-leaf ledger paper, on the contrary, is usually produced in uniform substances without regard to the ultimate size of the leaf. But if there is standardisation in this particular, it can hardly be claimed that the modern systematists have extended the same feature to cover the sizes of sheets used.

Marbling Paper by Machine.

We should be interested to hear from anyone with knowledge of a machine constructed to produce marble papers on principles very similar to those of the well-known hand method. Though general reference has been made in our pages to the use of such a machine in Holland, we are unable at the moment to find specific information on the subject. The machine we have in mind contains a vat with the colour-supporting liquid, the supplying and combing of the colours being effected by mechanical means, as is also the application of the paper, which is supplied from a roll and cut by the machine into sheets. Perhaps any reader able to assist in the matter will kindly communicate with the editor of this journal.

Binding Machine Wages.

At the recent quarterly meeting of the Federation of Master Printers it was reported that, in accordance with the decision of the Council, proposals had been made to the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding, Machine Ruling and Paper Workers on the basis of additions to the grade rates for binding machines of a character demanding special skill and attention. The proposal had not been acceptable to the Union, mainly because under the proposals the members of the Bookbinding Section in London (employed by the Bookbinding Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, who were book publishers' binders and were in competition with binders in the provinces) would receive a lower rate than members of the London Central Branch of the Paper Workers' Section of the Union who came under an agreement made by the London Alliance, and were mainly engaged upon the printing of periodicals in London. A differential rate for London had then been proposed, providing for a higher rate above the grade rate being paid in London than in the provinces; but this also had not been acceptable to the Union, who asked that the London binders should give further consideration to the question, with a view to offering rates in conformity with those obtaining with the members of the London Central Branch. The committee had opposed every suggestion that women should be excluded from operating these machine, and no suggestion was put forward that where women were working they should not be allowed to continue.

A Notable Zaehnsdorf Book.

A book of more than passing interest has just recently left the house of Zaehnsdorf.

Members of the Vacuum Oil Co. were desirous of paying tribute to a retiring director in New York. As he is known to be greatly attracted by the architectural beauties of our cathedrals, etchings, prints and photographs of all the Cathedrals of Great Britain, with Westminster Abbey, Lambeth Palace and St. George's, Windsor, were collected together to be made into a presentable volume.

Being of all shapes, sizes and tones, these appeared to offer an almost insurmountable problem in the obtaining of any uniformity of character, but when placed in sunk mounts of toned Creswick paper, the first semblance of cohesion was obtained. All the mounts were then signed by the Deans of their respective cathedrals. The name of each cathedral was written in semi-Gothic characters on each mount, and a title page, dedication page and several pages of contents were also written in these characters, giving a magnificent dignity to the book.

Each page was double linen jointed, and the whole covered in antique white pigskin with a decoration in blind, maintaining the Gothic character.

The book with its box, measuring about 26 by 22 ins. and weighing over 80 lbs., was a masterpiece of skill and good taste, a harmony of magnificence and dignity, worthy of both the subject and the object.

Bookbinders' Code of Ethics.

The Employing Bookbinders of America have lately shown a very proper concern for the uplifting of business standards in the bookbinding industry, and to that end are engaged in compiling a Code of Ethics, which, after discussion, possible modification and adoption, is likely to represent the principles of the Employing Bookbinders and to be recommended to all members of the Association. The following is the draft Code:—

1. The foundation of business is confidence, which springs from integrity, fair dealing, efficient service and mutual benefit.

2. Fair dealing is due in business, alike to your customers, your competitors, your employees and the public.

3. Contracts should always be made in writing. They should be simple in form and acceptance, with prices concisely expressed.

Avoid obscure language, unusual words, unnecessary clauses. They should be performed in letter and in spirit.

4. No bookbinder should make estimates on work that he cannot do.

5. No bookbinder should surreptitiously or by trick and device hire the help of his competitor with a view to rendering such competitor less efficient in carrying on business.

6. Every bookbinder should have a fair knowledge of what his actual *bona fide* cost is and what is a fair percentage of profit on all work that is done in his establishment. You cannot get every job on which you estimate—make your price based on known costs and a fair profit, plus a safe reserve, and stick to it. You will find your business on the whole will be more satisfactory and successful if you only do work on which you make some money, than operating at a loss with the hope some day of getting it back on future jobs—generally it is a blasted hope.

7. There is not one standard of honesty in business and another standard outside of business. If you practise bad faith, deception and fraud, you deserve the contempt of your customers and your competitors.

8. To continue to do business you must rely for its success on the excellence of your service and not on being tricky and smart and committing acts of fraud and commercial bribery.

9. Excesses of every nature—inflation of credit—over expansion—over buying of machinery and materials—wild scrambling for business regardless of price—are condemned.

10. Seek at all times to elevate the standards of the bookbinding industry by careful study of its problems, by rendering efficient service to the public, and by practising the ethical standards set forth in this code. Be enthusiastic in inspiring others in the business to do likewise.

Mental Tests for Apprentices.—The scientific examination of the mental fitness of apprentices in the printing industry has been made a compulsory test for admission to the Toronto Typographical Union, and in future no youth will be accepted for membership until he has passed a set of psychiatric tests. It is stated that no other labour union in the world has insisted on such mental tests for its future members.

Messrs. Jordan and Sons, Ltd., in their annual statistical report relating to new companies registered in England during 1924, indicate that 168 stationer companies were registered, with a total capital of £1,033,549; 58 newspaper companies, with total capital £8,152,750; 87 publishing companies, capital £614,450; and 94 advertising companies, capital £262,755. The newspaper companies included the *Daily Sketch* and *Sunday Herald*, Ltd., with a capital of £1,000,000.

In "Notes from Buyers" for January, Spicers Ltd. announce an essay competition, on "How I build up My Business," for printers and stationers. Emphasis is laid on the advisability of printers using better paper, the products of Sawston Mill being indicated. A warm invitation is extended to customers to make greater use of the firm's show-rooms in London and the provinces. Finally attention is drawn to some of the Spicer specialities, and a wide range of samples accompanies the "Notes," including writings, printings, coloured papers, wrappings, cards and cardboards, envelopes, etc.

The Manchester office of Messrs. Robt. Craig and Sons, Ltd., has been removed to 108, Portland-street.

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Commercial Intelligence

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Allied Newspapers, 16s. 7½d., 16s. 10½d., 8 p.c. Cum.Pref.,20s.1½d..20s.6d.; Amalgamated Press, 44s. 10½d.,44s. 3d., Pref., 24s. 7½d.; Argus Press, 7 p.c. Pref., 20s. 10½d.,; Associated Newspapers, 22s. 6d., 23s. 6d.; British Glues and Chemicals, Pref., 15s.; Cassell, Pref., 21s. 9d.; R. W. Crabtree, 8 p.c. Part. Pref., 4s. 3d.; *Daily Mirror* Newspapers, 6$\frac{37}{32}$, 6¾, 8 p.c. Pref., 25s.; *Daily Sketch* and *Sunday Herald*, 6½ p.c. Deb., 105⅜, 104½; Thos. de la Rue and Co., 8 p.c. Deb., 30½, 30; John Dickinson, 32s. 6d.; *Financial Times*, 6 p.c. Deb., 95; Ilford, Pref., 20s.; *Illustrated London News*, 6s. 3d., 5s. 9d., Pref., 17s.; International Linotype, 64; Kelly's Directories, 7½ p.c. Pref., 22s. 4½d., 22s. 6d.; Lamson Paragon, 15s. 3d., 10 p.c. Pref., 23s. 6d. xd.; George Newnes, 23s. 7½d., Pref., 15s. 7½d.; Newnes and Pearson Printing 8 p.c. Debs. 106; Odham's Press, 4s., 3s. 6d., 10 p.c. A Pref., 11s. 9d., 12s. 3d.; *Sunday Pictorial* Newspapers, 81s. 10½d., 84s. 4½d., Pref., 23s. 6d.; Raphael Tuck, 21s. 10½d., Pref., 90s. 9d., 90s.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 20⅛, Prefd., 11, 10$\frac{15}{16}$; Weldons, 35s., Pref., 19s. 4½d.; Winterbottom Book Cloth, Pref., 23s. 7½d.; Wyman and Sons, 39s. 9d., 40s. 3d., Pref., 19s. 9d.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

ABERDEEN NEWSPAPERS, LTD. — A final dividend is recommended of 1s. 9d. per share, making, with the interim dividend of 1s. 3d. per share, paid on August 1st last, 3s. per share (free of tax) for financial year ended December 31st, 1924. Final dividend payable on February 14th.

NEW COMPANIES.

E. HULTON AND CO., LTD.—Capital £100, in £1 shares; proprietors, printers and publishers of newspapers, journals, magazines, books, periodicals and other literary or journalistic works of any description, and to acquire the goodwill and copyright of and continue the publication of any existing newspapers, periodicals or other publications, etc. Private company. Subscribers: H. W. Hill and E. Newton. Registered office: 47, Shoe-lane, E.C.

C. D. LAWSON AND CO., LTD. — Capital £1,000, in £1 shares (500 "A" and 500 "B" ordinary); manufacturers of, agents for and dealers in art reproductions, prints, blocks for letterpress printing, printers, publishers, advertising contractors and agents, etc. Private company. First directors: C. D. Lawson and W. H. R. Askwith. Registered office: 19-20, Fetter-lane, E.C.4.

A. R. SIDDERS AND CO., LTD.—Capital £500, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of bookbinders now carried on by A. R. Sidders, at 35, Eliptan-street, Chelsea, as "A. R. Sidders and Co.," and to carry on the business of printers, stationers, booksellers, art dealers, etc. Private company. Permanent directors: A. R. Sidders, S. H. Sidders and S. B. Sidders. Registered office: 35, Eliptan-street, Chelsea, S.W.

INTERNATIONAL IDEAL ROLLER AND MANUFACTURING CO, LTD.—Capital £15,000, in £1 shares; manufacturers and wholesale and retail dealers in and importers and exporters of lithographic, printers' and other rollers, inks, dry colours and varnishes, bronze powders, typewriter ribbons, carbon paper, etc. Private company. Directors: C. I. Ferguson, F. Thompson and A. J. A. Kennedy.

MASON PRESS, LTD.—Capital £1,500, in £1 shares; proprietors, printers and publishers of newspapers, journals, magazines, periodicals, books or other literary or artistic work, etc. Private company. Subscribers: Henry Hess and Dora L. Carter. Registered office, 19, Devereux court, Strand, W.C.2.

THEATRICAL PUBLICATIONS, LTD. — Capital £2,000, in £1 shares; to adopt an agreement with A. E. Barwood, and to carry on the business of proprietors, publishers and printers of newspapers, journals and other literary works, etc. Private company. Directors: A. E. Barwood and T. W. C. Allworthy. Registered office: 35, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.2.

MOORGATE PUBLICITY CO., LTD.—Capital £100, in £1 shares; advertising contractors and agents, designers of advertisements, manufacturers of, agents for, and dealers in advertisement novelties of all kinds, printers, etc. Private company. Directors: S. Coyne and Mrs. L. Coyne. Registered office: 30-2, Ludgate-hill, E.C.

W. AND M. WOODS AND FLEMING'S PAPER MILLS, LTD.—Capital £15,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of printers, lithographers, diesinkers, paper and paper bag manufacturers, carried on under the style of "H. and M. Woods," at High-street, Dublin. Private company. First directors: G. P. Fleming, R. J. Duggan, P. J. Walsh, V. Fox, B. C. McDonald, M. Molloy, and F. Tynan. Registered office: 40, High-street, Dublin.

E. MASH (1925), LTD.—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of timber merchants and importers carried on by E. Mash, Ltd., at 27, Church-street, Shoreditch, E., or elsewhere; to adopt an agreement with A. Binstock, and to carry on the same and the business of importers and exporters of, and dealers in, wood pulp, paper, cardboard and similar substances, etc. Private company. Subscribers: E. C. Mash and A. Binstock. Registered office: 27, Church-street, Shoreditch, E.2.

GUILFOYLES ADVERTISING AGENCY, LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; advertising agents and contractors, printers, publishers, booksellers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: W. H. Guilfoyle and B. Young. Registered office: 179, Pearse-street, Dublin.

CRAFTS, LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; manufacturers of and dealers in all kinds of advertising novelties in wood, metal, paper or other materials, art calendars, sports and games requisities, etc. Private company. Subscribers: W. Holt and W. E. Godfrey. Registered office: Reddicroft Works, Reddicroft, Sutton Coldfield.

PUBLICITY CABINETS, LTD.—Capital £1,100, in £1 shares; advertising contractors and agents, printers and stationers, manufacturers of all kinds of apparatus and appliances, plant and material employed by advertising contractors, etc. Private company. Subscribers: A. Fleming and Miss K. Grossman. Registered office, Bush House, Aldwych, W.C.

BRANSTON, LTD. — Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; advertising agents and contractors, artists, engravers, lithographers, etc. Private company. Directors: J. Skippers and E. R. Branston.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfactions registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfactions is not compulsory).

FLEETWAY PRESS, LTD. — Satisfaction to the extent ef £2,500 on June 30th, and to the extent of £2,500 on December 31st, 1924, of B debentures dated July 28th, 1920, securing £58,200.

COMMERCIAL PRINTERS (HULL), LTD.—Debenture dated January 2nd, 1925, to secure £100, cnarged on the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: G. H. Wilkinson, Gibside, Hawkesworth-road, Horsforth, Leeds.

NORTHERN PRINTING CO., LTD.—Debenture dated January 6th, 1925, to secure £550, charged on the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holders: W. J. Dunns, 19, Ampthill-square, N.W.1, and others.

WHITCHURCH HERALD, LTD. — Particulars filed of £5,200 debentures authorised January 13th, 1925, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the whole amount being now issued.

A. M. PHILPOT (PUBLISHERS), LTD. (London). —Particulars filed of £2,000 debentures authorised January 7th, 1925, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the whole amount being now issued.

OSMIC CHECK BOOK CO., LTD. (Ealing).—Mortgage on Osmic Works and 127, Northcroft-road, Ealing, dated December 30th, 1924, to secure £5,000. Holders: North British and Mercantile Insurance Co., Ltd., 61, Threadneedle street, E.C.

BOYDEN AND SMITH, LTD. (stationers and paper merchants, etc., London).—Mortgage debenture charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, dated January 10th, 1925, to secure all moneys due or to become due from the company to the National Bank, Ltd.

RECEIVER APPOINTED OR RELEASED.

SALE STATIONERY CO., LTD. — T. Shaw, of 1, Princess-street, Manchester, ceased to act as receiver or manager on December 31st, 1924.

"British Waste Paper."

Action Over a Company's Name.

An action, Hawkes *v.* British Waste Paper Co., Ltd., was mentioned to Mr. Justice Romer in the Chancery Division on Wednesday, on a motion by plaintiff for an injunction restraining the defendants from carrying on business under any name of which the words "British Waste Paper" formed part.

Mr. Morton, for plaintiff, was about to read an affidavit, when

Mr. Bischoff (for the defendant company) said that they went to considerable trouble to find out whether the name they adopted belonged to anybody else. They did, in fact, offer a selection of names to the Registrar under the Companies' Act, and neither he nor the defendants could trace any company or business that was being carried on under the name they adopted. The name was not in any directory or the telephone book but it was in the Register of Business Names. It was obvious, therefore, that the defendants could not continue to carry on under the name, and he was prepared to give an undertaking until the trial in the terms of the notice of motion.

Mr. Morton said he would accept this, and the motion was adjourned accordingly, the costs of the motion to be costs in the action.

Merton Board Mill.

In the Companies Winding-Up Court last week the petition of the Sturtevant Engineering Co., Ltd., for an order for the compulsory liquidation of the Merton Board Mill, Ltd., was before Mr. Justice Romer.

Mr. Byrne, for the petitioners, said the petition had been adjourned for six weeks for some arrangement to be made. He understood that all the creditors were willing to fall into line with regard to a certain course, but in the case of one creditor a little further time was needed to complete the arrangement. He asked for the petition to stand over 14 days.

Mr. Spens (for the company) agreed and Mr. Swords (for the creditors) did not oppose.

The petition therefore stood over for 14 days.

LEADS AND CLUMPS.
HIGH GRADE METAL.
THE NICKFLOID ELECTROTYPE CO., LTD.
10 NEW STREET HILL, LONDON, E.C.4

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Printing and Allied Trades' Directory

BUYERS' GUIDE TO SOURCES OF SUPPLY.

Rates per Insertion: 3/- Minimum (not exceeding three lines)—each additional line, 1/- extra.

Discounts on Weekly Insertions: 13 times, 10 per cent.; 26 times, 15 per cent.; 52 times, 20 per cent.

BOOKBINDERS' MACHINERY AND SUPPLIES.

FRIEDHEIM, LTD., OSCAR, 25, Water-lane, Ludgate, London, E.C.4. "Martini," "Simplified," Book-Sewing Machines; Thread-Stitching and Knotting Machines; Cloth-Slitting and Cross-Cutting Machines from the Reel; Guillotines and Trimming Machines; Folding Machines fitted with "Camco" Continuous Rotary Feeder, "Spiess" Patent; Book Rounding and Backing Machines; Wire Stitching Machines.

BOXMAKING MACHINERY.

FRIEDHEIM, LTD., OSCAR, 25, Water-lane, Ludgate, London, E.C.4. Combined Rotary Cutting, Scoring and Creasing Machines; Rotary Cutting Machines; Corner Cutting and Slotting Machines; Bending Machines (Flat); Corner Staying Machines; Wire-Stitching Machines, etc., etc.

BRONZING MACHINES.

FRIEDHEIM, LTD., OSCAR, 25, Water-lane, Ludgate, London, E.C.4. Flat Bronzing Machines.

COMPOSING AND TYPE-SETTING MACHINES.

INTERTYPE LTD., 15, Britannia-street, London, W.C. 1. Text and Display Machine, flexible, and economical. Send for descriptive literature.

ENVELOPE MACHINES.

CARLAW, DAVID & SONS, LTD., 31, Finnieston Street, Glasgow. High Speed Adjustable Envelope-making Machines for all sizes and shapes; Blank Cutting Machines; Cutters; Embossing Machines, etc.

ENVELOPE MACHINE MANUFACTURERS.

FRIEDHEIM, LTD., OSCAR, 25, Water-lane, Ludgate, London, E.C.4. Envelope-Making Machinery of every description; Punching Machines; Paper-Bag Making Machines.

FOLDING BOX FORMES.

FURBER E. 106, Fairfoot Road, Bow, E.3, Folding Box Formes, Steel Rule Cutters, Cutting and Creasing from Customers' own material. 'Phone, North 4172.

FOLDING MACHINES.

CANADIAN-AMERICAN MACHINERY CO., LTD., 63, Farringdon Street, E.C.4. ('Phone Cent, 1165). The "Cleveland" and "Camco" series. A Folder for every need, from Eight Crown down to Demy Folio.

OFFSET MACHINES.

CRABTREE, R. W., & SONS, LTD., Water Lane, Leeds, makers of "Ensign" Super-Offsets in all sizes for Sheet or Reel feed, in One, Two or Three Colours or Perfecting.

PAPER FEEDERS.

CANADIAN-AMERICAN MACHINERY CO., LTD., 63, Farringdon Street, E.C.4. ('Phone Cent, 1165). The "Camco" (Spiess Patents) Automatic Feeder.

LIGHT & CO., LTD., W.J., 36-38, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.4. Sole Agents for the "WINKLER" Automatic Pile Feeder.

PRESS BLANKETS.

LIGHT & CO., LTD., W. J., 36-38, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.4. 'Phone; Central 3839. "LIGHT'S-EVERWEAR" Press Rubbers. Oil and Ink-Proof and Reversible.

PRINTERS' ENGINEERS.

CONNOLL & COLES, LTD., Leather Lane and Clerkenwell, E.C.1. New, Second-hand and rebuilt Machinery bought, sold and exchanged. Repairs, Removals and Breakdowns a speciality. Old machines in part payment—terms arranged.—Established 1898. Holborn 5183.

PRINTING METAL MANUFACTURERS.

FRY'S METAL FOUNDRY, Holland Street, Blackfriars, London, S.E.1. Branches at Manchester, Bristol, Glasgow, Dublin. **"Tryotype"** SERVICE, *ie.*, Prompt Dispatch, Superlative Quality, Competitive Prices in Printing Metals, Spacing Materials and Melting Equipment.

PRINTING PRESSES, ETC.

CANADIAN-AMERICAN MACHINERY CO., LTD., 63, Farringdon Street, E.C.4. ('Phone Cent, 1165). The "Kelly" High Speed two rev. presses.

ROTARY WEB PRESSES.

CRABTREE, R. W. & SONS, LTD., Water Lane, Leeds, and 7, Farringdon Road, London NEWSPAPER (Speciality) and MAGAZINE ROTARIES.

HOE & CO., LTD., R., 109-112, Borough Road, London, S.E.1. Telephone: Hop 4028-9. Telegrams: Expugnator Sedist, London. Cables: Hoe, London.
LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH SPEED ROTARY NEWSPAPER AND MAGAZINE PRESSES. Patentees and Suppliers of Automatic Ink Pumps.

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STEREO.

DIXON & CO., LTD.. L. S. 38, Cable Street, Liverpool. **DRY FLONG** "DIXOTYPE" All British. Wet process; Tissue, Blotting & Backing.

STEREO DRY FLONG.

LIGHT & CO., LTD., W.J., 36-38, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.4. 'Phone: Central 3839. "IDEAL" Hand-casting Dry Flong and "CLEARTYPE" Autoplate Dry Flong.

STEREOTYPING MACHINERY, ETC.

LIGHT & CO., LTD., W.J., 36.38, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.4. Sole Agents for the "WINKLER" Automatic Moulding Press, Automatic Plate Casting Machine, etc.

TRADE PUBLICATIONS.

BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER, THE. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4. Founded in 1878, this weekly journal is the recognised medium for Printers, Stationers, Box Makers, Envelope Makers, Bookbinders, etc. Its pages contain the latest improvements in machinery, descriptions of new processes, and commercial intelligence and current news. Subscribers get the paper for 52 weeks for 13s.

BOOKBINDER, THE, forms a Monthly Section of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, and subscriptions are booked for these issues at the rate of 3s. 3d. per annum, including postage. Special contributions appear from the pen of leading authorities. Publishers: Stonhill & Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

DICTIONARY OF PAPER TERMS.—Definitions of the Terms as used in the Manufacture and Merchandising of Paper. Published in book form by the Lockwood Trade Journal Co., Inc., New York. Bound in cloth, 6 × 9, 87 pp. Price 7s. 6d. Copies may be had of Stonhill & Gillis, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

LITHOGRAPHIC TRADE REVIEW, THE. This forms the subject of a monthly section of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, and these issues are obtainable at an annual subscription of 3s. 3d. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

PAPER TRADE REVIEW, THE WORLD'S. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4. This weekly journal established in 1879, gives particulars of Papermaking Machinery and Processes, Current Prices of Raw Materials, Market Reports, Interviews with Leading Men associated with the industry, Commercial Intelligence, etc. Annual subscription: 26s. plus postage (Inland, 30s. 4d.; Foreign and Colonial, 32s. 6d.)

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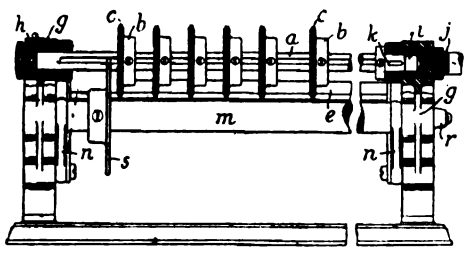
Nickerson Bros.
(ESTABLISHED 1848),
99 & 101, Worship Street, London, E.C.2,
AND
Alscot Road, Bermondsey. S.E.1.
Manufacturers of
LEATHER
for All Classes of Bookbinding.

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New Inventions

A Bookbinding Invention.

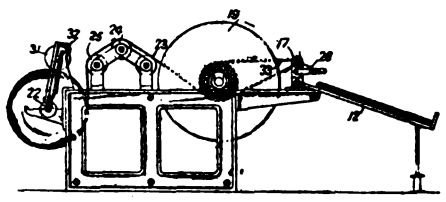
A machine for "marking up," or forming "blind lines" across, the backs of book covers, as patented by Mr. F. E. Blunt, comprises one or more rotatable, circular tools *b* against the peripheral edges *c* of which the back of the book cover is pressed. The tools *b* may be adjustably and interchangeably mounted on a rotary spindle *a* to vary the type of "marking up" and are heated by means such as gas jets or by friction with the cover. The spindle *a* is detachably mounted in the frame *g*, one end of the spindle being carried by a screwed or otherwise withdrawable bearing *h* and the other end engaging a driving extension *j* through a socket *i* and feather *k*. The book



is supported on, and raised and lowered about, a roller *m* and is positioned against an eccentric disk *s* or other stop The ends of the roller *m* are supported in radius arms *n* and carry screwed pintles adjustably locked in curved slots in the frame *g* by nuts *r*. The tools *b* are cleaned by a pad *e* mounted at its ends in swinging arms and means may be provided for greasing their edges *c*. The Provisional Specification refers to a spring support for the rotary spindle to accommodate irregularities in the cover.

Collecting Sheets in a Pile.

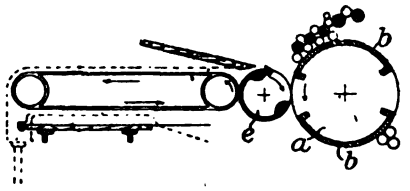
In this invention in means for collecting in a pile printed sheets, which have been rolled up in a web in order to keep them damp, the material of the web itself is used to prevent dropping of the sheets as the web is unwound, and to convey them to a stripper by which they are deposited on a collecting shelf. The web containing the sheets passes from a



supply-roll 19 over a guide-roller 17 of small diameter, and then beneath the supply-roll itself, and over guide rollers 23, 24, 25, to a winding-roll 22. As the web passes over the roller 17, the sheets are stripped off by stripper fingers 28, and delivered to a shelf 12. The passage of the web beneath the supply-roll tends to prevent the sheets from leaving the roll, and carries a separated sheet upwards so that it may be placed by hand on the shelf 12. A weighted roller 31 bearing upon the winding roll 22 is guided in slots having an off set portion 32, for supporting the roller out of contact with the winding roll. The patent is in the name of the American Bank Note Co.

Rotary Printing Machines.

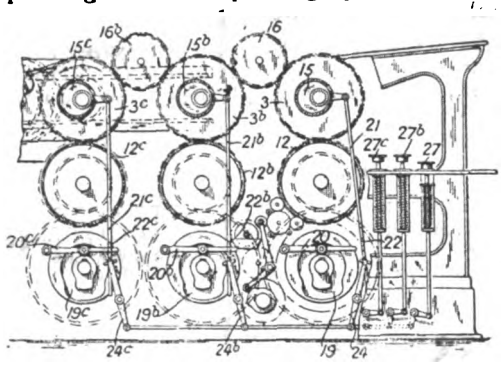
A rotary printing machine, patented by Mr. R. Horn, is provided with lithographic printing plates of rubber, linoleum or other supple non-metallic material. The cylinder *a*, Fig. 1, is provided with one, two, or more rubber plates *b* on which the design is produced by passing an inked zinc plate or other original between the cylinder *a* and impression cylinder *e*. Prior to receiving the design, the plates



b are roughened and treated with acetic acid. For perfecting, the cylinder *e* may have an offset blanket and receive a sheet at alternate revolutions. In a web-printing machine, two printing cylinders may coact to print simultaneously on both sides of the web passing between them.

Multi-Colour Printing Machines.

A multi-colour rotary printing machine, patented by Mr. H. G. Rogers, of the kind comprising a number of printing cylinders 12, 12^b, 12^c, impression cylinders 3, 3^b, 3^c, one co-operating with each printing cylinder, and



transfer cylinders 16, 16^b, between the impression cylinders, together with eccentric means for moving the impression cylinders into contact with the printing cylinders at the commencement of each impression, and out of contact at the end of each impression, is constructed so that the eccentrics 15, 15^b, 15^c are operated from cams 19, 19^b, 19^c, on the printing cylinders through trip mechanism comprising tappet levers 20, 20^b, 20^c which in their operative positions engage holes or forks 22, 22^b, 22_c, in rods 21, 21^b, 21^c connected to the eccentrics 15, 15^b, 15^c. The tappet levers 20, 20^b, 20^c can be disconnected from the rods 21, etc., by means of pedals 27, 27^b, 27^c connected separately by levers and links to levers 24, 24_b, 24^c, capable of moving the forks 22, etc., out of engagement with their operating levers. The machine may be constructed with any number of printing couples. Specification 215,825 is referred to.

New British Patents.

For the benefit of our readers we have arranged for any inquiries relating to Patents, Designs and Trade Marks to be answered, free of all charge, by a Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Patent Agents. Inquiries should be addressed, in the first instance, to the Editor.

Applications.

Barker, R. W. (American Bank Note Co.). Form or plate cylinders. 1,266.
Barker, R. W. (American Bank Note Co.). Feeders for rotary printing machines. 1,267.
Bielefeldt, H. Printing. 1,413.
Dawson, J. B. Guillotines for cutting paper, etc. 1,478.
Earnshaw, T., and Linotype and Machinery Ltd. Apparatus for casting curved stereotype plates. 1,401, 1,402.
Green, C. F. Sheet-feeding mechanism for printing machines. 1 141.
Hutton, R. W. Collapsible cardboard, etc., boxes. 1,242.
Kenyon, W. G., and Linotype and Machinery Ltd. Gripper mechanism of printing machines. 1,403.
Lanston Monotype Corporation, Ltd. Tool handles and method of securing same. 1,361.
Lanston Monotype Corporation, Ltd. (Lanston Monotype Machine Co.). Printers' strip making mechanism. 1,412.
Latham, D. Lithographic drying oven. 929.
Norman and Son, T., and Watts, C. I. Folding boxes. 1,263.
Odell, H. Feeding mechanism for embossing, etc., presses. 1,050.
Rose Bros. (Gainsborough), Ltd., and Rose, W. Apparatus for distending cardboard shells, etc. 1,101.

Specifications Published.

1923.

August, J. R. C., and Hunter, E.K. Machines for the photographic composing of letterpress and like matter. 227,137.
Barclay, J. Typographic composing machines. 227,144.
Polygraphische Ges. Process for the production of type bars. 205,510.

1924.

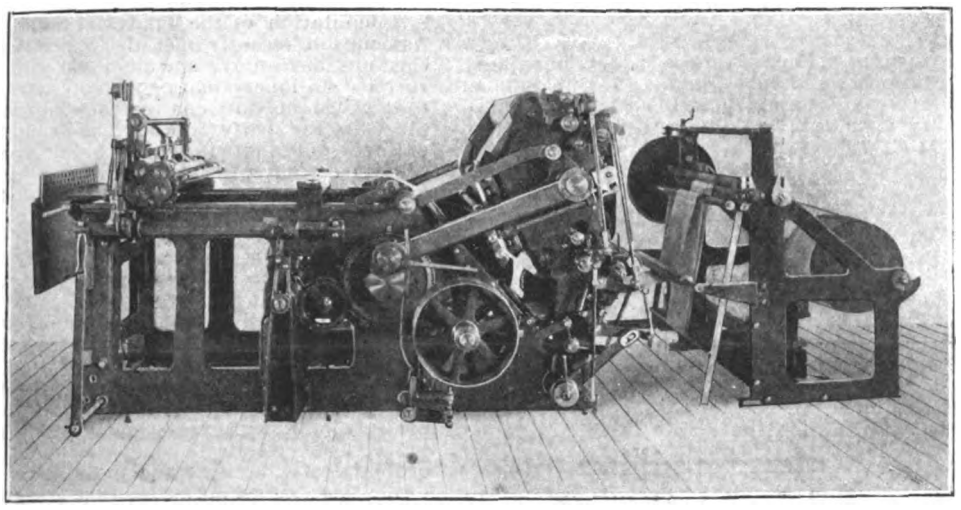
O'Callaghan, P. Envelopes. 227,340.

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New Trade Marks.

Teleline

BRITISH MAKE

447,337. Typewriter paper made in Great Britain. The Right Hon. Harry Lawson Webster, Viscount Burnham, trading as Daily Telegraph Paper Mills, 34, Priory-road, Dartford, and 135, Fleet-street, London, E.C.4, papermaker.—April 10th, 1924.

RUBESY.

User claimed from June 30th, 1909.

B450,916. Ink and pencil erasers. Eagle Pencil Co. (a company incorporated according to the laws of the State of Delaware, United States of America), 703, East 13th-street, New York, United States of America, and Ashley-road, Tottenham, London, N.17, manufacturers.—August 8th, 1924.

"SHAPHGARD."

452,849. Paper goods included in Class 39. J. Stell and Sons, Holme Mills, Holme Mill-lane, Keighley, Yorkshire, paper tube and goods makers.—October 20th, 1924.

GRIP



Registration of this Trade Mark shall give no right to the exclusive use of the word "Grip."

454,019. Office paste and adhesives included in Class 39. Thomas Reginald Saturley, 53, Downs-road, Clapton, London, E.5, paste and adhesive manufacturer. — November 27th, 1924.



450,091. Paper (except paper hangings), stationery and bookbinding. Joseph Samuel Myers, 3, Fountain-lane, Belfast; merchant.—July 11th, 1924. (To be associated. Section 24.)

COLORAY.

454,159. All goods included in Class 39, The Royal Sovereign Pencil Co., Ltd., Britannia Pencil Works, 54, Neasden-lane, London, N.W.10; manufacturers.—December 2nd, 1924.

STREAMAX.

454,239. Paper (except paper hangings). The Stream-line Filter Co., Ltd., 64, Victoria-street, London, S.W.1; filter manufacturers.—December 4th, 1924.

Paper Mill Directory.

The 65th annual edition of "The Paper Mills Directory of England, Scotland and Ireland" makes its welcome appearance with the New Year. Published by Messrs. Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent and Co., Ltd., London, it retains its customary handy form and its familiar brown cover. In addition to showing the mills of the United Kingdom in alphabetical, numerical and geographical order, the titles of the mills are also given. Then there is a list of paper enamellers and surfaces, a classified list of papers, and an enumeration of London wholesale stationers. An important section of the book is devoted to watermarks and trade names, together with the addresses of the firms referred to. Finally the membership of the Papermakers' Association is set out in detail, and there are particulars concerning other trade organisations.

Stationery in the Transvaal.

Anxiety Regarding New Tariff.

A deputation of the Transvaal Stationers' Association recently met the Supervisor of Customs at Pretoria and discussed with him various stationery matters having reference to the Customs duty changes thought to take place in the early future. The deputation pointed out that it would be unwise to classify certain things as falling under the full duty as printed matter for the reason that at the present time they either could not be manufactured in the country, or, where such might be possible, they could only be made at uneconomic prices by the narrow demand in the conntry at present.

In the matter of account books and certain ruled stationery, they submitted that there was no real trade factory in the Union expressly catering as suppliers for the retail trade; that such houses as did in some measure manufacture stationery were themselves also retailers competing with the ordinary retail houses; and that, further, the local manufacturing conditions, together with the restricted demands in the country, did not permit of these articles being produced locally at economic rates. A promise was given that careful consideration would be given to the views expressed when the tariff came to be decided.

COMPOSITORS' HANDBOOK.—Working compositors and many others besides will find it useful to keep at hand a copy of the "Compositors' and Printers' Handbook," published by the London Society of Compositors at 7-9, St. Bride-street, E.C.4. Priced at 6d., this booklet is good value for money, containing as it does a variety of useful features. A calendar and a diary are followed by many tables of great utility for calculating prices of composition; there are instructions and numerous diagrams on the subject of imposition and in addition to other reference matter the booklet contains several original articles including "The Costing System" (by E. Pheby) and "Shape Hints for the Lay-Out Man" (by H. B. Naylor).

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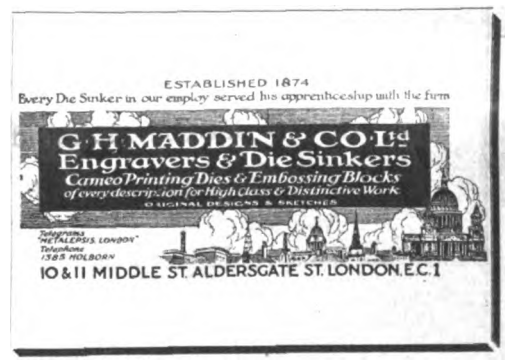
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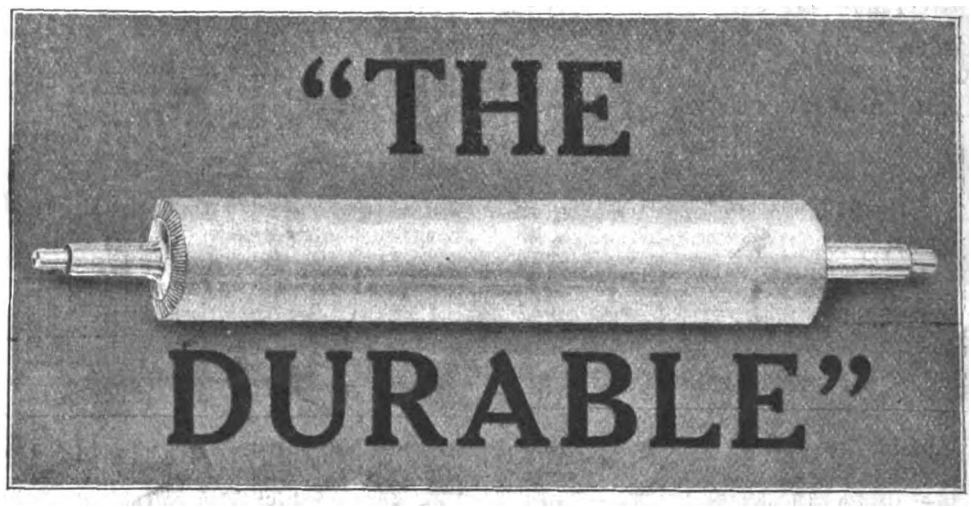
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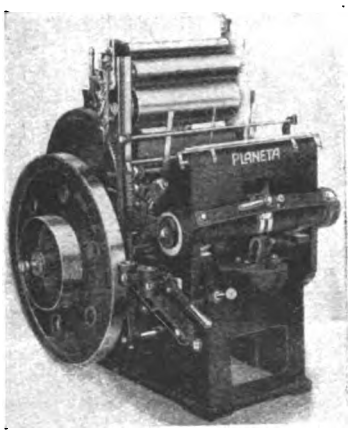
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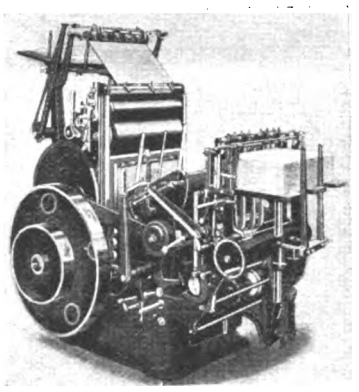
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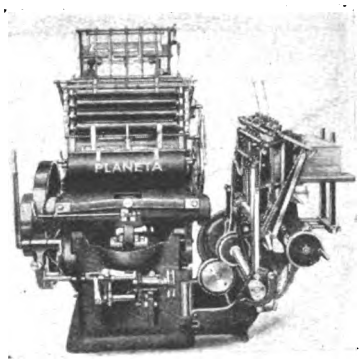
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VOLUME 96. NUMBER 7. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: FEBRUARY 12, 1925. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

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By JOSEPH GOODMAN, F.R.P.S.,

City and Guilds of London Honours Silver and Bronze Medallist, Lithography and Photo-Mechanical Processes. Author of "Practical Modern Metalithography," etc.

It may be interesting to refer here to the additional facilities open to the offset printer in providing extra features in the range of engraving work. To that end we may briefly describe how arbitrary tonal values may be imparted to the work, by a careful manipulation of etching in tone stages.

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The mode of procedure in the etching of the plate in tone stages is by first etching for the finest parts, from about a half to two minutes, according to the grade of the lines and tone-values of the image, next stopping-out these finest parts with asphaltum resist composition, and pursuing the etching for the next grade of tone; then repeating this procedure until all the gradations are produced, as in copper etching. This tone etching may also be done without the preceding stopping-out operation, by conducting the etching of these various gradations with a brush, as when vignetting on copper, or etching machine engraving on stone.

Alternative Process.

We now proceed to describe an alternative process without intaglio etching. After the plate has been thoroughly etched with the non-corrosive etcher and washed, it is coated with ordinary water-colour black (ivory or lamp black), and the engraving work executed with the usual engraving needles until the lines have been scratched through the oxidised layer, bearing the unoxidised metal underneath. Linseed oil, greasy ink, or a mixture of draughtsman's ink and turps (not dissolved in water) is then thoroughly rubbed into the incised lines, the plate afterwards being washed out and rolled up.

Reversing from Right to Left View.

This is a process by which any design drawn facing the left, can be utilised for a right-view image, and *vice versa*, so as to form a pair of pictures with opposite views. This will be more extensively used in the future, on account of its service to the rubber offset machine, as the offset process makes it necessary that all work which has been drawn or engraved for the direct method has to be reversed. The old method of effecting this reversal was by pulling a transfer of the original on re-transfer paper, then placing upon it a sheet of clean transfer paper, and pulling them through together under pressure, when, after separating them, the right and left images were found on these two sheets. As much more delicate work has to be done now, for these machines, it becomes imperative to adopt a better method for reversal work.

Zinc for Re-transfer.

This can be done by using very thin, supple sheets of zinc instead of transfer paper for taking the re-transfer from the original, and then using this thin zinc, as the real original from which the transfers for the printing plate will be made. The original must be rolled-up well with re transfer ink, and the pressure accurately adjusted; the prepared surface of the thin zinc plate is then laid carefully upon the rolled-up original, taking care that no lateral movement occurs. The backing sheet and shalloon board are then applied, and the impression made. On the plates being separated, the thin zinc plate is prepared in the same manner as an ordinary transfer, and becomes the actual original from which the transfers are pulled for patching up and transferring. Thus it will serve for the old and new method, and produce immeasureably better results than can be obtained from transfer paper reversals.

Transposing from Black to White.

Similarly with "negative" and "positive" images: by this method black lettering is made to appear white, whilst the background surrounding it is dark or coloured as required; or the lines of a picture may be made to show white, whilst the background is black. For special classes of work this is a great advantage, as it gives a stronger emphasis to the illustration and changes the character of the images. There are many ways of producing this on the zinc plate. The following methods, however, will probably be found the simplest and best.

Transposing—Method No. 1.

The plate is etched with the non-corrosive etching solution, gummed, fanned dry, the gum washed off and the plate again dried. Then a transfer is pulled from the original on transfer paper (such as oak varnish transfer paper), which leaves only the transfer ink and no coating on the plate. Use transfer ink with a mixture of good black ink. The transfer is laid in position, and the plate pulled through the press in the ordinary way. Remove the paper without using water, and powder the dry plate with resin, which is afterwards wiped over with French chalk. The layer of resin must now be melted by heating the plate until the drawing appears in sharp outline and in a deep, shiny black, the heating being effected either from underneath or from above by means of a spirit blow-lamp. Care must be taken not to overheat the plate, overwise the lines of the drawing will spread. The plate is cooled by the application of water at the back, and the powdering and heating process repeated. Any dirt is removed by means of a wood pencil and dry pumice powder, or a scraper. The plate is then immersed for from one to two minutes in a re-sensitising bath and rocked, or the re-sensitising solution may be applied with a brush or soft sponge. After the plate has been washed clean and dried, it is coated with lithographic writing ink. When the ink is dry, wash out with turpentine and water;

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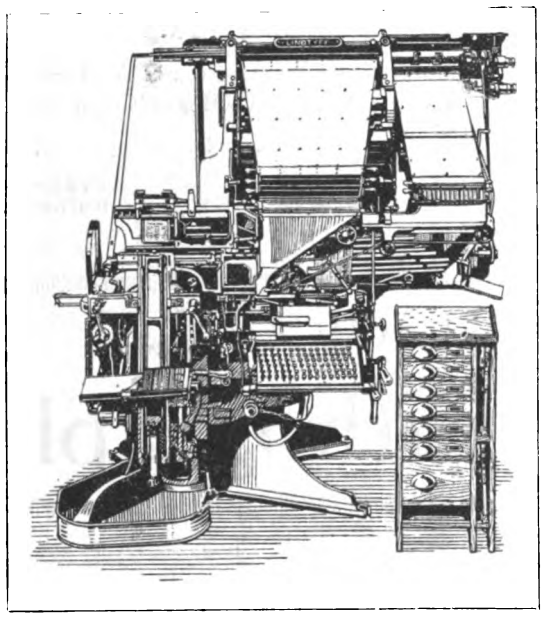
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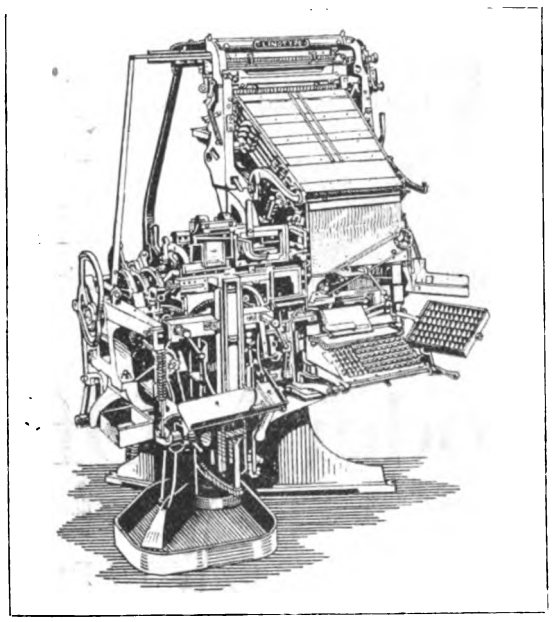
WITH OR WITHOUT SIDE MAGAZINES



The machine as illustrated has a range of 5 to 36 point, and all faces can be set from the single standard keyboard. Mould and magazine changes can be effected in a few seconds. This model can be installed with three magazines only, and the side magazine section for extra large display added to the machine at a later date.

Model 6

WITH FOUR MAIN MAGAZINES



This model is recommended to those printers whose work requires a wide variety of type faces (roman, italic and display) in one and the same line. The standard magazine equipment provides four full size magazines, any adjacent two of which can be used together. Ordinary composition can be set on this machine as readily as on Model 4.

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then roll in, when the reversed image will appear as clear and sharp as the transfer was.

Transposing—Method No. 2.

The prepared (sensitised) plate is coated with a thin layer of light-sensitive asphalt. This operation is conducted on a whirler, in order that the asphalt may be uniformly spread. When the plate is dry, the drawing is transferred on to it, in deep black ink, the opacity of which may be increased by dusting over with bronze powder, and the plate exposed to sunlight for from one to four hours. In order to find the proper exposure for the plate, it is advisable to transfer a small portion of the drawing at the side of the plate, close to the edge, and use this as a test piece for the exposure. When the development of this test piece shows the exposure to be correct, the plate is developed in a turpentine bath, or with cotton wool soaked in turpentine or lavender oil. It is not advisable to rub one portion of the plate repeatedly, otherwise the lines of the drawing may be thickened. Should there be any sign of this thickening, it is best to allow the plate to dry thoroughly, and commence developing afresh. When the drawing appears sharp and clear, the plate should be washed under a tap turned on full, and etched with a solution of nitric acid (one part) and water (fifty parts). Wash this off, fan the plate dry, etch with the non-corrosive etcher for four to five minutes and finally gum.

It has been found to be beneficial to add a few drops of a good wash-out tincture (asphaltum) with the ink when transferring for this process.

Continental Printing.

By Mr. J. R. RIDDELL

(Principal of the London School of Printing).

To an inquiring and impressionable mind nothing is so interesting and instructive as seeing at first hand the industrial systems and business methods operating in other countries. In my case, I looked forward with the keenest anticipation to visiting the Continental schools where printer-craftsmen are taught and trained. My expectation of seeing much and learning much has been fully realised, although I feel compelled to say that I was more than once disappointed and found that many matters of interest did not prove so valuable as I had been led to expect. I can, however, confidently say that the time was profitably spent. Seeing other people's methods of producing work, work which in many cases has called for the admiration of the printing world, has given me food for thought and suggested many new ideas.

Whilst it would not be possible to put every system into operation in this country, certain methods could be adopted which would enable good work to be produced more economically.

It may be that, instead of hours, I should have spent days in the places visited; but perhaps the technical mind and trained eye of the practical printer is able to see more in a limited time than would be possible in the case of one not having the same practical and technical experience.

High Standard of Colour Printing.

Speaking generally, the printing done on the Continent is of a high standard, particularly in relation to colour. In the printing produced for the industries of the various countries one can clearly trace the temperament of the people of each particular nation.

Germany, in particular, is producing the highest grade work. There is a technical excellence in their productions, especially in colour printing, which is above the average obtained in other countries, including our own. The design of a piece of work may not appeal to the ideas of other peoples, but the technique and high quality of the production cannot be denied. In my opinion, this is largely due to the thoroughness so characteristic of the German. Less output in a given time, however, is probably the result.

Their thoroughness is most manifest in the organisation and equipment of the workshops. Cleanliness, order and good working conditions, particularly in relation to temperature and light, are marked features of most German printing offices. Further, there appears to be a keen inclination to adopt new methods of reproduction, particularly by the aid of photography. Large offices, many employing over 1,000 workers, are generally able to produce work by all methods.

German Offset Development.

Eagerness in experimenting with new processes is shown by the development of offset printing on the Continent, where the web rotary offset press is frequently utilised for printing magazines and supplements to newspapers. This method is quite in its infancy, being invariably used for the production of the lower class of "weekly." A soft atmospheric effect is given to the illustrations when printed on a rough paper which cannot be obtained by any other process. As previously mentioned, there are various methods of "making up" machine plates, all of which have certain advantages, but ultimately scientific photographic methods will be adopted.

The Germans are particularly keen on photographic processes, and are anxious to obtain all the information in relation to what is being done in this direction in Great Britain and America. They are also extremely industrious, and seize every opportunity to keep their machines running. For instance, some years ago, it was the custom to have a lengthy lunch time (1½ to 2 hours), but now the machines invariably stop for half an hour only. The workers take their lunch sitting by the machines and leaving off work early in the afternoon. This effects a saving in lighting, but the short break cannot be good for the men and women. Again, many firms are adopting the two and even three-shift system during the twenty-four hours. A number of new methods were seen in operation, all of which seek to reduce the cost on the one hand and improve the result on the other.

Offset Printing in France.

The French printer is likewise making great strides in offset printing, and some splendid examples of work were seen. There, also, new processes are being developed in connection with the reproductive arts. One firm is making a feature of photographic offset colour reproductions of the highest possible standard. The manager responsible for the work is an "artist craftsman," and, by his method of work, he obtains results equal to the finest colour collotype reproductions. The work is entirely done from original plates and the prints obtained from a "Baby Rotary Offset Press." It has not been my good fortune previously to see such exquisite examples of offset printing as that produced by this firm. It is not to be wondered at that they are inundated with orders from artists, galleries and museums!

In Belgium, I saw very little of outstanding merit, and the organisation of the offices—with one exception—leaves much to be desired.

In Holland, as is to be expected, some good work—heavy in character—characteristic of the Dutch people is produced. The Dutch atmosphere was a sedative to the tired nerves of one making a hurricane tour through the printing centres of Europe.

In the production of magazines and weeklies, Germany may be said to be leading, with France a good second. France is in advance of Germany in newspaper work, especially in make-up and advertisement display, but nowhere did I see the same excellence which characterises the newspapers of our country.

The people on the Continent are applying themselves very closely to work, particularly the Germans.

Training the Craftsman.

In view of certain glowing reports on the Continental education for printers, I was disappointed with the schools. Making some allowance for national pride and prejudice, I did not see one technical institute where the work done could compare with our own technical institutes for thoroughness and results. Probably this is due to Continental people viewing technical training from a standpoint different from ours.

Most of the technical schools on the Continent are conducted on similar lines to our own junior technical institutes. The main object seems to be to take boys from the elementary schools and prepare them for the workshop. There is no guarantee, however, that they will get employment when the course is completed. No doubt this is due to the lack of the apprenticeship system as in operation in this country.

The students can attend without payment of fees, and in certain cases grants are given to the pupils. A number of boys are sent to the schools, after entering the workshop, by their employers; but, generally speaking, I did not find that the printing technical school was looked upon with any degree of respect.

In Germany the school buildings are inspiring externally; but within there is a decided dulness in the class rooms, and, as I gathered, little or no "soul." The teaching is somewhat academic, and there is little co-operation between the schools representing the various branches of the industry. In my opinion, this is fatal to the best results being obtained. There have been talks of co-ordinating the existing schools, but little or nothing has been done to reach this desirable end.

My sympathies are entirely with the students, who have to submit to conditions which, in my estimation, do not help to make men of resource or initiative.

One large school in Leipzig has a staff of professors and technical workers, each one being a reputed authority on some section of the printing industry. The particular object seems to be to introduce people into the printing crafts by means of a preliminary course of instruction so as to enable them to teach the printer "how to print."

There is general lamentation that no money is available for education, but, so far as I was able to form an opinion, much of the money could be employed to better advantage. Whilst the average course of instruction given in the schools may provide a person with superficial knowledge of a general character, I doubt whether the information so obtained could be applied in a commercial printing office.

A Notable Establishment.

In France, the Ecole Estienne seems to attempt to make a boy an artist before he is a qualified workman. The school is a good illustration of the lines on which a technical school should be run. It includes every section of the industry, and provides facilities for producing a piece of work from start to finish, within its walls and under one directing mind. The work done can be taken as fairly representative of French taste and temperament—particularly so in the bookbinding departments.

In Belgium, there are schools for the various sections of the industry, but, here again, they are all more or less working on individual lines rather than uniting to give a course of instruction which would make the average printer a better craftsman in the workshop and set up a national style. In the lithographic school in Brussels a diploma is granted on the results of an examination. The student taking the highest place is made a burgess of the city.

There is one thing for which I am devoutly thankful, and that is that we in this country have not yet adopted the Continental Sunday, so far as technical education is concerned. Most of the schools have their best attendances on Sunday mornings. In Brussels, a guild of letterpress printer journeymen have installed a printing plant for the encouragement of good printing, and are turning out some excellent work. Grants are obtained from the State and Municipality.

Utrecht to the Fore.

The school in Amsterdam is doing very useful work, while that at Utrecht is an ideal institution for teaching typography.

Mr. Riddell's report to the London County Council on his recent visit to the Continent has been reprinted in booklet form at the request of the Advisory Council of the London School of Printing for circulation amongst the members of the executives of the associations who are contributing to the funds of the School. From this booklet the above is taken.

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It is self-contained, and includes every section of the craft, including photo-engraving. This particular school produces its work in a style which can be claimed as national, and is doing it exceedingly well. An exceptionally well produced school paper is issued monthly.

Two features of the Dutch schools which may theoretically appeal to one are the three years' preparatory course before entering the workshop, and the separate workshop for each grade of students. In my opinion, in the first instance, a great risk is run in allowing a boy to devote three years of his life in preparing for a trade which he may never be able to enter; and, secondly, the separate workrooms cannot be an economical proposition, nor the best preparation for boys to enter works.

The Continental schools and their work proved an interesting study. Although there are larger and more imposing buildings than our own, nowhere was there found the extensive plant, the large enrolments, and the activity and "spirit" which have made the London School of Printing and Kindred Trades an outstanding institution amongst those who cater for the requirements of those engaged in the printing and allied crafts.

No survey of the methods of technical training on the Continent would be complete without visiting the famous schools in Zurich, Munich and Vienna, and I trust it will be possible some time in the near future to visit these places and obtain first-hand information in relation to their system of teaching and methods of reproduction.

Nowhere on the Continent did I find a range of type faces equal to those in general use in England.

In Germany there is a craze for trade marks of fantastical design. I sincerely trust the fad in its German form will not spread to Great Britain.

These are but a few of my general observations, but if anyone is interested in any particular matter and desires further details, I shall be pleased to give any information in my possession.

Matters Worthy of Attention.

In regard to the work executed in the various printing works and schools on the Continent, I consider the following especially worthy of attention.

New photographic processes (direct and copying).

Methods of making-up formes for offset printing.

Composing machines for photographic reproduction.

The rotary web offset press for periodicals and newspapers.

Offset printing on letterpress machines.

The organisation and layout of printing offices.

The need for large technical institutes to be self-contained, with a view to creating a national style of work and obtaining the best results.

The desirability of arranging classes for those engaged in the printing and making of paper-containers (rigid and folding box-making). Continental firms are ahead of us in this work.

Opportunities for arranging exhibitions of things of interest to printers, and facilities for showing and demonstrating new methods of reproduction at the London School of Printing and Kindred Trades. This would help to make the school the centre of the printing industry in Great Britain.

In conclusion, I desire to express my appreciation of the courtesy which I received from the people I met on the Continent. Each seemed to vie with the other in making my "lightning tour" as profitable and enjoyable as possible during the short time I had at my disposal. The opportunity of making and renewing friendships will long remain in my memory, particularly the renewed acquaintance with a one-time instructor of Saint Bride Printing School, who now holds an important position in the printing trade in Germany.

It was pleasing to learn that the work of the London School of Printing (or "St. Bride" as it is generally referred to) is so well known and held in such high esteem on the Continent. It was, at times, rather embarrassing to one's modesty to listen to the views held of the School and its work. Frequently I was asked to address meetings of printers, but, after one attempt with the aid of an interpreter, I was left in such a state of mental exhaustion that it was not possible to undertake an otherwise pleasant duty as often as requested.

How Stamps Are Printed.

Mr. Fred J. Melville Tells of the Processes Employed.

Not the least notable of the fine series of technical lectures arranged by the London Central Districts Master Printers' Association was the one delivered at Stationers' Hall on Wednesday of last week, by Mr. Fred J. Melville, the well-known authority on philately. The chair was taken by Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh, M.A. (vice president of the Association and past president of the L.M.P.A.), who was supported by Mr. W. J. Boyle (hon. secretary). There was a very good attendance, including a number of representatives of important firms connected with security printing. A few names noted were: Lt.-Col. Willis (head of the Indian Government printing office), Mr. O. G. Poulson, Mr. G. C. Griffiths, Mr. G. W. Young, Mr. G. Poulton, Mr. W. Whyte (secretary, L.M.P.A.) and Mr. J. Johnson (organiser).

A notable feature of the occasion was an exhibition in the large hall of many interesting items relating to stamps and stamp printing. A unique sheet of penny black imperforate stamps was shown by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon and Co., Ltd., whose exhibit also included a proof of the original die of the first postage stamp, 1840, and proofs, stamps, dies, etc. Messrs. Pictorial Machinery, Ltd., showed some fine examples indicating the value of the Lithotex Step-and-Repeat machine to stamp printers. Messrs. de la Rue's exhibit included Air Mail stamps and design, and the first surface printed stamp of the British Government. Messrs. Grover and Co., Ltd., the makers of the British stamp perforators, exhibited a complete punch box for perforating, consisting of the pin plate carrying the pins or punches; the guide plate, called the "stripping" plate, drilled with holes to guide the pins into the die plate. Messrs. Thomas McDonald and Sons (Engravers), Ltd., showed engraved plates, rollers and dies. Other exhibitors were: Messrs. Harrison and Sons, Ltd., Chas. Skipper and East, Ltd., W. R. Royle and Son, Whitehead, Morris, Ltd., Somerset House, and Mr. Fred J. Melville.

After a brief introduction by the chairman Mr. Melville was called upon for his lecture, which was followed with the closest interest throughout. We report the lecture in another column.

At the conclusion of the lecture, the chairman remarked that Mr. Melville had shown himself a master of his subject. Mr. Austen-Leigh went on to comment upon many of the points raised, taking the opportunity to dwell upon the demand for the restoration of penny postage, and referring humorously to the recent frequent changes of Postmaster-General and the repeated efforts of the printing industry to obtain the postal reforms so much desired.

In the course of questions and discussion Mr. G. W. Young queried the date of the earliest introduction of adhesive stamps in this country, and also referred to the use for stamp printing of paper containing silk.

Mr. Colebrook, in making a few interesting remarks, suggested that Charles Knight was a great man to whose work hardly enough attention is paid.

Replying, the lecturer said that prior to 1840 there were no stamps used other than impressed marks. The silk thread paper referred to was a very interesting invention by John Dickinson. The paper embodied silk threads of various colours, and in the manufacture of the paper these threads were worked in so that certain colours should appear in pre-determined arrangement on the front and back of the paper. The Mulready envelopes were printed on it, also certain embossed postage stamps, but the introduction of perforation made it impossible to use anything like continuous silk threads in the paper.

Stamp Printing for India.

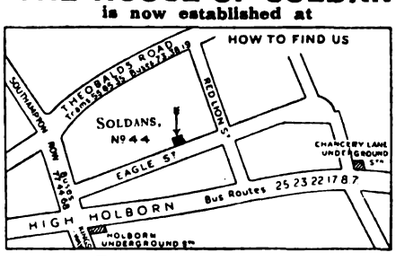
Colonel Willis was called upon to move the vote of thanks, and in doing so referred to the taking of the Indian postage stamp printing away from this country to India. He said his reason for having the printing done in India was not that he expected or even hoped to do it better than it had been done in this country. After touring practically every country in Europe, observing their methods and studying their stamps, he came to the conclusion that there was not the slightest doubt that the best stamp printing in the world has been and still is done in England. Referring to the difficulties occasioned by the Indian conditions of extremes of temperature and humidity, Colonel Willis said they had found that, quite apart from the question of gumming, the paper itself curled without any gum on it. As regards the processes employed for stamp printing, he said he thought offset lithography and photogravure would fail, because of the grain used. In printing a portrait on a very small scale, even the variation of grain could produce a very noticeable change of appearance in the portrait. He had noticed examples of this in stamps bearing the head of King Fuad of Egypt and of the King of the Belgians. After considerable study, and reference to a great number of people, he had decided in favour of the letterpress method of stamp printing as used in this country. He would prefer recess printing, regarding which he was entirely in agreement with Mr. Melville's opinion that it gave the finest stamp, but it was very expensive and it complicated the problem of perforation, owing to the necessity of damping. He moved a very hearty vote of thanks to the lecturer.

The vote was ably seconded by Mr. Percy W. Ryde, F.R.G.S., who referred appreciatively to the lecturer's exact knowledge and his clear presentation of his subject.

The vote of thanks being enthusiastically received, Mr. Melville briefly replied, and in doing so expressed his thanks to those who had so cordially responded to the invitation to contribute to the exhibition of plates and specimens.

Expression was also given to the meeting's thanks to the exhibitors.

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Postage Stamp Printing.

By FRED J. MELVILLE.

The printer had a share in the great postal reform of 1840 which gave us the postage stamp. It was largely due to the activities of Mr. Charles Whiting, of the Beaufort House Press, and Mr. Charles Knight, the publisher, that the proposals of Rowland Hill and others were formulated and given publicity. Their early proposals for stamps were more directed to envelopes and wrappers than adhesive postage stamps, and even up to the actual issue of stamps Rowland Hill pinned his faith to the envelope and wrapper, and was more than a little astonished—even disgusted—that the public took the tiny adhesive stamps at once to their hearts, and left the elaborate Mulready envelopes and wrappers to be scrapped.

When uniform postage had been approved by Parliament in 1839, the form the stamps were to take was still undefined. The Treasury invited suggestions from "artists, men of science, and the public in general," offering premiums of £200 and £100 for the best proposals. Of four premiated proposals Mr. Whiting's was one, and out of the many suggested stamps of this period it may be interesting to record that by far the most practical and most numerous of those handed down to us dealt with that interesting process known as compound plate printing, or compound plate printing combined with embossing.

Compound Plate Printing.

Compound plate printing is used for printing the patent medicine duty stamps at Somerset House, where the process has been in constant use for over a century. Although I shall take it for granted that you are familiar with most of the processes dealt with in stamp-printing, it may be that comparatively few printers to-day have seen the Congreve compound plate printing in operation. The patent medicine stamps printed in black and red at a single operation are familiar enough not to require description. The black plate is a brass plate on the upper level where the black ink rollers pass over it; below is a rising table on which is the red plate, between which and the upper plate are the red rollers. Both plates being inked, the table is raised, the red plate fitting into the open parts of the black plate at the moment of taking the impression.

The plates for this process are of an intricate and costly character, and although it appeared to have been regarded at that time as the most hopeful process for obtaining security and was the subject of numerous essays now known to collectors, it has never been used for postage stamps.

The Treasury Competition, though it may have developed some ideas, produced no definite results in the shape of stamps such as were finally adopted. Messrs. Perkins, Bacon and Petch, the steel plate engravers, had not submitted proposals, and indeed were under the impression that their famous mill and die process would be too costly, owing to their misapprehension as to the requirements. On being informed in December, 1839, that an inch would do for the stamps, they realised the possibilities of their process and set to work to engrave the first Queen's heads. By grouping 240 repetitions of the small Queen's head engraving—it was .9-in. by .75-in.—on the plate they were able to produce our first stamps at a cost of 7¼d. per thousand (exclusive of paper, which was supplied to them) and at a later stage the price dropped to 5d.

The production of the first adhesive postage stamps in 1840 was little short of a miracle, for looking back over 85 years with the knowledge of some 40,000 different postage stamps which have been produced since, collectors point to the 1d. black and 2d. blue of 1840 as unsurpassed in simple dignity of design and excellence of execution. More than that, they have not been improved upon in any essential detail, other than the later invention of perforation.

The intaglio-printed stamp still holds the pride of place for artistic superiority. It gives depth and tone of impression not obtainable in any of the other processes, and wherever the stamp presents a portrait, or view or kindred subject, the best pictorial results are obtained by this method.

Embossing, which was the second process used in producing British postage stamps, has passed out of the range of practical stamp printing to-day, except for certain non-adhesive stamps, e.g., stamped envelopes. Early experts at home and abroad regarded embossing as a strong point in the make-up of a stamp which could not easily be counterfeited. I do not think that embossing to-day would be regarded as offering any additional security, whether in high relief as in the early embossed stamps of Great Britain and Portugal, or in the stamps printed with low relief effect in the printing press, as in Austria, Saxony, Schleswig-Holstein and others. But the passing of this process which gave us the beautiful Wyon "Queen's Heads," the pretty Heligolands and Gambias, is attributable to the modern requirements of perforation. The high relief weakens the resistance of the paper, and this interferes with the operation of the perforation.

Lithography for Stamp Printing.

A few years ago one might have been prepared to say that lithography as a process for adhesive stamps was obsolete, but in the light of recent events the contrary is proved. Historically the process is of the greatest interest to the philatelist, for many of the early issues of remote countries and colonies were produced in a variety of lithographic methods, and it is necessary for us to know something of the possibilities and variations of the process to account for the varieties we find in the stamps. To-day lithography is used in some cases for overprints and surcharges, and since 1918 there has been a revival of the use of lithography for producing stamps in newly independent countries thrown on their own resources and suddenly required to produce their own stamps, e.g., Jugo-Slavia, Fiume, Esthonia, and the Trans-Caucasian Republics. With the solitary exception of Fiume, they have not been good examples of stamp work and have not served to commend lithography as a process suitable for producing stamps except in emergencies and in the less important countries.

Typography is, and is likely to remain for a good many years, the most extensively used method of producing stamps for great and populous countries where the consumption of stamps runs to many millions. The United States, Canada, China, and to a limited extent as yet, Sweden, are the chief exceptions. France began with surface-printed stamps in 1849 and has kept to the method for 76 years; the bulk of our British stamps has been printed typographically since 1880; the stamp output of Germany, Italy, Portugal, Holland, Denmark, Norway, Russia, Finland, Roumania, Czecho-Slovakia, Austria, Hungary and Japan is mainly typographic, as also of our great possessions—India, Australia and South Africa and the Crown Colonies.

I think it may be admitted without argument that the typographical stamp does not give the most artistic results, although some I could name are very beautiful examples of miniature engraving in relief. But Art in the Royal Academic sense is not a prime essential in an article which has to be produced commercially on an extensive scale, and which has to comply with a variety of special conditions. Art in that sense is a useful and desirable accessory.

(To be Continued.)

Lecture delivered at Stationers' Hall on February 4th, before the London Central Master Printers' Association.

Lithographic Trade Review.

CONDITIONS generally in the lithographic section of the industry do not indicate much change compared with a month ago. As far as actual unemployment is concerned amongst lithographic printers, a considerably better position prevails at the present time than was the case this time last year.

ACCORDING to information that reaches us, business at the moment amongst lithographic artists in London is rather quiet, and a considerable number of working artists are reported to be unemployed. It is contended that immediately more enterprise is shown in industry generally, and matters on the Continent become more settled, a reflex action will undoubtedly be felt.

SO FAR as working litho artists are concerned, it is felt that, as in the past, what is needed to help reduce unemployment among its ranks is a vigorous movement in the direction of publicity generally. A return to more normal conditions of trade would be welcome, although unemployment at the present time is nothing like so serious as it was during 1921-22, when a sum of £30,000 was absorbed in meeting the claims of unemployed litho artists and process workers.

ONE of the chief causes of the quietness prevailing in this particular branch of the industry is probably the lack of confidence and enterprise shown by the printer at home to the advances and possibilities of photo-litho. Whilst it is stated this method of printing is being largely developed in America and on the Continent, the British printer—with a few notable exceptions—seems to be unready to change his methods.

FURTHER consideration is now being given to the question of rates of pay on flat-bed offset machines. As we go to press (Wednesday) a conference is taking place between representatives of the Federation of Master Printers and of the Amalgamated Society of Lithographers to consider this matter.

IT will be remembered that this point came before the Conciliation Committee of the J.I.C. on January 21st, when, after the position had been fully explained, the committee came to the following decision: "The Conciliation Committee finds that the rates affecting flat-bed offset machines may not have been considered at the time when the 1919 Agreement was arrived at, mainly because both sides thought that the converted flat bed machine was only a temporary expedient for offset work. In consequence of the foregoing, we are of opinion that a conference should take place at an early date for the purpose of providing a wages' rate for the machine in question on its merits." The present conference is the outcome.

MR. W. P. PRICE'S invention of dry litho by means only of special ink would appear still to be in process of being tried out. We understand that it is being tried at present on a web rotary litho machine, and that some promising results have been obtained.

THERE are interesting developments proceeding with regard to the application of colour photogravure to weekly journalism. The *Illustrated London News* is in the van of this movement, and may be expected to show before long the use of this process under practical commercial conditions.



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TENDER.

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

TENDERS to be delivered before 10 a.m., on 24th February, 1925, are invited by the CONTROLLER of H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE for the PURCHASE of SURPLUS PAPER, STATIONERY, OFFICE REQUISITES, TYPEWRITERS, lying at H.M. Stationery Office, Gorse Street, Hollinwood, Oldham.

Forms of tender, with permission to view, may be obtained on applicatian to the Superintendent, H.M. Stationery Office, at 26, York Street, Manchester, or Gorse Street, Hollinwood, Oldham.

Papermaking Shown by Film.

Under the auspices of the Joint Industrial Council for the Printing and Allied Trades, a cinematograph exhibition illustrating papermaking was given in the King's Hall, Bolton, on Wednesday of last week. There was a large attendance representative of both the employers' and operatives' sides of the industry, and visitors were present from Wigan and Leigh, both of which towns are grouped with Bolton in the Joint Industrial Council. Mr. F. Waterhouse, president of the Bolton Master Printers' Association, and representative of the employers on the Council, presided.

Mr. H. M. Stevenson, of Manchester and Birmingham, the managing director of the Universal Paper Agencies, Ltd., explained in a lucid and interesting manner the various processes of papermaking.

Mr. Stevenson was thanked on the motion of the chairman, seconded by Mr. Litterick, local secretary of the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants.

NORTHERN NEWSPAPER DEAL.—The latest move in the amalgamation of newspaper interests is that Allied Newspapers. Ltd., have purchased the *Newcastle Chronicle*, the *Evening Chronicle*, and associated papets. The present company owning these papers has an authorised capital of £750,000, and the purchase price paid by the Allied Newspapers is stated to be more than double that sum. Sir Arthur Sutherland, Colonel Sir Joseph Reed and Mr. Munro Sutherland are the present directors of the Newcastle paper. The Allied Newspapers Co. was formed about a year ago to take over the Manchester series of papers owned by the *Daily Mail* Trust, and the principal directors are Sir W. E. Berry and Mr. Gomer Berry.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

Payment is accepted, for advertisements under the following headings, on the basis of seven words to the line (minimum three lines):—

Situations Vacant, Agencies,
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Businesses for Sale and Wanted,
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Sales by Auction, Tenders,
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Per line	**1/0**

Replies may be addressed to Box Numbers, Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4, for which a fee of 6d. is charged to cover Postage of Replies.

Cheques and Post Office Orders to be crossed and made payable to STONHILL & GILLIS.

Telegrams: Stonhill, Lud. London.
Telephone: 2439 Holborn.

Situations Wanted.

A THOROUGH Practical Printer and Cardboard Boxmaker (Rigid and Folding) seeks post as WORKS MANAGER; home or abroad.—Box 14572.

PLATEN HAND (disengaged); Half-Tone, Colour, Commercial; ten years' experience London firms; assist Case.—Daniels, care Gardener's Cottage, Manor House, Limpsfield, Surrey. 14578

Machinery Wanted.

SECOND-HAND MACHINERY.—If you are in the market for Second-Hand Machinery relating to the Printing, Bookbinding, Box-making, Envelope and Bag-making Trades, etc., secure prompt and effective service by advertising in the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*.—Apply for special rates to the Publishers, Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

Machinery for Sale.

GUILLOTINE (Hand) PAPER CUTTER, new; cuts 19 in. clear; work gauge, throw-off, foot clamp, etc., complete; view London; £5 10s. or best offer.—Box 14577.

OWING to removal J. J. Keliher and Co. have for disposal the following machines, which can be seen running at 11, Marshalsea-road, S.E.1, by appointment. Offers are invited.

A No. 7 Quad Demy "BABCOCK" Drum Cylinder Printing Press, fitted for power with two bowl rails, pneumatic buffers, steel ink knife, geared inkers, flyers, automatic counting apparatus and jogger-up, together with the "Dux" automatic paper feeder, with automatic rising table and all running accessories.

An Eight-Crown "HUBER" Two-Revolution Printing Press, fitted for power, with four bowl tracks, geared inkers, geared distributors, steel ink knife, flyers, automatic counting apparatus, together with the "Dux" patent automatic paper feeder and all running accessories.

An Eight-Crown Babcock "OPTIMUS" Two-Revolution Printing Press, fitted for power, with two bowl tracks, geared inkers, geared distributors, steel ink knife, automatic counting apparatus, flyers, delivery printed side up.

A No. 7 Quad Demy BABCOCK STANDARD Drum Cylinder Printing Press, fitted for power, with two bowl tracks, air buffers, geared inkers, steel ink knife, flyers, automatic counting apparatus and jogger-up. 14576

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Occasionally we have Rebuilt Smyth Book Sewing Machines to offer, such Sewers having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted with New Standard Parts where necessary. We erect and teach on a trial basis.—Box 13993.

TWO Single Magazine LINOTYPES (No. 1157), with 9 and 10-point Didot moulds, one set matrices Bourgeois No. 19; and No. 1061, with 10-point Didot mould and one set matrices Bourgeois No. 20.—Apply, Box 14575.

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4, WINE OFFICE COURT, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.
'Phone Number: CENTRAL 211. Telegraphic Address: "PALMINK, FLEET, LONDON."

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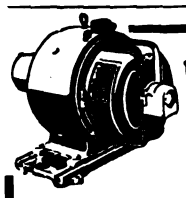
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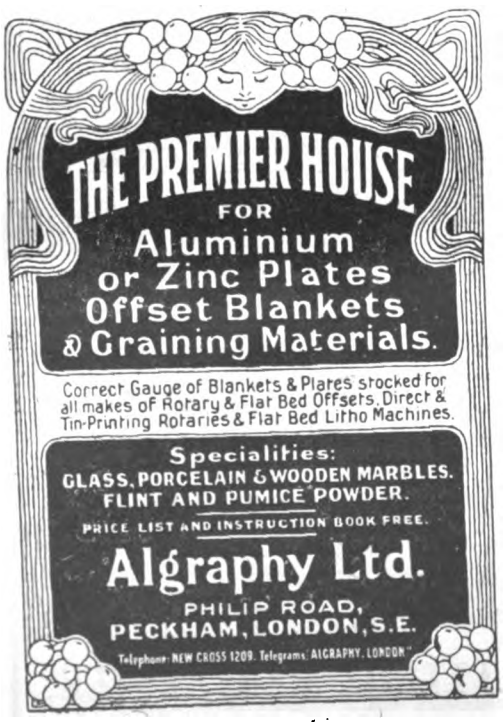
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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1925.

Post Office Finance.

ONE effect of the long-continued agitation for a re-introduction of the penny post is that the public generally is taking more interest than ever before in questions of Post Office financial policy. It has been made clear that the reason for delay in lifting the postal burdens that weigh upon industry is the wish, in some quarters, to make the Post Office a profit-earning institution rather than an efficient public service. This point was well stressed by the deputation from the Joint Industrial Council of the Printing and Allied Trades which waited upon the Postmaster-General last week. The main contention of the deputation was the necessity for treating the Post Office accounts as a separate unit of the nation's finance, it being urged that it was not the duty of a Postmaster-General to provide a surplus which might be utilised for the relief of taxation or for expenditure by other departments of the State. The Postmaster-General admitted that there was a good deal to be said for that view of the position, but he was careful to add that other considerations needed to be looked at, and that, for the present at any rate, one must recognise that this was not an accepted principle; so far, any surplus had gone into the general pool. To a representative of this journal Mr. A. E. Goodwin remarked a few days ago that sooner or later this question must be fought out. It is, he said, constantly being stated that the Post Office should not be subsidised at the expense of the taxpayer; but, he asked, is it not also fair to claim that other departments of the State should not be subsidised by the Post Office? One remark of Sir Mitchell Thomson is not likely to escape notice—that the heavy capital expenditure in prospect for the better equipment of the telephone service must be kept in mind. Surely the return of the penny post must not be delayed because money is required for the proposed automatic telephone exchanges! Mr. Goodwin suggests that the public would prefer to wait for these luxuries, if it were a choice between the penny post and automatic telephone exchanges. But is there any necessity for presenting the problem in this way? Capital expenditure for the telephones must be justified on the ground of a more efficient service and subsequent larger revenue from telephones. It will assuredly be considered apart entirely from the advisability of restoring the penny post—and rightly so, for there is no essential connection between the two. Another significant sentence in the Postmaster-General's guarded statement was to the effect that a return to the pre-war standard of postal rates must come step by step. If this means anything it surely means that the penny post is in sight, but that it may not be the old four-ounces-for-a-penny letter rate. Hopes are certainly high that the arguments set forth and the assurances given to the Postmaster-General should assist him to take an optimistic view of the increase in packages which would be posted if lower rates were adopted. He should now be able to put before the Chancellor of the Exchequer an unanswerable case for the return of the penny post in April next.

Machine Compositors' Vigilance ASSOCIATION.

Annual Dinner.

In the absence of Mr. J Gomer Berry, who was unfortunately unable to be present owing to sickness in his family, Mr. George Eaton Hart (of St. Clement's Press) presided over a company which included some 250 members of the Machine Compositors' Vigilance Association with their ladies, in the Princes Room of the Criterion Restaurant, Piccadilly, London, W., on Saturday evening. The occasion was the annual dinner of the Association in aid of the Pension Fund in connection with the Printers' Pension Corporation. The chairman was supported by Messrs. George W. Jones, C.C., T. E. Naylor, J.P., M.P. (secretary, London Society of Compositors), T. W. McAra, J.P. (secretary, Newspaper Proprietors' Association), T. Timberlake (chairman, L.S.C.), Captain Burdon, Messrs. W. M. Bower and H. Wilcockson (Linotype and Machinery Limited), Messrs. H. Blackett and R. C. Elliott (Lanston Monotype Corporation, Ltd.), and Mr. J. W. Lindsay (Intertype Corporation, Ltd.), in addition to Messrs. J. F. D. Dixon (chairman of the Association) and Albert Henwood (secretary). During the dinner music was provided by Mr. W. C. Summers' orchestra.

The toast list was commendably short. Following the loyal toast, "The Printing Industry" was proposed by Mr. T. E. Naylor, and responded to by Mr. George W. Jones; "The M.C.V.A. Pension Fund and the Machine Compositors' Vigilance Association" was given by the chairman, being acknowledged by J. F. D. Dixon; Mr. Philip Evans proposed the health of "The Visitors," to which Mr. T. W. McAra responded.

The speeches, which were excellent in tone and provided a happy combination of the grave and the gay, were interspersed with musical items given by a talented company, under the direction of Miss May Phillips. During the evening donations to the Pension Fund were announced, and, together with the contributions to the "plate" from those present, amounted to £77 16s. 6d. This splendid result made certain the completion of the Machine Compositors' Pension No. 1 (Albert Henwood) in time for the election of the Printers' Pension Corporation in March next.

Specimens of mechanical composition were to be seen on the tables, the various companies marketing type setting machines kindly giving their assistance towards what proved to be a highly successful function. The programme, carried out in Garamond series of roman and italic, was supplied by the Monotype Corporation; the location cards, with information as to the Pension Fund, together with the preliminary circular, were the gift of the Linotype Co.; and the admission tickets for the dinner were provided by the Intertype Corporation—all of which proved beyond doubt the wide range of type sizes and borders, and also the high standard of work, of which the several machines are capable.

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Trade Notes.

THE plant and premises of the *Freeman's Journal* and allied publications, which ceased publication at Christmas, have been purchased by the *Irish Independent* Co.

THE action for alleged contempt of Court against the London *Evening News*, arising out of the publication of statements made by Sir Ernest Wild, K.C., the recorder, to the Grand Jury at the Central Criminal Court, on the ground that they were calculated to prejudice the trial of William Cooper Hobbs, was dismissed on Tuesday by a King's Bench Divisional Court consisting of the Lord Chief Justice (Lord Hewart) and Justices Salter and Fraser.

THE new paper which Mr. George Lansbury is to edit will not be called the *Weekly Herald*, but *Lansbury's Weekly*. The first issue will appear on February 28th.

BINDERS' DOCKETS.—Difficulties have arisen in Manchester in regard to time dockets in the binding department. A conference was held in Manchester on Wednesday of last week and was attended by Mr. A. E. Goodwin, Mr. H. Bethell, Mr. Golding, Mr. W. G. White for the employers and by Mr. Harraway, Mr. Kelly and the members of the local branch executive of the Bookbinders' Union. After several hours' discussion it was felt that some misunderstanding had arisen, and certain suggestions were made which were to be reported to the local executive with a view to overcoming the difficulty.

MACHINE RULERS' WAGES.—The Labour Committee of the Federation of Master Printers met representatives of the Machine Rulers' Society on Tuesday of last week to discuss the union's claim for an advance of 12s. 6d. per week for its members. Mr. Hooker stated, for the union, that their membership was confined to London, though they had a few working outside, and he claimed that they should be placed in the same position as other skilled unions in London. Col. Fletcher, for the employers, pointed out that when the last wage reduction was negotiated the cost of living figure was higher than at the present time, and said that wages of machine rulers in London were still 140 per cent. above the pre-war level. Reference was made to work formerly done on ruling machines being done more cheaply by letterpress and litho methods. The deputation was informed definitely that, in the opinion of the employers, it was not in the interests of the industry that there should, at the present juncture, be any increase in the cost. The union representatives stated they would report fully to their membership.

A CONFERENCE has been arranged between representatives of the Master Printers and the Bookbinders' Union to take place on Wednesday next, to consider the special rates payable on certain power bookbinding machines used in London and the provinces.

COLLECTIVE ADVERTISING.—We understand that before the closing date for the reception of names for the first issue of literature by the Collective Advertising Committee of the Federation of Master Printers, there was a large addition to the names. The booklet will be posted in about ten days' time. The preparation of the second item of literature, a leaflet or broadside, is well advanced, and this should be ready for dispatch about the end of March. The third item, which will deal more particularly with lithographic forms of advertising, is also receiving attention and will probably be sent out in April. A copy of the booklet was, we understand, shown to the Postmaster-General, Sir Evelyn Murray and Viscount Wolmer, when the deputation from the J.I.C. waited upon them last week.

NORTH London Master Printers' Association, at its first Exhibition of Work, held at Wortley Hall on Monday, showed that the district is well provided with printers able to undertake all kinds of up-to-date printing. There was a fine show of work, including such lines as litho, photo-litho and offset, with a good selection of posters. Mr. H. B. Naylor earned the thanks of the audience by discussing, in his usual informative manner, many of the items exhibited.

THE death has occurred of Mr. Jonathan Howe, of Gateshead, who was, with his brother, the late Mr. William Howe, founder in 1861, of the well-known firm of Howe Bros., printers, bookbinders, etc., originally in Brandling-street, but now having works in Melbourne-street.

MR. HENRY ARMITAGE, a director of the firm of Messrs. Jowett and Sowry, Ltd., printers and stationers, Leeds, died on Sunday, at his residence at Thorner, near Leeds, in his 66th year.

THE death has occurred of Mr. Joseph Edward Penzer, of Moseley, Birmingham. He had spent all his life with the printing firm of Upton's Ltd., and for 20 years had been a member of the board of directors. He was in charge of the department which produced theatrical and circus posters.

THE death has occurred of Mr. E. W. Cowderoy, of Peckham, S.E., aged 78 years, for 63 years with Messrs. Barclay and Fry, Ltd., printers, London.

Electrotypers and Stereotypers

MANAGERS & OVERSEERS' ASSOCIATION

Members' Informal Dinner.

The third annual informal dinner of the above Association was held on Monday at "Ye Olde London Restaurant," Ludgate-hill, under the chairmanship of Mr. J. Parker. As on the two previous occasions the outstanding feature of the proceedings was the splendid camaraderie that prevailed throughout the evening. To members and guests alike no efforts were spared in making the event as enjoyable and successful as possible. The chairman was again supported—with one or two exceptions—by most of the leading members of the Association. Apologies regretting absence caused by illness were received from Mr. J. Black (vice-president) and Mr. Harry Williams.

The Musical Programme.

Following an excellent repast, a thoroughly diversified musical programme was much enjoyed. The programme, though of an informal nature, the artistes being recruited from amongst the members and their friends, met with much success. Mr. Chas. Hardy (accompanist) and Mr. Geo. Harrison (musical director) as usual filled their respective rôles to the satisfaction of the company. Amongst those contributing to the programme were the following:—The Misses Ethel Maude, S. Parker, Georgina Turner, Nellie Turner, Jessie Wood and Messrs. W. Bishop, F. Kirkland, T. Middleton, J. S. Sunderland, G. Turner and H. Crossland.

The Toasts.

The few toasts offered were couched in felicitous terms, the prevailing note being one of cheerfulness and humour.

Mr. W. C. Warren (general secretary, National Society of Electrotypers and Stereotypers), in proposing the health of the chairman, spoke regretfully of Mr. Parker's recent illness. He felt confident there was no man more widely known and respected in the Association and in their branch of the industry than their chairman that evening.

Mr. Parker, in returning thanks for the way the toast had been received, said he had always tried to live out the teachings of the Golden Rule. Continuing, he remarked that it had always been the endeavour of the Association—though a small one—to make their guests happy at their gatherings. He then in very warm terms welcomed to their festive board the following: Messrs. John J. Garner, Tom Middleton, Jas. Bridger, Geo. Parker, John Parker, D. F. Hynes, C. Hardy, Geo. Harrison, and the representative of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*.

Each visitor appropriately replied.

Mr. W. Longley, in proposing a vote of thanks to the stewards (Messrs. W. M. Forsyth and J. Craske) referred eulogistically to the satisfactory manner in which the arrangements had been carried through.

Messrs. Forsyth and Craske, in returning thanks, made mention of the responsibilities of the secretary (Mr. W. Bullett) in bringing about the success of the evening.

Another memorable evening was then brought to a close by the singing of Auld Lang Syne. The liberal distribution of paper hats—of grotesque shapes, colours and sizes—added to the joviality of the occasion.

Mr. W. C. Warren is to deliver an address entitled "Health Conditions in the Foundry" at the next monthly meeting of the Electrotypers, Stereotypers, Managers and Overseers' Association. The meeting is to take place at 80, Blackfriars-road, at 6.30 p.m., and an invitation has been extended to all those interested to be present.

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12 pt.	1/8	3/9	2/1
11 pt.	1/10	3/11	2/1
10 pt.	1/11	4/1	2/2
9 pt.	2/1	4/5	2/4
8 pt.	2/2	4/7	2/5
6 pt.	2/8	6/9	4/1

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Personal.

LORD BURNHAM, at a luncheon of the Livery of the Stationers' Company, at Stationers' Hall on Tuesday, delivered an extremely interesting and informative address on the problems of South Africa. His lordship, it will be remembered, made an extended tour of South Africa last year.

MR. R. A. AUSTEN-LEIGH occupied the chair, and among those present were: Sir William A. Waterlow, Sir Cecil Rodwell, Mr. Edwin Unwin (Past Master of the Company), Mr. F. H. Miles (Senior Warden of Company), Mr. S. Hodgson, Capt. J. E. Fraser, Mr. C. J. Longman, Mr. J. Barcham Green, Mr. F. Murrell, Mr. G. Duckworth, Mr. E. C. Austen-Leigh, Mr. Geo. W. Jones, Mr. J. R. Riddell (hon. secretary), etc.

AN expression of thanks to Lord Burnham for his address was carried on the proposition of Sir William Waterlow.

ALDERMAN SIR J. BADDELEY, Alderman Sir G. Truscott and Alderman Sir V. Bowater, M.P., were amongst those present at the Guildhall on Tuesday when veterans of the City Imperial Volunteers assembled to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the enrolment of the famous regiment of citizen soldiers in the days of the South African War.

SIR ALEXANDER RICHARDSON has resigned the position of editor of *Engineering*, and has accepted an appointment as consulting editor of the *Shipbuilding and Shipping Record*, the *Marine Engineer and Motorship Builder*, and the *Power Engineer*. He continues to be joint editor of *Brassey's Naval and Shipping Annual*, which he took over from the late Lord Brassey's family some years ago.

MR. J. CROWLESMITH, of Messrs. Hazell Watson and Viney, Ltd., is to be the principal speaker at the monthly lunch of the Manchester and Salford Master Printers' Association being held to-day.

MR. W. J. POLLOCK will lecture on "My Trip to South Africa" at a united meeting of the South-West and the West and North-West London Master Printers' Associations at Pritchard's Restaurant, 79, Oxford-street, on Monday, February 16th, the proceedings commencing at 7 p.m.

MR. JOHN SEVER, SEN., of Crumpsall, retired printer, has been nominated to fill the vacancy caused in the Manchester City Council by the elevation of Councillor Robertshaw (Crumpsall) to the bench of Aldermen.

MR W. J. MIZEN, hon. secretary of the North London Master Printers' Association, is leaving England this week-end by R.M.S. "Orbita" for a month's tour in the Mediterranean.

MR. FRANK COLEBROOK, F.A.I., lectured last Friday evening on "Some Points in Machinery Valuations" before the Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Institute.

MR. LEWIS GILES, of the *Carmarthen Journal*, was, on Friday last, elected chairman of the Carmarthenshire Master Printers' Association for the ensuing year, and local representative to the South Wales M.P. Alliance.

From the London Gazette.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

James Percy and James Buckley, 105, Waterstreet, Manchester, printers, under the style of Percy and Buckley.

H. E. Barson and W. E. Hall, advertising contractors, 37 and 38, Market-place, and 100 and 102, King's-road, Reading, Berks. under the style of Ernest Hall and Co.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914.
RECEIVING ORDER.

C. R. H. Smith, carrying on business at 113, Kingsway, and residing at Mendip House, Forest-hill-road, London, advertising agent.

Half a Century of Loyal Service.

Presentation at a Forman Social.

A ceremony of great interest to the printing trade took place at a whist drive and dance organised by the employees of Messrs. T. Forman and Sons, Nottingham, on Friday, January 23rd, 1925, in aid of the General Hospital, when Miss J. Smeeton, who has completed 50 years' service with the firm, was the recipient of presentations from "all ranks." From the firm she received a cheque and clock, the heads of the various departments gave her furs, whilst gifts were also tendered from the girls of the binding department (of which she was for many years forewoman), and the machinemen.

In the absence, through indisposition, of Mr. James Forman, the proceedings were presided over by Mr. D. P. Forman, and the presentations were made by Mrs. James Forman (for the firm), Mr. H. E Barrow (for the chiefs of departments), and Mr. A. Pike (for the machinemen).

In the course of his remarks, Mr. D. P. Forman (speaking for the firm) said that Miss Smeeton was to be congratulated on the ability with which she had carried out her work and also for the good character of the girls for whom she was responsible, but above all he would like to emphasise the importance of the sense of loyalty which she had invariably displayed in all her efforts in the firm's service.

BETTING CASE FOR HIGH COURT.—Holding that the *Reading Sportsman* and the *British Sporting Times* were not *bona fide* newspapers, but were issued at 3d. per copy solely for the purpose of giving purchasers the opportunity, by means of coupons issued therewith, to wager on the result of football matches, the Reading magistrates on Monday convicted the proprietors and publishers under the Football Ready Money Betting Act, 1920. The proprietors were each fined £20 and costs. Fines were also imposed on the printers and circulating agents. The Bench agreed to state a case for the High Court.

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NO ORDERS TOO LARGE AND NONE TOO SMALL.

Personal.

LORD BURNHAM, at a luncheon of the Livery of the Stationers' Company, at Stationers' Hall on Tuesday, delivered an extremely interesting and informative address on the problems of South Africa. His lordship, it will be remembered, made an extended tour of South Africa last year.

MR. R. A. AUSTEN-LEIGH occupied the chair, and among those present were: Sir William A. Waterlow, Sir Cecil Rodwell, Mr. Edwin Unwin (Past Master of the Company), Mr. F. H. Miles (Senior Warden of Company), Mr. S. Hodgson, Capt. J. E. Fraser, Mr. C. J. Longman, Mr. J. Barcham Green, Mr. F. Murrell, Mr. G. Duckworth, Mr. E. C. Austen-Leigh, Mr. Geo. W. Jones, Mr. J. R. Riddell (hon. secretary), etc.

AN expression of thanks to Lord Burnham for his address was carried on the proposition of Sir William Waterlow.

ALDERMAN SIR J. BADDELEY, Alderman Sir G. Truscott and Alderman Sir V. Bowater, M.P., were amongst those present at the Guildhall on Tuesday when veterans of the City Imperial Volunteers assembled to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the enrolment of the famous regiment of citizen soldiers in the days of the South African War.

SIR ALEXANDER RICHARDSON has resigned the position of editor of *Engineering*, and has accepted an appointment as consulting editor of the *Shipbuilding and Shipping Record*, the *Marine Engineer and Motorship Builder*, and the *Power Engineer*. He continues to be joint editor of *Brassey's Naval and Shipping Annual*, which he took over from tne late Lord Brassey's family some years ago.

MR. J. CROWLESMITH, of Messrs. Hazell Watson and Viney, Ltd., is to be the principal speaker at the monthly lunch of the Manchester and Salford Master Printers' Association being held to-day.

MR. W. J. POLLOCK will lecture on "My Trip to South Africa" at a united meeting of the South-West and the West and North-West London Master Printers' Associations at Pritchard's Restaurant, 79, Oxford-street, on Monday, February 16th, the proceedings commencing at 7 p.m.

MR. JOHN SEVER, SEN., of Crumpsall, retired printer, has been nominated to fill the vacancy caused in the Manchester City Council by the elevation of Councillor Robertshaw (Crumpsall) to the bench of Aldermen.

MR W. J. MIZEN, hon. secretary of the North London Master Printers' Association, is leaving England this week-end by R.M.S. "Orbita" for a month's tour in the Mediterranean.

MR. FRANK COLEBROOK, F.A.I., lectured last Friday evening on "Some Points in Machinery Valuations" before the Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Institute.

MR. LEWIS GILES, of the *Carmarthen Journal*, was, on Friday last, elected chairman of the Carmarthenshire Master Printers' Association for the ensuing year, and local representative to the South Wales M.P. Alliance.

From the London Gazette.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

James Percy and James Buckley, 105, Waterstreet, Manchester, printers, under the style of Percy and Buckley.

H. E. Barson and W. E. Hall, advertising contractors, 37 and 38, Market-place, and 100 and 102, King's-road, Reading, Berks. under the style of Ernest Hall and Co.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914.
RECEIVING ORDER.

C. R. H. Smith, carrying on business at 113, Kingsway, and residing at Mendip House, Forest-hill-road, London, advertising agent.

Half a Century of Loyal Service.

Presentation at a Forman Social.

A ceremony of great interest to the printing trade took place at a whist drive and dance organised by the employees of Messrs. T. Forman and Sons, Nottingham, on Friday, January 23rd, 1925, in aid of the General Hospital, when Miss J. Smeeton, who has completed 50 years' service with the firm, was the recipient of presentations from "all ranks." From the firm she received a cheque and clock, the heads of the various departments gave her furs, whilst gifts were also tendered from the girls of the binding department (of which she was for many years forewoman), and the machinemen.

In the absence, through indisposition, of Mr. James Forman, the proceedings were presided over by Mr. D. P. Forman, and the presentations were made by Mrs. James Forman (for the firm), Mr. H. E Barrow (for the chiefs of departments), and Mr. A. Pike (for the machinemen).

In the course of his remarks, Mr. D. P. Forman (speaking for the firm) said that Miss Smeeton was to be congratulated on the ability with which she had carried out her work and also for the good character of the girls for whom she was responsible, but above all he would like to emphasise the importance of the sense of loyalty which she had invariably displayed in all her efforts in the firm's service.

BETTING CASE FOR HIGH COURT.—Holding that the *Reading Sportsman* and the *British Sporting Times* were not *bona fide* newspapers, but were issued at 3d. per copy solely for the purpose of giving purchasers the opportunity, by means of coupons issued therewith, to wager on the result of football matches, the Reading magistrates on Monday convicted the proprietors and publishers under the Football Ready Money Betting Act, 1920. The proprietors were each fined £20 and costs. Fines were also imposed on the printers and circulating agents. The Bench agreed to state a case for the High Court.

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Printers' Managers & Overseers
(PARENT) ASSOCIATION.

A Canadian Member's Experiences.

At the February meeting of this Association, on Tuesday of last week, the principal feature was a communication from a Toronto member, Mr. G. A. Rumsby, whose paper, entitled "Rambling Reminiscences," was read by the vice-president, Mr. A. H. Wilson. The president, Mr. R. H. Berry, was in the chair.

At the call of the president, Mr. S. A. Dawson reported upon the condition of Mr. J. J. Smith, whom he had visited, the report telling of wonderful cheerfulness in the face of serious illness bravely borne. Reports were also made as to the condition of other members on the sick list, including Messrs. J. Acton and G. H. T. Freeman, in respect of all of whom the Association's wishes for speedy recovery were expressed.

No less than six candidates were elected members of the Association, viz.:—Mr. J. Boyd (*News of the World*, Ltd., Bouverie-street, E.C., printer); Mr. A. Bliss (St Andrew's Press, 44, Hatton-garden, E.C., works manager); Mr. A. J. W. Hitchens (*Bournemouth Graphic*, Ltd., Bournemouth, works manager); Mr. H. C. Ledger (Alabaster, Passmore and Sons, Ltd., Maidstone, overseer composing department); Mr. A. J. Messum (Herbert Reiach, Ltd., Hammersmith, W., works manager); Mr. A. Wood (Huntley, Boorne and Stevens, Reading, overseer Lithographic department). Mr. Messum was present and received a personal welcome.

A welcome was also given to Mr. H. Canham late of the Leicester Centre, who has been transferred to London.

A letter was read from the president of the Liverpool Centre referring to the approaching twenty-first anniversary of the Liverpool Centre, and intimating that an interesting personal feature will be associated with the celebration of that event. The interest of the Parent body was manifested, the meeting giving its approval to a proposition for a substantial grant of money.

After the chairman had called attention to various association activities, and Mr. Simpson had appealed to members for increased support for the monthly whist drives, the vice-president was called upon to read Mr. Rumsby's paper.

This proved to be a chatty communication detailing this member's personal experiences since he quitted these shores some fifteen years ago, when he boldly decided, although already well on in years, to start life afresh in a new country. The writer described the voyage across the Atlantic *en route* for Canada, and then went on to tell of his difficulties in making a start in the land of his adoption. A few good friends were forthcoming, and after some effort he obtained his first job in the town of London (Ont.). Employment here, however, was available only for a very short period, and Mr. Rumsby moved on to Toronto, obtaining a position which he continued to occupy right up to the time of the big 44 hour-week strike in May, 1921. It was the advent of this strike that eventually led to his making his debut as a proprietor printer, when he became for the first time in his life the proud possessor of at least sufficient printing plant to produce small jobbing work. The writer went on to give some particulars of his working life as "a combination of boss, order clerk, superintendent, comp, pressman, cutter, shipper—even proverbial 'devil.'" Mr. Rumsby concluded by touching upon a few differences that exist between the conditions and methods obtaining in Canada and in this country, adding also a few friendly hints to Englishmen who might be thinking of making a fresh start across the Atlantic.

At the conclusion of the paper, the president expressed the Association's indebtedness to Mr. Wilson for his able reading, and referred to the paper as an interesting novelty.

Mr. Baker, who said he was over in the United States in 1899, gave some entertaining and interesting particulars of his own experiences.

Mr. E. W. Whittle said that Mr. Rumsby's letter had appealed to everyone, particularly because of its intimate character, it being like the communication of some one writing home. Mr. Whittle recalled that on the last occasion when an overseas member had contributed a paper for the consideration of the Parent Association, it had been agreed that one of the Association's pendants should be sent to the writer. He proposed that the meeting should give its authority for a pendant to be sent to Mr. Rumsby.

Mr. E. H. Berryman seconded, Mr. Gill supported, and the proposal was carried *nem con.*

A hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Rumsby for his paper, to Mr. Wilson for reading it, and to Mr. Gill for encouraging the writer of the paper, was passed on the proposition of Mr. L. C. Mennell, seconded by Mr. J. C. Pugh, after which Messrs. Wilson and Gill responded.

Printing, Bookbinding & Kindred
TRADES OVERSEERS' ASSOCIATION.

Annual General Meeting.

There was a large muster of the members at the twentieth annual general meeting of the above Association, held on Tuesday of last week at St. Bride Institute, Bride-lane, E.C., under the chairmanship of Mr. J. Fleming (president). According to the annual report, which was presented to the meeting, the executive state that the year just closed can be regarded as one of the most successful in the annals of the Association. Mention is also made of the fact that during the year the Association has been instrumental in securing for their members stabilisation in their relations with the trade unions in the event of a trade dispute. Reference is also made to the serious loss sustained through the removal to Manchester of Mr. G. A. Eden, the Association's honorary technical representative. Three deaths have occurred during the year, whilst fourteen new members have been enrolled. The balance sheet shows a healthy condition of the Association's finances. During the year the benevolent fund absorbed £41, the unemployment fund £58, the funeral fund £60, and the entertainment fund £25.

The minutes of the annual general meeting held in February last year having been read and confirmed, the chairman, in moving the adoption of the annual report, referred to the entertainment fund, which, he said, would have presented a much healthier condition had the members supported in a larger degree the various social events held during the year.

No criticism was offered to either the annual report or the balance sheet, which were both put to the meeting, and formally carried.

The correspondence, next submitted, included letters from Messrs. Chris Atkins, Arnot, Smith and F. W. Bridges.

The letter from Mr. Bridges took the form of an invitation to the Association to pay an official visit to the Printing Exhibition at the Agricultural Hall in May.

The following candidates were then elected to membership: Mr. A. H. Bruce—overseer binding department—Messrs. De La Rue and Co.; Mr. H. Young—overseer banknote, etc., department—Messrs. De La Rue and Co.

The next item on the agenda was the election of a president and a vice-president for the coming year, the chair at this point in the proceedings being temporarily occupied by Mr. F. C. Peacock.

Propositions were then formally moved with the view of filling the respective posts, and as a result Mr. J. Fleming was re-elected president and Mr. A. G. Aves, vice-president, both gentlemen expressing thanks for the honour conferred upon them.

Mr. Fleming moved a hearty vote of thanks for the services rendered by Mr. Ware to the Association during the year, especially on the social side.

The motion was heartily accorded, and Mr. Ware briefly returned thanks.

Mr. Arthur Cox was re-elected general secretary, Mr. A. J. Jones financial secretary, and Mr. A. W. Sandilands treasurer.

Messrs. S. J. Wills and J. Lee were again re-elected trustees, whilst new members of the executive were appointed as follows: Messrs. A. E. Walters, B. J. Sansom, Smith and Cuthbertson. Messrs. G. R. Bembridge and W. T. Lingham do not retire, but remain in office for another twelve months.

Mr. J. A. Esler was unanimously elected the Association's honorary technical representative in succession to Mr. G. A. Eden.

Mr. Fleming and Mr. Cox expressed gratitude to the retiring members of the executive (Messrs. G. Hellery and W. F. Cribb) for the manner in which they had worked for the Association during the past two years.

The remainder of the evening was devoted to a discussion on an amendment to a rule referring to unemployment benefit, which was recommended by the executive. The rule as it stood before amendment entitled every free member of not less than two years' standing to claim unemployment benefit to the extent of 20s. per week for eight weeks, or not more than £12 in any twelve consecutive months. Believing in the financial unsoundness of the unamended rule and the impossibility of the Association's finances being able to stand what was considered to amount practically to a superannuation was the reason why the executive thought it wise to bring forward the amendment.

The amendment was heartily supported by Mr. Bembridge, Mr. J. Walker, Mr. A. E. Walters, Mr. F. C. Peacock, Mr. A. J. Daines and Mr. F. J. Ibbott, who in turn highly commended the executive for its foresight in bringing forward an amendment that would safeguard the Association's funds.

When put to the meeting the amendment was carried, with only two dissentients.

Before closing the meeting the chairman drew attention to the annual dinner arrangements, and appealed for the full support of the members on March 7th at the Holborn Restaurant. Messrs. W. F. Cribb, G. Hellery and A. J. Daines were then appointed stewards for this event.

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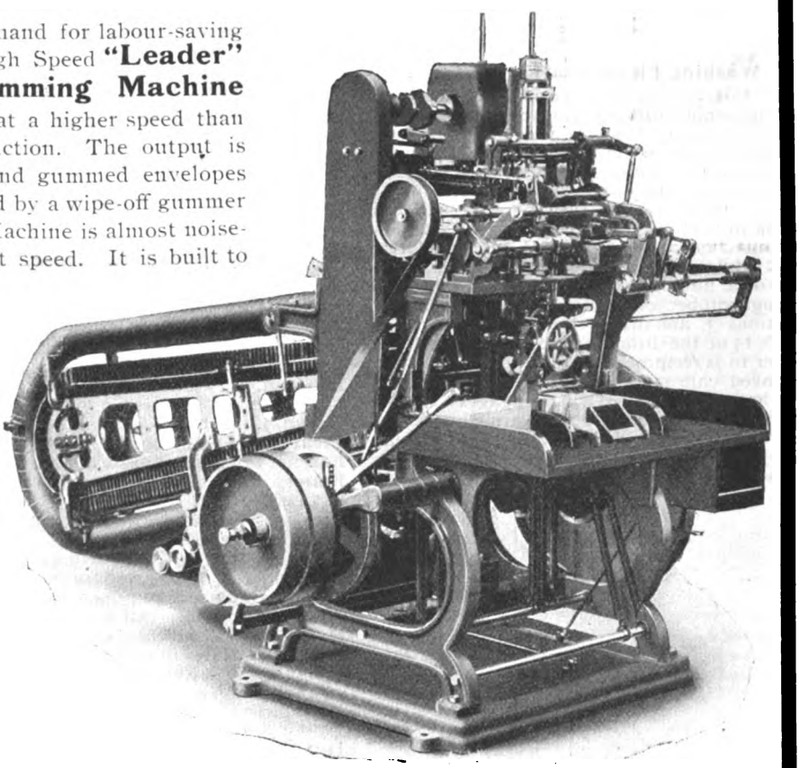
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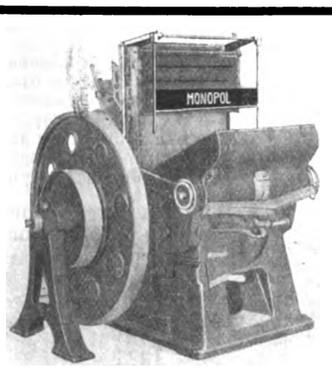


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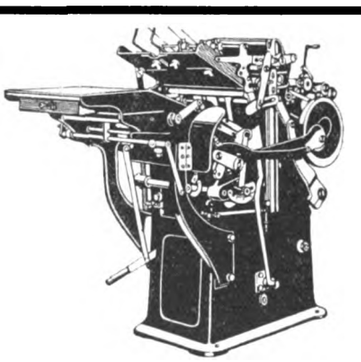
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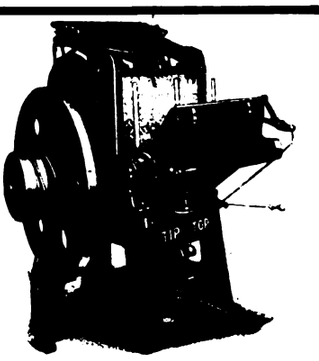
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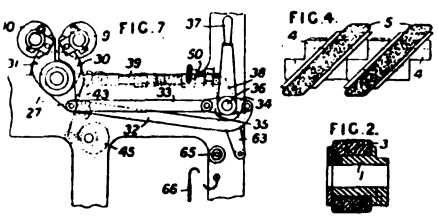
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New Inventions

Washing Litho Printing Surfaces.

In this invention apparatus for washing lithographic printing surfaces, particularly those of rotary lithographic offset presses, comprises one or more rollers or pads having absorbent resilient operative surfaces adapted to be moved into and out of contact with the surface to be washed, the operative surfaces being formed on a number of spaced sections mounted on a common shaft. In one form, Fig. 5, two washing rollers 9, 10, each consisting of a number of sections 1, Fig. 2, having sponge rubber or other absorbent operative portions 3, are driven by gearing from the shaft 15 of the lithographic roller 11 and the roller 10 is reciprocated axially by a rotating grooved cam 17 engaging one end of a lever 18, the opposite end of which engages a groove 21 in the roller 10. A double-armed lever 25, 23, engaging the groove 21 and a similar groove 22 in the roller 9, causes simultaneous movement of the roller 9 but in the opposite



direction to that of the roller 10. The rollers 9, 10 engage constantly with a rotating roller 27 which supplies washing liquid, and are mounted in arms 30, 31, Fig. 7, pivoted about the axis of the roller 27. Links 32, 33 and arms 34, 35 connect the arms 30, 31 to a shaft 36 provided with a hand lever 37 by which the rollers are moved into and out of contact with roller 11. A stop 50 limits the movement of the rollers 9, 10 towards the roller 11. The pressure of the rollers 9, 10 on the roller 11 may be automatically varied by means of a lever 43 actuated by a cam 45 engaging the end of a spring-returned rod 39 connected to an arm 38 on the shaft 36. The rollers 9, 10 are held out of contact with the roller 11 by means of a pin 66 adapted to be passed through a hole in an arm 63 on the shaft 36 into a hole in a boss 65 on the machine frame. Fig. 4 shows a form of washing roller made up of sections 4 having obliquely arranged absorbent members 5 which overlap each other. In the apparatus shown in Fig. 10, a number of absorbent pads 50 are carried in holders 51 secured to a shaft 52 which is reciprocated axially by a double-armed lever 55 engaging at its ends with a grooved cam 57 on the shaft 15 of the lithographic roller 11 and with a pin on the shaft 52. The ends of the shaft 52 are mounted in arms 53 pivoted to arms 69 freely mounted on the shaft 15 and rocked by eccentrics 60 and rods 61 so that the pads receive a circumferential movement in addition to the longitudinal movement. A hand lever 71 on one or both of the arms 53 is provided to move the pads into or out of contact with the roller 11 or to vary the pressure of contact of the pads, and a slotted extension 72 on the arm 53 and a bolt 73 are provided to lock the arm 53 to the arm 69. The invention is patented by Linotype and Machinery Limited, and Mr. J. J. Goulding.

MESSRS. SAMUEL JONES AND CO., LTD., of Bridewell-place, have recently had to take new premises for their export department owing to the rapid growth of this section of their business and have secured the ground floor premises of No. 5, Tudor-street, for this purpose. Postal address and telephone number are the same as heretofore.

New British Patents.

For the benefit of our readers we have arranged for any inquiries relating to Patents, Designs and Trade Marks to be answered, free of all charge, by a Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Patent Agents. Inquiries should be addressed, in the first instance, to the Editor.

Applications.

Aviss, A. Paper, etc., bags. 1,935.
Bertrand, C. F. B. G., and Cogery, H. E. D. Loose-leaf binders. 2,394.
Brown, J. D. Envelopes, folders, etc. 2,680.
Creasey, B. J. Cardboard boxes, etc. 2,301.
Farmer, C. H. C. Puzzle board. 1,538.
Farmer, E. H. Adhesive papers and fabrics. 1,960.
Fielding, W. R. Newspaper, etc., wrappers and envelopes. 1,806.
Foster, A. W. Folding cartons, etc. 2,602.
Guillemin, J. J. J. Apparatus for applying metallic paper to preserve boxes. 1,664.
Hare, F. C. Loose-leaf binders. 1,722.
Humphris, F. Mechanism for rotating, etc., bearer plates in presses, etc. 1,704.
Humphris, F. Relief mechanism of pressing, punching, etc., machines. 1,705.
Humphris, F. Elevating and lowering device for presses, etc. 1,706.
Humphris, F. Clutch control in presses, etc. 1,707.
Humphris, F. Friction gearing cam and follower for presses, etc. 1,945.
Humphris, F. Mechanical attachments for feeding mechanism of presses, etc. 2,654.
Langdon, F. E., and Pedersen's Gauges, Ltd. Printing and registering machine. 2,615.
MacMaster, P. (Wiggington). Loose-leaf binders. 2,380.
Manton, J. N. Ink agitators for printing presses. 1,858.
Murray, J. Bookbinding machinery. 1,816.
Parker, B. J. Envelopes, etc. 2,045.
Richards, A. A. Block printing. 2,780.
Rose Bros. (Gainsborough), Ltd., and Rose, W. Apparatus for wrapping cartons, etc. 1,581.
Rose Bros. (Gainsborough), Ltd., and Rose, W. Apparatus for feeding webs. 2,042.
Rose Bros. (Gainsborough), Ltd., and Rose, W. Wrapping machines. 2,783.
Sims, A. K. Production of posters, notices, etc. 1,847.
Standard Compositor Akt.-Ges. Typesetting and linecasting machines. 1,794.
Zimbel, W. Printing machines. 2,787.

Specifications Published.

1922.

Hunter, E. K., and August, J. R. C. Type-casting machines. 227,318.

1923.

Hunters, Ltd., and Humphrey, A. M. Photographic printing apparatus for the preparation of photo-mechanical printing surfaces. 227,896.
Hunters, Ltd., and Humphrey, A. M. Apparatus for transferring designs to lithographic or other printing surfaces. 227,897.
Jackman, E. J. Books, albums, cards, loose leaves and other articles for displaying and conserving stamps, labels and other prints and documents. 227,559.
Konta, A. Sealing together sheets of newspapers and the like. 215,712.
Linotype and Machinery Limited, Parker, T. R. G., and Spence, F. Sheet delivery mechanism for printing machines. 227,564.
Rogers, F. H. (Vortex Manufacturing Co.). Machine for forming and glueing paper cups. 227,519.
Swift, Jun., G. W. Mechanism for printing upon travelling sheets or webs. 227,985.
Webster, R. W. Imprinting attachment for labelling machines, applicable also to gumming the labels. 227,524.

1924.

Bezzant, R. Means for casting curved printing plates. 228,024.
Binder, T. W. Moistener for envelopes, postage stamps and other gummed surfaces. 227,762.
Bohn and Herber Maschinenfabrik und Eisengiesserei, and Finkhaus, O. Inking mechanism of printing presses. 227,692.
Bullock, C. A. H. Feeding of paper to a printing or other machine. 227,690.
Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Sawyer, W., and Hall, E. C. Filing and binding of papers and the like. 227,662.
Gill, H. A. Printing mechanism for cash registers, calculating machines and the like. 227,756.
Keller, J. A. Machines for printing tickets. 212,944.
Rose, W., and Rose Bros. (Gainsborough), Ltd. Apparatus or machines for wrapping or applying labels to caramels, blocks, packages, or the like. 227,764.
Straub, W. Process of providing aluminium or its alloys with line and/or surface etchings for printing purposes. 227,638.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

1924.

Deckel, F. Engraving machines. 228,118.

1925.

Dictaphone Corporation. Cartons or containers. 227,831.
Elliott, H. P. Stencil printing machines. 228,183.
Odell, H. Feeding mechanism for embossing and other printing presses. 227,835.

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BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER, THE. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4. Founded in 1878, this weekly journal is the recognised medium for Printers, Stationers, Box Makers, Envelope Makers, Bookbinders, etc. Its pages contain the latest improvements in machinery, descriptions of new processes, and commercial intelligence and current news. Subscribers get the paper for 52 weeks for 13s.

TRADE PUBLICATIONS.

BOOKBINDER, THE, forms a Monthly Section of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, and subscriptions are booked for these issues at the rate of 3s. 3d. per annum, including postage. Special contributions appear from the pen of leading authorities. Publishers: Stonhill & Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

DICTIONARY OF PAPER TERMS.—Definitions of the Terms as used in the Manufacture and Merchandising of Paper. Published in book form by the Lockwood Trade Journal Co., Inc., New York. Bound in cloth, 6 × 9, 87 pp. Price 7s. 6d. Copies may be had of Stonhill & Gillis, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

LITHOGRAPHIC TRADE REVIEW, THE. This forms the subject of a monthly section of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, and these issues are obtainable at an annual subscription of 3s. 3d. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

PAPER TRADE REVIEW, THE WORLD'S. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4. This weekly journal established in 1879, gives particulars of Papermaking Machinery and Processes, Current Prices of Raw Materials, Market Reports, Interviews with Leading Men associated with the industry, Commercial Intelligence, etc. Annual subscription: 26s. plus postage (Inland, 30s. 4d.; Foreign and Colonial, 32s. 6d.)

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B449,908. Envelopes, note paper, writing pads, stationery, compendiums and newspaper wrappers. Andrew Levy and Co., Ltd., 82, Great Junction-street, Leith, Scotland, wholesale stationers and envelope manufacturers.—July 5th, 1924. (By consent.)



454,120. Paper (except paper hangings) stationery and bookbinding. L. Upcott Gill and Son, Ltd., 55 and 57, Drury-lane, London, W.C.2, printers.—December 1st, 1924.

POLLOPAS.

452,882. Paper (except paper hangings), stationery and bookbinding. Kunstharzfabrik Dr. Fritz Pollak Gesellschaft mit Beschränkter Haftung (a limited company registered under the laws of Austria), 178, Linke Wienzeile, Vienna VI, Austria, manufacturers. October 21st, 1924. (To be associated. Sect. 24.) Address for service in the United Kingdom is c/o Boult, Wade and Tennant, 112, Hatton garden, London, E.C.1.

Paper Mill Agents.

The British Association of Colonial and Foreign Paper Mill Agents, which was inaugurated in September last, has quickly got to grips with the numerous problems which affect its members. This was clearly indicated at the first business dinner, which was held under the auspices of the Association on Thursday, January 29th, at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, London. Mr. H. B. Legge, the first president of the Association, was in the chair, and a large and representative gathering not only found enjoyment in the opportunities provided for meeting colleagues in the trade, but took a very live interest in the subjects which were brought up for discussion.

Standardisation of Paper in Holland

The committee for standardisation of the dimensions of paper recently published the proposals for the first normal sizes (V. 281, V. 282, V. 283), which correspond with the German Norm Din 476, the Belgian Norm N. 18, the Austrian Norm A. 1,001, the Czecho-Slovakian and Swiss Norm V. S. M. 10,310. Post cards are excluded because subject to international regulations, and tickets made specially. The normal weights of the paper are in grammes per square metre, the measurements hitherto employed being thus eliminated. The weights run from 25 to 400 grammes, increasing by 5 to 80; 10 to 150; 25 to 300, and 50 to 400.

Florence International Book Fair.

British Section being Organised.

The Department of Overseas Trade, in collaboration with the Publishers' Association, is organising a British Section at the Second International Book Fair, to be held at Florence from April 16th to June 16th next. The Fair authorities have allotted Great Britain an excellent exhibiting space in the main Fair building in the shape of a self-contained gallery, with an area of over 2,500 square feet.

The collection of exhibits and allotment of space are in the hands of the Publishers' Association, the Department undertaking the transport and installation work and arranging for the suitable decoration and furnishing of the Section.

As a famous centre of culture and tourist travel, Florence is an ideal site for an exhibition of this character, and the prospects for a successful exhibition are bright. Many nations are expected to participate in the Fair, including France and Germany, and, despite the counter attraction of the larger exhibition in Paris, the international importance of the Book Fair will be considerable.

According to present plans, the British Section will consist of three types of exhibits. Individual publishers will show collections of their publications on separate stands; a combined and classified library of the works shown by individual publishers will form the second feature, and show cases containing exhibits of historic interest and specimens of fine printing and book production will be the third feature.

The British Institute at Florence is co-operating with the Department of Overseas Trade and the Publishers' Association in their endeavours to make the British Section a successful feature of the Fair.

His Majesty the King of Italy will carry out the opening ceremony in person.

Firms or individuals wishing to participate should communicate with the secretary, the Publishers' Association, Stationers' Hall-court, London, E C 4.



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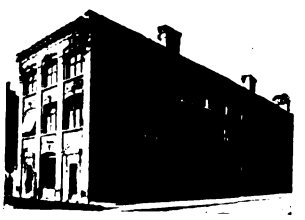
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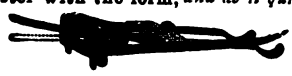
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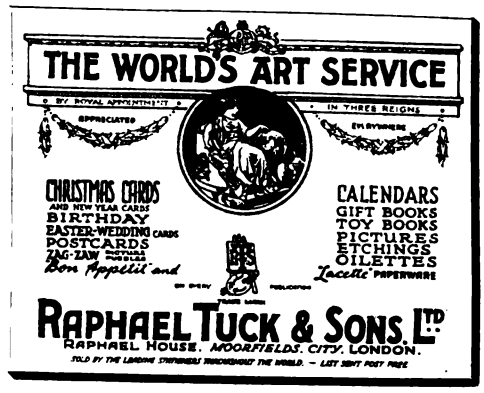
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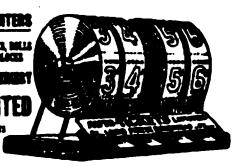
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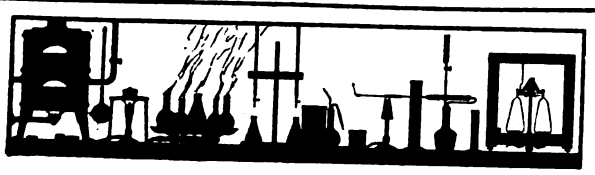
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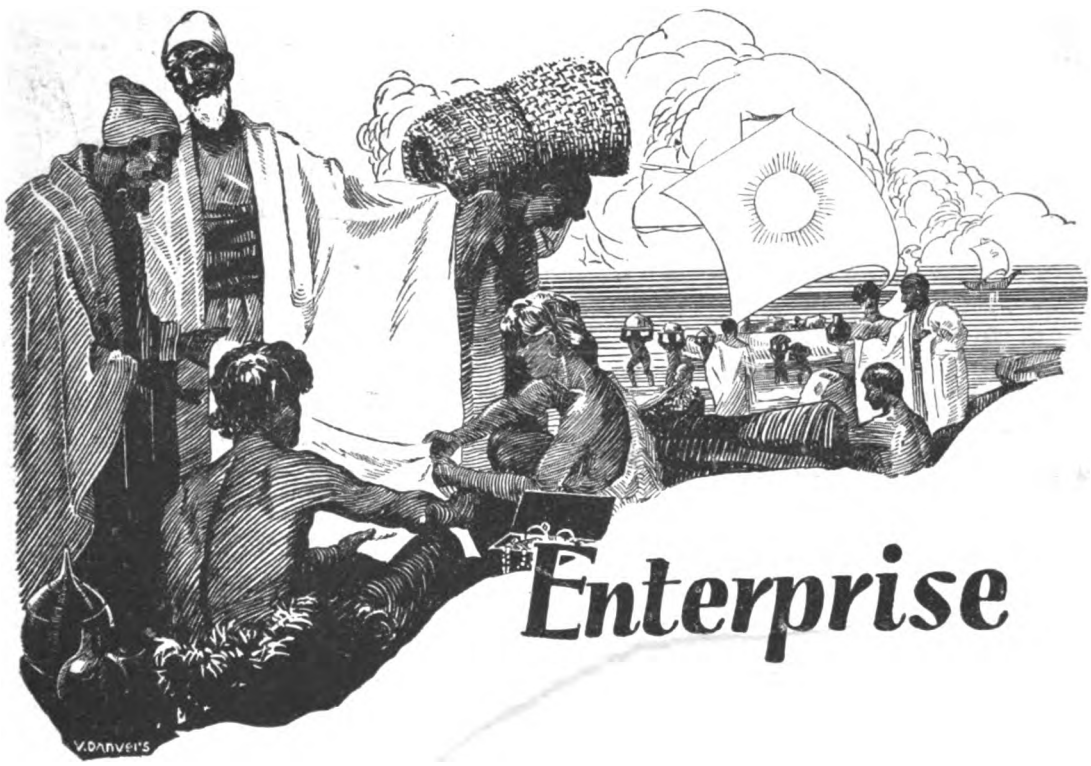
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VOLUME 96. NUMBER 8. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: FEBRUARY 19 1925. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.



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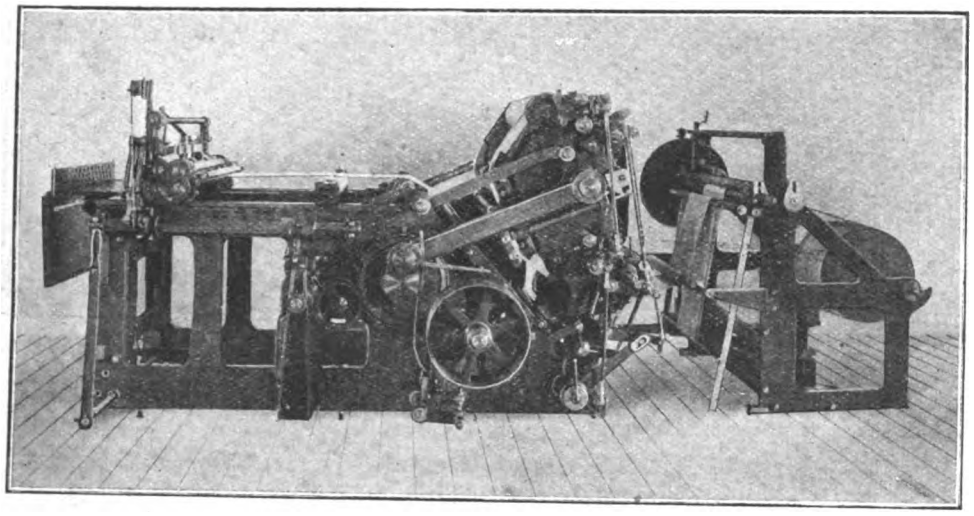
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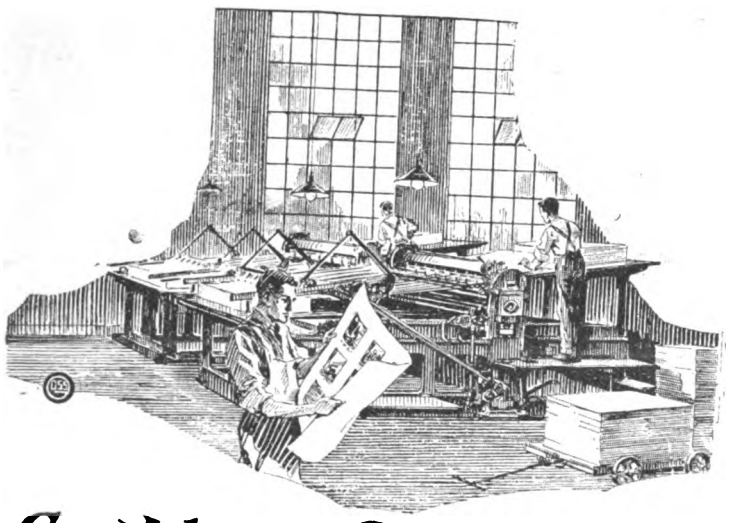
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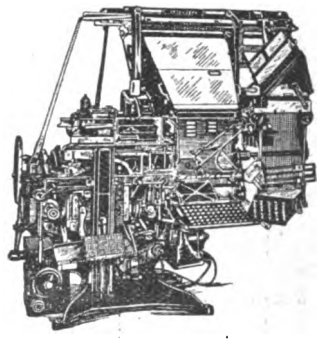
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VOLUME 96. NUMBER 8. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: FEBRUARY 19, 1925. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

Printers' Costing Problems.

VII.—Keeping in View the Value of Plant.

In view of the increasing necessity for the adoption of up-to-date and scientific methods of printing-house management, an expert in the subject of printers' costing is contributing a series of articles to this journal. The present article is the seventh of this series, and others will follow at intervals. Questions and discussion are invited.

When it is realised that probably 70 per cent. of the capital invested in the printing business is absorbed by plant and machinery, the importance of keeping correct records of the various items making up the total should not be lost to sight.

Probably only a few firms have a complete record of their plant in such a fashion that the history of its various units could be traced.

No Real Costing Possible Without These Records.

The gradual and continuous increase in the price of machinery, which culminated about April, 1920, caused many firms to call in the official valuers to the printing trade, and price inventories were compiled. These were necessary chiefly in connection with fire insurance, but the importance of a complete and detailed history of the plant for costing purposes cannot be over-estimated. To put it plainly, no costing system can be complete unless there is a proper record of every individual item comprised in the plant and machinery.

Buying New Plant.

The question of the purchase of new plant has to be faced from time to time by every firm that wishes to keep abreast of the times, and it is difficult to form any opinion of the necessity for or the value of making changes unless it is possible to learn something of the value of the machines already in use. By value is meant not only the possible price that might be secured by its sale, but also its value as a working unit.

An Historical Card Index.

It is suggested that an excellent method of keeping in touch with the various machines would be to set up a card index—each card to carry the name of the machine, the maker's name, the maker's machine number, the invoice price, the amount paid for carriage (if any), the cost of erection (if any); and in this connection the wages paid to inside labourers should be added to the erection costs. There should be a full specification of the machine, the horse-power necessary to drive it, the date of installation, and, as an addition to the value of the machine, any repairs that have had the effect of increasing the duration of its usefulness. These repairs should be kept separate from the necessary running repairs. Space should be provided for the expected working life of the machine and the amount of depreciation necessary to accumulate funds with a view to replacement at the expiration of the period. Space should also be provided for entering the running repairs necessary from time to time.

These cards should be "tabbed" into various departments of the factory, and in the event of a machine passing from one department to another the card could quite easily be transferred to the particular department in the index.

Identifying the Machines.

It is suggested that machines should be numbered, and by departments. The numbers could either be consecutive throughout the factory, leaving gaps between departments for additions, or could start afresh in each department. These numbers should be painted on the machine and a corresponding number entered on the card index.

Useful Function of the Index.

It would be possible from the card, after the expiration of say ten years, to find out the serviceability of any particular type of machine and to form conclusions very readily as to the desirability of replacing by other machines or of increasing the number of machines of any particular type. From these cards could then be set up a complete plant ledger.

These records would be exceedingly useful for fire insurance purposes.

How to Start the Index.

It is realised that in many firms it would be a lengthy job to trace back the prices paid for these machines on their installation, and if a recent valuation has been made these figures could be used for the purposes referred to. If the inventory is not of recent date, the valuer would review the plant and give a certificate of its present-day values for a moderate fee. It should be pointed out, however, that this is only a substitute for the best method, viz., the the actual price paid for the machine.

Official Allowances for Depreciation.

Reference has been made to the amount of depreciation necessary to replace a machine at the expiration of the term of its useful life. It will, no doubt, be of interest to give here the allowances for depreciation arranged by the Federation of Master Printers with the Income Tax Authorities. They are:—

Type	... ...	10 per cent.
Machinery	... ...	7½ ,,
Fixtures and fittings	...	5 ,,

all on diminishing value.

In some cases special, fast-running, or delicate machinery has been allowed an increased amount on the figure mentioned above.

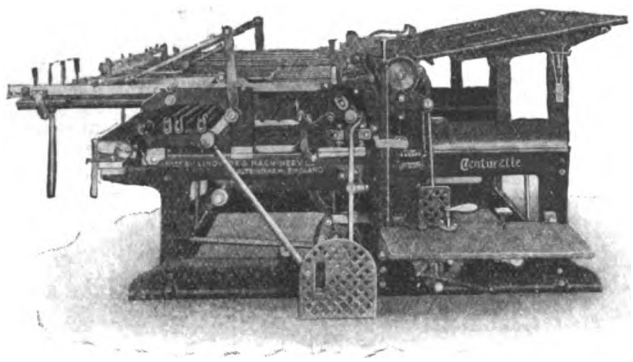
Is the Official Allowance Adequate?

Although these are the recognised depreciation allowances for taxing purposes, it must not be taken that any firm is debarred from making its own depreciation figures for balance-sheet purposes. If it is found that any particular type of machine is depreciating more rapidly than the allowance, either by reason of its misuse or through some defect that may have developed, a higher rate of depreciation could be used. It must not be forgotten, however, that this might be written back by the Income Tax Authorities, although for balance-sheet purposes it would be a wise precaution.

A Suggested Basic Figure.

Readers of this article who are members of the Federation of Master Printers may have seen a report that was issued some time ago of a recommendation made by the Costing Committee to the effect that where there is no valuation of plant it was considered that not less than 40 per cent. of the *current* (new) price of any particular type of machine

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The Centurette, made by Linotype and Machinery Limited at Altrincham, Cheshire, is size for size the fastest Two-Revolution machine on the market.

It prints Double Demy at 3,000 per hour, and the quality of the work is above that usually obtained from a two-roller machine.

This result is obtained by the excellence of the engineering work put into this press.

Many Centurettes are in use for colour work.

It is made in two styles—(1) with printed-side-up delivery as illustrated above, or (2) with fly delivery.

Fuller details will be forwarded on application to

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SUBSCRIPTION FORM.

Please send me weekly "The British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," at 13s. per annum (including postage) until countermanded.

Name.....

Address (in full).....

.....

..... *19*...

Post Office Orders and Cheques should be made payable to the Publishers, STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

should be taken as the basis for arriving at the hourly rate. It should be recognised that if a machine is capable of producing work of a satisfactory kind this recommendation is not too high.

The Printing Crafts Guild.

Origin of the English Alphabet.

Mr. J. B. Oldham, B.A., Stockport, interested the members on Saturday the 7th inst. in the Municipal College of Technology, when he lectured on the English alphabet.

It may be taken as an accepted fact, he said, that emblematic signs preceded articulated language and even aided in its formation. In support of such an hypothesis we need only recall the designs which were intended to represent reindeer and other animals, and trees and plants, which were traced by early historians—if they may be so designated—on the horn of the mammoth, and the still more recent discovery of designs of a similar character on teeth which belonged in their pristine condition to some cave bear of the palæological period. In its development writing began with the drawing of material objects, and developed later in the representation of ideas, by means of ideographic signs, afterwards resulting in a sort of alphabet. The Chinese characters and the various sorts of cuneiform characters which border upon the purely alphabetic writing of the Persians furnish an example of this. In the eighth century, the Assyrian mode of writing was adopted by the tribes tributary to that power, and, the adoption becoming general, various modifications were made; but the first of any importance was that of reducing a character by the expression of a single sound—it ceased to be polyphonic and remained syllabic as a result. The Persians, when they borrowed the syllabic signs, attributed the alphabet character to them, such as b for bu or ba. The history of the hieroglyphics of Egypt proves that the alphabets of the East are derived from the Egyptian hieratic and cursive writing. The genealogy of our alphabet goes up again to the Latins and from the Greeks to the Phoenicians, who are of the same race as the Hykos or king-shepherds who conquered and governed Egypt from the fifteenth to the seventeeth dynasty. The strangers took in hand the study and the perfection, at least as confined to practical use, of the hieroglyphics the Egyptians had neglected to make much use of. It is to these wandering Phoenicians that we are supposed to be indebted for our alphabet. Their commercial instincts told them of the immense value of such a system to the Egyptians, but, instead of mastering everything they could in this matter, they only kept those which belonged exclusively to their own affairs. Setting aside the ideographic signs, syllabic and determinatives, their practical sense made them adopt the twenty-two characters from which our alphabet has been taken.

The lecturer said no one knew quite where they stood as to the origin of the alphabet, because the recent discoveries in Crete had so far upset all the well-known theories believed to be correct, that the Phoenicians were the first race of people to hand down the alphabet.

In the discussion which followed, Messrs. Jas. Begg, G. Hurst, F. Hewitt, President John Taylor, F. J. Hughes, and Jas. Worthington took part, the last-named giving an interesting account of the ancient carvings he had seen when travelling in Mesopotamia and the borders of Persia.

WEE MAC.

STATIONERS in this country will view with perhaps mixed feelings the action of the British postal authorities in surcharging to the extent of 2s. 7½d. a packet of notepaper worth about a shilling sent recently from France. It was sent as an exchange gift by a school girl in France to another in England. The parcel, weighing 8½ ozs., bore postage stamps to the value of 1½ francs and on delivery at Wolverhampton had been marked by the postal officials here: "More to pay. Contents—stationery. Of saleable value." Thus the shillingsworth of notepaper cost about 3s.! This category of the Government's fiscal policy is described by the English girl's father "as impudent as dishonest."

THE *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* circulates all over the world.

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Postage Stamp Printing.

By FRED J. MELVILLE.

(Continued from page 102).

In this country we use about 8,000 millions of postage stamps in the year, and the printing of them is an important branch of the printer's business. For a good many years it was almost a monopoly, and, whatever may be said for or against restricting special work of this kind to a particular establishment, it is recognised that Messrs. De la Rue and Co. maintained a uniformly high standard of typographical excellence throughout their contract. Philatelists know also that in the earlier years they devoted a vast amount of technical skill and inventive genius to the production of stamps which would meet all the peculiar requirements of security in tiny scraps of paper.

Since 1910 the business has widened out, and we know that other firms have succeeded in producing surface-printed stamps of high typographical merit and in the vast quantities required. Messrs. Harrison and Sons, after a few months of difficulty, not all of their own making, produced work which was entirely satisfactory and superior to any typographical stamps produced on the Continent. Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., have carried on since last January with complete success, and in an incredibly short space of time have obtained an output capacity for coils and booklets beyond the current requirements.

The essential requirements in a postage stamp to-day are the same as in the beginning. In the historic competition of 1839, to which I have already alluded, the Treasury stated the most important points as:—

1. The convenience as regards public use;
2. The security against forgery;
3. The facility of being checked and distinguished at the Post Office, which must of necessity be rapid;
4. The expense of the production and circulation of the stamps.

From the start, the public showed their appreciation of the convenience of the adhesive stamp, as against the stamped envelope. In the first twenty years the demand for stamps impressed on envelopes was only about 1 per cent. of the postage stamps used. Convenience of the public was furthered by the introduction of perforation.

Outwitting the Stamp Forger.

The second requirement was security against forgery. Security can now be comparative only, for with modern facilities anything capable of being printed is capable of approximate, if not exact, imitation. The security our stamps enjoy to-day is due to a combination of complications in manufacture, with the careful control of the distribution and sale of postage stamps in this country.

Typographical stamps in France and elsewhere have not enjoyed the same immunity from forgery as our stamps, mainly because it has been possible under the French and other systems for counterfeiters to unload their forgeries on a large and profitable scale.

Along with security from forgery, we may now couple protection from the more insidious, if paltry, fraud of cleaning old stamps for re-use. This sort of fraud appeared soon after the first stamps were issued and caused a considerable flutter at St. Martin's and the Stamp Office. It has been a sort of bugbear to the officials ever since, and the subsequent unification of postage and revenue duties made greater precautions necessary.

I shall try and show, as briefly as possible, the combination of technical factors in making our stamps difficult to counterfeit and to use more than once.

The paper is an important factor. It is supplied to the printer by the Government, and is of a cotton rag basis, the linen rag papers used for bond papers being too hard for stamp printing. A uniformly good quality of paper is important in maintaining the maximum of security, and economy in the quality of paper is to be deprecated. The watermark is no longer regarded as the protection against forgery which it was considered to be in earlier times. It is, however, a factor in the control of the manufacture of stamps, the watermarked paper having to be accounted for throughout, and no similar unwatermarked paper being permitted in the printing room. Once on a letter, the watermark in a stamp is not seen, but in the event of suspicion of forgery the absence of the watermark would be an important, if not absolutely conclusive test.

The register watermark has now been abandoned for the all-over or continuous chain watermark, a factor in the economy of paper costs, and a saving of labour at the printers'.

The gum now used is pure arabic, and the specification requires one gram to be used on an area of 76 square inches, or at least 20 per cent. of the total weight of the stamps. The public do not experience any difficulty nowadays with the gum, but both printers and public found it a troublesome matter in the early days. What would we say to-day, if such instructions were necessary as those which appeared in the Glasgow Post Office Directory for 1848? "The most effectual plan is to dip the stamp wholly in water, to shake off the water immediately, and to press the stamp upon the letter with a piece of clean blotting paper. When the gum is dull in appearance, it will require rather more time and moisture to make it stick firmly than when it is glossy. The purpose of wetting the stamp wholly is to counteract the tendency it has to curl up from the letter when one side only is wetted—a tendency caused by the expansion of that side as it imbibes the moisture."

The best typographical results are obtained by printing on paper after it has been gummed. This has presented difficulties in the past owing to the sheets curling at the press. In Russia, from early times, this difficulty was obviated by surfacing the paper, giving it a coating of a chalky nature to counteract the gum coating on the reverse. When chalk surfacing was adopted in England, it was for a different purpose, namely, to make it impossible to remove cancelling marks without destroying the stamp image. Curling is obviated here by the now familiar method of Messrs. Samuel Jones' non-curling paper. The plate-glazing, which gives the paper its polish has also the effect of keeping the sheets from curling at the press

The designs of our present stamps vary, but are all consistent in presenting fine line effects with but little solid colour. I think the 1d. stamp is the best, and hope it will soon regain its pre-eminence with the restoration of penny postage. The lined effects do not make the printer's job easier; the ordinary printer would, no doubt prefer more solids, but this is an additional factor towards security. The French stamps recently forged on an extensive scale had the solid background familiar on the Sower type of France.

A portrait may be a contributory factor in obtaining security, and, in illustration of that, I show at your exhibition to-day an autograph letter from Rowland Hill, in which he says: "I am not sure if you are aware why the human countenance was taken for the stamp—it was for this reason, viz., that the eye is accustomed to distinguish minute differences between one human form and another. Now the multiplication of faces in the genuine stamp is by a mechanical process, from a single original die, and all are strictly identical. . . ."

Rowland Hill was referring, of course, to the old Queen's Head, but his remarks are equally, if not more, applicable to the King's Head. In any spurious copy, a thickening of the shading lines on the face, or the loss of a line, alters the expression, and it is a common trait that variations in expression in a familiar face arouse attention.

As philatelists have good reason to know, with these lined backgrounds no two printing establishments will produce exactly the same results; our stamp catalogues distinguish between the De la Rue, Somerset House and Harrison printings of the King Edward stamp plates, and these are severally identifiable partly by colour, but also by the impression, the differences being due in the main to different overlaying.

The inks used for our stamps are required to be quick drying, and fast on exposure for six hours to the light of a mercury-vapour lamp. They must be free from lead or any poisonous substance, and must be insoluble in water, yet of such a character as to be absolutely secure against the successful removal of cancelling ink without material alteration of the colour. This problem of preventing the re-use of stamps is still agitating the authorities, and experiments have lately been made with chemically-prepared paper which would make even the removal of writing ink impossible.

The Patent Rolls here and abroad bear evidence of the extent of this paltry fraud of cleaning stamps for re-use. A variety of curious methods have been tried, and specimens of many of them exist as interesting items in collections. But some of the suggestions are freakish in the extreme. One inventor would have the stamp cancelled by punching holes right through the stamp and letter, while another proposed that embedded in every postage stamp there should be a percussion cap which would explode on being struck with the postmarking chop.

The Process of Perforation.

Perforation of stamps is a fascinating subject, on which we might dwell in a lecture by itself. It is not only a convenience to the post-office and the public, it is a great factor in security. To the ordinary man the perforation of paper does not at first glance appear to present any great difficulty. But good stamp perforating is obtained only by the proper use of elaborate and ingenious machinery. Curiously enough, there appears to have been little or no perforating of paper prior to its introduction for postage stamps. This invention for increasing the convenience of stamps was the idea of an Irishman, Henry Archer. He was not a mechanic; he had been managing director of a Welsh railway, but at the time of the perforating experiments, was down on his luck, a free-lance journalist in London. There are several supposed stories of how the idea came to him. The one I give is on the authority of an old colleague of my father's, George Moir Bussey, still well-remembered in Fleet Street.

Archer was in the bar-parlour of the "Red Lion," Fleet Street, one night in 1847. At a table opposite him was one Charles Fowler, a well-known penny-a-liner, whose speciality of reporting fires in the Metropolitan area had gained him the nickname of "Fire Fowler." Fowler had been writing letters, and having got them ready for affixing the postage stamps, found himself without knife or scissors to cut the stamps apart. Taking a pin from his coat, and laying the block of stamps on the table, he pricked through the paper at close intervals, and soon was able to tear the stamps apart.

Archer, who was watching the process, soon afterwards (October, 1847) submitted his first proposals to the Postmaster-General. His first idea was to prick the paper with rollers, but this was not successful, and then he hit upon the principle of the comb perforator, punching out holes by means of short flat-ended steel wires or punches, fixed vertically over a matrix steel plate and working through a guide plate. In principle that is the same as we have in use to-day, but Archer,

(Continued on page 120).

Lecture delivered at Stationers' Hall on February 4th, before the London Central Master Printers Association.

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MODERN

Electrotyping and Stereotyping.

Mr. J. S. Sunderland at Cambridge School of Art and Technology.

The interest which Cambridge takes in the craft of printing was again demonstrated when Mr. J. S. Sunderland (instructor in electrotyping and stereotyping at the London School of Printing), spoke recently on the subject of modern improvements in electrotyping and stereotying machinery. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Walter Lewis, University Printer, of the Cambridge University Press.

Mr. Sunderland, being called upon for his lecture, proceeded to say that fifty years ago the only systems that were in use were the oldest system of stereo plaster printing plate, the wax moulding system of electrotyping, and the almost new papier maché system of stereotyping which had not come into general use. In those days on the title and imprint of books was the information that the book was printed from stereo plates—showing that it was a novelty to print from plates. In the making of plates there was little power used; saws, lathes and planing machines all were driven by hand or foot man-power. This state of the business could not go on, and the large growth of printing a few years after the 1870 Education Act made printing machinery and faster methods a necessity. This growth is indicated by the fact that there were in London about 200 electrotypers and stereotypers in 1870, whilst to-day the number is nearer 2,000.

Mr. Sunderland went on to explain the making of the stereo plaster plate and then spoke of the growing demand for quicker methods which came along in the form of the papier maché process, a process which was responsible for the ease with which they were able to obtain news of events a few minutes after their occurrence.

Stereo Flongs.

There are various methods, he said, of producing what are termed faced stereo flongs. Every stereotyper has a so-called secret composition that he uses. This faced flong is made by the use of a composition which fills in the pores of the paper and gives a beautifully smooth printing surface to the stereo plate. These stereo flongs consist of a series of papers pasted together with a fireproof composition consisting of paste made of flour, china clay, size, glue or gum and beaten into the forme or illustration with a close brush which produces a mould or matrix of the original, the mould being dried under steam, fire or electrical heat.

There are a number of stereo flongs which are termed "dry" flongs and are largely used for newspaper work. In this method of stereotyping the results are exceedingly quick. In six minutes plates are obtained ready for machines running at over 32,000 per hour, the copies coming from the machines off the reel printed, cut, folded and counted in quires ready for bundling at the rate of 600 per minute.

The methods adopted to obtain good results in illustrations are interesting. One method adopted is the cutting of a suitable paper underlay that will give relief to the stereo newspaper plates. The machine minder usually cuts the underlay, and the zinco blocks are sent to the foundry to be pressed.

The second method is a photo-mechanical one, a second print being put on metal and the high lights etched away with some of the middle tones. These methods are adopted by most of the London newspapers. This lowering of high lights and the middle tones bears an analogy to the systems adopted by the old-time wood engravers of lowering the high lights by engraving them to a lower plane than the remaining part of the wood cut, thus helping the printing by protecting light parts of the illustration from taking too much ink from the rollers.

Recent Scientific Progress.

The speaker thought he would not be doing justice to his subject if he did not mention the great improvements that have taken place during the last ten to fifteen years in producing colour stereotyping plates, the use of facing compositions on the ordinary wet flong, and the use of some of the many ready-made commercial flongs that have been brought into use.

From the electrotyping side of plate making, he said, there have also been wonderful scientific improvements. Electrotyping from about 1840 was only a scientific novelty. The invention of the Smee battery by Dr. Smee and the discovery of graphite or blacklead as a conducting medium of electricity gave to the world the wax electrotying process that is in general use to-day. Electrotype copper shells, before the introduction of dynamos, took usually twelve hours for an ordinary shell, whilst to-day, with the dynamos, the same thickness of shell can be produced in fifteen to twenty minutes, if necessary. With regard to lead moulding, he considered it a beautiful process, but it required rather heavy and powerful presses. The use of depositing nickel in electros as well as stereos had been of outstanding interest the last twenty years, especially in the case of depositing nickel on wax moulds.

In concluding, the lecturer said that although stereotying of plates by many different methods was prevalent in England, there was still a necessity for the high grade electrotype. American printers still insisted upon the electrotype plate for most purposes. In this country, whilst adopting all up-to-date scientific methods that research may bring to light, the commercial aspect was always present, and possibly the differences in systems of the two countries generally make for all concerned considerable food for observation and thought in the printing business.

At the conclusion a number of technical questions were put to the lecturer, who answered in an able, and sometimes humorous manner, queries relating to hardness of nickel, use of osokerite for moulds, cupping of letters, mounts for plates, etc.

A close inspection of a number of exhibits of work brought an interesting evening to a close.

THE death has occurred from heart failure, after only two days' illness, of Mr. H. W. Matthews, who for nearly 40 years had been with Messrs. W. H. and L. Collingridge, 148-9, Aldersgate-street, on the advertising side. In his early days he was associated with the *Rock*, and later he was identified with the *City Press* and *Amateur Gardening*.

A Final Warning to Buyers of British Goods

On February 16th the British Industries Fair, larger, wider in scope and better than ever, opened its doors to buyers of British goods. If *you* as a buyer or potential buyer fail to visit this great exhibition of British Manufactures—the leading firms in every sphere of production are to be there—you will be definitely playing into the hands of your competitors who will assuredly be there. Then make definite arrangements—*now*—to visit



The British Industries Fair
Birmingham, Feb. 16 to 27, 1925

The Schedule of Exhibits Includes:—

PAPER, STATIONERY AND STATIONERS' SUNDRIES AND OFFICE APPLIANCES, PRINTING, BOOKS, FANCY GOODS, LEATHER GOODS, TOYS AND GAMES, SPORTS GOODS, etc.

The General Manager,

The British Industries Fair,
95, NEW STREET——— ——BIRMINGHAM.

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Trade Notes.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of quantities of printing papers, boards, printing ink and bookbinders' materials required by the Government Printer, Pretoria. Sealed tenders, superscribed "Tender for the Supply of Stores to the Government Printer, Pretoria," must be addressed to the chairman of the Union Tender Board, Union Buildings, Pretoria, and must be in his hands by 3 p.m. on Wednesday, March 18th, 1925. Particulars and samples may be seen by interested firms on application to the Department of Overseas Trade (Room 41 for paper and boards, Room 45 for bookbinders' materials), 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1.

IN connection with the dispute in Manchester over the question of binders' time dockets, it has been arranged that Mr. A. E. Goodwin is to address a mass meeting on the subject at Manchester on the 27th inst.

IN the course of an action in the King's Bench Division on Monday, between the General Accident Assurance Corporation and a firm of underwriters, it was stated that the London *Daily Express* paid to the former £24,130 per annum as premium, in consideration of the insurance company taking the liability of the newspaper's insurance scheme.

REPLYING to Sir H. Brittain, in the House of Commons, the Postmaster-General stated that he was unable to make any further statement in regard to the possibility of introducing this year Imperial penny postage.

THE latest town to be visited by the exhibition of printing arranged by the Design and Industries Association is Bradford, where a good and varied showing of printing has been arranged in the Bradford School of Arts and Crafts.

THE employees of Messrs. E. J. Arnold and Son, Ltd., printers, Leeds, were on Saturday evening entertained by the proprietors to a social evening at the Salem Institute, Leeds. During the proceedings Mr. W. H. Webster, on behalf of the workpeople, thanked the firm for their generosity. Mr. E. G. Arnold, the principal of the firm and ex-president of the Master Printers' Federation, and Mr. H. Wood, a director, responded, and gave interesting information on the business side of the concern.

ENFIELD FIRM'S DINNER.—A company numbering seventy assembled at the George Hotel, Enfield, on Friday evening last week, the occasion of the third annual dinner of the firm of Meyers, Brooks and Co., Ltd., printers and publishers of the *Enfield Gazette*. The company consisted of the staff and their friends, and presiding over the gathering was Mr. A. R. Wiseman, the genial managing director. Supporting him at the chairman's table were Mrs. A. R. Wiseman, Mr. and Mrs. Bateman, Mr. Amos Perry, Mr. C. W Maunder (editor) and Mrs. C. W. Maunder. Colonel H. F. Bowles, J.P., though unable to attend the dinner, spent an hour with the company later in the evening. An excellent dinner, happy speeches, dancing and concert made up a very enjoyable evening.

NEWTON ABBOTT DINNER.—Mr. E. Baker presided at the annual dinner of the Newton Abbot printers, to which invitations had been extended to the master printers and the local journalists. Comment was made upon the fact that the chairman and Messrs. W. Rice and A. Haynes had between them an average period of services extending to 48 years. A vote of sympathy was passed with Mr. A. Mortimer in his illness.

THE comnanionship of the *Daily News* and *Star* gave their annual concert on behalf of the Caxton Convalescent Home, at the London and Brighton Hotel, Peckham, on Saturday evening. Mr. Harry Murch occupied the chair, and was well supported by the chapel officers. Mr. Will White (musical director) arranged for a talented array of artistes, who did their best to entertain the crowded audience. A very gratifying "plate" of £36 was announced at the close of the evening.

WAR ORPHANS' FUND.—The Scottish Branch of the J.I.C. made their collection in Scotland during the Christmas week, and as the result of their efforts £777 was collected and has been forwarded to the Printers' Pension Corporation. This sum is considerably in excess of the grants made to the Scottish War Orphans, and now brings the total figure raised by the Joint Industrial Council above the previous year's record.

THE District Committee of the Joint Industrial Council in Manchester is making good progress, and a whist drive and social are taking place on Saturday the 21st inst., when it is expected that there will be an attendance of 500.

EXHIBITION OF FINE PRINTING.—Arrangements for the Exhibition of Fine Printing to be held in the City of Liverpool Art Gallery in March next are well forward. Organised by the City Education Committee, the Exhibition will display the best work in modern printing, posters and other colour advertisements, finely printed and beautifully bound books, the latest developments of wood engraving and other forms of book illustration. Exhibits which have already been received from the leading printers and publishers of Great Britain and abroad indicate that the Exhibition will appeal specially to the printing trade, whilst containing much of interest to the general public.

IN the Mayor's and City of London Court recently the Dolphin Studios, 443, Strand, sued the Low Temperature Carbonisation, Ltd., 14 and 16, Cockspur-street, for £40 for work done designing artistic posters. Miss Doris A. O'Neil, a partner in the plaintiff firm, deposed that the sum sued for was fair and reasonable. The defence was that the sum claimed was excessive. The Common Serjeant fixed the price at £25. Judgment was entered for plaintiffs, with costs.

MR. THOMAS NICHOLS (78), of Thomas Nichols and Son, printers, Kensington, while visiting the works of Messrs. Phillip, Son and Nephew, on Monday, collapsed, and was found to be dead on arrival at hospital.

MR. ROBERT NEASHAM, who died on Friday last, at the age of 75, was for nearly fifty-six on the composing-room staff of the *Yorkshire Post*. On the completion of fifty years' service Mr. Neasham, who retired in December, 1923, was presented by the proprietors with a silver goblet.

MR. SAMSON CLARK, chairman of the London firm of advertising agents, has died at Mombasa of heart trouble. Mr. Clark had gone on a short trip to Kenya Colony, and was expected home at the end of this month.

MR. JOHN BUNE, who had been for over forty years a member of the staff of *The Times*, and for the last eleven years chief of its Parliamentary reporting staff, has died at Beckenham, aged 69.

MR. ARNOLD WHITE, who has died at Farnham Common, Bucks, was a well-known journalist on social and naval topics, and as "Vanoc," was a widely-read contributor to the *Referee*.

MR. MEICHEL HARRY DE YOUNG, proprietor of the *San Francisco Chronicle*, died in that city on Sunday, after a surgical operation.

MR. GEORGE BOYDEN (88), of Stratford-on-Avon, owner and editor of the *Stratford-on-Avon Herald* left £7,915 (net personalty, £6,056).

THE late Mr. Richard James Mecredy, of Bray, Co. Wicklow, founder, editor and principal proprietor of the *Irish Cyclist* and *Motor News*, left £12,128 (estate in England, £10,263).

BY the will of Miss Rhoda Lewisa Josephine Lambert, Clifton, Bristol, a "Breeches" Bible has been bequeathed to the Chapter of Bristol.

THE late Mr. Thomas Minstrell (74), of Pembury, near Tunbridge Wells, journalist, formerly in Press Gallery of House of Commons, left £22,828.

THE late Mr. George William Osborn, J.P., D.L., of Uplands, Heath Common, Sussex, a director of the Wall-Paper Manufacturers, Ltd., who died on November 10th, in his 81st year, left property of the value of £238,968, with net personalty £221,453.

THE late Mr. Robert Thomas Palmer, of Leicester, and of Brixton, London, S W., paper box manufacturer, left £15,148 (net personalty £2,246).

THE late Mr. John Jeremiah Banks (81), of Prestbury-road, near Cheltenham, formerly carrying on business as John J. Banks and Son, booksellers and stationers, 17, Promenade Villas, Cheltenham, left £35,005.

THOSE having Printers' Pension votes to dispose of and who may not happen to know where to place them are asked to remember the claims of Mrs. Caroline Dyke, whose recommending subscriber is Mr. Edgar L. Waterlow. Mr. J. E. Dixon (Amalgamated Press, Lavington-street), will be pleased to receive help in the direction indicated.

Master Printers' Social Gathering.

Mr. W. J. Pollock Lectures on His South African Trip.

A very successful and enjoyable evening was spent on Monday when a united meeting of the Associations of Master Printers of West and North-West London and South-West London took place at Pritchard's Restaurant, Oxford-street. The company, which numbered close upon 70 ladies and gentlemen, not only took full advantage of the opportunities afforded of engaging in social intercourse, but in addition had the pleasure of listening to an excellent lecture by Mr. W. J. Pollock on his recent trip to South Africa. During an interval in the lecture, songs were rendered by Miss May Price and Mr. Harry Bangert (with banjo accompaniment), assisted by Miss Rose Price (pianist). A number of appropriate and very fine views were thrown on to the screen while the singing was in progress.

Among those present were Mr. Alfred Langley (president of the L.M.P.A.), Mr. R. F. Hunger, Mr. W. J. Boyle, Mr. R. B. Simnett, Mr. E. G. Cole, Mr. John R. Burt, Mr. J. Emlyn Jones, Mr. P. G. Crannis, Mr. W. Whyte (secretary, L.M P.A.), and Mr. J. Johnson (organiser, L.M.P.A).

Except for the election to membership of five new firms (three from the South-West and two from the North-West) no other ordinary Association business was transacted.

Mr. Hunger, in calling upon Mr. Pollock to address the meeting, welcomed the many representatives present from other district Associations.

Mr. Pollock then proceeded - with the aid of some ninety excellent lantern slides, many of which were from his own photographs—to give an account of many of the most interesting episodes of his travels. Places visited included Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, Ladysmith, Johannesburg, Mafeking, Bechuanaland, Bulawayo, and the Victoria Falls. With regard to the last-mentioned place some very fine views were thrown on to the screen, many of the photographs of the Falls being secured at considerable risk and trouble. Mr. Pollock said he received a very warm welcome from printers in many of the towns. From the conversation he had with them he judged that they too had their difficulties in the way of bad trade, unfair competition, etc. Amongst the more exciting experiences encountered by Mr. Pollock whilst on his travels were the presence —unknown to himself—of a number of leopards, and at another time of a herd of baboons.

On the proposition of Mr. Simnet, seconded by Mr. Boyle, a very hearty vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Pollock for his interesting and instructive lecture.

Mr. Hunger tendered the best thanks of the company to the musical artistes and the lantern operator, Mr. H. Reeves Hall, for their able contributions to the evening's enjoyment.

An adjournment was then made to an adjoining room, and after the inner man had been amply refreshed the company settled down for a brief period to further music.

The function proved in every way an unqualified success.

THE *Daily News* and *Star* composing companionships held a most successful concert in aid of the Printers' Pensions Corporation at the Masonic Hall, Nightingale Hotel, Wood Green, on Feb. 7th, under the chairmanship of Mr. H. Murch. The "plate" amounted to £34.

Under the presidency of Mr. Lionel Savory, some of the London papermakers' agents and representatives entertained to lunch Messrs. Herring, Kennett, Herring, junr., and Cripps in the Committee Room at the Constitutional Club on Tuesday, the 20th ult. The lunch was to celebrate the taking up by Mr. Kennett of a partnership in the old-established firm of Herring, Dewick and Cripps.

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HIGH GRADE METAL
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British Industries Fair.

Opening of the 1925 Exhibition in Birmingham.

The fact that the British Empire Exhibition is to be re-opened at Wembley this year is responsible for the incorporation of the London section of the British Industries Fair with that of the Birmingham section. Every effort has been made to make the joint Fair a great success. The Birmingham Corporation actively co-operated in the undertaking and the local Chamber of Commerce lent its aid in getting the exhibits together.

The Fair, which opened on Monday, is essentially a business organisation, its primary object being to promote trade at home and abroad, and the time has been selected as convenient for overseas buyers who can visit this country on their way to the Fair at Leipzig. The predominant note of the exhibits is utilitarianism. There is much artistic work of a high order, but it is art applied to commercial ends.

Comprehensive Exhibits.

Visitors will the more easily visualise the comprehensiveness of the exhibits by the fact that they are all brought under one roof, covering something like 170,000 square feet of space. In the Midland section particular attention is naturally devoted to hardware, which constitutes a remarkably fine exhibit, every conceivable trade being represented on the stands. The range of brassfoundry, hollowware, metals, ferrous, non-ferrous and alloys, and engineering covers a vast field, and in the engineering section engines, gas and oil, are installed, and these, like much of the machinery, are to be seen in motion.

Birmingham Corporation displays a large group of exhibits, prominent among which are a couple of steel houses, the first to be erected in this country, and the construction of which occupied twelve working days.

In the groups which belong to the London section, representing the lighter industries, jewellery and cutlery form an attractive and important group. Silver and electro plate manufacturers are also well represented, and another noteworthy feature in connection with the leather trades is the artistic painting of leather goods.

Printing and Stationery.

On the printing and stationery side a number of stands were taken by local firms, but a number of large London houses, which are usually associated with the Fair, were conspicuous by their absence.

Warrillows, Ltd., of Birmingham, Manchester and London, who operate one of the largest and most modern printing plants in the country, give a display of high-class catalogue and general printing. Other directions in which they specialise is the manufacture of cartons and all kinds of folding and rigid cardboard boxes for a variety of trades and purposes. Other specialities include loose leaf books, relief stamped stationery and so on.

Messrs. Soloman and Whitehead, Ltd., is another local printing firm to be found at Stand No. 26, Building AA, Block 1. They have developed colour printing to a fine art and are particularly well known for their catalogues, show cards, labels, commercial calendars and facsimile oil paintings. Stationery in a variety of forms also emanates from this house, among whose products may be mentioned fancy boxed stationery, compendiums, engagement tablets and many other similar lines.

Playing cards and stationery goods are shown by the British Playing Cards, Ltd., Birmingham and London, on Stand 38, Block J. Ingenious uses for playing cards have been found by this firm particularly in the direction of advertising, and their display is an education in this respect.

Modern commercial stationery is a feature of the display by Manifoldia, Ltd., who, in addition to office and factory equipment embrace a variety of stationery goods, such as carbon papers, cheque books for shops and stores, calendars, envelopes, counter rolls, and stationery sundries.

Several publishing firms are also to be found in the Fair, among whom may be mentioned the Albion Publishing Co., Ltd., Liverpool, the *Birmingham Post* and the *Birmingham Mail*, Lindley Jones and Bro., London, Birmingham and Manchester.

A Successful Start.

On the occasion of a luncheon held at the Fair, Mr. J. Percy. Plant, chairman of the Management Committee, stated that the Fair was a genuine effort to get industry moving and to solve the question of unemployment. The position at Castle Bromwich, being in the centre of the country, was an ideal one, and another advantage was that many of the exhibitors had made arrangements to take buyers by motor car to see their products in the actual process of manufacture. Mr. Plant added that the Fair, even at this early stage, was a great success. He confidently thought that practices and suggestions put forward by the Fair would act as a great push forward and enhance the country's faith that at last we have got a general move in trade.

New British Patents.

For the benefit of our readers we have arranged for any inquiries relating to Patents, Designs and Trade Marks to be answered, free of all charge, by a Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Patent Agents. Inquiries should be addressed, in the first instance, to the Editor.

Applications.

Astley, T. Binder for loose sheets. 2,980.
Bassist, E. Photographic half-tone plate. 3,406.
Bridges, F., Codling, W. R., Firman, H., Hoskins, B. D. W., and Tisdale, H. W. Book edge printing machine. 3,270.
Eva, A. Cartons, etc., for loose material. 3,249.
Feldman, E. D. Fastening together sheets of paper. 3,031.
Frohn, L. J. Sheet feeders. 3,302.
Hobson, C. W. Folders or binders for paper patterns, etc. 3,001.
Rose Bros. (Gainsborough), Ltd. Wrapping machines, etc. 3,340, 3,341.
Smith, W. H. Printing and embossing sheets. 3,234.

Specifications Published.

1923.

Barker and Dobson, Ltd., and Town, W. R. Cardboard and the like display boxes. 228,290.
Billo, O. Machines for printing on textile fabrics, paper, and the like. 207,550.

1924.

Braren, L. K. Pantograph mechanisms for engraving machines. 228,418.
Dausmann, C. F. Printing presses. 228,320.
Deutsche Renck Rapid Klischee Anstalten Ges. Production of printing plates by the bi-chromate printing process. 217,246.
Hart, H. (Mergenthaler Linotype Co.). Typographical composing and distributing machines. 228,471.
Horner, J. H. Machines for printing words and figures on cheque, dividend warrants, and the like. 228,375.
Lamson Paragon Supply Co., Ltd. (Paragon Kassenblock Akt. Ges.). Manufacture of duplicate check, counterfoil, and like books. 228,410.
Schmidt, O. Cash books and account books. 228,340.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

1925.

Cogery, H. E. D., and Bertrand, C. F. B. G. Loose-leaf binders. 228,541.

THE late Mr. William Keliher, of Bloomsbury-street, London, who left £28,072, gave £250 to the Printers' Pension Corporation.

The "Baby" Rotogravure Machine.

A not unnatural prejudice exists still in the minds of many printers against the use of rotogravure machines, as they are still under the impression that the prime cost is very high, that the cost of etching the rollers is very excessive, and that they are limited in use, as the sizes are strictly fixed.

All these difficulties have been overcome long ago, and the latest "Baby" rotogravure machine, which can now be inspected in the show-room of A. Edler, 78, Southwark-street, London, S.E.1, will be an eye opener to anybody who has so far had a prejudice against these machines. We understand from Mr. Edler that the cost of this machine does not exceed the price of a first class platen press. The machine can be used for sheets of any size, right up to the maximum, and the etching can be done by trade houses for prices not exceeding the cost of half-tone blocks.

As the small letterpress jobbing machine has been found indispensable in printing offices when the large high speed presses are occupied, so the need has arisen for a small fast-running cylinder machine, even for those rotogravure printers who are already equipped for large sheet and reel rotary-gravure machines. Owing to its low purchase price, this machine will also enable all classes of printers to think seriously of installing a machine for high class art work which cannot be attained by any other process.

The new "Baby" rotogravure machine takes any size sheet up to 15½ in. by 20½ in. The impression cylinder is very strong, and is placed above another cylinder covered by a copper sleeve, so that when changing from one job to another it is necessary only to change the etched copper sleeve. The proportion of the diameter of the impression cylinder and the copper cylinder is two to one. Both rest in very heavy bearings. The copper cylinder can easily be rolled out in order to exchange the copper sleeves. The inking apparatus and the doctor are most conveniently placed, being always just in front of the feeder. Lay marks of well proved construction guarantee the most exact register in connection with a superior gripper system, so that the machine is suitable for the production of finest register work and colour gravure printing.

The delivery of the sheet is effected at the back of the machine by a large drum fitted on the sheet holders, from which by means of a tape guide the sheet is alternatively guided to two delivery tables, printed side up. A handy impression throw-off puts the impression cylinder into or out of action.

In order to secure quick drying of the printing ink, the machine is heated at option by gas, steam or electricity, and in addition to this a blower is fitted, so that, even when printing at full speed, there is no risk of smearing the freshly-printed sheets. The usual speed of the machine is well over 2,000 per hour, but for large runs an automatic feeder can be provided, which considerably increases even this high output. The machine is usually driven by a three horse-power electric motor with a belt from the fly-wheel.

First class British and Continental houses have already installed the machine, and we think there will be many more visitors to Mr. Edler's show-room to see this interesting machine.

Lord Doverdale's Estate.

The Right Hon. Edward, First Baron Doverdale, of Westwood Park, Droitwich, Worcs, and late of Easton, Glossop, Derbyshire, chairman of Messrs. Olive and Partington, Ltd., papermakers, of Glossop, and a director of the Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Co., who died on January 5th, aged 88, left estate provisionally valued for probate at the round figure of £250,000 "so far as at present can be ascertained." The testator left all his property to his son Oswald, as to £120,000 to enable him to purchase the Westwood Park Estate, Droitwich, from the Partington Trust, Ltd., and requesting that this estate and the effects there should be held with the title, and as to the balance to his said son absolutely.

THE Lancashire and Cheshire Alliance are arranging one of their week-end rallies at Southport on March 20th, when the proceedings are expected to be of special interest.

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"THE KELMSCOTT PRESS AND WILLIAM MORRIS, MASTER CRAFTSMAN." By H. Halliday Sparling. London: Macmillan and Co., Ltd., St. Martin's-street. Price, 18s. net.

Although it is nearly 30 years since William Morris passed away, his memory is still green with us, and his work more widely appreciated than when he was alive. An artist in many branches of craft, Morris seemed to be master of whatever he put his mind to, whether it was the designing of wall-paper or furniture, stained glass, tiles, tapestries and textiles, or the production of books—at all of which he wrought with his own hands. In every case he seemed to achieve the best that could be produced, whilst the arts of prose and poetry filled in the spare time of a life that was a very full and busy one. As a printer he has made an undying name for himself, and the beauty of his work and its perfect production are the admiration of collectors. Some there are who criticise his printed pages, and often justly, in respect of such matters as illegibility, heaviness and so; but even they must admit the design and balance of his books as things to be admired. Much has been written at various times about William Morris, but the issue of this book, written by his close friend and coadjutor, Mr. H. Halliday Sparling, should be welcomed by all who admire the work of the versatile genius. Mr. Sparling was the handy man of the Kelmscott Press from its inception to 1894, and so writes of the printed work of Morris with authority and gives us a fascinating insight into the way the riverside printery was run. How Morris designed his own types, and went also into ink-making, papermaking, and vellum-making is told by Mr. Sparling, and the inner history of the books produced at the Kelmscott Press forms most interesting reading. Morris detested commercialism, and as an admirer of his says: "The main idea of his later years was a hatred of the base commercialism which has degraded the ordinary workman from an artist into a machine, and has cheapened and demoralised and disfigured the whole fabric of modern civilisation. But this hatred was not sullen or stagnant; it accompanied an active ceaseless search for a social lever that would again raise the workman into the artist, and thereby bring dignity and simplicity and beauty into the ordinary everyday homes." The interest of this book is increased by facsimile reproductions of title pages and portions of the text from the principal of Morris's books. Most of these show the distinctiveness of design that was peculiar to the work of Morris, and give one some idea of the pains and skill that must have been put into their production. The details that are given of the methods of work in the Kelmscott Press will be perused with interest by the printer who is keen on his art, and the many personal anecdotes told of the master-craftsman help to show us what manner of man he was. The book is beautifully got up and delightfully printed on a fine paper. Indeed it reminds one of a Morris book and should, alike for its contents and its form, be a treasured addition to the library. A fine portrait of William Morris in his study forms the frontispiece of a volume of peculiar interest. Author, printer, publishers and all concerned with the production of the volume may be congratulated on the successful outcome of their labours.

A PRELIMINARY statement as to the contents of this year's British Empire Exhibition at Wembley contains the following regarding print in the Palace of Industry:—"A strong display by the printing and allied industries will be one of the chief attractions of the south-west corner of the Palace of Industry. In it will be included exhibits by typical printing, stationery, map-making and publishing firms."

MESSRS. R. A. BARTLETT, LTD., of 8, Hythe-road, London, N.W.10, send us a specimen showing an entirely new letterpress black ink which they have just introduced to the trade. It is a carbon black sold largely for ordinary jobbing and poster purposes and giving brilliant results. Another specimen shows Willesden Black, a superior magazine ink. Printers are offered free samples of both these inks, which can be supplied in bulk quantities at "bedrock prices."

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

Payment is accepted, for advertisements under the following headings, on the basis of seven words to the line (minimum three lines):—

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Businesses for Sale and Wanted,
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Under this heading operatives are granted a Special Rate for a minimum of three lines (twenty-one words):—

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For every line exceeding three lines **6d**

Sales by Auction, Tenders,
Patents for Sale,
Legal and Financial Announcements

Per line	**1/0**

Replies may be addressed to Box Numbers, Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4, for which a fee of 6d. is charged to cover Postage of Replies.

Cheques and Post Office Orders to be crossed and made payable to STONHILL & GILLIS.

Telegrams: Stonhill, Lud, London.
Telephone: 2439 Holborn.

Situations Wanted.

A THOROUGH Practical Printer and Cardboard Boxmaker (Rigid and Folding) seeks post as WORKS MANAGER; home or abroad.—Box 14572.

COMP. seeks employment (n.s.); good General Jobbing; or as Clearing Hand.—Pulsford, 7, King's-cross-road, W.C. 14579

PLATEN HAND (disengaged); Half-Tone, Colour, Commercial; ten years' experience London firms; assist Case.—Daniels, care Gardener's Cottage, Manor House, Limpsfield, Surrey. 14578

RESPONSIBLE POSITION required by Young Lady, with all-round experience of Advertising and Showcard Trade, Estimating, etc.; 8 years' with well-known City firm.—Box 14583.

Agencies.

PRINTING INKS in SOUTH AFRICA.—A well-known English firm of Printing Ink Makers desires to meet with a firm of Papermakers or Printers' Supply House having a Depot in South Africa with a view to their taking up the Sale of Printing Inks on consignment.—Address, Box 14580.

Machinery Wanted.

SECOND-HAND MACHINERY.—If you are in the market for Second-Hand Machinery relating to the Printing, Bookbinding, Box-making, Envelope and Bag-making Trades, etc., secure prompt and effective service by advertising in the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*.—Apply for special rates to the Publishers, Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

Machinery for Sale.

ONE DEXTER FOLDING MACHINE, takes from 22-in. by 38-in. to 42-in. by 61-in.; delivery can be taken at third or fourth fold. The machine is complete with Dexter Automatic Pile Feeder. The folder itself has been entirely refitted, together with new gears, etc.

ONE DEXTER FOLDING MACHINE, takes from 22-in. by 38-in. to 42-in. by 61-in.; delivery can be taken at third or fourth fold. The machine is also complete with Dexter Automatic Pile Feeder.

ONE BREHMER FOLDING MACHINE, taking a maximum sheet of 30-in. by 40-in. and giving four right angle folds.

ONE SALMON (Quad Demy) VICTORY FOLDER, giving four right angle folds and two parallel folds.

ONE SALMON (Quad Demy) FOLDER, giving four right angle folds only.

A low price considered for quick sale.—Spottiswoode, Ballantyne and Co., Ltd., 1, New-street-square, London, E.C.4. 14581

OWING to removal J. J. Keliher and Co. have for disposal the following machines, which can be seen running at 11, Marshalsea-road, S.E.1, by appointment. Offers are invited.

A No. 7 Quad Demy "BABCOCK" Drum Cylinder Printing Press, fitted for power with two bowl rails, pneumatic buffers, steel ink knife, geared inkers, flyers, automatic counting apparatus and jogger-up, together with the "Dux" automatic paper feeder, with automatic rising table and all running accessories.

An Eight-Crown "HUBER" Two-Revolution Printing Press, fitted for power, with four bowl tracks, geared inkers, geared distributors, steel ink knife, flyers, automatic counting apparatus, together with the "Dux" patent automatic paper feeder and all running accessories.

An Eight-Crown Babcock "OPTIMUS" Two-Revolution Printing Press, fitted for power, with two bowl tracks, geared inkers, geared distributors, steel ink knife, automatic counting apparatus, flyers, delivery printed side up.

A No. 7 Quad Demy BABCOCK STANDARD Drum Cylinder Printing Press, fitted for power, with two bowl tracks, air buffers, geared inkers, steel ink knife, flyers, automatic counting apparatus and jogger-up. 14576

SECOND-HAND MACHINERY.—If you are wishing to dispose of Second-Hand Machinery relating to the Printing, Bookbinding, Box-making, Envelope and Bag-making Trades, etc., secure prompt and effective service by advertising in the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*.—Apply for special rates to the Publishers, Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's-place,
Gray's Inn-road, London, E.C.1.

Occasionally we have Rebuilt Smyth Book Sewing Machines to offer, such Sewers having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted with New Standard Parts where necessary. We erect and teach on a trial basis.—Box 13993.

TREADLE PAGING MACHINE, by Barclay; 5 Wheels, Steel Figures; nearly new. Holt Etching Machine, new Earthenware Bath, Aluminium Covers, and ready for use.—Write, William Sessions, Ltd., Earswick, York. 14582

Openings for British Trade, etc.

Inquiries have been received by the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence), 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1, to whom further inquiries should be addressed with the reference number quoted.

CANADA.

The following enquiry has been received at the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner's Office, Portland House, 73, Basinghall-street, London, E.C.2, where full information may be obtained: An Eastern Canadian company, who manufacture a full line of the metal parts which are used in the manufacture of loose-leaf binders, would like to have the opportunity of quoting for the requirements of British users. Illustrated catalogue available.

UNITED STATES.

An agent in Chicago wishes to communicate with British manufacturers of stationery specialities with a view to obtaining agencies for the Middle-Western States of the United States. (Reference No. 163.)

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FORTY-SEVENTH YEAR.

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COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above, or from Messrs. W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., newsagents, 11, St. Bride-street, London, E.C.4.

Representatives:
London—Mr. STANLEY J. GILLIS 58, Shoe Lane, E.C.4
Lancashire and Yorkshire—Mr. W. C. FOSTER, 1. Duncan-street, Higher Broughton, Manchester.
France & Belgium—Mr. FELIX VANBUGGENHOUDT 196, rue Gerard, Brussels.
United States—LOCKWOOD TRADE JOURNAL CO. 10, East 39th-street, New York.
Representatives also in Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, Norway, Sweden, Finland, etc.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1925

Rating of Machinery.

THE rating of machinery is a matter in respect of which the trades connected with paper and print, in common with others, have been labouring under severe injustices. Happily, there is hope of substantial relief in the report issued on Friday of the committee on the rating of machinery and plant in England and Scotland, appointed by the Ministry of Health in 1923. The chief recommendation as regards England is "that machinery users are entitled to relief, and . . . that relief should be given by partially exempting from rates a certain class only of machinery and plant." The other recommendations with regard to England are: "The present practice of excluding from valuation loose tools, loose plant, and machines operated only by hand or foot power to be definitely approved. Machinery and plant should be divided into two classes. The value of Class II should be apportioned out of the rateable value of the whole hereditament, and stated separately in the column of the valuation list now used for agricultural land. Class II should (in the case of any rate within the definition in Section 9 of the Agricultural Rates Act, 1896) pay only 25 per cent. of the full rate." We understand that a White Paper is being issued, and that the recommendations are to be incorporated in a Government Bill which will revise the whole system of rating and valuation.

* * *

Mail Order Catalogues.

THE remarkable development of the mail-order method of conducting retail sales trade is steadily creating a wide demand for paper of a new type. Generally, the mail-order concerns start up by advertising extensively in the daily, weekly and monthly Press. As they grow, they institute a catalogue to support the Press campaign. Eventually, with increasing custom, conditions change and the Press campaign becomes subsidiary to the catalogue. Finally, with the establishment of a regular clientele, the mail-order catalogue becomes all-important and in many cases Press advertising is dispensed with. New customers are attracted by a variety of methods, all centring round the catalogue. The catalogue is an ever-increasing unit and the cost of postage becomes a vital factor, especially when it is borne in mind that the big houses count their annual issue by the million.

* * *

Importance of Paper Weight.

THE weight of the paper used determines that of the booklet and in turn decides the cost of postage. An extra halfpenny often turns on the weight of the printer's ink, or the wrapper employed, and a halfpenny each on a million copies amounts to £2,083. So it will be seen that the selection of paper for bulky booklets is a serious matter. Essentially mail-order books must be a mass of pictures, including line and tone reproductions and the papermaker's problem is to produce a paper embodying thinness, light weight, opacity and a receptive printing surface. There are such papers on the market, we are aware, and not all of them are satisfactory. Certain American mills have almost solved the problem, as might be expected in a country which gave birth to the mail-order method and in which the scope for trade of that description is so infinitely vast as compared with our own. Actually the first standard to be reached is that of a double crown 18-19 lbs., to sell at a competitive commercial price. Such a paper would permit a demy 8vo. booklet of 144 pp., a crown 8vo. of 192 pp., or a crown 4to. of 96 pages, complete with cover and wrapper to go through the post for a penny. But for the producers of catalogues whose requirements are double and treble the above-mentioned, it remains to be seen whether anything in the nature of a cheap Bible printing with suitable surface can be developed.

Paper Standardisation.

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1925

Rating of Machinery.

THE rating of machinery is a matter in respect of which the trades connected with paper and print, in common with others, have been labouring under severe injustices. Happily, there is hope of substantial relief in the report issued on Friday of the committee on the rating of machinery and plant in England and Scotland, appointed by the Ministry of Health in 1923. The chief recommendation as regards England is "that machinery users are entitled to relief, and . . . that relief should be given by partially exempting from rates a certain class only of machinery and plant." The other recommendations with regard to England are: "The present practice of excluding from valuation loose tools, loose plant, and machines operated only by hand or foot power to be definitely approved. Machinery and plant should be divided into two classes. The value of Class II should be apportioned out of the rateable value of the whole hereditament, and stated separately in the column of the valuation list now used for agricultural land. Class II should (in the case of any rate within the definition in Section 9 of the Agricultural Rates Act, 1896) pay only 25 per cent. of the full rate." We understand that a White Paper is being issued, and that the recommendations are to be incorporated in a Government Bill which will revise the whole system of rating and valuation.

Mail Order Catalogues.

THE remarkable development of the mail-order method of conducting retail sales trade is steadily creating a wide demand for paper of a new type. Generally, the mail-order concerns start up by advertising extensively in the daily, weekly and monthly Press. As they grow, they institute a catalogue to support the Press campaign. Eventually, with increasing custom, conditions change and the Press campaign becomes subsidiary to the catalogue. Finally, with the establishment of a regular clientele, the mail-order catalogue becomes all-important and in many cases Press advertising is dispensed with. New customers are attracted by a variety of methods, all centring round the catalogue. The catalogue is an ever-increasing unit and the cost of postage becomes a vital factor, especially when it is borne in mind that the big houses count their annual issue by the million.

Importance of Paper Weight.

THE weight of the paper used determines that of the booklet and in turn decides the cost of postage. An extra halfpenny often turns on the weight of the printer's ink, or the wrapper employed, and a halfpenny each on a million copies amounts to £2,083. So it will be seen that the selection of paper for bulky booklets is a serious matter. Essentially mail-order books must be a mass of pictures, including line and tone reproductions and the papermaker's problem is to produce a paper embodying thinness, light weight, opacity and a receptive printing surface. There are such papers on the market, we are aware, and not all of them are satisfactory. Certain American mills have almost solved the problem, as might be expected in a country which gave birth to the mail-order method and in which the scope for trade of that description is so infinitely vast as compared with our own. Actually the first standard to be reached is that of a double crown 18-19 lbs., to sell at a competitive commercial price. Such a paper would permit a demy 8vo. booklet of 144 pp., a crown 8vo. of 192 pp., or a crown 4to. of 96 pages, complete with cover and wrapper to go through the post for a penny. But for the producers of catalogues whose requirements are double and treble the above-mentioned, it remains to be seen whether anything with suitable surface can be developed.

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DAILY MIRROR NEWSPAPERS. — Interim dividend on ordinary shares of 7½ per cent. actual, less tax at 4s. 6d. in £, payable March 3rd. (Dividend last year, same).

"COUNTRY LIFE."—For the year 1924 a net profit of £25,120 is shown, against £25,534 for 1923. Last year's transfer of £3,000 to reserve is repeated, and the ordinary dividend is again 12½ per cent. (including 5 per cent. already paid). The carry forward is £15,770, against £11,650 (after deducting bonuses voted at general meeting, 1924), brought in.

NEW COMPANIES.

C. F. ROWORTH, LTD – Capital £10,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the interest of Catherine Wilbraham and G. F. Wilbraham in the stock-in-trade, plant and other assets relating to the business of printers and publishers carried on at 98, Fetter-lane, E.C., and to carry on the same and the business of stationers, photo-lithographers, colour process and half-tone engravers, etc. Private company. First directors: Mrs. Catherine Wilbraham, G. F. Wilbraham and Charlotte A. Wilbraham. Registered office: 88, Fetter lane, E.C.2.

WILLIAM HOUGH AND SONS, LTD.—Capital £10,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of manufacturing, wholesale and retail stationers, printers, bookbinders and publishers carried on by C. P. Hough at 2, Swan-court, Market-street, Manchester, as "Wm. Hough and Sons." Private company. Subscribers: C. P. Hough, C. P. Hough, Jun., and Mrs. E. Hough.

F. BAILEY AND SON, LTD. — Capital £10,000, in £1 shares (5,000 ord. and 5,000 seven per cent. cum. pref); to acquire the business carried on at Dursley, Gloucester, as "F. Bailey and Son," and to carry on the business of proprietors and publishers of newspapers, journals, magazines, books and other literary works, etc. Private company. Subscribers: F. G. Bailey, E. H. Nowth and Elizabeth Bailey. Registered office: The Printing Works, Kingshill-road, Dursley.

EDWARDS AND CLEAVE, LTD.—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the goodwill and connection in trade of a paper and board agent belonging to T. G. Edwards, of 23, Thornsbeach-road, Catford, and to carry on the business of paper and/or board agents, manufacturers of and dealers in paper, cardboard, pulp, bags, string, rags and materials for papermaking, fancy goods and stationery, printers, lithographers, engravers, die sinkers, machine rulers, numerical printers, stationers, envelope manufacturers, etc. Private company. First directors: T. G. Edwards and A. Cleave. Registered office: 75, Knightrider-street, E.C.4.

PEARSON, PICKUP AND CO, LTD.—Capital £1,500, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of general printers and wholesale paper merchants carried on by Pearson and Pickup at 66A, Eastbourne-road, Birkdale, Southport, and to carry on the same and the business of manufacturing stationers, boxmakers, newsagents, dealers in fancy goods, etc. Private company. First directors: J. Pickup and C. Pearson. Registered office: 66A, Eastbourne-road, Birkdale, Southport.

FRANCIS, DAY AND HUNTER, LTD.—Capital £60,000, in £1 shares (17,500 8 per cent. cum. pref. and 42,500 ord.); to adopt an agreement with D. G Day and F. E. M. Day, and to carry on the business of music publishers formerly carried on by them at 138-140, Charing Cross-road, W.C., and elsewhere, as "Francis, Day and Hunter." Private company. First directors: D. G. Day, F. E. M. Day, J. Abbott and R. S. Low. Registered office: 138-140, Charing Cross-road, W.C.2.

ANGLO AMERICAN ART PRINTING SYNDICATE, LTD.—Capital £100, in 1s. shares; to adopt an agreement with I. A. Keene, E. J. Wood and A. Spero, and to carry on the business of printers, publishers, lithographers, advertising agents and contractors, general distributing agents, and bill posters, etc. Private company. First directors: I. A. Keene. E. J. Wood and A. Spero. Registered office: 5, John-street, Bedford-row, W.C.1.

ERNEST G. WHITE SERVICE, LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of advertising agents and contractors, printers, stationers and artists now carried on as the "Ernest G. White Service" at 24, Longston-buildings, Cannon-street, Manchester, and Park Works, Cooke-street, Old Trafford, Manchester. Private company. First directors: E. G. White and E. A Lloyd.

LAMPORT GILBERT AND CO., LTD. — Capital £1,500 in £1 shares; to acquire the business of a printer, bookbinder, die stamper and stationer, carried on by J. E. L. Gilbert, at Minster-street, Reading, as "Lamport Gilbert and Co." Private company. Directors: J. E. L. Gilbert and H. F. N. Powell.

CONTINENTAL "DAILY MAIL" SOCIETE ANONYME.—Capital 1,300,000 francs in 13,000 shares of 100 francs each. Directors: W. L. Warden, C. A. Pfister, J. F. C. Kruse and P. A. Gondin. The British address is 130, Fleet-street, E.C., where C. F. Truefitt, accountant, is authorised to accept service of process and notices on behalf of the company.

ENGRAVOGRAPH, LTD.—Capital £20,000, in £1 shares; to adopt an agreement between C. L. Allen of the one part and L. H. Bentall and H. E. Fern of the other part; to acquire the business of a manufacturer of or dealer in engraving machines, carried on by C. L. Allen at 67, Chancery-lane, W.C.2, as the "Engravograph Company." Private company. First directors: C. L. Allen, L. H. Bentall and H. E. Fern, J.P. Registered office: 66, Finsbury-pavement, E.C.2.

GREENWOODS (BILLPOSTING), LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; to acquire that part of the business of G. W. Greenwood and Co., advertising contractors and agents and bill-posters, as shall have been carried on in the Western Districts. Private company. First directors: W. Ramsden and H. H. Greenwood.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfactions registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfactions is not compulsory).

BUCK AND WOOTTON, LTD. (printers, etc., London).—Satisfaction in full on February 2nd, 1925, of debentures dated September 22nd, 1909, securing £900.

GILCHRIST BROS., LTD. (photo process engravers, etc.).—Mortgage dated February 3rd, 1925, to secure £3,000, charged on certain freehold property in Brunswick-terrace, Leeds. Holders: D., I. and C. Joseph, all of Leeds.

GILBT. WHITEHEAD AND CO., LTD. (art colour printers, etc., London and now Eltham). —Agreement dated January 27th, 1925 (supplemental to mortgage dated March 20th, 1918), securing an increased rate of interest on £10,500 outstanding, charged on certain property at Eltham. Holders: Lloyds Bank, Ltd., to whom the principal mortgage has been transferred.

CASTER AND JELLEY, LTD. (printers, booksellers, etc., Peterborough).—Particulars filed of £2,000 debentures authorised February 2nd, 1925, charged on the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital, but excluding real property, the whole amount being now issued.

WOOD WESTWORTH AND CO., LTD. (stationers, printers, etc.)—Mortgage on 23 and 23A, Hardshaw street, and Claughton Chambers, 3, Claughton-street, St. Helens, dated January 28th, 1925, to secure all moneys due or to become due from the company to the Westminster Bank, Ltd. Also mortgage dated January 29th, 1925, to secure £2,250, charged on the above-mentioned properties. Holders: J. Wood, V. Wood and W. Wood, St. Helens, Lancs.

DEVON AND CORNWALL BILLPOSTING AND ADVERTISING CO., LTD.—Mortgage on 2, Flora-street, Plymouth, with fixtures, etc., dated January 21st, 1925, to secure all moneys due or to become due from the company to the National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

CONTRACTORS' RECORD, LTD.—Particulars filed of £1,500 second debentures authorised January 1st, 1925, charged on the company's unde-taking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the whole amount being now issued.

SIMPSON MANSFIELD AND CO., LTD. (engravers, etc., Clerkenwell).—Particulars filed of £1,000 debentures authorised January 12th, 1925, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital (if any), the whole amount being now issued.

THEATRICAL PUBLICATIONS, LTD. (London.) —Mortgage dated January 31st, 1925, to secure £6,000, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holders: Walbrook Trust, Ltd., Bush House, Aldwych, W.C.

GREENFIELD AND CO, LTD. (cardboard box manufacturers, etc.).—Deposit (without instrument) on January 28th, 1925, of deeds of freehold land and premises in Dickinson-street and Wilfrid-street, Salford, to secure all moneys due or to become due from the company to Williams Deacons Bank, Ltd.

RECEIVER APPOINTED OR RELEASED

ERA, LTD. (London).—L. Nicholas, of 19, Castle-street, Liverpool, chartered accountant, was appointed receiver and/or manager on February 4th, 1925, under powers contained in debentures dated August 29th, 1923.

BANKRUPTCIES, etc.

Re SAMSON (LONDON), LTD, stationers, 120, Cheapside, E.C.—Under a compulsory, winding up order made against this company on December 17th, 1924, the statutory first meetings of the creditors and shareholders were held on February 10th at the Board of Trade Offices, Carey street, W.C. The official receiver reported that the company was incorporated as a private company on March 5th, 1924, with a nominal capital of £3,000, to carry on the business of stationers. It had no working capital at its inception, and appeared to have carried on a precarious business. The deficiency account attached to the statement of affairs showed a gross profit of £377; the overhead charges amounted to £1,457, and were out of all proportion to the trading

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results. The above gross profit, however, was arrived at after taking the stock on hand at £1,000, but the stock was in fact estimated to realise £350 which would mean a gross loss on trading of £272. A receiver for the debenture holder who was appointed in August last had realised the remainder of the company's effects, and collected a certain number of book debts. He had reported that it was doubtful whether there would be sufficient to discharge the debenture debt in full. In the opinion of the official receiver the failure of the company was due to the fact that it had no proper working capital at the inception of its business, and to mismanagement. The statement of affairs showed gross liabilities £2,333, of which £1,733 was unsecured, the assets were estimated to realise £581. The liquidation was left in the hands of the official receiver.

Aberdeen Newspapers, Ltd.

The second annual meeting of Aberdeen Newspapers, Ltd., was held in Aberdeen, Mr. Duff, of Meldrum, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The chairman said that the period under review had been one of consolidation and advance. During the past year the board had disposed of the Union-street premises. The premises at 16, Broad-street had been completely refitted inside. Provision had been made for housing the three large printing presses removed from the Union-street premises. To enlarge the accommodation for the storage of paper, a new building was constructed on part of their site adjoining Chronicle-court, thus giving them a large store of two floors. It was intended to increase still further the storage room for paper so that the large needs of the company in that direction might be provided for as far as possible. Another important alteration was at present approaching completion which would provide them with a much enlarged and improved composing department, the urgent need of which had been much felt of late.

MESSRS. MARTIN, Weaver and Nurse, Ltd., 11, Queen Victoria-street, have issued a neat and useful monthly calendar.

Lanston Monotype Corporation.

Optimistic Outlook.

At the seventeenth annual general meeting of the Lanston Monotype Corporation, held on Monday in London, Lord Askwith, K.C.B., K.C. (acting chairman), presided.

The Chairman, in the course of his remarks, said that up to September 30th they had in England a reduction in sales of about 7 per cent., but that was considerably counteracted by increased sales upon the Continent, particularly in Germany, and also in the Colonies. Since September—and he gave them that as a reason why he confidently suggested that the dividend recommended should be paid—the spurt had been good, and they had been selling a considerable number of machines. Their works were now fully occupied, and he would foreshadow with more confidence than he had done for some years that the present spurt in their industry indicated an improvement in trade. Their works had been improved, and they had put down an engine house and a generator. They had made certain improvements in machines, some of which by a comparatively early date would be incorported, and they had also produced some very remarkable and beautiful faces of type, based on some of the best examples of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

In accordance with the statement at their last meeting, they had formed small subsidiary companies in South Africa and in Germany, the shares of which were entirely held by that company, while they had continued to maintain close co-operation with their colleagues in America.

He had mentioned that they had sold more machines in Germany. Of course, during the war they were precluded from selling any machines or any parts of machines in that country, and certain people in Germany, in view of these circumstances, took upon themselves to infringe the company's patents. Those people had been proceeded against and a number of actions had been fought and won by the company, and there were certain others which they hoped to win. This would prevent a continued infringement taking place, and he thought, altogether, that the German printers were on their side.

From the London Gazette.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

H. A. Jenkins, S. James and A. Low, printers and stationers, 18, Park-street, Nottingham, under the style of Jenkins, James and Low, so far as regards A. Low.

W. A. Rowbottom, E. W. V. Uncle and F. G. Porter, general and commercial printers and stationers, 83, Sydenham-road, Sydenham, under the style of the Sydenham Press.

F. Benson and T. Tierney, embossed ticket and showcard specialists, 21, Claypath, Durham, under the style of Benson and Tierney.

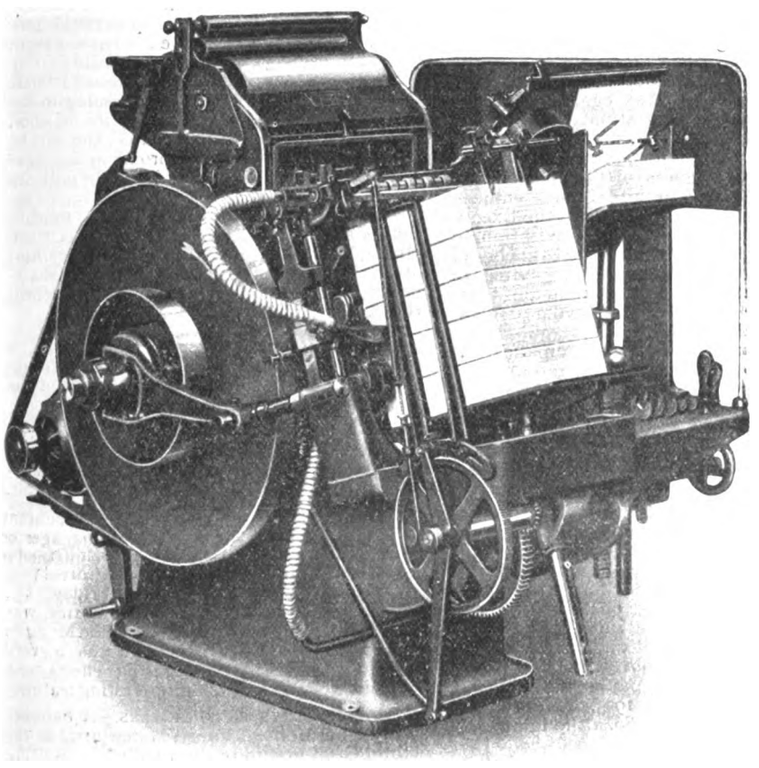
THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914.

RECEIVING ORDER.

A. W. Barrett, 37, King-street, Covent-garden, London, publisher.

FROM the London School of Printing and Kindred Trades there comes a copy of the School calendar, the main feature of which is a photo-litho-offset print on a large piece of hand-made paper (about imperial folio size), appropriately mounted upon grey. The subject is an unfinished drawing by E. Herbert Whydale, A.R.E. For use as a wall decoration, as seems intended, so faint a subject would seem to be scarcely suitable, yet the print is a delightful example of what photo-litho offset can do in reproducing, even on paper of comparatively rough surface, the most delicate touches of an artist's pencil. The printing by this up-to-date process is excellently done (the handsome hand made paper, by the way, being kindly supplied by Messrs. J. Barcham Green and Son), and the whole production does credit to the School. Also sent are two well printed letterpress booklets, the *L.S.P. Record* and collection of Press reviews of the work of the L.S.P.

THE manufacture of cigarette boxes, a new industry in Egypt, has remarkably developed and now occupies more than 10,000 workers. The cardboard imported in 1923 amounted to 6,221,747 kilogs.



"The Platen that is revolutionising Jobbing Work."

THE HEIDELBERG AUTOMATIC PLATEN

The Heidelberg came—was seen—and it conquered in no uncertain fashion. In two short weeks sales have soared to a figure we would have been content with after three months' trading.

Printers from all parts have investigated. Their unanimous criticism—if it can be termed such—has been directed at the remarkable price at which the machine has been offered.

We believe in meeting criticism. The price of the Heidelberg is now raised to £185—*but*, and it is a very big BUT indeed, we are making additions to the machine equivalent in value to at least £15.

The latest Heidelberg model at £185 is, with its additions, even better value than the £175 model despite the lower price.

On the latest Heidelberg there is a unique sheet counting apparatus— the value of which will be appreciated by any printer. There will be an additional steel rider to the inking rollers and a special brake feed control.

These are the "reasons why" for the £10 increase. We think they are substantial, and NOW—HERE IS OUR BIG OFFER.

If you place your order for a new Heidelberg Automatic before March 1st we will accept it at the old price of £175 for delivery in strict rotation, fitted complete with newest additions.

After March 1st. the price is definitely advanced to **£185.** At this figure it is still unapproachable value, but—please remember, the sooner we have your order, the sooner you will obtain delivery.

Price of Model £185 See Special Offer.

HEIDELBERG PLATEN CO., 26 LONG ACRE, LONDON. W.C.2.

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Personal.

MR. J. R. SCOTT (ex president) and Mr. Valentine Knapp (vice-president), of the Newspaper Society, have been re-elected as the Society's representatives on the National Confederation of Employers' Organisations.

THE annual general meeting of the Irish Master Printers' Association held in Dublin elected the following:—President, Mr. J. F. O'Hanlon, Cavan; vice-president. Mr. A. W. Emerson, Banbridge; delegate to London Federation Council, Mr. D. S. Irvine, Londonderry; hon. sec. Mr. T. F. McGahon, Dundalk.

THE Associated Irish Newspapers have elected the following members to hold office during the current year:—Mr. T. F. McGahon, Dundalk; vice president, Mr. J. F. O'Hanlon, Cavan; hon. treasurer, Mr. E. T. Keane, Kilkenny; and hon. secretary, Mr. T. J. W. Kenny, Galway.

MR. T. F. HOWARD, a member of the London Master Printers' Association, on the committee of the Rulers and Binders' Section and on the executive of the Central Districts Branch, is a candidate for South Islington at the forthcoming London County Council Election in the Municipal Reform interest He was the Conservative candidate for the same division at the recent Parliamentary Election.

MR. W. J. SANDIFORD, printer, of Chorley, Manchester, has been elected president of the Chorley Chamber of Trade. Mr. Sandiford formerly served as president for a term of three years.

MR. JOHN SEVER, a retired Manchester master printer, is a candidate for a vacancy on the Manchester City Council.

MR. W. C WARREN (general secretary of the National Society of Electrotypers and Stereotypers) put forward some very useful suggestions in dealing with the subject of health conditions in the foundry before the Electrotypers and Stereotypers Managers and Overseers' Association at 80, Blackfriars-road, on Monday evening. A report of the lecture will appear in next week's issue.

MR. J. THORP gave a lecture entitled "The Principles of Design as Applied to Books and Printing" at the London School of Economics, Houghton street, Aldwych, on Wednesday.

MR. G. H. PALMER lectures on "Book Bindings at the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, to-day (Thursday).

MR. JOHN B. ELLIOT, has been appointed to take charge of publicity work as "public relationships" officer of the Southern Railway. He is a son of Mr. R. D. Blumenfeld, editor of the *Daily Express*.

MR. ALFRED F. BELL, editor of the *Portsmouth Times* and *Hampshire Country Times*, has been presented by the literary staff with a suit-case and various reference books, on retiring after 20 years' service with the firm.

MR. JAMES FARQUHAR, a member of the composing-room staff of the *Dundee Advertiser*, has been presented by the proprietors with a gold chain and pendant and a wallet of Treasury notes, on completing 50 years' continuous service.

AT the annual dinner of the staff of the *Whitby Gazette*, Mr. F. W. Horne, on behalf of the directors, presented silver cakestands to Mr. T. H. Tyrewan, machinist, who has had 27 years' service with the firm; Mr. W. J. Hansell, linotype mechanic, 25 years; and Mr. A. Wood, stonehand, 25 years.

THE menu card contained photographs of the recipients, along with those of Mr. E. Hall, foreman, 53 years' service, and Mr. W. G. Barker, 28 years' service, to whom presentations have already been made.

CONGRATULATIONS and good wishes to Mr. A. W. Foster, B A. (secretary of the Papermakers' Association), who reached his 50th birthday on Monday.

VISCOUNT ROTHERMERE, in memory of his former connection with Leeds as proprietor from 1900 to 1923 of the *Leeds Mercury*, has presented to the Municipal Gallery a painting by the Venetian 18th century master, Antonio Canale.

VISCOUNT BURNHAM has been appointed by Queen Alexandra a member of the Council of Queen Victoria's Jubilee Institute for Nurses.

SIR FRANK NEWNES, BT., will preside at the seventh annual festival of the National Advertising Benevolent Society, to be held at the Connaught Rooms on March 13th, and will be supported by the Home Secretary (Sir William Joynson-Hicks), Sir William E. Berry, Sir Charles W. Starmer, Colonel Sir A. Holbrooke, M.P., Sir Harold Bowden, Sir H. E. Morgan, and others.

SIR ROBERT BAIRD, managing director of the *Belfast Telegraph* and allied newspapers, has just celebrated his 70th birthday.

MRS. G. E. BRISCOE EYRE, widow of Mr. G. E. Briscoe Eyre, late chairman of Eyre and Spottiswoode, Ltd. (King's Printers) and Master of the Stationers' Company in 1912–13, has presented through Mr. George Duke, a Freeman of the Stationers' Company, and a holder of the Company's Silver Medal, a book of autographs of the Freemen of the Company who are or have been in the service of the firm.

AFTER evening service at Giggleswick-in-Craven Church, Yorkshire, on a recent Sunday evening, instead of there being a sermon, Mr. Charles Ogden, editor of the *Yorkshire Observer*, spoke on "The Relation of the Daily Newspaper to Religion."

MR. AND MRS. ARTHUR W. GIBBONS, of Maidstone, celebrated their silver wedding last week, when Mr. Gibbons was the recipient of a rosebowl and pipe from the members of the editorial and printing staff of the *South Eastern Gazette*, at which office he which he is head linotype operator.

Trade Union Matters.

TYPOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION DELEGATE MEETING.—The triennial delegate meeting of the Typographical Association which, in the ordinary course of events, should have been held last year, but which, principally owing to the depleted finances of the Association, was postponed by a ballot of the members, will be held this year in June, and the Executive Council have accepted an invitation to hold the meeting at Lowestoft. Branches of the Association are now being invited to forward resolutions for the agenda, and these must reach the general offices of the Association at Manchester not later than March 3rd. The delegate meeting is the principal executive meeting of the Association, and business of a highly important character will probably be transacted.

LEEDS TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY. — The secretary of the Leeds Typographical Association, in a review of the local printing trade of last year says the feature was the continued improvement in the industry. "As a matter of fact," he says, "the volume of employment has been greater than in 1923, and has almost reached a point which might reasonably be regarded as normal as compared with the pre-war period." Expenditure on Association unemployment benefit has fallen from £2,461 in 1923 to £1,069 in 1924, and on branch account the figures have fallen from £1,128 in 1923 to £462 in 1924. Sickness payments, however, have been heavier than in 1923, the total being £578 as compared with £389, although part of this is due to higher rates of benefit.

NATIONAL UNION OF JOURNALISTS.—The committee of the N.U.J. at its last meeting made grants of £20 and £30 to members who had been compelled to cease work owing to illness; £10 from the Benevolent Fund to a member in distress; £18 from the War Distress Fund; and a pension of £1 a week from the Widows and Orphans' Fund. The annual delegate meeting of the Union will be held at Easter at Birmingham. After March 15th next the headquarters of the Union will be at 5, Chancery-lane, London.

TENDER.

Parish of Lambeth Board of Guardians.

CONTRACTS FOR PRINTING, BOOKBINDING AND STATIONERY.

THE Guardians of the poor of the Parish of Lambeth desire to receive Tenders for Printing, Bookbinding, and the Supply of Stationery.

Printed forms of Tender, with conditions annexed (which alone will be received, and which will include a full and descriptive statement of particulars, and where possible the estimated quantities of forms, etc., likely to be required) may be obtained, and samples may be seen, at this Office any day after Monday the 23rd February between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Tenders must be sent by post, to reach me on or before 10 a.m., on Tuesday the 10th March, and will be opened at the meeting of the Guardians on the following day, but will be decided upon at a subsequent meeting.

The Guardians do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order,
JAMES L. GOLDSPINK,
Clerk.

Guardians' Board Room and Offices,
Brook Street, Kennington, S.E.11
16th February, 1925.

Thomas de la Rue Scheme.

A scheme for the reorganisation of the capital of Thomas de la Rue and Co. is now announced by the committee of the holders of Convertible Eight per Cent. Mortgage Debenture stock. The issued share and debenture capital at present amounts to £2,037,570. The committee state that about £1,250,000 is at the present time unrepresented by assets, and must be written off as lost. In addition there will be outstanding at March 31st next Deferred Interest Certificates to the amount of £212,630.

It is proposed to deal with this deficiency as follows: (1) By writing 19s. 6d. off each issued £1 share, and reconsolidating the resulting shares of 6d. each into shares of £1 each, this reducing the issued share capital from £640,000 to £16,000; (2) by writing 50 per cent. off the capital value of the Convertible Eight per Cent, Mortgage Debenture stock, and by issuing to the holders one share of £1 for each £2 of stock now held; (3) by cancelling 90 per cent. of the Deferred Interest Certificates outstanding, and issuing to the holders profit-sharing notes for the balance, which will have no capital value, and will be redeemable out of surplus profits in any year after 8 per cent. has been paid on the ordinary shares.

The reorganised capital will be: Ordinary shares issued to Convertible Eight per Cent. Mortgage Debenture stockholders, £590,640; ordinary shares of £1 each issued to old shareholders, £16,000; and First Mortgage Debenture stock, £216,290.

THE Earl of Oxford and Asquith will preside at the sixty-second annual dinner of the Newspaper Press Fund early in May.

THE death of Mr. Joseph Edward Penzer, of Moseley, Birmingham, removes a senior representative of Messrs. James Upton, Ltd., Baskerville Printing Works, Birmingham. Mr. Penzer had spent 60 years in the service of the firm, retiring only in May last.

IN connection with the Plymouth Printers' Social Association a Valentine carnival ball was held at Goodbody's Cafe on Friday. Mr. E. G. Stent, assisted by a committee, was responsible for the arrangements, and Mr. E. F. Wallace was M.C. The ball was a very enjoyable affair, and lighting effects and various novelties were an interesting feature.

SEASIDE FLATS FOR PRINTERS.—A banquet will be held on Saturday, March 21st, at the Hotel Cecil, in aid of the fund which is being raised by the Lloyd Memorial (Caxton) Seaside Home for the erection near the home at Deal of flats for retired London printers. Lord Hambleden will preside. It is hoped that the proceeds, together with special donations, which are asked for, will enable the committee of the home to carry out the scheme to provide healthy homes at moderate rents for members of the printing industry who have retired from active work. A valuable freehold site adjoining the home is available for this purpose.

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Printing and Allied Trades' Directory

BUYERS' GUIDE TO SOURCES OF SUPPLY.

Rates per Insertion: 3/- Minimum (not exceeding three lines)—each additional line, 1/- extra.

Discounts on Weekly Insertions: 13 times, 10 per cent.; 26 times, 15 per cent.; 52 times, 20 per cent.

COMPOSING AND TYPE-SETTING MACHINES.

INTERTYPE LTD., 15, Britannia-street, London, W.C. 1. Text and Display Machine, flexible, and economical. Send for descriptive literature.

ENVELOPE MACHINES.

CARLAW, DAVID & SONS, LTD., 31, Finnieston Street, Glasgow. High Speed Adjustable Envelope-making Machines for all sizes and shapes; Blank Cutting Machines; Cutters; Embossing Machines, etc.

FOLDING BOX FORMES.

FURBER E. 106, Fairfoot Road, Bow, E.3, Folding Box Formes, Steel Rule Cutters, Cutting and Creasing from Customers' own material. 'Phone, North 4172.

FOLDING MACHINES.

CANADIAN-AMERICAN MACHINERY CO., LTD., 63, Farringdon Street, E.C.4. ('Phone Cent, 1165). The "Cleveland" and "Camco" series. A Folder for every need, from Eight Crown down to Demy Folio.

OFFSET MACHINES.

CRABTREE, R. W., & SONS, LTD., Water Lane, Leeds, makers of "Ensign" Super-Offsets in all sizes for Sheet or Reel feed, in One, Two or Three Colours or Perfecting.

PAPER BAGS AND CARRIER BAGS.

STONEHOUSE PAPER AND BAG MILLS, Stonehouse, Glos., for all classes of Paper Bags, printed and plain. Keenest Trade Prices.

PAPER FEEDERS.

CANADIAN-AMERICAN MACHINERY CO., LTD., 63, Farringdon Street, E.C.4. ('Phone Cent, 1165). The "Camco" (Spiess Patents) Automatic Feeder.

LIGHT & CO., LTD., W.J., 36-38, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.4. Sole Agents for the "WINKLER" Automatic Pile Feeder.

PRESS BLANKETS.

LIGHT & CO., LTD., W. J., 36-38, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.4. 'Phone; Central 3839. "LIGHT'S-EVERWEAR" Press Rubbers. Oil and Ink-Proof and Reversible.

PRINTERS' ENGINEERS.

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LITHOGRAPHIC TRADE REVIEW, THE. This forms the subject of a monthly section of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, and these issues are obtainable at an annual subscription of 3s. 3d. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

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(Concluded from page 115).

Postage Stamp Printing.

being no mechanic, never produced a successful machine. It was left to Mr. Napier, the engineer, to perfect his machine into a practical working success after the Government had bought Archer's patent for £4,000. Archer was ill-satisfied with his remuneration, although it has been recorded in "Notes and Queries" that a correspondent could have bought Archer's patent outright in 1848 for 20s.

The subsequent history of stamp perforating is full of complications which seemed to defy mechanics and engineers. Under present conditions for British stamps it requires the use of highly perfected machinery with extremely fine adjustment.

Consider a sheet of postage stamps, 240 set, and note the limited gutters left between the stamps for the perforation. These gutters are .0625 in. in width, and the perforation holes with a diameter of .035 in. have to fall wholly within the gutters. In the comb on a British stamp perforator, as used at Watford and Somerset House, there are about 650 pins, and, working to such small gutters, and on gummed paper highly sensitive to atmospheric conditions, micrometrical adjustments in every direction are necessary, and these are made to thousandths of an inch. There is not only the variation in paper to contend with, but often a slight irregularity or curve in the plate to be counteracted. This condition is more liable to occur in the plates of 240 set solid than was the case with the plates broken into two panels of 120 which have now been superseded to economise paper.

The perforation is best operated across the paper web, at right angles to the way the stamps are printed. The comb is a little more than 21 stamps long and takes thirteen operations across to complete the sheet. In the thirteenth descent of the pins the spurs of the comb run off the sheet margin. The process would seem slow, but as many as seven or eight sheets are in the perforator at a time.

Rotary perforating appears to be out of the question for the exact work required here. It is used in America, but the results obtained there would not satisfy the authorities here. In rotary perforating, first in one direction and then in the cross direction, there must always be a clashing at the points where the perforations cross; the same applies to any single line cutters crossing each other.

Enough has been said, I think, to show how far from a simple typographic printer's job is the manufacture of our own stamps, and, while the business of stamp-printing is no longer sacrosanct, it can only be undertaken by large firms with great resources. In the combination of all the factors of paper, watermark, design, colour, gum and perforation according to specification lies the hope of security from forgery. The maximum of security lies in preserving the uniform identity of the genuine article; if genuine stamps differ one from the other, the good forgery will not be readily detected or easily proved. But, as I have said, we are further protected here by the restriction on the distribution and sale of our postage stamps, which makes it difficult for anyone to dispose of counterfeits of our postal denominations on a profitable scale.

Stamps in Booklets and Coils.

From the earliest times stamps have been issued to the post-offices in sheets—there are a few exceptions. It is only within recent times that new forms of issue have been found useful, and while the sheet-form issue is still predominant, there are indications that the new forms of booklets and coils will to a great extent supplant the sheets.

The demand for the convenient little booklets has increased very rapidly. When introduced in this country in 1904, a charge of ½d. was made for the booklets, and people here seem always to have had a reluctance to paying more than the actual postal face value for special services, even for postcards and envelopes. On the removal of the ½d. charge in 1911, the sale of booklets jumped from 1 to 6 millions; to-day the output is 12 millions, but the demand is greater, and the printers' capacity is equal to the larger demand, but the Post Office is held up by the advertisements; it is not being found easy to fill an increased number of editions with trade advertisements.

The booklet stamps are not printed from the ordinary plates, but from plates with a special lay-out. The plate arrangement here has varied somewhat since booklets were first issued, but the basis of the present system is a plate of 264 set in four strips of 66, 22 down by 3 across; each alternate strip of 66 is inverted, and between the second and third strips is a binding margin; the outside vertical edges provide binding margins also. In the 2s. books with perforated advertisement spaces stamp size, there is a modified form of the 264 set plate. The set of stamp sheets of 264 with interleaves and cover-sheets stacked together and stitched are guillotined through the binding strips and between every six stamps, producing a batch of 44 booklets at a time.

The issue of postage stamps in coil form is the outcome of the development of automatic vending and affixing machines. The printing of stamps in strips has some historic prototypes in philately, one of the premiated suggestions in the Treasury Competition of 1839 being for stamps embossed from cylinders in continuous lengths, but with spaces marked off in shillings' worths, and to be sent to the distributors in coils of one pound's worth. That was the proposal of Mr. Benjamin Cheverton, 86 years ago.

To begin with, in Britain, our coil form stamps were made up from sheet printed stamps, with the margins trimmed off and the sheets joined endwise or sidewise to required lengths. These lengths were then slit up by means of special slitting machines of a pattern similar to those used in America.

The manual labour of pasting the sheets together was not only slow, it was unsatisfactory, for the coils were to deliver stamps rapidly from the delivery slots of complicated affixing or vending machines.

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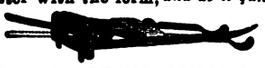
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The slightest unevenness in the alignment of the coil might clog the apparatus from within, and even the double thickness at the joins impeded delivery at the mouthpiece of the machines.

Experiments have been in progress for about fifteen years to print stamps in the web from flat typographical plates. Cylindrical plates and rotary printing were ruled out, and so long as our sheet-form and booklet-form stamps are printed from flat plates it is essential in the interests of uniformity that coil-form stamps should be of identical impression.

The Grover Reel Printing Machine now in use at Watford, and in use experimentally before the War at Somerset House, prints from a flat plate of 180 set on a roll of paper 18 in. wide. A crank motion allows the comparatively long pause in the passage of the web while the impression is being taken. The achievement of the machine is that the successive printings from the flat plate fall so evenly on the web that you cannot detect where two impressions of the plate meet, and endless rolls are printed without the slightest variation in spacing.

It was originally intended that the stamps should have a caramel numbering on the back, but numeration is confined to the margins for checking purposes and for measuring the required lengths for the issue coils.

The machine has a capacity of about 1,600 impressions per hour, or 288,000 stamps—slow compared with the sheet-printing with 4 plates of 240 set running on a Wharfedale, but for coiling purposes the slower printing is compensated for by the rapidity with which the slitting and coiling can be done and the more satisfactory results obtained. Our annual output of coils is but a small percentage of the total issue of stamps, rather under 300,000 coils (in about fourteen styles and varieties) representing about 150 millions of stamps.

The plate arrangement of 180 stamps is in two panels of 90 with a blank central margin. In winding up the coil as printed, a gummed tape is wound in over this central space, and prevents any set-off of the impressions.

The perforating of stamps in continuous rolls has not been easy of attainment to conform to the exacting requirements of our authorities. But, with the perfecting of the reel-printing machine printing from flat plates, the perforating can now be done with the same precision as for sheets. The reel printing machine punctures holes in the outside margins, to coincide with register studs on the perforator. The paper tape wound in with the printed reel is also a factor in unwinding the reel evenly into the perforator. The paper is unwound in festoon fashion to avoid stretching. I am not sure whether it is yet done, but there should be no ultimate difficulty in unwinding several rolls into the perforator at a time.

The slitting and coiling of the perforated roll is done on a machine with stripping knives and slitters, the separate ribbons being drawn off on to eighteen separate spindles. A reeling machine averages 108 coils an hour.

New Stamp-Printing Processes.

To turn now to modern developments in other processes, attempts have been made over a long period to print from intaglio plates on dry paper, to eliminate the variable shrinkage of paper which has to be wetted down for taking the impression, and also to enable intaglio printing to be done on gummed paper. The Dujardin machine was the first of this kind to come into use for stamps. The Hoes built one for the newly-established Government works in Chile in 1914, and, so far as I am aware, it is the only one in use for stamps. In the circumstances of the production of stamps by a new method in a new country, possibly under difficult local conditions, and in view of the difficulty of getting definite information, it would not be advisable to judge the achievements of this machine from the stamps issued by Chile since 1915. There was a flatness about the early work that misled some of the philatelic chroniclers into describing the stamps as lithographed, but there has been a great improvement since then.

The Stickney machine is another matter. When I saw it in Washington in 1913, it was already adopted by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, but was not yet in commission. It has now been in use for some years in America, and for about four years in Sweden. The Turkish Government is possibly going to instal a similar plant, and has placed a contract for its forthcominig stamps in Sweden to be printed on the Stickney plant in Stockholm.

The machine invented by Mr. Benjamin R. Stickney prints from recess plates bent to cylindrical form on rolls of dry paper. The inking and wiping are done mechanically, and the printed roll passes through electric drying cylinders which dry the ink. The roll passes on to a glass gumming cylinder and then through a steam-heated drying shaft about 20 ft. long. It is carried dry from this shaft to the perforator, and on to the cutting, slitting and coiling apparatus. They can be cut into sheets of 100, but at present the chief use of the machine is in the manufacture of coils. As if all these processes were not enough in one complex machine, they are now pre-cancelling the stamps in rotary fashion. The system of pre-cancelling is little known here, but it consists in supplying large mailing concerns with postage stamps already cancelled to save time and labour in the post office.

A machine performing all these operations rapidly—it is claimed that it performs 23 distinct operations—should have a future. It was claimed that it effected a 65 per cent. saving, or 280,000 dols. on the stamps printed on it during its first year. A few years ago an effort was made to induce the British Government to adopt the Stickney machine for its stamp printing, but without success. And in its present stage it would not produce stamps to our stringent requirements.

To form the cylindrical plate, two flat plates are turned to semi-circles and joined to make a complete circle. On the United States and on the Swedish stamps we find at every seventeenth stamp a heavy line of colour showing where the ink has got into the join; the two plates make a circle of 34 stamps round the cylinder, ten or twenty stamps wide. The die, I understand, has to be engraved very deeply, and very considerable pressure has to be exerted by the cylinder to get the full impression on the dry paper. The stamps show a full millimetre difference in length from the stamps of like denomination printed from flat plates, which may be due in part to this pressure and to stretch caused by the tension on the roll. The impressions are smooth, and lack the full rich colour of the flat printed intaglio stamps. And although a wide gutter is left for the perforations, rather more than twice the width of the British stamp gutter, the perforations rarely fall quite evenly, and are commonly found cutting through the design. Still, perforation has never been a strong point in the American stamps.

Very few stamps have been printed up to the present time by the offset-method, and these chiefly in times of emergency. On the raising of the penny postage rate in the States to 3 cents in 1917, the Bureau was put to a severe strain in producing a sufficiency of 1 cent and 3 cent stamps, and for the first time in the history of the postage stamps of the United States there was a departure from the intaglio method. They followed the same designs as the plate printed stamps, but in each case an enlarged photograph was made and carefully touched up, and by the aid of the Step-and-Repeat machine a glass multi-negative of 400 set was made. The multi-negative served as the master-plate from which the zinc typographic plates were made, from which the inked impressions were taken off by the rubber cylinder and offset on the paper.

As I have mentioned, the work was done in an emergency, and no British printer would care to point to these stamps as even fair examples of what can be done by this important printing process. The German stamps printed in like manner in March, 1920, were likewise an emergency issue, but are much superior to the Americans. So far as the offset part of the process is concerned it is possibly open to the objection that in taking off from plate to rubber blanket there is an additional remove from the original.

Various forms of photogravure have been used in recent years for stamps, and this method appears to be gaining favour with foreign Governments for stamps. Bavaria and Czecho-Slovakia have used it in the past, but the latter only printed one special issue. Belgium gave us what is undoubtedly one of the finest modern stamp designs by photogravure, from multi-negatives by the Step-and-Repeat machinery of Lithotex invention. This was the 1919-20 issue, with portrait of King Albert wearing a steel helmet. This is as near the best intaglio work as anything I have seen in stamp photogravure. The multi-negatives were stepped up in London at Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode's, and sent over to the Enschedé's at Haarlem, where the stamps were printed. The Enschedés have just printed a special Dutch series by photogravure.

Messrs. Harrison and Sons have printed the Egyptian stamps for the last two years by photogravure, and they are handsome stamps, with a photographic likeness of the Egyptian King. The newly-equipped stamp factory of the Egyptian Government under the Survey-General is also going to use photogravure, and has installed the Lithotex plant for its plates, and Grover comb perforators. Another country hitherto chiefly devoted to intaglio work is Salvador, which has just been provided with photogravure stamps by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons.

The Step-and-Repeat Machine.

Mention of the Lithotex plant brings me to the important contribution of the Step-and-Repeat machine in all current processes of stamp manufacture. Its uses in lithography and offset are well known to you, and I have referred to its use in photogravure. It is perhaps not so generally known that, with the perfecting of the associated processes, it is going to be as useful in typographical and intaglio work. In the matter of securing perfect alignment across and down the plate of stamps it produced entirely satisfactory results when first introduced here by Messrs. Miller and Motley about fourteen years ago. They made some plates for me in 1912 of an exhibition stamp, designed to demonstrate the modern requirements of our postage stamps, and the same subject was treated by what was then called "the Printex" for surface-printing (240 set) and for recess-plate printing (120 set). The results were very good, but the process is more scientifically exact than it was twelve years ago. The exposures for the multi-negative are automatically time-controlled, and with an improved instantaneous shutter every exposure is exactly the same. Improvements in standardising the sensitising of plates, and electrical etching have all contributed to eliminating the factors which left loopholes for minor variation.

The plate making for our typographical stamps at the Royal Mint is at present a slow and costly business. Our National Health and other insurance stamps have been successfully printed typographically from plates made by the Lithotex process.

It should be mentioned in a general survey of processes of stamp-printing that ordinary process blocks have been used, generally in remote countries. A few years ago, Uruguay gave us a set of bi-coloured stamps, the frames printed from ordinary line blocks and the centres from half-tones. Kishengarh and Soruth, feudatory states of India, have also printed some stamps from half-tone blocks. Since Poland came into her independence and is producing her own stamps she has used the photo-zincographic method, and is probably doing so to this day. The stamps are not to be held up as models in a country where the typographic arts have attained the high level they have reached in Great Britain.

In conclusion, I would refer to the tendency that is so prominent to-day—the ambition of foreign countries and the colonies to print their own stamps instead of having them well and truly printed in this country where you know the art so well. Of recent instances, Ireland is the the only one that has made a really good job of it, but there the work is in the hands of men who had extensive experience in the printing of our British stamps. South Africa's attempts have been much less satisfactory. India is preparing to print out there, and is pretty sure to encounter considerable difficulties. Egypt will soon be printing her own stamps by photogravure, and the Survey-General of Egypt has some experience of stamp-printing for Palestine and the Hejaz.

But, on the whole, I think the countries where native labour has to be relied on will do well to send their stamp and security printing to the Home Country, where it can be done with the greatest efficiency and the safest control.

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Contractors to H.M. Printing Offices, India Office, Hon. Board of Inland Revenue, &c., and the Printing Trade generally for 50 years past.

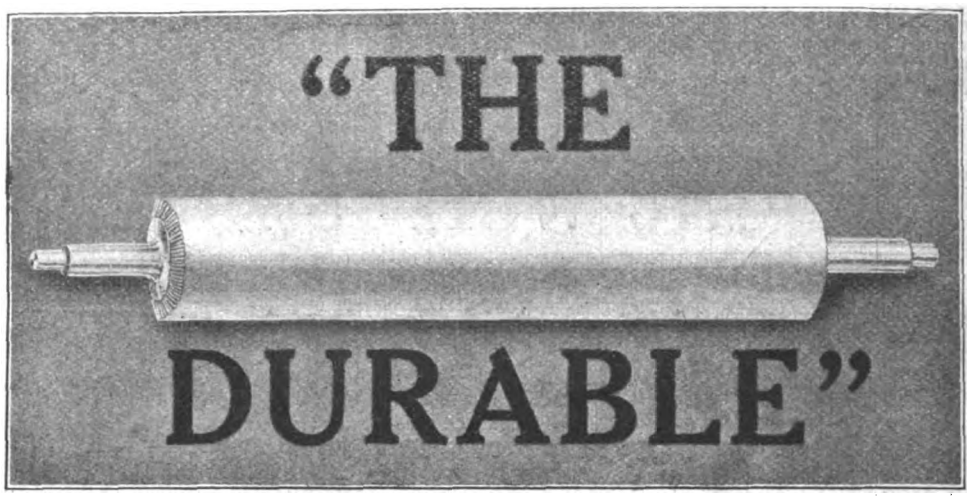
For every class of printing and every description of machine.

Known throughout the World for the past fifty years FOR QUALITY.

Price List free by post. This will give Diameters, Lengths, and other details of over 100 Rollers in running sizes.

Our Rollers should be judged by the quality and quantity of work done in a given time and the saving so effected, as well as by their durability and economy.

Carriages at Owners' Expense.



ROLLERS and COMPOSITION

TRADE MARK "THE DURABLE" REGISTERED

For HOME and EXPORT.

1868.

"The Durable" Printers' Roller Co., Ltd.

Lt.-Col. E. L. MARLER, Managing Director.

14, CHARLES STREET, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.1. Tel. No.: HOLBORN 1439.

SP SP

S & P Service.

AIDS FOR PRINTERS No. 2.

When **INK** will not distribute evenly or picks the paper, simply sprinkle a few drops of S & P's **PALMINK** on the slab and rollers and you can go ahead without delay. It causes stiff inks to work clean and free and has an affinity for all papers.

Send for Free Sample and TRY IT.

SLATER & PALMER

4, WINE OFFICE COURT, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

'Phone Number: CENTRAL 211. Telegraphic Address: "PALMINK, FLEET, LONDON."

SP SP

Zinc and Copper Process Plates

Used by all the Leading Newspaper and Process Houses in the British Empire. Supplied in all Gauges and Sizes. Also High Grade Zinc and Copper Plates for Etching, Engraving, Mezzotint, Aquatint, and Artists' Requirements.

HADDON'S

ZINC PLATES

ARE RECOGNIZED BY OUR

Circular Finish

BRITISH MADE

THE ONLY FIRM IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE WHOSE ZINC AND COPPER PLATES ARE **ALL** OF ITS OWN MANUFACTURE.

JOHN HADDON & CO.

Makers of Type, Printers' Joinery,

Salisbury Sq., E.C.4

Process Plates & Printing Machinery

Printed and Published by W. JOHN STONHILL and FREDERICK GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London E.C.4.—Feb. 19, 1925.

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THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER

FOUNDED 1878. AND STATIONER PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 66. NUMBER 9. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER] LONDON: FEBRUARY 26, 1925. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

NEATLY and strongly built, made of the best material procurable; speedy, reliable, economical and easy to operate.

Is it to be wondered at that

Mann Machines

are the choice of so many Progressive Printers?

GEORGE MANN & CO., LTD.,

Lithographic Machinery Specialists,

HENRY ST., GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON - - - - W.C.1

Telephone: MUSEUM 5740. (3 lines).

Telegrams: "LITHOMAN, HOLB., LONDON."

Cables: "LITHOMAN, LONDON."

WE have been Specialists in Lithographic Machinery for——

over Fifty Years

and our experience in this particular trade has enabled us to produce machines which are as near to perfection as it is possible to get.

Keep your type metal always at 100% EFFICIENCY

KEEP your type metal and stereotyping metal at the correct standard by the *regular* addition of *small* quantities of **FRYOTYPE** Reviving Metals.

Every skimming of dross slightly reduces the strength of the metal. If this goes on unchecked the metal falls below the *safety limit*. Remember, we are always pleased to assay your metal—free of charge. Don't wait until you're having trouble—*send us samples at definite intervals*, and avoid the possibility of trouble.

For Monotype and high-grade Stereotype metals use **FROMO.**

For Linotype, Typograph and medium quality stereo work use **FRILO.**

FRY'S METAL FOUNDRY

25-42, HOLLAND ST., BLACKFRIARS, LONDON, S.E. 1.

'Phone: Hop 4720. 'Grams: "Frymetalos, Sedist, London."

BY USING

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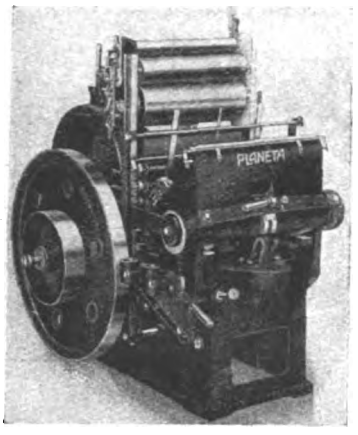
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1925 MODELS

"PLANETA"

PLATEN PRESSES.

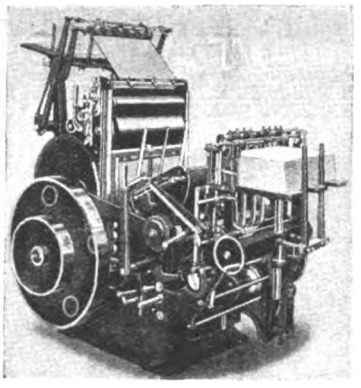


Friction Clutch Drive.

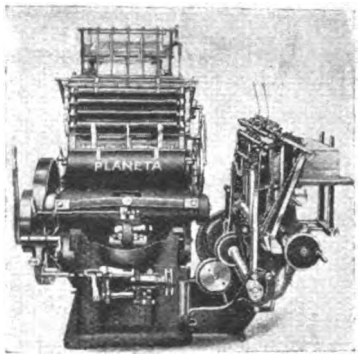
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FINE ART PLATEN PRESS.

(3 Sizes)
10 x 15 — 14½ x 19 — 16½ x 22
Inside Chase Measurement.



Feeder Attached.



Feeder Open.

"PLANETA" Automatic Fine Art Platen Press.

One Size Only 14½ x 19.

FRICTION CLUTCH DRIVE.

P. Lawrence Printing Machinery Co., Ltd.,

4, HENRY STREET, GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, W.C.1.

Telegraphic Address:—"LIQUEFY HOLB, LONDON." Telephone:—MUSEUM 5743.

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S & P Service.

AIDS FOR PRINTERS No. 3.

Save Time by use of S & P's "Wash-up" Preventative at the end of each day. Sprinkle a few drops of the preparation on slab and rollers, run up the machine, and it can be left for the night without washing up. 2/6 per pint. Special price for quantities.

SLATER & PALMER

4, WINE OFFICE COURT, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

'Phone Number: CENTRAL 211. Telegraphic Address: "PALMINK, FLEET, LONDON."

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PERKINS, BACON & COMPANY, LIMITED,

Engravers and Printers for 40 years of First British Postage Stamps. Perkins Process of Hardened Steel Plates, Rotary Offset Lithography, Banknotes, Bonds, Postage Stamps, all Company Documents.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO TRADE ORDERS.

Address: SOUTHWARK BRIDGE BUILDINGS, SOUTHWARK, LONDON, S.E.1.

Established 1819 Codes: BENTLEY'S & LIEBER'S 5 LETTER. Phone HOP 1472. Cables: PERKALINE, LONDON

TRADE ONLY.



BADDELEY BROTHERS,

For Dies, Embossing and Perforating Presses, Plate Engraving, Relief Stamping, Lithography, Visiting Cards, etc. . .

Telegrams: "BADDELEY," London.

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THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 96. NUMBER 9 [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: FEBRUARY 26, 1925. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

Some Pointers to Increased Profits.

By B. N. FRYER.

Extensive American competition with this country in the realms of steel, films and motor cars would seem to indicate that an economic panacea does not necessarily lie in lowering wages and lengthening hours—a remedy much advocated by certain industrialists obsessed by German inroads on British trade. There are lines of action other than lowering standards of living and curtailing of purchasing power. Reducing wages and increasing hours has but one merit—it requires little executive ability to suggest and put into operation. It is the line of least resistance mentally. It savours of panic action, and it should be a last resort on account of the damage it does the body politic.

All this by way of introduction, and to point to a converse idea, suggestive of opportunities to be profitably exploited. In the printing industry wages are only about one-third of the cost of the finished job; therefore there should be a big field elsewhere wherein to cut expenses. Especially is there such a field in the facilitating of co-operation among the staff in shop and office. This is a phase to which in the United Statee considerable thought is given, and which is to be seen in operation. The human element is coming into its own again in American industry, and nowhere more so than in the Anglo-Saxon trade of printing, with its Craftsmen Clubs and Graphic Arts buildings, whereat men exchange views and wherein firms work side by side, as outstanding features. At the Craftsmen Clubs, which are from a London model, foremen, overseers and executives discuss problems and thresh out difficulties. In some of the latest clubs employees do the same in their sphere. The Graphic Arts buildings are specially built for printers, several firms being under one roof. Most big cities have at least one such hive, smelling of ink and humming with composing machines and presses.

Co-operation in the Printery.

Co-operation must necessarily emanate from the management, and keep in circulation as the spirit of the house. Successful businesses usually centre around a personality. This is exceptionally true in the half-trade, half-professional vocation of printing, with its peculiar call for diversified qualifications. A long roll of printeries that have arisen and fallen with their founders bears witness to this. It follows that labour-saving equipment does not necessarily bring results of any magnitude unless labour-saving as a force permeates the staff. For instance, it is an unusual calibre of machine compositor who can keep on trying for speed under a stream of bad copy and haphazard conditions. On the other hand, the man who does not respond to executive foresight is not worth keeping. Many a man adopts "ca'canny" tactics under the deadweight of continued handicaps of faulty management, by which he is compelled to go into clairvoyant trances after hidden meanings in copy, or to hunt for sorts or for furniture, or to doctor ink, or to toil at avoidable make-ready on bad formes.

Where routine goes with a swing, however, it is inevitable that men will fall into step with it, and if this spirit is spread from department to department and an active co-operation generated between the front office and the composing room, and extended through the machine room, bindery, and delivery rooms, right to the point where a customer's parcel bears a distinctive imprint even in the way the knot is tied in its string—then there will be found a printing office getting in much work because turning out much work; for work attracts work. And overhead is thereby reduced.

Production naturally returns dividends to all engaged in it. It is stimulated by the thought put into it when that thought engenders methodical teamwork.

Although the distinctions and rivalries between departments play a part at times in disrupting co-operative effort, most of them inside the shop can be anticipated and forestalled, and will, in a genial atmosphere, dissipate themselves. A considerable gap often overlooked in its effects, however, is that between clerical staffs and workmen. Misapprehension of the relation of one to the other is responsible for many a hitch in routine, a most vital one cropping out in connection with costing systems.

The Docket Problem.

Incorrectly made out dockets spoil numberless cost sheets. Workers frequently do not realise what the sheets and cards are for, or what the enumerations signify—perfectly natural in any one unacquainted with bookkeeping and who is in the habit of carrying job details in his head. A prevalent assumption, too, is that bookkeeping does not matter, anyhow!

Time dockets are often received with resentment in the shop, being looked upon as data finders for speed tabulations as well as unnecessary, new-fangled nuisances. This attitude leads to missing links in the system. It is difficult to get the ordinary workman to grasp the necessity for paper-work; some small proprietors, even, are not free from this. The writer knows of a big co-operative concern where the attitude of the department workpeople towards the clerical staff—because this staff by drawing salaries cuts into dividends—cankers a really fine organisation.

Therefore it should be to the interest of firms to have qualified men explain dockets and their relation to the costing system as a whole and back their statements with disinterested evidence. An organised course of lessons to workmen in which the intent of the system is stressed would tend to eliminate profit upsetting practices, such as cribbing time off quickly finished jobs to put on others that have taken longer than estimated—a common dodge, as often as not done from a belief in fallacies regarding individual speed. It would help to track down shortages of sorts, ink or paper; minimise tying up of material or equipment; and facilitate dovetailing of departments by enjoining co-operation. For anything that by its presence or its absence hinders the progress of work should be noted on dockets, in order to avoid repetition of delays.

Education Essential.

But the main bugaboo to get out of the workers' heads is that time dockets are designed to keep check on their personal efficiency; for it is this very active suspicion that puts a spike in costing systems, and it takes repeated ocular demonstrations, even to the point of details of the whole system, to kill this suspicion and make it stay dead.

The broad view of those who understand costing principles is not to be expected in the shop. Were a workman conversant with details so far-reaching, he would be promoted as a matter of course, and of policy. This procedure of immediately promoting the really efficient to the ever-waiting position higher up has the natural corollary of always leaving the less efficient in less responsible posts. Direction by those who do comprehend should therefore be assumed and carried out, so that instructions will bear fruit in a general house policy. Some firms in the United States are very plain in putting cost facts before their men, even taking them into confidence as far as publishing figures (generally relating to loss by waste of time) on bulletin boards. For it has been found that partial, unrelated information is at times responsible, even with intelligent, high-grade workmen, for gross misconceptions, misconceptions that, when allowed abroad unchecked, militate against the best interests of the trade.

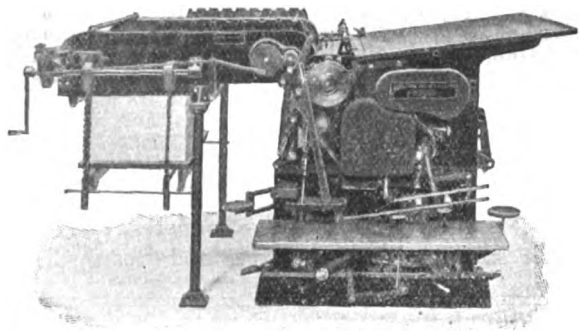
The foregoing by no means covers the whole two-thirds area wherein the enterprising printer may prospect for good returns, but it gives pointers to some little-worked veins for profits of sound colour.

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L&M

OFFSET LITHO ROTARY

WITH PILE DELIVERY.



FEED SIDE OF THE L&M OFFSET LITHO ROTARY WITH PILE DELIVERY.

This is a two-revolution press—a very desirable feature in a machine for colour printing in dead register. The printed sheets are delivered face up on the pile clear of the machine at a convenient height for examination. The plate cylinder is of large diameter, which facilitates perfect inking, damping, and manipulation of the plate. The damping mechanism is placed below the plate cylinder, so that splashing of water does not affect any other part of the machine. The ink distribution is highly efficient. A combination mechanism automatically trips the impression cylinder, inking rollers, ink-ductor, and water-ductor rollers. The machine attendant can fully control the press without leaving his seat.

It is built with Pile Delivery, but can be supplied with an ordinary delivery board if desired.

This Offset Press is built in three sizes:—

Machine No.	Size of Sheet.	Size of Design.
	in. in.	in. in.
No 1	37½ x 52	37 x 52
No. 2	33½ x 45½	33 x 45½
No. 4	25 x 37	24½ x 37

LINOTYPE & MACHINERY LTD.

9 KINGSWAY, LONDON, W.C.2

The State of Trade.

Book printers are well supplied with orders, and last year a record in the number of books produced was reached—writes Mr. A. E. Goodwin (secretary, Federation of Master Printers) in *British Industries*, the organ of the Federation of British Industries. New methods of mass production with wonderful automatic machinery have enabled some publishers to place a sixpenny edition of popular works on the market. These cheap editions foster the book-reading habit and the demand for higher-priced volumes increases. Experiments are being continued with new methods of reprinting by photographic and lithographic processes, which, if successful, will cheapen production.

In the section of the industry concerned with printing for advertisers, keen interest is being taken in the efforts to restore the penny post, as this would certainly lead to the more general use of booklets and catalogues. The Postmaster-General's reception of the deputation from the Joint Industrial Council was encouraging, and, though his statement was guarded, he did convey the impression that some step might be taken in the direction of a reduction in postal rates. The remark he made, that the Post Office has to provide for capital expenditure in connection with telephone expansions, will not appeal to business men as a sound reason for the continuance of higher postal rates.

In the poster branch of the industry there is good business. Advertisers are using posters in greater quantities and this is due, no doubt, to the good quality of the British product. The competition from America and the Continent in this branch of the trade is becoming keener, but so long as the high standard in design and execution is maintained, British advertisers are not likely to go abroad for their requirements.

"THE NATSOPA SPIRIT."—As an instance of comradeship amongst members of the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants, a case that has occurred in the *Daily Mirror* chapel is thus described in the *Natsopa Journal*: "One of the members of that chapel, whom we need not name, due mainly to his war troubles and worries, is suffering from a mental derangement and was taken away by the authorities and placed in a Poor Law Lunatic Asylum. Upon this becoming known to the chapel, they resolved that they would remove the pauper stigma from their colleague and have him taken to a private home. They appointed a small committee to act in the matter, and this committee found that the difficulties in their way were tremendous. They also found they had considerably less than 48 hours to make the change before their colleague was sent away into the country to one of the Poor Law Institutions. The two members appointed by the chapel were two of a kind not to be deterred by difficulties. It is to their credit to say that before the time limit had expired they had made the arrangements for their colleague to be removed to a first-class private institution within easy access for visits by his relatives and friends. The chapel have undertaken to bear all the necessary costs of removal and to bear the cost of the maintenance of their colleague in the institution for such period as it may be necessary for him to stay."

"INKS THAT PRINT WELL!"

R. A. BARTLETT, LTD.

Managing Director: R. A. BARTLETT. Director and General Manager: A. E. EARL

Printing Ink, Varnish & Colour Manufacturers,

SPECIMEN BOOK ON APPLICATION.

8, HYTHE ROAD, N.W.10.

Telephone: 3043 Willesden.
Night Telephone: 1848 Willesden.

THE HOUSE FOR BEST INKS.

London Sales Manager: FRED. H. HOW.

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Paper, Print and Efficiency.

The Combined Pulling Power Demonstrated at Business Efficiency Exhibition.

The important part which paper plays in business efficiency was clearly demonstrated at the Business Efficiency Exhibition which closed at the Central Hall, Westminster, on Feb. 14th. Not only so, but almost every action in proceeding to and returning from the Exhibition, was accompanied by a use of paper and print in one form or another. To begin with, one would probably light a cigarette rolled in paper with a pasteboard match out of a cardboard folder. Then in travelling by train or bus a paper or pasteboard ticket is returned for the price of the fare, while on entering the Exhibition the visitor probably tenders the price of admission in the form of paper money and receives a paper ticket of admission in exchange, unless of course, he is furnished with a cardboard season ticket.

At the Exhibition itself the catalogue is quite a voluminous compendium of paper and print. On entering the hall the fact that struck one about the stands was the amount of printed or ruled paper and cardboard in evidence, for even if these commodities are not used in the actual performance of every efficiency system, they are at least used for purposes of publicity or in subsequent operations. Finally, after collecting a host of literature and examples of the systems demonstrated, these may be conveniently placed inside a large paper bag upon which the printer has emblazened an effective advertisement. The promoters of the Exhibition themselves, who are very effective publicity agents, employed paper and print very extensively in bringing the engagement to the notice of the interested persons, duplicating paper being a conspicuous medium.

The extent to which paper is identified with all forms of office systems is infinite. Even where the apparatus is entirely of metal, as in calculating and adding machines, the results to be of subsequent use have to be conveyed to paper. In other directions the systems are mainly built up of paper and cardboard. One firm alone, Messrs. Kenrick and Jefferson, Ltd., use something like 300 tons of paper per month, which is made up into all forms of office stationery. In many of their schemes colour plays a very important part and the matching of the paper has to be very exact.

Loose leaf ledgers, of course, are a prominent feature of business efficiency, and ingenious devices have been developed to meet the needs of the ledger clerk and at the same time to economise time. One of these has been introduced by Tollit and Harvey, Ltd., who have invented a book-heading indicator, which can be adapted to each page in the book, thus obviating any repetition of writing the various headings. These will fit any ledger and are adjustable to any rulings.

The Lamson Paragon Supply Co., Ltd., Kalamazoo Ltd., and various other firms exhibited loose-leaf ledgers in great variety, the paper for which has to be of the best quality.

Indexing and filing systems call for the use of cards to an illimitable extent, but a number of new methods are being brought forward. In all of them, however, the basis is cardboard. Unfortunately for the British manufacturer one heard at the Exhibition a repetition of the statement that for particular purposes foreign cards were the only suitable material.

Typewriters and duplicating machines were very much in evidence at the Central Hall, and here again the raw material upon which they work is paper, as it is also, of course, of the miniature printing devices and office folding machines which were on view. Then the addressing appliances are fed with envelopes or wrappers. Furthermore, paper is natural food for the cheque writers and protectors, the facsimile letter-printing and letter-copying machines, and the postal franking device. Among the few things in which it was not directly employed were dictating machines, telephones and efficiency chairs, but in each instance the messages passing would in most cases be conveyed to paper.

Indeed, as already stated, paper and cardboard are the foundation of most of the business efficiency systems; and where steel and wood are used for office furniture, this furniture for the most part is designed to house papers or cards.

Fibre Packing Cases.

Their Place as Sales Factor.

For many years progressive firms have appreciated the important part the package plays in the sale of goods. In the marketing of a new product the design and production of the package are recognised as an integral part of the selling plan. But this refers only to the actual container that is handed to the purchaser; a still further development, which has not yet received the attention it deserves, is the application of the same principle to the outer container or packing case. With all but a few firms, in the recent past, and with many at the present time, the outer package that carries the goods to the shopkeeper receives scant attention or none at all. It is often left solely to the buying department to exercise its choice, and the decision is usually made on grounds of cost. Consequently cheap second-hand cases, home-made packing cases of doubtful security and undoubted ugliness, odd sized boxes and unwieldy returnable cases, which cost much more in upkeep and freight than their actual value, are still used in large quantities. These expedients are ultimately far from economical, inconvenient to the recipient and a temptation to pilferers.

Fibreboard.

The advent of what are generally termed fibreboard packing cases has already changed this to some extent, and millions of these cases have been used annually for several years, but they have not yet been fully appreciated by business firms generally. Their chief interest to the sales and advertising specialist lies in what might be termed their *advertising value*. The material of which they are made is, in the best type of case, a smooth-surfaced product resembling wood and susceptible of being attractively printed. A case of this kind is likely to be seen, not once, but many times, in the course of transit from factory to store, and has therefore a distinct advertising value. From the selling standpoint, too, it carries the continuity of a firm's selling policy into the last detail. The psychological effect of this on the public mind is by no means small. It implies a measure of attention to detail, a suggestion of thoroughness and care which powerfully back up the advertising. The advertising standard may be high, the goods and the container of the best quality—consistency itself demands that if possible the goods should travel in a packing case worthy of the rest.

Nor is the attitude of the retailer to be despised. "Retailer acceptance" may not be considered so important as "Consumer acceptance," but it is by a no means negligible factor, and the sales and advertising departments have to keep the interests of the retailer well before them. A case that is clean, convenient and attractive, rather than clumsy and awkward to handle, is certain to appeal favourably. An attractive and well-printed case which is really an advertisement for the goods it contains instead of being an eyesore in his shop, is an asset, and where the old-fashioned case would be unpacked as quickly as possible and consigned to the lumber room, will probably remain on view in the retailer's shop until the goods are required for sale.

The Advertising Pull.

The selling and advertising departments should therefore not overlook the importance of the packing case in relation to sales, nor its possibilities as a further link in the general scheme of advertising. Viewed from this standpoint no form of outer package has yet been evolved which is more serviceable, more attractive, or presents better possibilities for pleasing and striking printing effects than the solid fibreboard type of packing case. These cases are not to be confused with the cardboard box. They are made to carry efficiently weights up to a hundredweight in a wide class of commodities, while the fact that they have been admitted into the general railway classification for conveyance of goods at railway company's risk is proof of their efficiency.

The manufacture and printing of these cases calls for special equipment, but there are firms in this country with extensive modern plant devoted to this line, who can not only turn out many millions of cases a year, but can print the heavy board in several colours as well and as effectively as a good printer can produce an attractive folder.—*British Industries.*

CRAIG'S BLOTTINGS.—Enclosed in a stout cardboard case, Messrs. Robert Craig and Sons, Ltd., Caldercruix, Scotland, have issued four sets of samples of their well-known blottings—velvet, superfine, Craigson and Nestor. A specialty is made of this class of paper and every sheet is watermarked. Each set shows several shades, the superfine being made in no fewer than fourteen distinct tints. All are produced in a variety of substances and sizes other than those stocked can be made to order. Craig's blottings have a reputation for quality and these new samples establish this fact still more firmly with the collection there is issued a brochure, entitled "The Art of Poetic Diction and Craig's Blottings—the Art of Selection." It gives a graphic description of the process of blotting paper manufacture, indicating at once the skill and care which are required to produce the correct article, even though Robt. Craig and Sons have t ree-quarters of a century's practical experience behind them. Illustrations of various departments of the mill further impress the lesson which the brochure teaches so well.

NATURE is generous, but we must exert ourselves or have someone work for us, or perish.

J. G. SCHELTER & GIESECKE

LEIPZIG —— GERMANY

Manufacturers of:—

HIGH SPEED PRINTING PRESSES
PLATEN PRESSES (Patented Inking Device)
TYPE FOUNDERS' MACHINERY, STEREO OUTFITS

Printers' Materials of Every Kind and of best Workmanship

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

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A Talk About Printing Types.

Mr. John Geddes Addresses East London Printers.

An exceptionally good attendance of members was attracted to the February meeting of the Association of Master Printers of East and North-East London, held at Stratford on Wednesday of last week, when the principal feature was an address by Mr. John Geddes (of Messrs. H. W. Caslon and Co., Ltd), on the constitution and manufacture of printing types.

After the usual sociable half hour around the tea table, Mr. G. F. Tomkin, the president, took the chair, and several matters of business were first dealt with.

Members' attention was drawn to the new Apprenticeship Scheme as approved by the Joint Industrial Council; also to the banquet to be held on Saturday, March 21st, at the Hotel Cecil, in aid of the fund that is being raised by the Lloyd Memorial (Caxton) Seaside Home, for the erection near the Home at Deal of flats for retired London printers.

A letter was read from the L.M.P.A. secretary intimating that the Costing Committee had agreed to supply copies of the four principal forms used in the Costing System to members willing to try them. The president urged that any members who had not tested the Costing System should obtain the forms, as these would serve to open their eyes to the meaning of Costing.

Exhibition of Printing.

Two firms were elected to membership of the Association, and Mr. J. Johnson (L.M.P.A. organiser) reported that, in connection with the forthcoming exhibition of specimens of printing, he had already obtained promises of participation from representative firms. Much interest was aroused in items which were brought to the meeting by two members, and which will probably find a place in the Exhibition, viz., copies of the *Ford Times* (new series), delightfully produced by the Mercury Press, Ltd., and a magazine printed in Siamese and English by Mr. Burns, who also brought other examples of foreign printing.

The chairman explained that the March meeting of the Association is to be devoted to the exhibition of specimens of members' work, a selection of which is to be entered for the London Inter-District Association Competition.

The hon. secretary, Mr. T. D. Hawkins, urged that a big effort be made in connection with this exhibition, and he put forward a suggestion, which met with general approval, that the local Press be invited to attend.

As a selection committee, the following members were elected: Mr. J. W. Jackson, Mr. G. F. Tomkin, Mr. H. W. Upton and Mr. Harold Curwen. It was stated that this committee would be assisted by Mr. R. B. Simnett, president of the South-West Association.

Other business included the reception of a report from the president with regard to matters of interest that had engaged the attention of the L.M.P.A. Council.

The Metals Used in Types.

Introduced by the president, Mr. Geddes proceeded to deliver his address. He remarked that there was still a great deal of printing done by typefounders' types, and, whatever the printer might think of the type produced by the typesetting machines, the fact remained that typefounders' type was a very different thing. Mr. Geddes mentioned the interesting fact that in America a number of firms had started last year to use hand-set type throughout their establishments. This was due to the special class of product aimed at, design being a predominant factor in accordance with the demands of advertisers.

The speaker went on to deal in detail with the metals employed in type manufacture, and he gave a great deal of information as to the characteristics of the various metals, their melting points and so on, indicating their utility in respect of printing type and stressing particularly the importance of the use of only the purest qualities of the best virgin metals. Particulars were given of the ingredients of founders' type, also of the ingredients of metals used for the different composing machines, the superior qualities of the former metals being pointed out.

Next came an outline of the various processes employed in the manufacture of founders' type. Mr. Geddes explained the old processes of making the punches matrices, etc., by hand—which he termed the "grammar" of the subject—and he went on to give some account of present-day methods of doing this work by elaborate machinery, adding also some remarks upon typecasting machines.

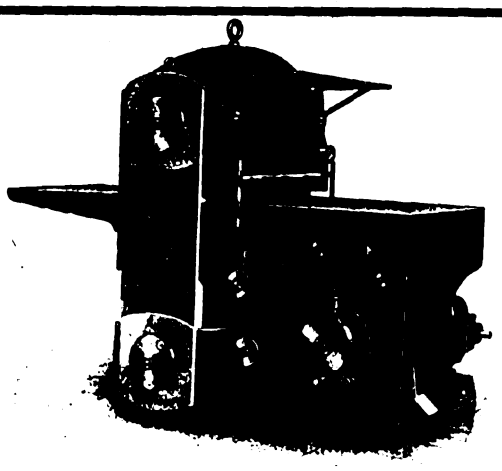
The Design of Type.

The speaker concluded by dealing briefly with the subject of type design. He laid stress upon the extreme accuracy required in design and manufacture if the eye is not to be struck by slight variations or irregularities. In this connection he pointed out that the type designer has to make allowance for the illusions to which the eye is subject, these illusions making it impossible for him to adhere to mathematical accuracy in respect of the relative sizes of characters and of individual strokes, the eye having tricks of magnifying or reducing the actual values presented to it. The speaker combated the idea that a face of type can be satisfactorily enlarged or reduced, as by photography, in order to provide a series of sizes; he maintained that, whilst this might be satisfactory for slight variations of size, it was impracticable in the case of larger variations.

The address was followed with close attention throughout, and special interest was afterwards evinced in various exhibits which Mr. Geddes had brought for members' inspection. Notable amongst these was a punch which was actually cut by the first William Caslon, and there were also matrices and a mould as used in the old hand processes. Modern machine-cut punches were also shown. Mr. Geddes has brought, too, a fine selection of printed specimens—booklets, posters, small jobbing items, etc.—to illustrate typographical effects.

On the proposition of the president, the hearty thanks of the meeting were given to Mr. Geddes for providing an interesting and instructive evening.

PAPER mills in France are suffering from a scarcity of labour. The prices of paper have varied little during 1924, when business was very flat, with some transitory signs of animation. Raw materials, especially wood pulp, are weakening a little.



"Winkler"

Automatic Moulding and Drying Press.

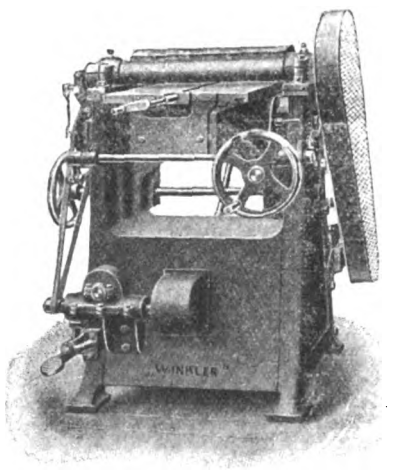
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Equals in capacity THREE Pneumatic Presses.
The Matrix is moulded and dried in one operation, the drying taking place under reduced pressure (patent).
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Automatic Temperature Control and Time Switch.

¶ Produces, in conjunction with Light's "Photo-Tone" Fine Art Flong, Half-Tone Matrices of finest screen so accurate that Stereos cast therefrom are facsimile to originals.

¶ Perfectly even pressure throughout the surface of the platen is absolutely guaranteed, in contra-distinction to all stereo presses operated pneumatically, hydraulically, or by hand power, which have centrally actuated platens inevitably more or less deficient in equality of pressure.

¶ Saves Type, Time, Labour, Power and Fuel.



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Mills plates from type-height to pica-height, guaranteed true to ½ thou. of an inch throughout. It combines the functions of two different machines—the Roughing Machine and the Shaving Machine—because it mills the plate in **one** operation down to the desired height.

¶ Insure top-notch printing results by building your plant on a foundation of top-notch Stereotyping Units—the "**Winkler**" Outfit.

¶ The basis of perfect pictorial stereo production is blocks uniform in height, perfect in depth, even in printing surface, and hard in wear.

¶ Progressive printers have adopted the ideal method of mounting their plates exclusively on soft metal bases which have been planed true to a fraction of a thou. on a "**Winkler,**" thereby **saving about 50% or more on "make-ready" on the printing press.**

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Trade Notes.

Thomas de la Rue and Co.—A circular issued by the board states that a holder of convertible 8 per cent. mort. deb. stock served notice on the company that he intended to challenge the validity of the resolutions proposed to be passed at the meetings called for February 24th. Acting under the advice of counsel, the directors decided to cancel the meetings in question. Notices of fresh meetings are being sent to shareholders. The circular adds that the objection taken is merely a technical one, and does not in any way affect the ultimate issue.

Re National Advertising Service (Proprietors, Nasco, Ltd.), in voluntary liquidation, the liquidator has declared a third and final dividend of ½d. in the £ and states that he is now closing the liquidation.

Coombelands, Addlestone, a country residence and estate of 180 acres, has been purchased for the erection of a big printing factory and over 400 houses for employees, the purchaser being Mr. Percival Jones, of Birmingham, head of the firm of Percival Jones, Ltd.

The *Cornish Guardian* and *Newquay Express* newspapers, whose offices are the best equipped in the county, have just installed a Cossar flat bed web printing press, thus greatly enhancing their printing resources. The typesetting equipment includes three linotypes and a recently installed intertype, whilst another linotype is on order.

Employers and employees in the process engraving industry are just completing a new agreement stabilising wages for another two years.

The annual dinner of the London Master Printers' Association has been arranged for Monday, April 27th.

The South-West London Master Printers' Association has arranged to hold a whist drive and concert on March 3rd, at the Restaurant, Messrs. Arding and Hobbs, Clapham Junction, S.W.11, commencing with a reception at 6.45 p.m.

The sixth and last of the lectures arranged by the Printing Industry and Stationers' Company Technical Board will be given at Stationers' Hall, on March 13th at 6.30 p.m., when Mr. Henry Hill will speak on "The Quill Pen," Mr. W. B. Mitchell on "The Steel Pen," and Mr. L. G. Sloan on "The Fountain Pen."

Members of the various staffs of the *Western Mail*, Ltd., to the number of about 200 held another successful dance at the Palais de Dance, Newport-road, Cardiff, on Thursday.

Mr. Alfred Holdswoth, of Dewsbury-road, Leeds, late foreman of the first and second section of the *Yorkshire Evening News*, died on Thursday in last week.

The late Mr. Gerald Stanley Philip, of Salcombe, Devon, and of Messrs. George Philip and Sons, publishers, London, left £52,346 (net personalty, £48,256).

The late Mr. Edgar Preston (56), of Scarborough and Huddersfield, late of Messrs. Preston Brothers and Co., manufacturing stationers, left £7,870 (net personalty £7,184).

The late Mr. Thomas Fenby Aitchison Chadwell Heath, retired publishers' agent, left £92,795

The late Mr. William Walton, of Ashton-under-Lyne, retired paper merchant (net personalty £18,052), left £27,848.

One case of lead poisoning was reported from the printing trade during January, and there were two fatal accidents in the same month in the paper, printing, etc., group of trades.

Wembley is to be advertised by the world's biggest poster—40 ft. long and 10 ft. high.

Papermakers' Association and Safeguarding.—An application to be included within the Government's Safeguarding scheme has been made by the Papermakers' Association on behalf of the wrapping mills. A committee is preparing a case for presentation to the Board of Trade, which is the first step to be taken.

We have an inquiry (F.B.I.) for the makers of "Ceresin" paper, used in connection with caps for bottles. Also for "Cymene," a by-product of wood pulp manufacture.

Personal.

Mr. Robert Sheppard, a director of Messrs. Tillotsons, of Bolton, printer and newspaper proprietors, has been presented by the proprietors with a handsome motor car on his completing 40 years' service with the firm.

Mr. J. R. Riddell, principal of the London School of Printing, will give an address at the general conference of the Technical Section of the Papermakers' Association, to be held in London on March 18th, taking as his subject "Paper as the Printer Sees It."

Mr. H J. Wheeler, the "practical manager" of the *South Wales News* and associated newspapers, has this month celebrated his 79th birthday. The congratulations of the "companionship" were conveyed by Mr. H. W. Robinson, father of the chapel.

Mr. Arthur Porritt has been appointed editor of the *Christian World*, in succession to the late Mr. Herbert Clarke.

Mr. Ben Bennison, of the *Daily Telegraph*, was the guest of the evening on Saturday at the annual dinner of the Manchester Press Club, when the chair was taken by the club's new president, Mr. H. P. Renshaw.

Miss Rita Shell (Mrs. Stewart), editor of the *Lady* for 30 years, has retired.

Mr. W. Watkin Davies, barrister-at-law, of Barmouth, has been appointed editor of the *Welsh Outlook*, the monthly magazine published from Newtown.

Mr. H. W. T. Garnett, of Messrs. P. Garnett and Sons, papermakers, Otley, has left on an Indian tour, and expects to be away for about two months.

Mr. D. McLaren (Blades, East and Blades, Ltd.) won the 8st. 6lb. boxing championship of the London Business Houses Amateur Sports Association.

Mr. Peter Cameron is acting as one of the auditors of the Stationers' and Paper Manufacturers' Provident Society in place of the late Mr. Henry Godfrey.

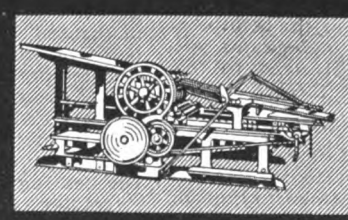
Mr. Fishenden on Photogravure.

The next meeting of the London Central Districts Master Printers' Association promises to be of very special interest, as on this occasion Mr. R. B. Fishenden, M.Sc.Tech. (London manager, Stephenson, Blake and Co., Ltd.), is to lecture on "Photogravure from the Printer's Standpoint: Methods and Machines." Mr. Fishenden, it will be remembered, was until lately director of the Printing Department of the College of Technology, Manchester, and is a recognised authority on the subject of photogravure, of which process the first connected account of technical details published in this country came from his pen. The lecture is to be illustrated by lantern slides, and there will also be an exhibition consisting of items contributed by leading houses, including technical exhibits, such as cylinders, positives, negatives, etc., as well as photogravure specimens in both monochrome and colour. The lecture will be full of practical, technical information about this very important process, and is sure to provide a most interesting and profitable evening for printers, large and small.

The lecture will take place at Stationers' Hall on Wednesday, March 4th, the exhibition to be opened at 5 p.m., the lecture commencing at 6.30.

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Printing Trades Alliance.

Annual Dinner.

Mr. G. F. Tomkin presided on Saturday evening last at the annual dinner of the Printing Trades Alliance, held at Andertons Hotel, Fleet-street. There were about 150 ladies and gentlemen present and Mr. W. W. Cant, the secretary of the Alliance, is to be congratulated upon the excellent arrangements made for the enjoyment of all present. Mr. Philip Guedalla was the guest of the evening.

Mr. H. C. Houghton proposing the toast of "The Printing Trades Alliance" said that the P.T.A. stood for all that was best in trades unionism. The founders were to be congratulated upon their choice of a name. Surely an alliance of Capital and Labour, of employers and employed—both of which had representatives in the Alliance—was the best form of trades unionism. The employer of to-day realised that the better paid and therefore the more contented his employees were, the more assistance they would be. Surely a round table conference was the most sensible way of dealing with industrial disputes. It was a deplorable fact that in the twentieth century we had to resort to the barbarous methods of strikes and lock outs. These methods injured those who used them equally with those they were used against, and they were rarely effective. He was sorry to read the other day that a Labour leader, speaking on this subject, said that the Labour Party were not going to abandon the right to strike as it was their only weapon of defence. They in the P.T.A. had a weapon forged of mutual respect and esteem, tempered with a desire to live and let live, and with it they could not fail to bring their disputes to a friendly and satisfactory issue. He coupled with that toast the name of Mr. W. W. Cant. (Applause.)

The Need for Confidence.

Mr. Cant, who mentioned that he had been associated with the P.T.A. since its inception, said it was gratifying to learn that many Labour leaders were thinking in the same way as themselves and were trying to teach their followers that there were two sides to a question. If there was to be a decision of any permanent value there had to be confidence on both sides. In the P.T.A. they had confidence between employer and employed, not only at the conference table, but day in and day out, in the workshops. They had it also between the officials and the members. It was this personal effort to understand one another that would eventually lead to the real trades unionism of which the P.T.A. was the pioneer. (Applause.)

Mr. C. E. Allen, proposing "The Visitors," said that it was very pleasant to see the ladies present encouraging them by their presence. They were not out to smash trades unionism. They were as good trades unionists as those who believed in "direct action." They had everything that other trades unions had except that they would not withdraw labour and the employers would not lock out their employees. The speaker contended that the trades union movement did not represent the majority of the workpeople. They had amongst them that evening a gentleman who was interested in the progressive movement and who had recently advocated a council of industry. They were making great progress and they wanted to make more. They wanted no one to join the P.T.A. until fully converted to P.T.A. principles, but they wanted the converted to come along and work strenuously for the P.T.A. (Applause.)

League of Nations Atmosphere.

Responding, Mr. Guedalla said he was not prepared to be treated as a stranger to the printing industry, as he was one of the people who supplied the "raw material." They who supplied that "raw material" were not highly organised, so that he was unable to say what would happen if they decided to stop the flow of "raw material." Mr. Allen had been good enough to refer to some of his writings and he was grateful to him for that kind reference. It was a very great pleasure for him to be brought into touch with their movement. He had learnt a great deal about the P.T.A. and meant to learn more. They were the pioneers, the people who saw the right course and followed it. The question that mattered in England to-day was the organisation of industry. The time had gone by when the workers were merely "hands." They now possessed the advantage of education and had the right to the best possible life. They had got to introduce the League of Nations atmosphere into industry and get peace in their own country. That was what the P.T.A. was doing. They had got to get everybody to trust everybody else. The best way to do that was to have a council of industry for each trade, where both sides could meet and discuss the problems of that industry. In this way would they get a proper system of government of industry. They wanted a place where national industrial questions could be discussed by people who knew something about the industry concerned. They could then go to the House of Commons and get them to do the right thing. In that way they would have a real system of government of industry. (Applause.)

Mr. H. Basil Cahusac, in proposing "The Open Houses," gave the company a short history of the formation of the P.T.A.

Mr. Sidders briefly responded.

Mr. W. Kimber proposed "The Chairman."

Mr. Tomkin, in responding, said that it was the first occasion upon which he had been able to be present at one of these gatherings, but he had realised that evening as never before, the soundness of the principles of the Alliance. It seemed to him a triumph of the Alliance that they could have a gathering of masters and men enjoying an evening together. They worked in similar harmony throughout the year. (Applause.)

An enjoyable entertainment was provided by the Misses Alvena Woodruff and Emilie F. Gilpin, and Messrs. Stanley C. Hill and Clement Heywood.

A Talk About Paper.

L.S.C. Jobbing Guild Meeting.

The L.S.C. Jobbing Guild performs a useful function in spreading education among its members concerning their work. It was a happy departure on Wednesday last week to give attention to paper, a material with which printers are so intimately associated. Mr. H. B. Naylor, the enthusiastic secretary of the Guild, presided over the meeting, which was well attended, and Mr. J. Fuller, vice-principal of the London School of Printing, gave the address, which he described as a "Talk About Paper."

Mr. Fuller had taken a great deal of trouble in preparing quite an extensive exhibition of the materials which go to the manufacture of paper, of illustrations bearing on the process, of printed examples showing the characteristics of various papers and samples of the finished product.

The speaker described the fibres which are the basis of paper—rag, esparto, wood, etc., and he outlined the preparatory treatment, dwelling specially upon the importance of the beating operation which determines the character of the paper to be made. The actual formation and drying of the web on the paper machine were then traced with the aid of a print, showing part of a Fourdrinier machine. Methods of sizing, colouring, loading and finishing were also explained. Mr. Fuller indicated the different classes of paper, giving particular attention to the uses of art paper. With regard to imitation art, the value of double-tone ink was mentioned.

The lecturer warned printers of the difficulties which arise through the colour of paper not being of the same shade on both sides of the sheet, and passed on to dwell upon the importance of opacity, which is a feature of Bible and India papers.

A word was advanced for standardisation of paper sizes and reamage, and in giving advice as to how to distinguish between genuine and imitation greaseproof, Mr. Fuller showed how spirit of turpentine passed through the imitation sheet and not through the other.

A number of questions were subsequently asked, and the lecturer was cordially thanked for his discourse.

RIMPLE cover papers and boards are produced by Barton's Paper and Cardboard Co., Ltd., Birmingham, in a variety of substances and shades. They are of very excellent quality, and all have that air of distinction associated with the Barton products. The designs printed on the samples are sufficient proof of the wonderful effects to which these products lend themselves. Bartons are also issuing a series of Japanese and fancy tissue papers in eleven colours of very fine texture and design.

The Marzio Overlay Process.

As a step forward, the Marzio overlay process, which is now being used by many of the leading printers in this country, lends itself to the progressive stages of making ready in a manner entirely distinctive from any other method now upon the market. No chemicals are used in its production, the relief being obtained by the application of two powders to the printing sheet. The method of procedure enables the machine manager to make ready his forme in the ordinary way, all blocks being underlaid to correct height, and the first preliminary tuning up bringing all low parts up to the required strength of impression. When this stage is reached the special ink used in its preparation may be run up, a full body of colour equal to half as much again as is required in ordinary good printing being used. The forme should then be thoroughly cleaned, a pull taken to ensure everything being quite level, and all plates giving their full printing face value. The forme should next be thoroughly inked by rolling it several times, the rollers being then lifted clear of the forme, which should be allowed to stand two or three minutes to allow the ink to settle itself. This slight resting is essential to the process, to ensure obtaining full value in relief. An impression should next be obtained on the special paper supplied, to form the basis of the overlay. This sheet should be laid flat upon a table, and a sufficient quantity of Powder No. 1 poured over the whole surface requiring it. This should be gently pushed with the broad brush in each direction along and across the sheet, both ways, care being exercised that only the powder comes in contact with the surface desired to be brought into relief first. It is essential that this detail be strictly observed, as, should the fingers, or the brush, or any other material, touch the printed surface before the powder, the overlay will not be a success. A little gentle forward pressure of the brush used in propelling the powder on its journey will help it to affix itself to the inked surface upon which it builds up the relief. This operation accomplished, all surplus powder should be shaken off, and also removed from any part where relief is not desired.

The sheet should then be placed flat on the table and a sufficient quantity of Powder No. 2 should be poured over one end of the sheet, and gently propelled over with the broad brush along and across the sheet in both directions. The brush should be held upright for this operation, and every part of the printed surface where relief is desired covered. This operation slightly changes the colour of the overlay and also cleans out the lighter tones. All surplus powder should now be removed from the sheet, and the overlay is ready to be placed in position. At this stage the process lends itself to such treatment as will enable the operator to bring into being those delightful touches of individuality that are dear to the artistic craftsman. With one of the finer brushes the powder may be entirely removed from any part of the overlay where extra lightness is desirable. Delicate clouds, fleecy and floating, can be produced, intense lights of interior views can be enhanced, the horizon or the landscape can be given correct distance, and waves in seascapes be given that pleasing foam crested roll so often desired. In portraiture delicate contours and facial expression can be rounded off or lightened in a most artistic and distinctive manner. This accomplished, the overlays in one sheet may be placed in position, and over them an adhesion sheet may be placed. This sheet is first to be sponged with Fixing Compound No. 3, which should be evenly distributed and all surplus compound removed with a rag from both sides before being placed in position over the sheet containing the overlays. An impression may then be pulled and all superfluous items showing removed. A second adhesive sheet, correctly prepared, may then be put up. Several impressions may be pulled to settle the overlays firmly and a final tuning up of the whole forme given where required. Materials for the Marzio overlay process are supplied by Messrs. A. W. Penrose and Co., Ltd., of 109, Farringdon road, London, E.C.1.

PAPER is among the articles to be exhibited at a permanent commercial exhibition to be opened at La Paz on the occasion of the centenary of the foundation of the Republic of Bolivia in August.

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Government Contracts.

Contracts were entered with the following firms during January:—

H.M. Stationery Office.

BINDERS.—C. Cakebread, Ltd, London, E.C.; Lamson Paragon Supply, Ltd., London, E.; G. Wells and Co, London, E.C.; Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

PRINTING, RULING AND BINDING, ETC.

15,000 Books Certificates of posting Registered Packets.—McCorquodale and Co, Ltd., Wolverton.

Binding 230 "Notes on the Interpretation of Air Photographs"—Kelly and Sons, London, W.C.

Binding 2,500 Public General Acts, 1924.—Dow and Lester, London, E.C.

200,000 Registry Jackets.—Willmott and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

7,500 D. 491; 2,000 Books S. 322.—Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

25,000 Regional File Jackets.—Morrison and Gibb, Ltd., Tanfield.

Binding 5 000 Sailors' Bibles.—Dow and Lester, London, E.C.

7,5 0 Money Order Cash Books; 900 Head Office Cash Books.—Drake, Driver and Leaver, Ltd., London, E.C.

Binding 375 each Chronological Table and Index to Statutes Vol. 1 and 2.—Fisher Bookbinding Co. (1912), Ltd., London, S.E.

167,325 Form No. 11—1.—H. Howarth and Co., Ltd., Manchester.

Binding 3,000 Text Book of Gun Carriages and Mountings.—G. and J. Kitcat, Ltd, London, E.C.

4,000 Provincial Sub Office Cash Books.—McCorquodale and Co., Ltd., Wolverton.

283,350 Forms 12A and 12 Ins.; 201,650 Forms 11A and 11—1.—Metcalfe and Cooper, Ltd., London, E.C.

2,000 Books, S. 353.—Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

Binding 1,098 Technical Report of the Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, 1921-2.—Fisher Bookbinding Co., Ltd., London, S.E.

4,320,000 N.H.I. Cards, Class A.; 2,335,000 N.H.I. Cards, Class E.—Mackie and Co., Ltd., Warrington.

526,720 Form 11 E.; 110,175 Form 11 E—1.—W. P. Griffith and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

ENVELOPES.—J. Dickinson and Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead; McCorquodale and Co., Ltd., Wolverton.

PAPER OF VARIOUS DESCRIPTIONS.—J Brown and Co., Ltd., Penicuik; W. Burt, Whichampton Mills, near Wimborne; Caldwell's Paper Mills Co., Ltd, Inverkeithing; Caribonum, Ltd., London, E.; A. Cowan and Sons, Ltd., Penicuik; R. Craig and Sons, Ltd., Airdrie and Caldercruix; J. Cropper and Co., Ltd., Kendal; J. Dickinson and Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead; Ellams Duplicator Co., Ltd., Bushey; P. Garnett and Sons. Ltd., Otley; D. Gestetner, Ltd., London, N.; Golden Valley Paper Mills, Bitton; Imperial Paper Mills, Ltd., Gravesend; W. Joynson and Son, St. Mary Cray; London Paper Mills, Ltd., Dartford; New Northfleet Paper Mills, Ltd., Northfleet; Olive and Partington, Ltd., Glossop; Packing Materials Association, Ltd., Manchester; Ramsbottom Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Ramsbottom; Read Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Hounslow; Silkate, Ltd., London, S.E.; Spicers Ltd., London, E.C.; Waterside Paper Mill Co., Ltd, Darwen; Wiggins, Teape and A. Pirie (Sales), Ltd., Bucksburn and Hele; E. Towgood and Sons, Ltd., Sawston.

PARCHMENT.—H. Gibbs and Sons, Mitcham.

PORTFOLIOS.—Letter Filing Appliances Co., Birmingham; T. Shackleton and Co., Manchester.

Crown Agents.

METAL, MONOTYPE.—Phosphor Bronze Co, Ltd., London, S.E.

PAPER.—North of Ireland Paper Mills, Ltd., Ballyclare, Co. Antrim; C. Baker, London, E.C.; Team Valley Paper Mills, Ltd., Gateshead-on-Tyne.

STATIONERY.—Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

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Replies may be addressed to Box Numbers, Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4, for which a fee of 6d. is charged to cover Postage of Replies.

Cheques and Post Office Orders to be crossed and made payable to STONHILL & GILLIS.

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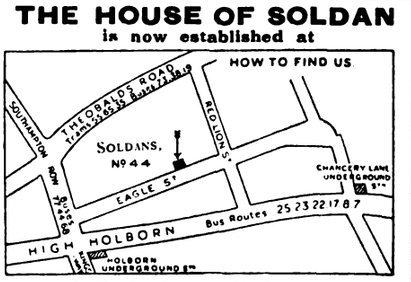
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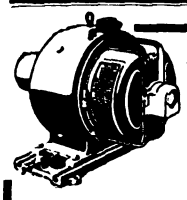
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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1925.

Postage and Taxation.

AS TIME wears on towards the introduction of Mr. Churchill's Budget, controversy becomes more acute upon the subject of the restoration of penny postage. Those who demand cheaper postal services are being opposed by those who champion the reduction of income-tax. Thus Mr. Harold Cox writes this week in *The Times* urging the greater importance of tax reduction as compared with any concession in postal rates, and contending that it is unfair that the general tax payer should be taxed for the relief of certain trades that make large use of the post. In respect of such contentions it should be kept clearly in mind that the printing industry does not demand, and never has demanded, that the tax-payer should be asked to subsidise the Post Office. What is urged is that it is unfair and unreasonable that the users of the post should be expected to pay postage at rates calculated not only to make the Post Office self-supporting, but also to provide a surplus to be used for the reduction of income-tax, *i.e.*, that users of the post should be taxed for the benefit of payers of income-tax. To utilise the Post Office surplus for the reduction of postal rates would not only mean relief fairly granted to those from whose pockets the surplus comes, but it would mean also a vast increase in the use of the post, with a consequent most beneficial stimulation of trade and commerce in every direction.

Rating Questions.

CONSIDERABLE interest is being aroused in the printing industry by the fact that the Government intends, in the present Parliamentary session, to present a Rating and Valuation Bill which will be of a comprehensive character. We learn that the Federation of Master Printers, with a view to safeguarding the interests of printers in matters of rating and valuation, is taking steps to convene a special committee to consider the subject, the committee to be composed entirely of members who have had actual experience in assessment work on local authorities. Not only the main features but also some minor points in the Government Bill will need careful watching. One such point will be the transferring of powers from smaller local authorities to larger bodies. Such transferring is likely, apart from other results it may entail, to disturb a very large number of printing contracts.

January's Paper Imports.

TRADE for the first month of the year in both imports and exports of paper compares very favourably with the returns of recent months, and also with a year ago. Last month's imports—1,217,039 cwts.—indicate an increase of 291,990 cwts. (31·5 per cent.) over January twelve months ago, and of 235,510 cwts. (23·9 per cent.) compared with the corresponding month of the preceding year. The value of the imports of paper and cardboard last month—£1,239,751—shows increases respectively of £199,576 (19·1 per cent.) and £209,025 (20·2 per cent.) against the shipments of January last year and the preceding year. Of the various descriptions of paper in the import list, packings and wrappings (386,452 cwts.) were the largest item, revealing an increase of 70,014 cwts., compared with January twelve months ago, and a proportion of 31·7 per cent. of the total quantity received during the month. Strawboards (331,598 cwts.) were a substantial item, representing an advance of no less than 190,315 cwts. (nearly 135 per cent.), contrasted with the arrivals of twelve months ago. Deliveries of printings (219,006 cwts.) reveal a decline of 9,139 cwts., whilst millboards (136,802 cwts.) advanced by 29,678 cwts.

Imports of Printings.

NEWFOUNDLAND occupied the most prominent place last month among the suppliers of printings to the British market, with 76,900 cwts. With regard to shipments from Norway (58,696 cwts.), Finland (53,295 cwts.) and Sweden (50,379 cwts.) in January, those from the first-named country exceeded the figure of twelve months ago by 11,196 cwts. On the other hand, printings from Finland declined by 45,961 cwts., and those from Sweden dwindled to the extent of 28,242 cwts. Coated papers from Germany last month (8,182 cwts.) were down by 1,133 cwts. Belgium's contribution in this class of manufacture, however rose from 1,380 cwts. to 2,900 cwts.

Eyre and Spottiswoode Pension.

There was a large gathering at an excellent concert held at Carr's Restaurant, Strand, on Friday, in aid of the funds of the King's Printers' Auxiliary to the Printers' Pension Corporation (Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode, Ltd.). Mr. Harry Budd occupied the chair, and amongst those present were Messrs. Chas. Palmer (Controller of Eyre and Spottiswoode, & president of the Auxiliary), W. C. Cooper, F. C. Napier, J. Fleming, J. Dixon, R. T. Apps, J. J. Rawlings, W. H. Hillman, J. Southey, J. Pearson and W. J. Franklin (collector, Printers, Pension Corporation). The amount of the plate was approximately £101, a sum which will enable the Auxiliary to complete Pension No. 6.

Mr. Chas. Palmer, in proposing a vote of thanks to the chairman, referred to the zeal shown by Mr. Budd in connection with the evening's efforts.

Mr. Budd, in returning thanks, said he thought it unnecessary to enlarge on the work of the Printers' Pension Corporation. He expressed his gratitude to all present and absent for the support so generously given. They did not need to be reminded of the fact that the great organisation they were supporting that evening was one of the most economically and efficiently managed concerns in the world.

The fine musical programme—by Wilfred Stracey's Concert Party—proved very successful.

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Lead Poisoning in the Printing Trade.

Mr. W. C. Warren addresses the Electrotypers Stereotypers Managers Overseers' Association.

There was a moderately good attendance of members of the above Association at the February meeting, held on Tuesday of last week, at 80, Blackfriars-road, under the chairmanship of Mr. A. Chadwell (president). The principal business of the evening was an address by Mr. W. C. Warren (general secretary of the National Society of Electrotypers and Stereotypers), who dealt in practical and interesting fashion with the subject of health conditions in the foundry. During the course of the lecture Mr. Warren gave a demonstration of two types of dross container recently put on the market by Fry's Metal Foundry.

Following the reading of the minutes, the chairman announced that the official visit of the Association to the Printing Exhibition had been arranged to take place on Monday, May 25th.

Mr. Warren, who was then invited to address the meeting, commenced by expressing regret at not bringing the matter before the members earlier, as he had intended. He proceeded to say that one of the principal matters he desired to speak about was the risk of lead poisoning to members of their trade. Cases of industrial accidents and disease were constantly being reported to the Society headquarters from all parts of the country, and he believed there were invariably every week two or three fresh cases Proceeding, he went on to say that he was confident many of the accidents occurring could have been prevented had a little forethought and reasonable care been exercised.

The Results of Negligence.

He then enumerated a number of concrete cases where accidents had occurred through negligence. Amongst these he mentioned the case of a man who had been laid up for five or six weeks as the result of having fingers cut. In this case it was found, after investigation, that the glass protecting shield which prevented splinters of metal flying about the air, was broken. Another case was of a man who had a finger cut by a back-plane that was not working correctly. In this case the attention of the firm had been called to the matter, but for some reason or other the machine had never been properly attended to. Another one, which he described as being the result of criminal negligence, took place in a foundry where the firm, with the view of saving expense, secured the services of a Jack-of-all-trades to convert a fire chamber into a steam chamber upon which no safety valve had been placed. After considerable delay, a safety valve eventually arrived at the firm, but it was found to be required for another apparatus in some other part of the building. The result of this was that a few weeks later the newly-converted chamber blew up and nearly scalded to death one of the workers.

Mr. Warren stressed the point that, in each instance he had mentioned, the cases as a result came under the Employers' Liability Act and not under the Workmen's Compensation Act, the employers in every case being forced to pay large sums in compensation. If more attention had been paid to the question of prevention of accidents these misfortunes would never have occurred to their members. In addition to that, the firms where the accidents had occurred would have found it more economical to see that the machinery was in proper working order than to have to pay large compensation claims. Whilst on the subject of the prevention of accidents, he appealed to the overseers present to see that the little details were daily attended to, so that the risks incidental to foundry operations were minimised as far as possible.

Turning more directly to the question of disease, Mr. Warren said he believed they would be surprised at the large number of their members who had been affected by it during the last few years. The Health Committee of the Joint Industrial Council had been fortunate in securing the assistance at the Home Office of Dr. T. M. Legge, who had given the industry the benefit of his experience and statistics of the cases that had been reported. They must not forget, however, there were a large number of cases that were never reported. During the past twelve years fifty-five stereotypers were reported as suffering from lead poisoning, two electrotypers and forty-one other men connected with foundry departments. These figures meant that practically every six weeks there was one reported case of lead poisoning during the period covered by the statistics. These figures were strong enough to convince everybody connected with their trade of the necessity to do all that was humanly possible to minimise the risks of disease.

Dealing with the risks of lead poisoning incidental to the handling of metal in the



Mr. W. C. Warren.

foundry Mr. Warren was of the opinion they were not very great so far as clean metal was concerned. Explaining some of the causes of lead poisoning, he proceeded to say that lead can be inhaled in two forms. The action of oxygen in the air on the metal itself causes a gas, which, of course, is practically lead oxide gas. He did not think there was any serious risk so far as lead poisoning was concerned from the gas thus naturally formed. The properly conducted foundry had a system of drawing off the gas before it was able to do any serious damage.

The Sweating of Dross.

The greatest risk of all was from the lead oxide that was formed in dross. In many offices in the past it had been the custom to pitch the dross on the floor in a corner of the room with the result that there was raised a form of fog which made it impossible for the men in that room not to inhale some of the lead oxide, which eventually got into their systems. A far worse thing even than that was the practice adopted in many foundries of re-sweating the dross for the purpose of further extracting the metal left in it. After this further process the re-sweated dross had reached the stage when it was commercially pure lead oxide—he would not say chemically pure—but sometimes it was again carelessly dumped on the floor, and again the workers breathed into their lungs the fog that arose from this lead oxide.

Speaking of the attention paid to this question by the Joint Industrial Council, Mr. Warren said that one of the very first things this body did was to come to a definite decision on this question and to recommend that under no circumstances whatever was dross to be re-sweated in the ordinary foundry. The council also recommended that all dross, directly it comes from the melting pots, should be taken from the foundry and sent to the metal refiner. It was the serious consequences of this dross question that caused Messrs. Fry to exercise their brains in bringing out their new dross containers.

Mr. Warren then gave a practical demonstration of the application of the two types of Fry apparatus, showing how the dross is stored out of the way until it is ready to be carted away. He explained that these dross containers are made in two sizes, a small one with a holding capacity of 100 lb. of dross—suitable for smaller works—and a larger one of 200 lb. capacity for the larger foundry.

Continuing, Mr. Warren said during the last two or three months he had found the employers very sympathetic in introducing any kind of machinery likely to be of advantage to the health of the men. Regarding the introduction of this apparatus he always came up against the question of floor space. He wished to make it clear that these containers of Messrs. Fry's took up very little floor space, being less than 12 in. square. Up to the present 180 firms throughout the country had installed the smaller type of container and twenty the larger size. He emphasised the fact that he welcomed any apparatus that was put on the market—no matter by what firm—if it was likely to be of benefit to the health of the worker.

After reading a doctor's certificate regarding the awful effects of lead poisoning, Mr. Warren concluded by drawing attention to the imperative necessity of trying to do everything possible to eradicate the risk of disease. In this respect he desired to enlist the sympathy of the members of the Association with a view to giving serious attention to the possibilities of the dross container as quickly as possible. To spend money on apparatus that would eliminate the risk of men getting lead poisoning through handling lead oxide was very much better than giving money towards sending them away to convalescent homes after they had got the lead into the system.

Discussion.

Mr. J. Black (vice-president) in opening a discussion, said he could not offer any practical suggestion with regard to the new dross containers that had been so ably demonstrated. However, he could not help but express admiration for the way the whole question had been put before them. He congratulated Mr. Warren on the way in which he was championing the cause of a more healthy foundry and his advocacy of the dross container method to prevent disease.

Mr. Warren at this point mentioned that the containers demonstrated that evening were the property of the Society, by whom they had been purchased from Messrs. Fry.

Mr. R. E Latimer spoke of the prevalence of carelessness amongst men in the foundry whilst handling dross.

Mr. J. S. Sunderland alluded to his experiences whilst handling antimonial shrapnel bullets during the war, and the effects therefrom of contact poisoning. He thought it would be a good thing if leaflets were circulated throughout the trade showing the dangers arising from this cause among compositors, machinemen and foundry workers.

Mr. Glen Steele (Messrs. Jubbs) thought the whole question had been well put up by Mr. Warren. The devices he had placed before them seemed to be practical and well thought out, and no objection could be raised on the score of expense. Speaking of contact poisoning, he believed it was a fact that very rarely were men who actually handled the dross after it left the foundry adversely affected by it. He agreed with Mr. Sunderland that literature should be circulated throughout the trade emphasising the advantages of cleanly habits. As a matter of fact he thought the whole question was largely one of individual care and attention.

Mr. W. E. Longley, in proposing a vote of thanks, expressed the indebtedness of the meeting to Mr. Warren for bringing before the members the terrible evils caused by lead poisoning.

Mr. Black seconded the proposition, which was very heartily carried.

Mr. Warren, in briefly returning thanks, said there was no more important duty of a trade union leader than to see that reasonable health conditions prevailed in the trade he represented.

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E. P. WILES, LTD. — Capital £1,000, in £1 shares (500 cum. per cent. preference and 500 ordinary); paper merchants, agents, shippers and contractors, paper mill representatives, papermakers, reelers, cutters, glaziers, stainers, gummers, glossers, borderers, enamellers, embossers, lithographers, printers, etc. Private company. First directors: E. P. Wiles, A. H. Mitchell, M. P. Relph and J. Price.

SHOP SELECTION ASSOCIATION, LTD.—Capital £100, in £1 shares; advertising agents and/or contractors, printers, sign and facade writers, lithographers, stationers, journalists, journal publishers, display and illuminated sign manufacturers and dealers, etc. Private company. First directors: W. R. Crowe and M. G. Jackson. Registered office: Surrey House, Victoria Embankment, W.C.2.

MORAY ENGINEERING CO. (LONDON), LTD.—Capital £600, in £1 shares; general engineers, manufacturers of, and dealers in, automobiles, etc., manufacturers of gum, paste, and other adhesive substances, dealers in paper and articles made from paper of pulp, and machinery and materials used in the manufacture or treatment of paper, including cardboard, cardboard boxes, labels and millboards, etc. Private company. First directors: H. Coles and H. J. Carter. Registered office: Lutheran-place, Upper Tulse-hill, S.W.2.

PAPER MILLS OF BRITAIN (EXPORT), LTD.—Capital £8,000, in £1 shares; manufacturers, importers and exporters of, and dealers in, paper, card, straw and mill board, celluloid, wood and other pulps, and articles made therefrom, etc. Private company. First directors: A. A. Howes, R. E. Forward and A. McKellar.

PRESSPAHN, LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; manufacturers, exporters and importers and factors of, contractors for, and dealers in presspahn, press paper and boards, fuller boards, insulated paper and cardboard, etc., and all forms of, and articles made from paper or pulp and materials used in the manufacture or treatment of paper, including card and mill boards, wall and ceiling papers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: T. E. Gardner and A. C. Clad.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfactions registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfactions is not compulsory).

USHER-WALKER, LTD.—Land registry charge on Usher-Walker House, E.C., dated February 2nd, 1925, to secure all moneys due or to become due from the company to the Westminster Bank, Ltd.

W. AND G. FOYLE, LTD. (printers, etc., London).—Mortgage dated January 28th, 1925, to secure £1,620 and further advances charged on 5, Manette-street, W. Holders: Halifax Permanent Benefit Building Society.

BUCK AND WOOTTON, LTD. (printers, etc., London).—Particulars filed of £1,000 debentures authorised February 2nd, 1925, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital (if any), the amount of the present issue being £700.

WOOD AND SLOANE, LTD. (paper rulers, bookbinders, etc., Liverpool).—Second debentures dated February 12th, 1925, to secure £1,000, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, subject to £4,000 first debentures. Holders: National Bank (Branch Office Nominees), Ltd., 13, Old Broad-street, E.C.

PHILIPSON AND SON, LTD. (process engravers, etc.).—Further charge on 22, Oxford-street, and 8, Snowdon street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, dated February 5th, 1925, to secure £500. Holders: Rock Permanent Benefit Building Society, 14, Market street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

VIBRO, LTD. (advertising contractors, etc., London).—Particulars filed of £5,000 debentures authorised January 20th, 1925, charged on the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the amount of the present issue being £200.

DERBY PAPER STAINING CO., LTD.—Debenture charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital (subject as to freehold property, to existing mortgage thereon for £4,500), dated February 6th, 1925, to secure all moneys due or to become due from the company to the Westminster Bank, Ltd.

RECEIVER APPOINTED OR RELEASED

MERTON BOARD MILL, LTD.—E. Portlock, of 186, Bishopsgate, E.C., was appointed receiver and manager on February 6th, 1925, under powers contained in debenture dated October 30th, 1922, in place of H. Portlock of the same address who has ceased to act as receiver.

BANKRUPTCIES, etc.

Re LEWIS LEVIN, Paper Bag Manufacturer, 20, Old Gravel-lane, Wapping.—The public examination of this debtor was held on February 20th, before Mr. Registrar Francke at the London Bankruptcy Court, the accounts showing total liabilities £1,838 (unsecured, £1,503), and net assets valued at £6 after deducting £26 for payment of the preferential claims. In reply to Mr. F. Vyvyan, official receiver, the debtor stated that he came to this country from Russia in 1902, and a year later commenced business at his private residence, removing in 1921 to the above address, where he traded till the date of these proceedings. Witness attributed his insolvency to his inability to obtain paper during the summer of 1923, to instalments paid on, and depreciation in value of, machinery, and to loss of £306 by bad debts. The depreciation in value of machinery, stock, fittings and fixtures amounted to £1,035, repairs to machinery cost £150, and the instalments paid under the hire-purchase agreement came out at £710. The examination was concluded.

Re WM. ROWE AND CO.—A sitting of the London Bankruptcy Court was held on February 17th before Mr. Registrar Mellor for the public examination of Wm. Rowe, who carried on the business of a paper merchant at 29, New Bridge-street, E.C., under the style of "W. Rowe and Co." The debtor applied to pass upon accounts showing liabilities £1,699, against assets valued at £58. Replying to Mr. D. Williams, official receiver, he stated that he was born in Dublin, and prior to 1916 he was employed in Ireland as a traveller in the paper, printing and allied trades. He came to England in October of that year, and in 1921, he started business as above on his own account. He attributed his failure to loss in trading brought about principally by heavy overhead charges, selling at a small margin of profit, and in a lesser degree to selling under cost price. The examination was concluded.

MESSRS. R. HOE AND CO., LTD., send us an advertising broadside containing an impressive list of recent orders for Hoe presses, showing the great popularity of Hoe machinery in all parts of the world. The latest order, we understand, is one for twenty-four 16 page "Superspeed" units for Associated Newspapers, Ltd.

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Dobson, Molle and Co.

Edinburgh Business Sold for £37,500.

In the Court of Session, Edinburgh, on Wednesday of last week, Lord Blackburn disposed of a note for J. Aikman Smith, C.A., Edinburgh, and George H. Carphin, C.A., Edinburgh, the liquidators of Dobson, Molle and Co., Ltd., St. Clair Works, Easter-road, Edinburgh.

The note stated that on February 3rd, 1925, the liquidators received an offer from Messrs. E. S. and A. Robinson, Ltd., Bristol, for the purchase of the whole business and assets of the company, including works, machinery, goodwill, etc., as a going concern, for the price of £33,000.

The Committee of Inspection was equally divided in opinion as to the advisability of accepting the offer, a course which the liquidators recommended. After discussion, and an abortive attempt to induce Messrs. Robinson to increase their offer, the committee agreed, should no better offer be received by February 5th, to accept Messrs. Robinson's offer, subject to the subsequent sanction of the court.

On the date when it was necessary for the liquidators to accept provisionally that offer —February 6th—they received an informal offer on behalf of Mr. R. H. Ruddock, 71, Fleet street, London, for the purchase of the business for £36 000. This offer was confirmed by a formal offer received on February 10th

The note pointed out that the negotiations with Messrs. Robinson were practically completed before the other offer was received, and that their offer was to purchase the business as a going concern, thereby avoiding possible claims against the company for breach of contracts entered into by the liquidators while carrying on the business. Mr. Ruddock did not offer to purchase the business on these terms

Messrs. Robinson subsequently increased their offer, and Mr. Ruddock did likewise.

In the end Lord Blackburn authorised the liquidators to accept Messrs. Robinson's offer of £37,500 for the business.

Merchandise Marks Act.

A deputation representing manufacturers and traders attended at the Board of Trade last week to discuss the lines on which future legislation could be undertaken to render the Merchandise Marks Act more efficient. Mr. A. E. Goodwin was present to represent the Federation of Master Printers. The deputation was received by Sir Sydney Chapman and other permanent officials of the Board of Trade.

Some speakers contended that there was little need for any alteration. Mr. Goodwin remarked that a considerable quantity of printed matter was now coming from abroad bearing no indication of its origin, and Continental printers were canvassing for orders, stating that there was no necessity for any mark of origin to appear; the fact that such statements were made indicated clearly that the British public were being deceived. He produced several specimens and referred particularly to local view picture post cards, which most people would assume to be of British manufacture unless their foreign origin were specially indicated. He also produced cigarette cartons, the printing of which had been done abroad, but which bore wording claiming that the goods were of British manufacture He specially urged that the Act should be amended so that it would cover not only goods sold but anything distributed for advertising purposes.

This claim was endorsed by a Sheffield manufacturer who complained of pocket knives being distributed for advertising purposes bearing the names of well-known British firms, the goods themselves being of foreign origin. A representative of the brush industry also stated that the workers and employers were united in their demand that the British public should know where the goods they bought were produced, it being said that many retail shopkeepers were quite ignorant as to the true source of their supplies. They did not ask for any measure of protection, but claimed that consumers should not be subjected to deception.

From the London Gazette.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

G. Tillotson, H. B. Hemingway and J. Y. Sorton, printers and advertising specialists, 7, Park-square, Leeds, under the style of the City Press, so far as regards G. Tillotson.

BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914.
RECEIVING ORDER.

Thomas Sawyer and Co., 10 and 12, Ludgate-hill, E.C., paper agents. Public examination, March 24th, at Bankruptcy-building, Carey street, W.C.

Calendars, etc., Received

MESSRS. R. W. CRABTREE AND SONS, LTD., have issued a daily tear-off calendar suitable for either wall or desk. The "Ensign" Super Offset is featured on the card mount, and each leaf of the tear-off pad carries a short quotation from some well known writer.

THE calendar issued by Messrs. H. W. Caslon and Co., Ltd., features a reproduction in colours of the familiar painting of William Caslon I. Monthly tear-offs are mounted on a brown board to which some excellent printing in Caslon Old Face, with appropriate borders, gives added dignity.

THE latest issue of the Monotype Recorder (No. 204, Vol. XXIII), contains a well written article on "The Revival of Good Printing," together with other matter of general interest. The issue is printed by Messrs. Geo. Falkner and Sons, Manchester, of which printing firm a short history is included.

MESSRS. E. HAMEL AND CO., process engravers, of Nottingham, send a monthly tear-off calendar adorned with a well-executed example of multi-colour block printing.

HENRY AND LEIGH SLATER, LTD., Macclesfield, have employed an improved quality chromo board of their own manufacture for a 1925 calendar. The reproduction of "Nature's choicest gifts" is a wonderful example of vivid and accurate colour printing and is at once a tribute to the art of the printer and the craft of the board maker.

Necrology

Mr. William Jordan.

The death occurred at Boscombe on Saturday of Mr. William Jordan, chairman of Messrs. Jordan and Sons, Ltd., company registration agents and printers, Chancery-lane. Born in Bedfordshire in 1840, Mr. Jordan as a young man was a press corrector on *The Times* and the *Standard*. In 1876 he joined his elder brother Richard, who, since 1863, had been carrying on business as agent for the registration of companies under the 1862 Companies Act, and they were joint authors of a "Hand Book on Joint Stock Companies." After the death of his brother in 1889 Mr. William Jordan was joined in the authorship by Mr. F. Gore Browne, and this association was maintained until the death in 1918 of his collaborator (then Sir Francis Gore-Browne, K.C.).

The Progress of Typography.

At the last monthly meeting of the Leicester Centre of the Printers' Managers and Overseers Association the principal feature of the evening was a lecture by the hon. secretary, Mr. W. H. Crane, who provided an informative review of the history and progress of the art of typography. References were made to the outstanding figures of the past in the development of fine printing; the changes in typographic style were dealt with, and mention was made of the principal inventions that have contributed to the important position of the printing art at the present day. Amongst special printing methods referred to were xylography, woodburytype, collotype, photogravure, heliotype, copper-plate and music printing, and also to lithography and offset printing, a brief description of the various processes being given.

MAY 16 to 30, 1925!

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Trade Union Matters.

MACHINE RULERS.—Following the conference of the Machine Rulers with the Federation of Master Printers, when they put forward an application for an increase of 12s. 6d. per week, and were told that the policy of the Federation was to stabilise wages, a general meeting of members decided to stop working overtime and also not to fill up time sheets until their demands were conceded. Attention has been called by the employers to this irregular and unconstitutional nature of this action, and particularly to the fact that due notice was not given for any proposal to alter working conditions, and that the matter was not reported to the Joint Industrial Council.

THE Executive of the Typographical Association have issued to the membership a ballot paper, returnable on March 10th, setting forth the proposals made by the employers for time off to daily newspaper members, also a proposal to increase the wages of this section, and two other minor proposals with regard to tea money and payment at overtime rates for work done during meal times. The Executive Committee points out the serious nature of the proposals and asks members to give them careful consideration.

T.A. AND WAGES INCREASE.—At a recent meeting of the Executive Council of the Typographical Association, a resolution was read from the Committee of the South Wales Group viewing with alarm the continued increase in the cost of living, and pressing upon the Executive Council the urgent need for initiating a movement for an increase of wages. The Executive Council directed the resolution to be placed along with other similar resolutions for further reference.

GAMMETER MACHINES.—Following upon an inquiry by the secretary of the Typographical Association as to whether the installation of Gammeter multigraph machines, either hand or motor driven, came within the provisions of the Factory Acts, His Majesty's Inspector of Factories has written that in the past it had not been the practice of the Factory Department to regard the Factory Acts as applying to premises in which typewriting and multigraphing was done, but in view of the extended use of the Gammeter machines the question was being further considered. The Executive Council have forwarded this letter to the General Council of the Trades Union Congress, with a request for their assistance in the matter.

COMPENSATION CLAIM AT WARWICK.—The Executive Council of the T.A. have had under consideration a statement from a member of the Warwick and Leamington branch who reported that he had met with an accident while following his employment, which resulted in the loss of the first finger of his left hand. The Council decided that a claim for compensation should be made, and the matter has been placed in the hands of a local solicitor.

A CLERK AND PRINTING LESSONS. — The secretary of the Preston branch of the Typographical Association has reported to the Executive Council on a difficulty that has arisen with regard to the proposed training of a clerk employed by the Blackpool Corporation in the art of practical printing at the Harris Institute. A deputation from the branch had met the Council governing the Institute, when the following particulars from the will of Mr. Harris were put forward with the request that the Executive Council should be asked to give a decision thereon:—"All benefits of the Institute shall be open to all residents in Preston and the neighbourhood, subject only to such reasonable restrictions as the Council may impose." The Executive Council, however, after consideration of the case, have decided that the training of a clerk in practical printing cannot be allowed.

CROSS WORD PICTURE POST CARDS.—Messrs. Raphael Tuck and Sons, Ltd., have now issued a second set of their Cross Word Puzzle Post Cards. They inform us that the first set has already proved a great success, this humorous and up-to-date series having been well received in all parts of the country.

OUT of 13,100 members of trade unions in the paper and pulp industry of Sweden, the percentage unemployed at September 30th was 1·9, which compares with 2·4 at August 31st and 2·8 at September 30th, 1923.

Homes for Retired Natsopa Members

Another move forward in the direction of providing homes for retired printers was inaugurated on Tuesday of last week, when the Right Hon. J. H. Thomas, M.P., laid the foundation stone of six cottages that are being built by the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants at their Convalescent Home at Wellsborough, near Market Bosworth, Leicester. These cottages, which are already in an advanced state of erection, will, when completed, give accommodation to Natsopa members of sixty-five years of age who have been members of the organisation for not less than 24 years.

The ceremony was essentially of the nature of a family gathering, those present consisting mainly of several of the original founders of the union.

Mr. Thomas, in a brief speech, referred to the wisdom of establishing memorials of the character of the one they were inaugurating that day in preference to those of a purely ornamental description.

The general secretary, Mr. G. A. Isaacs (who is chairman this year of the Joint Industrial Council), also spoke, explaining the purposes of the new undertaking, and the reasons that had led up to its establishment. In the course of his speech he made eulogistic references to Mr. J. Keep and Mr. F. Quinn, two of the founders.

We understand that the official opening of the new homes at Wellsborough will take place on July 7th, when it is hoped that the industry will be fully represented.

North Wales Notes.

THE annual meeting of the Merioneth, South Carnarvonshire and Aberystwith Master Printers' Association was held at Barmouth on Wednesday of last week, and was largely attended. Captain Lewis Davies occupied the chair, and the meeting was addressed by Mr. Herbert Tomkinson, who is shortly taking over the duties of hon. secretary of the North Wales Alliance, and by Mr. L. J. Cumner, Federation organising official. A lively discussion ensued on the question of chapel reports, tonic sol-fa printing and other work peculiar to the area; among those who took part being Messrs. E. Evans (Bala), E. Williams (Dolgelly), J. C. Edwards (Towyn) and E. Evans (Dolgelley).

CAPTAIN LEWIS DAVIES (Blaenau Festiniog) and Mr. Morris G. Roberts (Barmouth) were re-elected chairman and secretary respectively, and Messrs. J. D. Davies (Blaenau Festiniog) and E. Evans (Bala) were appointed representatives on the Alliance executive.

THE date of the rally for the North Wales Alliance has now been definitely fixed for March 9th at Chester. Mr. W. Powlson, president of the Alliance, will occupy the chair. The president of the Federation of Master Printers (Mr. W. B. Wykes) will address the meeting, and a special afternoon session will be arranged to discuss the question of costing, following an address by Mr. A. D. Hull, Federation cost accountant.

New British Patents.

For the benefit of our readers we have arranged for any inquiries relating to Patents, Designs and Trade Marks to be answered, free of all charge, by a Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Patent Agents. Inquiries should be addressed, in the first instance, to the Editor.

Applications.

Bennet, J. F. Calendars. 3,963.
Butterfield, C. Colour printing machines. 3,564.
Carpmael, W. (Chemische Fabrik auf Actien vorm. E. Schering). Manufacture of printers' inks. 3,636.
Downie, W. S. Loose-leaf books. 3,812.
Fallot, A. Printing machines. 4,032.
Gasch, A. Post cards, etc. 3,689.
Hugo, T. Envelope-making machines. 4,009.
Humphris, F. Mechanism for feeding, etc., material through a press, etc. 4,031.
Kleim, G. Sheet folding machines. 3,870.
Marley, F. Ticket printing and punching apparatus. 3,731.
Stokes and Smith Co. System of applying wrappers. 4,011.
Thompson, D'A. W. Index cards. 3,814.

Specifications Published.

1923.

Manifoldia, Ltd., and Bailey, J. Machines for manufacturing duplicate or multiple stationery. 228,665.
Marks, E. C. R. (Swart and Co., G. R.). Machines for feeding separate sheets to a printing press or other like machine. 228,618.
Rapkin, H. W. Printing machines and sheet feeding apparatus therefor. 228,674.

1924.

Boorum and Pease Co. Binding devices for books and the like. 221,220.
Creed and Co., Ltd., and Creed, F. G. Telegraphic receiving apparatus, suitable for use with printing apparatus. 228,842.
Foster, J. Y., Foster, J. H., Foster, F., Hornby, J. S., and Wilkinson, M. L. Locking of printing surfaces to the cylinders of rotary printing machines. 228,743.
Haberfield, E. O. Clamping devices for sheets, forms, cards and the like for manifolding purposes. 228,766.
Marks, E. C. R. (Swart and Co., Inc., G. R.). Machines for feeding separate sheets to a printing press or other like machine. 228,815; 228,816.
Rose, W., and Rose Brothers (Gainsborough), Ltd. Mechanism for separating and feeding single sheets of paper, cardboard, or the like material from a pile of sheets of the said material. 228,708.
Smithe Machine Co., Inc., F. L. Sheet feeding mechanisms. 215,780.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

1924.

Mergenthaler Linotype Co. Distributing mechanism of typographical composing machines. 228,859.

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ENVELOPE MACHINES.

CARLAW, DAVID & SONS, LTD., 31, Finnieston Street, Glasgow. High Speed Adjustable Envelope-making Machines for all sizes and shapes; Blank Cutting Machines; Cutters; Embossing Machines, etc.

FOLDING BOX FORMES.

FURBER E. 106, Fairfoot Road, Bow, E.3, Folding Box Formes, Steel Rule Cutters, Cutting and Creasing from Customers' own material. 'Phone, North 4172.

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PRINTERS' ENGINEERS.

CONNOLL & COLES, LTD., Leather Lane and Clerkenwell, E.C.1. New, Second-hand and rebuilt Machinery bought, sold and exchanged. Repairs, Removals and Breakdowns a speciality. Old machines in part payment—terms arranged.—Established 1898. Holborn 5183.

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STEREOTYPING MACHINERY, ETC.

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TRADE PUBLICATIONS.

BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER, THE. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4. Founded in 1878, this weekly journal is the recognised medium for Printers, Stationers, Box Makers, Envelope Makers, Bookbinders, etc. Its pages contain the latest improvements in machinery, descriptions of new processes, and commercial intelligence and current news. Subscribers get the paper for 52 weeks for 13s.

TRADE PUBLICATIONS.

BOOKBINDER, THE, forms a Monthly Section of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, and subscriptions are booked for these issues at the rate of 3s. 3d. per annum, including postage. Special contributions appear from the pen of leading authorities. Publishers: Stonhill & Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

DICTIONARY OF PAPER TERMS.—Definitions of the Terms as used in the Manufacture and Merchandising of Paper. Published in book form by the Lockwood Trade Journal Co., Inc., New York. Bound in cloth, 6 × 9, 87 pp. Price 7s. 6d. Copies may be had of Stonhill & Gillis, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

LITHOGRAPHIC TRADE REVIEW, THE. This forms the subject of a monthly section of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, and these issues are obtainable at an annual subscription of 3s. 3d. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

PAPER TRADE REVIEW, THE WORLD'S. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4. This weekly journal established in 1879, gives particulars of Papermaking Machinery and Processes, Current Prices of Raw Materials, Market Reports, Interviews with Leading Men associated with the industry, Commercial Intelligence, etc. Annual subscription: 26s. plus postage (Inland, 30s. 4d.; Foreign and Colonial, 32s. 6d.)

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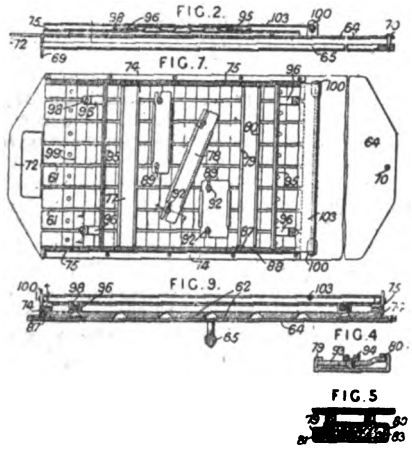
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New Inventions

Embossing Presses.

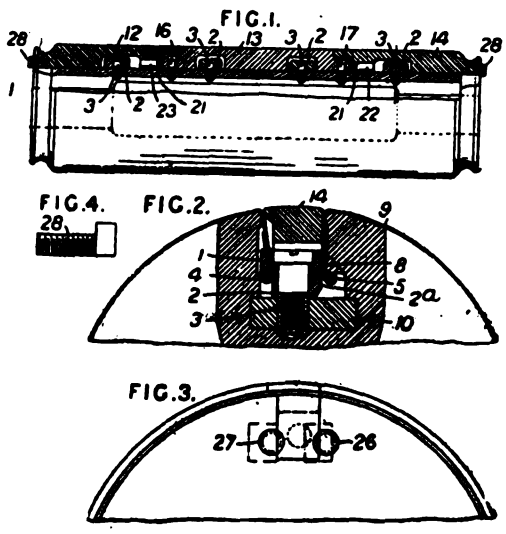
In an embossing press, patented by the Hulse Manufacturing Co., for forming show-cards by cutting out characters from coloured paper and impressing them into the card, the types are held face uppermost in a carriage which is slidably mounted on the bed of a press and guided thereon by a rod 65 on its underside adapted to slide in a hole in the bed. The carriage consists of a flat plate 64, having attached thereto a number of chamfered bars 62, so as to form longitudinal dovetail grooves 61. At the sides of the plate are attached two bars 74, the upper horizontal flanges 75 of which are corrugated. The types are secured in holders 77, 78, having a longitudinal channel 79, 80 at each edge. One form of holder 77 has tongues 87 at its ends provided



with struck up ribs 88 adapted to engage the corrugations in the flanges 75 on the bars 74, whilst in the second form 78 slotted ends 89 are provided with which engage the shanks of bolts 92 slidably held in the longitudinal grooves 61. To ensure that the types are placed in the holders in the upright position, the channels 79, 80 are made of different depths to engage lips 81, 83 of similar thicknesses on the type. Clamping or spacing pieces 93 are secured in the holders by screws 94. Transverse marks 99 on the bars 62 co-operate with the grooves 61 to facilitate the positioning of the type on the carriage. A plate 103 rests on the cardboard, etc., and takes the pressure of the machine, the plate being pivoted to lugs 100 stamped up from the carriage, and having elongated slots to allow of the necessary vertical movement of the plate. A handle 72 is provided for sliding the carriage between the pressure members of the press, and is formed by stamping out a lug 69 to carry one end of the bar 65, the other end of the bar being carried by a screw 70 on the carriage. Means for holding the cardboard and coloured paper in position over the type consist of two angle bars 95 attached to spring members 96, and secured to the carriage 64 by bolts 98, slidably held in the grooves 61.

Attaching Metal Sheets to Cylinders.

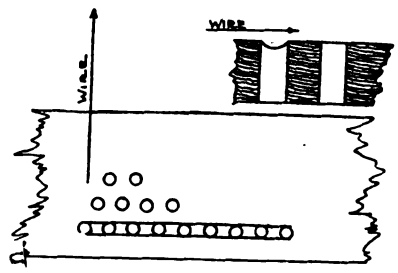
In this invention, which is patented by Messrs. A. W. Penrose and Co., Ltd., and Mr. M. Owen, a metal printing sheet is secured to a printing cylinder by attaching one slotted end of the sheet to fixed lugs in a gap in the cylinder and attaching the other slotted end to lugs on adjustable straining members in the gap which also serve to prevent disen-



gagement of the sheet from the fixed lugs. The ends of the sheet 9 are slotted, folded over and reinforced by rods 4, 5, the slots in one end engaging with fixed lugs 8 on the cylinder gap. The slots in the other end engage lugs 1 on members 2 which are pulled toward the bed of the gap to tighten the sheet by studs 3 screwed into the bed of the gap or into a plate 10 attached to the bed. Slots 2a are provided in the members 2 to permit them to fit over the lugs 8 and prevent disengagement therefrom. Capping pieces 12, 13, 14 fit over the adjusting members 2 in the gap, the centre piece 13 being secured by screws 16, 17 to the cylinder and having pins 21 entering holes 22, 23 in the outer pieces so as to interlock with them. The outer ends of the pieces 12, 14 are secured against axial and radial movement by segmental studs 28 which screw into holes 26, 27, formed partly in the pieces 12, 14 and partly in the cylinder, so that a half turn of the studs allows the pieces to be removed or locked in position. The pieces 12, 13, 14 are recessed so as to bridge the members 2. Specification 223,756 is referred to.

Preventing Streaks in Paper.

A little trick which has helped in preventing streaks in paper consists in making a groove joining the first row of holes in the suction box which are encountered by the



wire. This distributes the suction evenly across the sheet, and has proved to be effectual in decreasing the tendency to form streaks, says *Paper Industry*.

Government "Paper Store."

In the House of Commons recently, on a vote for £54,000 for certain public buildings in Great Britain, Mr. S. Webb protested against money being expended on the Stationery Office in Princes-street for electric light and central heating. He understood that the Stationery Department was being moved to a building erected especially for it. Was the policy of transferring offices from these expensive centres to less expensive sites being abandoned? The Government were really running a huge paper store, covering an acre or so of land, in a position only a few hundred yards from the House of Commons. That was extravagant.

Mr. Locker-Lampson said it was intended eventually to sell the site. The money was being spent to enable the people who worked in the Stationery Office to do so under sanitary conditions until other arrangements could be made.

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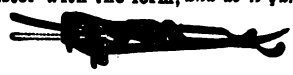
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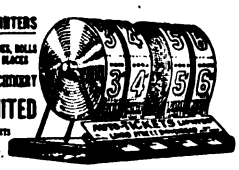
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Australian Notes.

Commonwealth Board Mills—Sale Negotiations Abandoned—Re-adjustment of Finances—Alleged Libel on Paper Pulp Shareholder—A £10,000 Claim—Complaint of Government Printing Waste—Gordon and Gotch Profit—Lamson-Paragon Dividend — Edwards Dunlop Capital Increase—New Companies—Fire Destroys Stationery Goods.

(From Our Sydney Correspondent.)

THE shareholders of the Commonwealth Board Mills, Ltd., have received a circular to the effect that negotiations for the sale of the company's undertaking to the Australasian Paper and Pulp Co., Ltd., are now definitely at an end. The price named was £68,500, but it is stated that the Australasian Co. declined to do business at that price.

THE Commonwealth Co. has now decided to proceed with a re-adjustment of the finances on the basis of an issue of debentures amounting to £50,000, at 8 per cent., and having a currency of 10 years. Of the total issue, £32,000 has already been underwritten, and the directors state that they are assured the balance will be speedily forthcoming. It is proposed to increase the authorised share capital from £100,000 to £200,000. Shareholders are to have the opportunity of subscribing for the debentures.

DEVELOPMENTS are foreshadowed at the Commonwealth Mills, and according to the chairman the immediate installation of new machinery should allow of increased output at decreased cost and place the company once more on a dividend-paying basis.

MR. HERBERT R. BROOKES was the plaintiff in a claim for £10,000 compensation against Robert G. Nall, Ltd., in respect of an alleged libel said to be contained in a letter which appeared in the *Daily Telegraph* on June 4th The plaintiff was formerly chairman of directors of the Australasian Paper and Pulp Co., and also a member of the Commonwealth Tariff Board, and he alleged that the letter complained of had been written by the manager of the defendant company, reflecting on his honesty as a member of the Tariff Board

PLAINTIFF stated in evidence, and his statement was corroborated by three members of the Tariff Board, that he took no part in any discussion relating to the matters dealt with in the letter complained of.

THE jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for one farthing, and answered in the affirmative the judge's question whether the letter written by the defendant company to the editor of the *Daily Telegraph* was any authority to the editor to publish.

ACCOUNTS of Gordon and Gotch (Australasia), Ltd., for the half-year ended September 30th, show a net profit, after meeting taxation, amounting to £33,833, as against £23,437 for the preceding half-year and £26,585 for the September half of 1923. With £468 brought forward, the amount available is £34,301, from which it is proposed to pay dividends at the usual rate of 8 per cent. per annum on preference and ordinary shares, to transfer £13,500 to reserve, and to carry forward the balance.

LAMSON, PARAGON, LTD., of Melbourne, has decided to pay a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, for the half-year ended October 31st.

IT is the intention of the board of Edwards Dunlop and Co., Ltd., to offer at the par rate of £1 to ordinary and preference shareholders 100,000 unissued ordinary shares in proportion to the number of ordinary and preference shares held on March 31st, 1925. The shares are to be paid for in full on acceptance on or before April 30th next, advance payments to carry interest of 6 per cent. per annum. The new shares will rank for dividend as from May 1st next, the first dividend being payable on October 31st, 1925. Authorised capital of the company is £1,000,000, in 120,187 preference and 879,813 ordinary shares of £1, of which 86,509 preference and 404,231 ordinary shares have been subscribed, the existing paid-up capital amounting to £490,740.

THE net profit earned by W. E. Smith, Ltd., for the year ended October 31st was £6,532, to which is added £241 brought forward. From the available figure of £6,773, an interim dividend of 3 per cent. has absorbed £3,000, and it is proposed to pay a final dividend of 2 per cent., making 5 per cent. for the year, as against 6 per cent. for 1922-23. A sum of £1,500 is transferred to reserve, leaving £273 to be carried forward.

AMONG recent company registrations are the following: B. C. Systems Press, Ltd., capital £10,000, to take over as a going concern the business of printers and publishers, stationers, etc., carried on by T. and J. Malone and F. G. Conlon at Sydney; Green Press, Ltd., capital £5,000, to acquire the business of Smith and Julius, general printers, stationers, etc.

IN the courts recently, H. E. C. Robinson, Ltd., map publishers, of Sydney, complained that Alfred E. Jones had infringed their copyright on certain maps which had been published in a street directory. Defendant denied the allegations, but at time of writing the case had not been concluded.

A SERIOUS fire in Sydney did considerable damage to premises occupied by Messrs. Deaton and Spencer, printers. Involved in the damage were stocks of printed goods and machinery, the injury in this direction alone being estimated at about £30,000.

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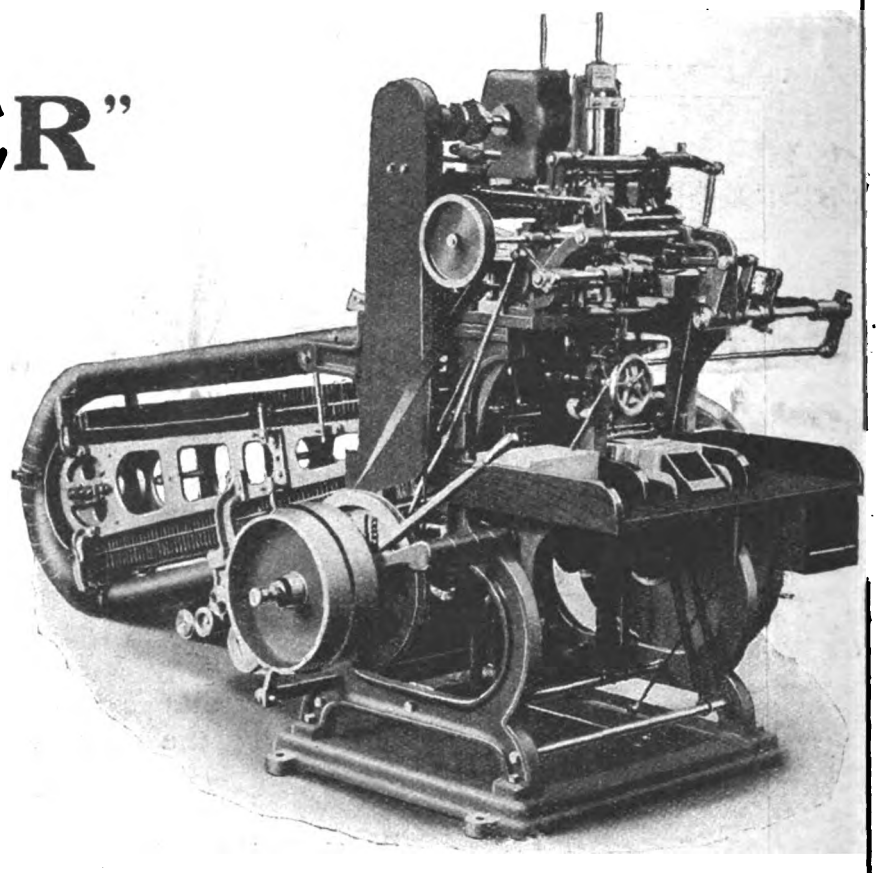
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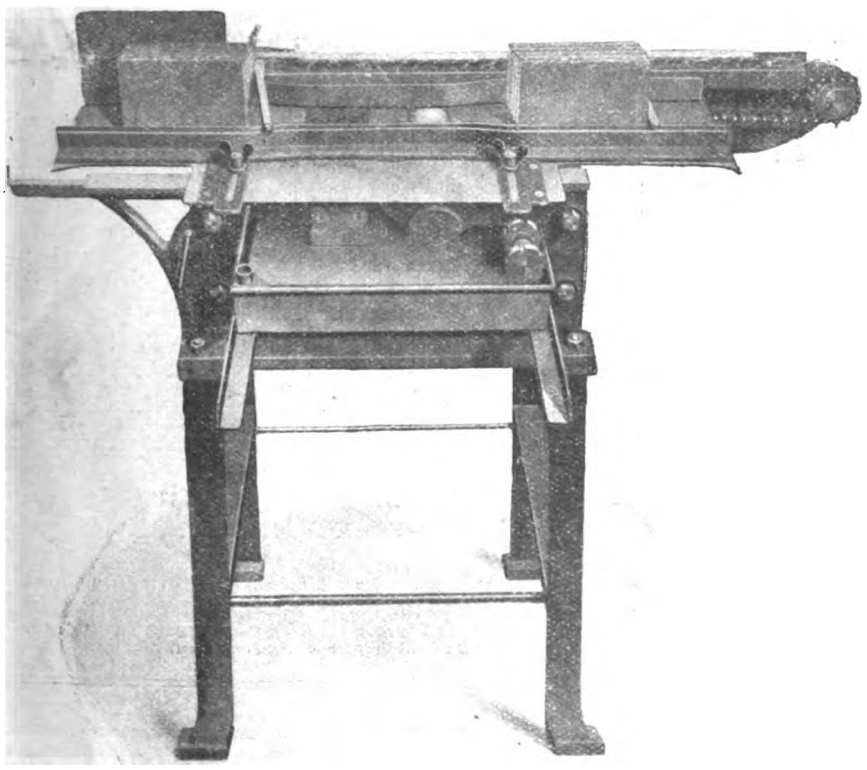
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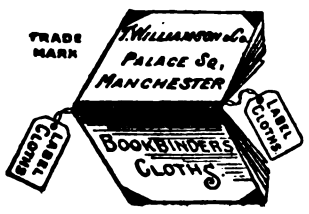
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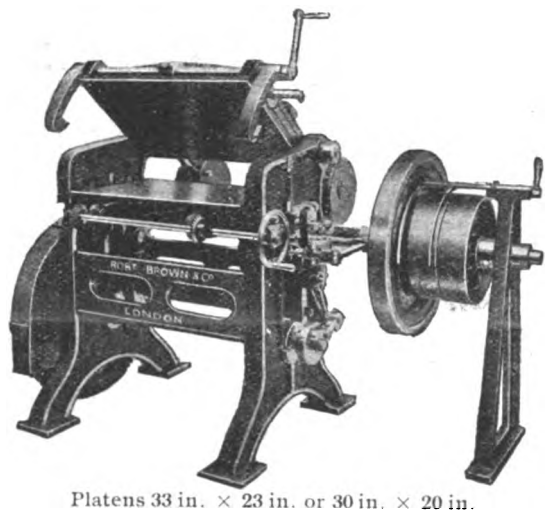
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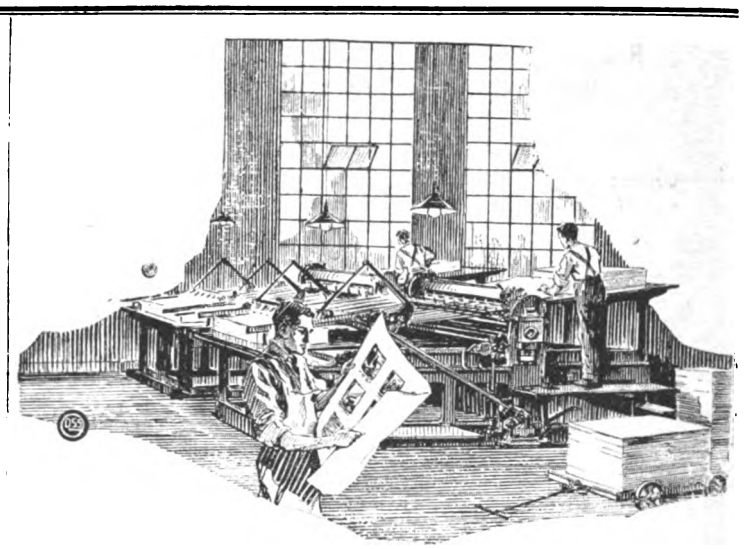
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WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 96. NUMBER 10. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: MARCH 5, 1925. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

Can Bond Papers be Standardised?

United States Government Printing Office Tests.

By WILLIAM BOND WHEELWRIGHT.

On June 5th, 1924, the Testing Section of the United States Government Printing Office issued a tabulation of test results on commercial bond and ledger papers representing a special investigational work by the Government Printing Office in co-operation with the United Typothetæ of America. In the following paper, which appeared in the "Paper Trade Journal" (N.Y.), these tables have been rearranged in order to make their significance clearer, and to place the subject of standardisation before the public in a way that may be easily understood.

The United States Government purchases its paper on definite specifications. The United Typothetæ of America, believing that it would be advantageous for its members to purchase papers on a similar basis, has carried through in co-operation with the Testing Section of the Government Printing Office, valuable and exhaustive analyses of 94 bond papers and 39 ledger papers submitted by different mills.

Some manufacturers allege that it would be impractical to set up definite standards of quality since the necessary tolerances allowed for normal variations due to the exigencies of papermaking are so great.

Nevertheless, a considerable number of manufacturers bid regularly on Government contracts for papers which have to conform with certain specifications, and as a matter of fact the number of rejections under these contracts has been almost negligible. This experience may be considered in relation to the claim that paper specifications are impractical, but whether it would be of advantage to the allied trades of printing and paper if the commercial grades of bond and ledger papers should be made available on a basis of specifications to be agreed upon is another matter.

Grades of bond Paper Excessive.

In an article published by the writer in 1919 which had more or less wide circulation, it was pointed out that the number of different grades of bond paper on the market were excessive, and these grades so closely overlapped one another as to defy recognition and to confuse the buyer of paper. The advantage of eliminating a certain number of grades so that there would be a difference of quality between the established grades that would be appreciable to the average consumer was suggested. Economic advantages springing from the release of capital tied up in numerous unnecessary brands was referred to as one way of reducing the high cost of distribution and manufacture.

Since that time, several manufacturers have reformed their grades along these lines, but, in the absence of any general scheme, the situation at large is not greatly improved, and cannot be greatly improved without the acceptance of a programme along the lines of the "limitation of armaments." It is due to competition and price-cutting that these intermediate grades exist, and while their introduction may have been of temporary advantage to individuals, the continued policy of "dog eat dog" soon overcame such advantages and has left us in the situation so clearly demonstrated by the "Tabulation of Test Results on Commercial Bond and Ledger Papers."

As originally arranged, a good deal of study was required to see the significance of these results, and tables have been rearranged for the convenience of students of the situation, with certain omissions of data not essential to the purpose of this paper. So far as composition of the paper is concerned, only the percentage of rag or sulphite is shown, and where the percentage is given of one of these raw materials, the balance of the furnish is of the other; in other words, a paper shown as containing 45 per cent. rag would contain 55 per cent. sulphite.

The nominal weight of the papers tested was basis 17 x 22-20, but the actual weight of the samples tested is shown, together with the bursting strength, tensile strength, stretch, folding number and tearing number.

Tests Scientifically Carried Out.

It should be very clearly borne in mind that these tests are carried out in a scientific manner as outlined below, and that the crude methods of testing generally in vogue are of little value in arriving at safe conclusions. Papermakers will be quite justified in declining to make papers to specifications without the assurance that any testing of the paper so made would be carried out in conformity with scientific principles. The practice as observed in the Government Testing Section is as follows:—

All physical tests were made at 70° F. temperature, and 50 per cent. relative humidity. All samples from the same mill had been given a letter or letters, which appeared in the percentages after the serial number.

All microscopic determinations of fibre content were made by the "Count" method.

Chemical wood pulp cooked by the sulphite process is reported sulphite.

Chemical wood pulp cooked by the soda process is reported soda.

For *tensile strength*, *stretch*, and *folding endurance*, the terms "machine" and "across" refer to the *direction in which the test strips were cut.*

For *tearing resistance* test, the terms "machine" and "across" refer to the *direction in which the paper was torn.* Four sheets were torn simultaneously.

Strips for tensile strength, stretch, and folding endurance were cut 15 mm. in width. (Length for tensile strength and stretch was 100 mm. between jaws of machine.)

Folding endurance tension was 1,000 grammes.

The tabulation of the test results illustrated the condition that the writer has pointed out before, namely, that the word "standardisation" as commonly used in the paper trade has absolutely no significance except as applied to the product of individual mills. There are no definite standards of quality recognised by the paper trade as a whole.

The above figures show that of 14 different papers, all made of 100 per cent. sulphite, there is a variation in bursting strength from 14.5 to 36. In tensile strength from 4.4 to 9.9 (strips cut in machine direction), and 2.4 to 4.7 (strips cut across the grain). In folding strength, strips cut with the grain show a variation of from 7 to 265 folds before breaking, and strips cut across the grain from 3 to 287 folds. The variation in tearing strength was 19 to 49 torn in the "machine direction" and 25 to 64 torn across the grain. It is obvious from the above that one must know considerably more than the fibre content of a paper before judging of its quality. The different results in papers made from the same raw material afford a most striking proof of the importance of the human element and the part it plays in papermaking.

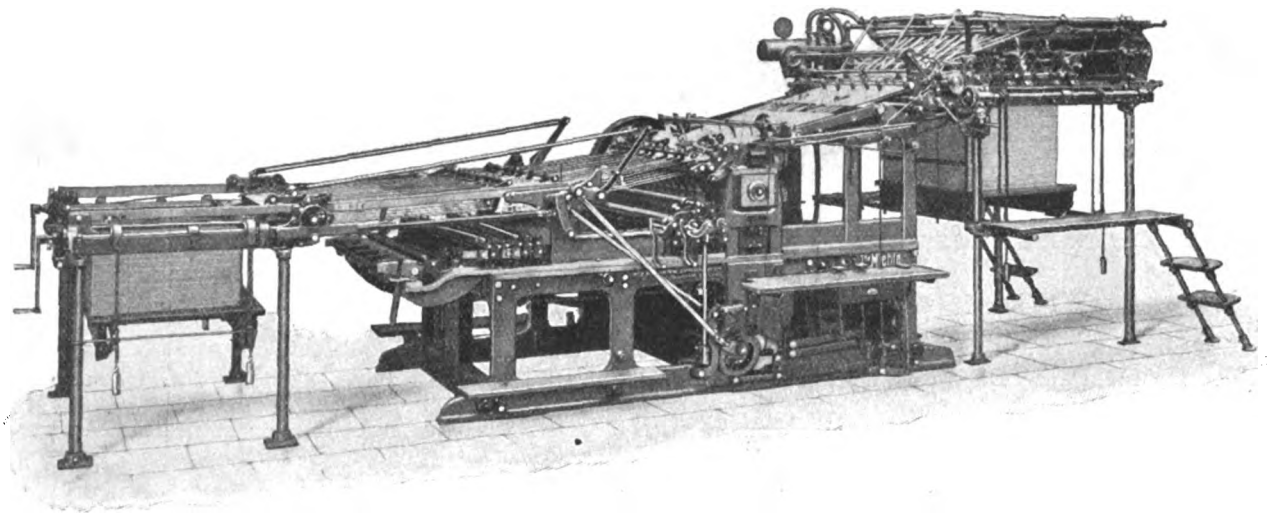
In Table No. 2 the papers having a rag content of 45 to 55 per cent. with the balance sulphite were segregated from the mass and show the following results:—

Only papers composed of 100 per cent. rag

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stock are shown, with the result below :—

As a matter of interest, the following tables have been prepared showing the average test for the five best papers in each of the three classifications as follows :—

100% SULPHITE BOND.

Bursting strength	31.68	
	Machine	Across
Tensile strength	8.58	3.85
Stretch	1.85	3.56
Folding	169.	106.5
Tearing	44.2	56.2

Rag Content, 45 to 55.

Bursting strength	42.2	
	Machine	Across
Tensile strength	9.1	4.98
Stretch	2.58	4.72
Folding	258.2	214.4
Tearing	53.4	59.4

100% Rag.

Bursting strength	64.1	
	Machine	Across
Tensile strength	11.16	7.18
Stretch	4.56	6.9
Folding	1848.	1873.4
Tearing	79.6	86.4

It has not seemed necessary to work out tables for grades that might be intermediate between 100 per cent. sulphite and 45 per cent. to 55 per cent. rag, or between 45 per cent. and 55 per cent. rag and 100 per cent. rag, but a comparison between the following two papers, one of 25 per cent. rag and 75 per cent. rag is interesting, and the result should be compared with the averages of the other three tables.

It is interesting to note that neither of these papers is appreciably better in the light of these tests than the best 100 per cent. sulphite paper, although the 75 per cent. rag paper shows a somewhat better result than the average of the five better 100 per cent. sulphite bond papers.

The Government Printing Office is content to have standardised on the use of three grades, but for commercial purposes it might be well to add a few others. Does it seem reasonable, for example, to have two grades of sulphite bond and one rag content paper graded between the sulphite and the 50 per cent. rag, and another between the 50 per cent. and 100 per cent. rag content? These matters may better be left to the various manufacturers, if any action whatsoever is to be taken. The writer appreciates that many of the manufacturers have very decided views on the subject of standardisation, and many honest misgivings about its advantages.

100% SULPHITE BOND PAPERS.

Ser. No.	Actual W'ght	Bursting St'gth	Tensile Mach.	Tensile Across	Stretch Mach.	Stretch Across	Folding Mach.	Folding Across.	Tearing Mach.	Tearing Across
10022(i)	19.8	36.	9.7	4.7	2.	5.1	268	287	51	57
10004(d)	19.5	33.	7.9	4.0	1.6	2.1	163	54	39	52
10035(k)	21.4	34.5	9.9	3.8	2.0	4.4	151	110	45	49
10086(x)	20.3	27.5	8.0	3.4	1.8	2.6	145	41	46	57
10085(w)	20.4	29.5	8.4	3.3	1.8	3.6	118	41	49	59
10013(f)	20.3	31.5	9.1	3.5	2.1	3.7	117	54	42	64
10094(y)	20.3	29.5	8.2	3.7	1.8	3.9	64	39	45	49
10066(q)	18.9	27.5	7.8	3.3	1.5	2.9	53	40	37	48
10011(e)	19.8	25.5	7.2	3.1	1.5	3.6	35	35	33	39
10083(v)	19.5	26.5	7.6	3.6	1.7	2.4	32	18	36	42
10009(ea)	20.8	27.	8.0	3.5	1.6	3.6	20	38	45	41
10005(ea)	21.	28.	8.0	3.3	1.6	3.9	14	29	35	40
10003(c)	18.8	14.5	4.4	2.4	1.1	1.8	12	3	19	25
10002(B)	21.	26.5	7.9	3.3	1.2	2.1	10	15	35	41
10084(v)	19.5	22.	6.7	3.2	1.4	2.7	8	12	30	36
10000(a)	19.8	23.	6.7	3.2	1.3	2.8	7	20	28	28

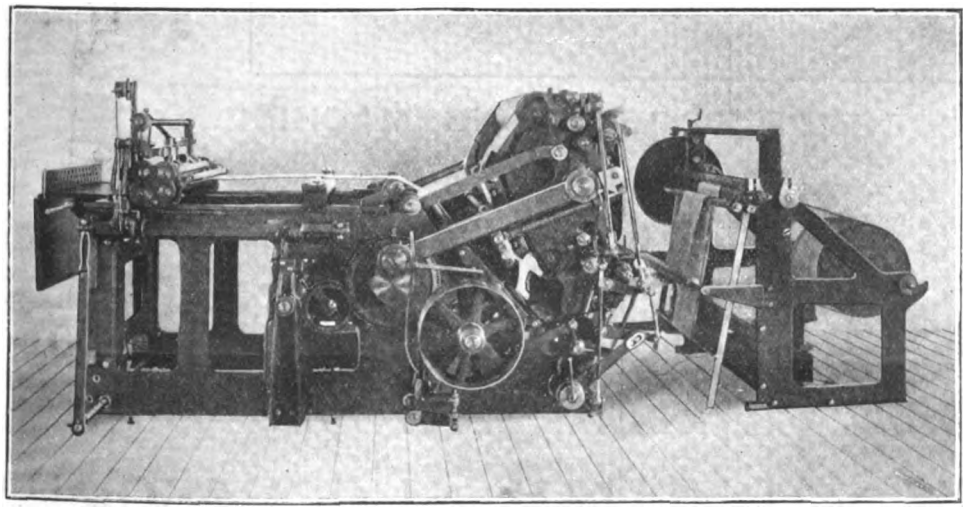
45-55% RAG CONTENT.

Ser. No.	Rag	Bursting W'ght	Bursting Strength	Tensile		Stretch		Folding		Tearing	
10141(cc)	55	20.8	45.	9.2	5.3	2.6	5.5	334	305	57	69
10099(z)	55	20.1	41.	8.6	5.4	2.6	4.5	269	254	56	60
10073(t)	45	20.9	44.	10.8	4.6	2.5	3.7	259	115	51	58
10142(cc)	45	20.6	45.	8.8	5.2	2.6	5.2	233	285	58	55
10027(j)	50	19.4	36.	7.8	4.4	2.6	4.7	196	113	47	55
10130(ee)	55	20.7	37.5	8.4	4.5	2.9	4.3	189	98	53	55
10026(j)	45	20.2	39.5	8.9	4.6	2.9	4.8	166	98	48	56
10131(ee)	45	20.3	38.5	9.3	4.8	2.6	4.3	131	104	50	52
10028(j)	45	20.5	33.5	8.1	4.7	2.3	4.0	69	67	42	49
10116(aa)	45	19.8	33.5	7.8	4.2	2.4	3.2	61	64	41	43
10059(p)	55	18.7	35.	8.3	4.5	2.3	3.6	62	60	40	44
10070(s)	50	20.	35.5	8.1	4.6	1.9	3.4	52	64	43	51
10075(u)	50	20.4	30.	7.6	4.0	2.0	3.2	21	19	33	38
10078(u)	55	20.3	29.5	7.1	3.9	1.9	3.4	10	18	36	37
10077(u)	45	21.2	34.5	7.3	4.2	2.3	3.7	14	29	39	40
				100%	RAG						
10110(aa)	19.7	73.5	11.5	8.6	5.0	7.1		2311	2133	69	71
10052(o)	20.	65.	10.4	7.2	3.9	7.2		1910	1938	70	73
10095(z)	22.9	62.5	11.9	8.0	3.5	6.0		1914	2773	101	111
10121(cc)	19.8	59.5	10.9	6.3	4.0	7.1		1577	1306	83	92
10123(cc)	19.6	60.	11.1	5.8	4.4	7.1		1528	1217	75	85
10055(o)	19.9	54.5	10.6	5.4	3.8	6.9		1423	1014	72	78
10111(aa)	20.2	52.	9.8	5.7	4.3	6.4		1245	948	83	83
10054(o)	19.4	49.5	10.2	5.2	3.9	7.6		1159	731	75	77
10051(o)	20.	48.5	9.5	5.5	4.1	6.1		999	588	62	68
10112(aa)	20.	48.	9.7	6.0	3.9	6.2		755	749	60	60
10072(s)	20.8	50.5	9.9	5.8	3.4	4.7		520	365	79	89

25% Rag.

Serial No.	Rag	Bursting	Tensile		Stretch		Folding		Tearing	
10059(p)	25%	35.5	8.6	4.5	2.0	3.5	45	74	38	43
10056(o)	75%	40.5	7.8	4.6	3.2	5.0	205	125	57	58

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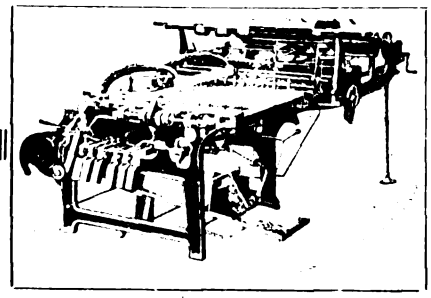
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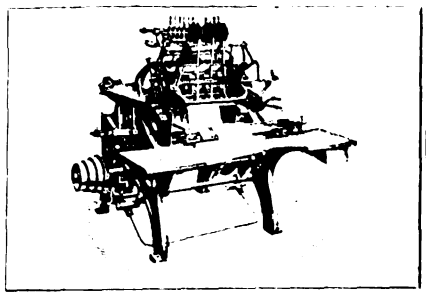
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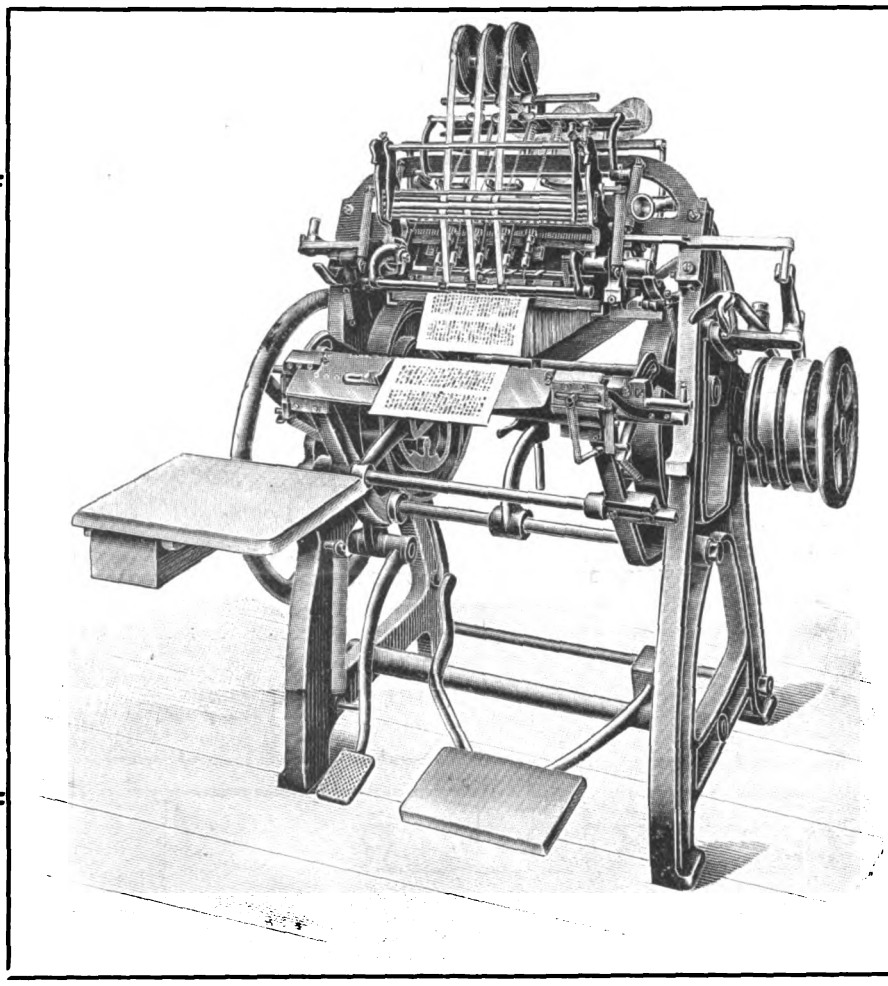
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Trade Notes.

THE Director-General, India Store Department, Branch No. 10, Belvedere-road, Lambeth, S.E.1, invites tenders for, amongst other things, a rotary post card printing machine and a printing machine, quad crown, two colour. Tender forms are obtainable on application at the above address.

THE *People*, the Sunday newspaper, has been taken over by a new company controlled by Odhams Press, Ltd. It was founded in 1881 as a democratic Conservative organ by Sir William Madge, the late Sir George Armstrong and others. In 1913 Sir William Madge and his family became the sole proprietors. In an interview, Mr. J. S. Elias, managing director of Odhams Press, stated that his firm were taking control from the next issue. He had no intention of changing its policy.

A STRIKE took place on Saturday at the office of the *People* and lasted about three hours. It arose from the fact that the paper is changing hands and those members of the staff who are being replaced declared that they had not received the proper notice or compensation. Shortly after noon two clerks struck work, the packers struck in support, and the journalists, union men and non-unionists followed suit. Work was later resumed on the intervention of the National Union of Journalists.

OWING to the fact that the Amalgamated Society of Lithographers issued instructions that their members working on flat bed offset machines should demand additional rates of wages, a meeting of the J.I C. Conciliation Committee, which had previously considered the matter, was held on Tuesday last, and a conference took place between representatives of the union and the employers. The result is to be reported to the executive committees of both parties.

THE London District Committee of the Joint Industrial Council is to hold a special meeting on Monday next to consider a dispute that has arisen between the Paper Workers' Union and the distributing department of a London catering firm.

THE Organisation Committee of the Joint Industrial Council will meet on Tuesday, the 10th instant, when reports will be received from District Committees throughout the country, and arrangements will be made for the National Convention of the Joint Industrial Council, which is to be held at the Printing Exhibition, London, on May 20th.

STATIONERY OFFICE ESTIMATE.—The Stationery Office estimate for 1925-6 for stationery and printing is given as £1,563,800. This is an increase of £70,119 over the figure for 1924-5, or an increase of 4·8 per cent. The total figure, according to the *Star* is equal to an expenditure of £3 a minute during the year, and the same writer suggests that an immediate explanation is called for.

THE annual dinner and concert of the Cycling Section of Messrs. Newnes and Pearson Sports' Club took place on Saturday at the "Old Bell," Holborn, under the chairmanship of Mr. Frank Honour, overseer of the machine department. The company numbering about ninety, enjoyed the presentation of a capital musical programme.

CONTINENTAL PRINTING AT BRISTOL.—Under the auspices of the District Committee of the Joint Industrial Council, the examples of Continental printing collected by Mr. J. R. Riddell during his recent visit to the Continental printing centres were on exhibition at Bristol last week. On Thursday, February 26th, Mr. Riddell went to Bristol, and gave an interesting account of his journeyings and what he saw during his 2,000 miles tour. Over 300 printers gathered in the large hall of the Merchant Venturers' College to hear the address. Keen interest was taken in the exhibition, and many pointed questions were asked at the close of the lecture.

EXHIBITION OF BRITISH PRINTING.—Arising out of the recent exhibition of printing done on the Continent which was held at the London School of Printing at Christmas, the principal, Mr. Riddell, is arranging an exhibition of British printing at the School at Easter, for the purpose of showing that printing at least equal to that done on the Continent is produced in this country. This will provide a good opportunity for comparison between home and foreign productions.

MR. ROBERT J. WEBBER, chairman of the Federation of Southern Newspaper Owners, on Tuesday entertained the members to luncheon at the Constitutional Club, to meet the president of the Newspaper Society, Mr. W. Astle, of Stockport.

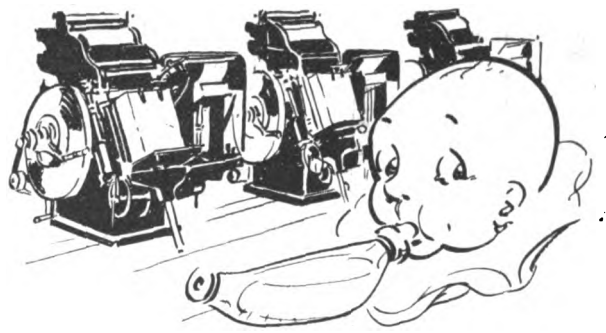
THE North Wales Master Printers' Alliance is holding a special rally at Chester on Monday, the 9th instant, when the president of the Federation and visitors from adjoining Alliances will be present to discuss trade matters.

THE latest book of samples of bookbinding cloths by Messrs. Bentley Smith and Co., Ltd., of 2, King Edward-street, London, E.C.1, shows examples of their "Coveroid" brand of cloths. These are imitation leathers and show a good range of varieties and some very clever imitations in a grade of fabric which has features that make a strong appeal to bookbinders.

Trade Union Matters.

L.S.C. ELECTIONS.—Keenly contested elections for office in the London Society of Compositors resulted as follows: Executive Committee—(Case Department) Messrs. H. F. Wagdin, A. Lucas, C. A. Blackwell, W. F. Edgerton, W. Harrison, A. Littlejohn, G. Swaffield, C. Dee and E. W. Franklin; (Reading Department), L. J. Mooney; (Linotype Department), J. O. Hatcher; (Monotype Department), C. Hart; London Trades Council—Messrs. A. P. Payne, C. Wood, H. R. Holmes, A. M. Wall, S. Fox, W. F. France, A. Allen, W. A. Davies, G. Lane and G. Wales; London Printing Trades Federation — Messrs. H. J. Willis, H. A. Cannon, J. Jackson, C. A. Bennett and C. H. Shock; National Printing Trades Federation—Messrs. R. W. Couchman, C. G. West, R. H. Lucas and H. Deuvall; Trades Union Congress—Messrs T. Timberlake and F. Lemaire; General Federation of Trade Unions—Mr. A. Petrie; Joint Industrial Council (London Committee)—Messrs. A. V. Coombs and A. Fox. The ballot for five vacant seats on the News Committee resulted in the election of Messrs. J. Syred, F. J. Mayer, G. A. Buttery, W. A. Rodford, and F. Lemaire.

HEIDELBERG AUTOMATICS *are so simple*



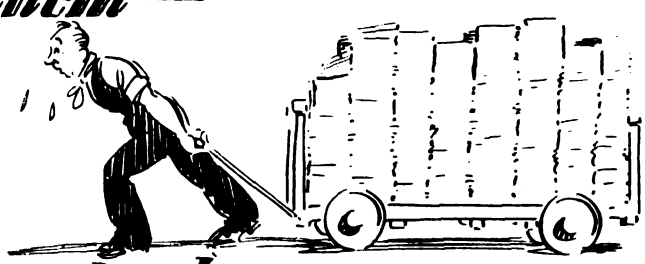
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MANCHESTER AND DISTRICT CENTRE
Annual Dinner.

A longing to fraternise with trade brethren and a desire to honour the ex-president brought together between eighty and ninety members of the Manchester Centre, P.M. and O.A., and their friends—ladies and gentlemen—in the Mitre Hotel, Cathedral Gates, Manchester, on February 21st, it being the evening for the annual dinner. Mr. Frank Scouler (president) and Mr. Albert Hellewell (vice-president), Manchester Centre, had the support of: Parent Centre—Mr. R. H. Berry (president), Mr. E. W. Whittle (general secretary), Mrs. R. H. Berry; Liverpool—Mr. W. E. Wall (president), Mr. J. N. Poole (secretary), Mr. Chas. Mackie (ex-president), Mr. Thos. Rignall, Mrs. W. E. Wall, Mrs. Jas. N. Poole, Mrs. Chas. Mackie; Yorkshire—Mr. A. L. Hamer (president), Mr. H. O. Pattinson (secretary); Printing Crafts Guild—Mr. John Taylor (president) and Mrs. John Taylor; also Mrs. F. Scouler, Mrs. A. Hellewell, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Whittaker, Mr. and Mrs. Edward McVay, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Nuttall, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Mayo, Miss Pattie Mayo, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ball, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Balls, Mr. W. Bardsley, Mr. A. J. Gyngell, Miss Gyngell, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Hughes, Mr. J. W. Philbin, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. H. Rider, Miss Rider, Mr. F. E. Robinson (ex-president), Mrs. F. E. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. E. Garrett, Mr. and Mrs. A. Bartlett, Mr. and Mrs. H. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Clarkson, Mr. W. H. Connah, Mr. J. Eddie, Mr. and Mrs. A. Gavin, Mr J. E. Howarth, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Jones, Mr. Ervine Law, Mr. and Mrs. W. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. Wadsworth, Mr. and Mrs. J. Winstanley, Mr. R. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Rogers, Mr. Reginald Rogers, Mr. Garner, Mrs. Twitty, and Mr. F. J. Hughes (secretary). Punctually at six o'clock Mr. E. Garrett (tyler) announced separately those who had come to dine and passed them on to President Scouler and Mrs. Scouler, who gave them a hearty welcome.

Grace being said, the feast began, and as appetites waned, hilarity came uppermost until the announcement of the toast, "The King," given by the president, brought all immediately to attention. This being honoured, the removal of the cloth, and a pianoforte solo by Mr. Harold Creech, brought the second toast, "The P.M. and O.A."

This was in the capable hands of Mr. J. H. Nuttall, who asked, "What does it stand for?' He said it stood for everything appertaining to the well being of every member. Every wife ought to make a special effort each month to see that her husband attended the meetings of the Centre, where he would receive a hearty handshake and realise good friendship, which would soothe his sorrows, heal his wounds, and drive away his fears. He who had not found the Association was an isolated individual who daily went home from business with the impression that no one cared for him, whereas by coming out of himself and getting linked up he would be able to add to his knowledge, to his position, to his standing in the craft, and to that part of life which would stimulate him to further progress. Although situated in a difficult position financially, the Council of the Manchester Centre endeavoured to go forward on economical lines, yet maintaining the dignity of the Association.

Mr. R. H. Berry (London) acknowledged this toast, and in the course of his remarks said it was the duty of the parent to keep in order any of its unruly offspring, but he was glad to say they of the P.M. and O.A. were all a happy family. Manchester Centre would be celebrating its twenty first birthday at the end of the year, whilst Liverpool would shortly be doing the same. Yorkshire had reached the century, whilst Manchester and Liverpool stood somewhere about eighty-eight. He hoped the friendly Battle of the Roses would continue. London naturally controlled to a large extent the forces of the Association, yet looked for unity amongst all the Centres in order to move along successfully. In may next the United Gathering and Conference would be held in London during the period of the Printing Exhibition; therefore, he asked all present that evening to pass on the good news and at the same time make an effort themselves to visit the Exhibition, as arrangements had been made for several hundred people.

Mr. W. E. Wall (Liverpool) said there was an open invitation for all to be at Liverpool on the 9th of May next to join with them in celebrating their twenty-first birthday and honouring Mr. Jas. N. Poole, who had been their secretary for the whole period.

Mr. A. L. Hamer (Yorkshire) said it was always a pleasure to attend the Manchester Centre, as he received a warm welcome on each occasion. He would remind them that Yorkshire had recently obtained its hundredth member and was doing its best to make progress. He did not know how London fared, but, taking the Provincial Centres as a whole, they had not advanced as they might have done. Every member should be a missionary. The friendly fight for the Seeley Cup had brought Liverpool, Manchester and Yorkshire together more often, and such inter-visits helped to spread the bond of friendship. He would like to see other Centres enter the field as the day was always an enjoyable one for Yorkshire.

Mr. Jas. N. Poole (Liverpool) enlightened some of the Manchester members respecting their birth in the Grotto Cafe, an ancient institution which has had to make room for modern requirements.

Presentation to Mr. Frederick E. Robinson.

Mr. Frank Scouler (president) said Mr. Robinson had always been willing to give advice and help for the benefit of members and their wives, and when the members heard of his success in becoming a master printer, they decided to show their appreciation in some tangible form. Later on, news travelled to Liverpool and they expressed a wish to join because friend Robinson had done so much to increase the unity of the two Centres. In asking Mr. Robinson to accept a present of a timepiece with two accompanying figures, he hoped that Mrs. Robinson would look at them when he was late at a meeting and feel comfortable knowing that he was in good company.

The inscription on the timepiece is as follows:—"Presented to Frederick E. Robinson, president of the P. M. and O. A., Manchester and District Centre, 1922–1924, in appreciation of his honourable service. February 21st, 1925." The two figures accompanying same represent "Inspiration" and "Harmony."

Mr. R. H. Berry (London) said Mr. Robinson was not unknown to them in the metropolis. Manchester had robbed them of his membership, so what had been London's loss had been a gain to the North. Had he stayed in the City he would have won such favour that the position of president of the Association would have been offered him.

Mr. E. W. Whittle (London) said he believed the motto of the ex-president was, "I serve," and he had done his best during his term of office. They did not forget Mrs. Robinson, who stayed at home whilst her husband was out on the Association's business, and her help had been invaluable in the sense of Milton, who wrote, "They also serve who only stand and wait."

Mr. W. E. Wall (Liverpool) remarked that they had always a warm corner for Manchester's ex-president, and they were glad of the privilege of adding to the testimonial.

Mr. Jas. N. Poole (Liverpool) supported by saying the recipient had many chances of cementing more closely the two centres—Manchester and Liverpool—and, what was more, he had never failed to grasp those opportunities whenever they were within his reach. Mr. Robinson was one of the finest members the Manchester Centre had ever placed in the presidential chair.

Mr. A. L. Hamer (Yorkshire) desired to add his testimony, as Mr. Robinson had made many friends in their Centre, and he congratulated Manchaster on having such a stalwart in its ranks.

Mr. John Taylor (Manchester) was pleased to hear that such a good worker had received some recognition for what he had done on behalf of the Association.

Mr. W. S. Whittaker (co-partner) reminded his listeners that twelve months ago, when toasting the chairman for that evening, he stated that "Mr. Robinson was a white man," and he had no reason to change his mind that evening. It was a pleasure to find good honest effort rewarded.

There was great acclamation when Mr. Robinson arose to return thanks. He said that words failed him to give adequate expression to his feelings in respect of the beautiful gift that was before him. He would not say he had done more than any other president, as he had only done his duty. When he took up office he did not anticipate doing better than those of his predecessors who had passed through the chair of the Centre. Their work had been worthy of emulation and he desired to pay them such a compliment. That being so, he said to himself, "How best can I serve the Association?" and he set about bringing the Centres closer together, particularly Liverpool, and it had proved justifiable on account of the many times he had been in their company. Liverpool had always treated him in a very kind manner, and as Manchester and Liverpool were two Lancashire Centres, they should pull together. If there were any claims he could make, they were only two, firstly, in being sincere to the Centre, and secondly, in being loyal to the Association. When the members appointed him as their president, they little thought they were placing him in a position whereby he obtained something that was a great asset. He had visited other Centres and made a large number of friends and if anyone owed anything, it was himself to the Association. He felt proud in accepting the gilt, and it would be a reminder of the many friends he had made since he joined the Association. (Applause.)

Probably the only one to do justice to the toast of "The Visitors, the Ladies and the Artistes," was Mr. Edward McVay who waxed eloquent in his welcome to the visitors, both ladies and gentlemen, and in his appreciation of the artistes.

Those who responded were Mr. John Taylor, Mr. W. S. Whittaker, and General Secretary Whittle who congratulated Messrs. Whittaker and Robinson on the excellent souvenir programme they had presented to the Centre.

We are in harmony with Mr. McVay who said he could not specify any artiste as they all had done so well. Their names were: Mr. Arthur Farrer, Miss Annie Briggs, Mr. Harry Brannigan, Miss Jane Handford. The accompanists were Mr. Cecil Robinson and Mr. Harold Creech.

Thanks are due to Messrs. J. H. Nuttall, A. Hellewell (musical directors), Mrs. E. Garrett and Mrs. Jas. E. Mayo (lady stewards), Mr. Jas. E. Mayo (treasurer), and Mr. E. Garrett (tyler).

A vote of thanks to the chairman was heartily supported, the singing of "Auld Lang Syne" and "God save the King" concluding another evening thoroughly enjoyed by the members, their good ladies and their friends.

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Newspaper Press Fund.

The annual meeting of the Newspaper Press Fund was held on Saturday at the offices of the Fund, 11, Garrick-street, W.C.

Viscount Burnham, the president, was in the chair, and in the course of his speech said the accounts demonstrated what a solid benefit and advantage the fund was to the members of the profession.

Mr. W. Thornton Sharp, the treasurer, said the membership roll of the fund was 3,382, a slight decrease compared with the previous year. The total receipts, leaving out the balance for the previous year, were £17,000, and the expenditure was £15,000, showing only £2,000 margin.

The appointment of Mr. A. W. Simmons, Mr. F. R. Huxtable, and Mr. W. G. Bell to fill vacancies that had occurred on the council in the past year was confirmed.

An election to fill six vacancies on the council caused by members retiring in rotation took place the same day, the result being announced later as follows: P. B. M. Roberts, 1,118; Walter G. Bell, 1,080; Gordon Robbins, 1,039; Walter Curtis, 1,035; Robert Gray, 1,028; T. McD. Rendle, 995. The foregoing were elected. H. M. Richardson (not elected), 657.

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Forms of application and further particulars may be obtained from the Secretary to the High Commissioner for India, 42, Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W.1. Last date for receipt of applications 13th March, 1925. 14586

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THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1925.

Improved British Printing.

IT must seem to most of us that it was in the dark ages of the past that printers, when they strove to be "artistic," had recourse to a fearful and wonderful mixing of fantastic faces of type, helped out by even more fantastic rules and "ornaments." Yet, according to the calendar, that time is not far distant, and but a comparatively few years have seen the printing trade as a whole make immense strides in the direction of simpler, purer style and that "fitness for purpose" of which idealists have preached. It helps us all if we can pat ourselves on the back occasionally and make a note of progress being made, so we pass on to our readers a few sentences which appeared the other day in the *Manchester Guardian*, and which gave rise to the above observations. "In the main," says the writer, "printing in this country is steadily improving, and there is more appreciation of the value of good printing. Not so long ago booklets and catalogues issued by firms of repute were creditable neither to the firms nor to the printers. They appeared to be a combination of waste paper, poor ink, and straggling type. To-day many of these brochures are works of art, examined for the pleasure given to the eye and afterwards read because the story told—generally written in an interesting way—is in clear and dignified type, enhancing the first impression. Publications of that kind repay all responsible for their production." Then, letting his mind turn from the printed result to the mechanical means of its production, the writer adds, as a wise afterthought: "The composition of the metals used has a big say in the final results, and the best of metals are based on expert laboratory work. Metal manufacturers are consequently entitled to some share in the success of British printing."

* * *

Occupational Distribution.

A MINISTRY OF HEALTH Blue Book of industry tables, based on the census of England and Wales in 1921, and issued by the Stationery Office, affords some interesting side-lights for those who care to investigate figures. The returns show 17,178,050 persons engaged in industry in England and Wales out of a total population of 37,886,699. Of 18,075,239 males 12,112,718 and of 19,811,460 females 5,065,332 were employed in one occupation or another. The first table gives the occupational distribution per thousand engaged and the summarised figures for England and Wales show the arresting fact that fewer than 50 per cent., the actual figure being 489 in every 1,000, were engaged in production, repair and maintenance. In papermaking, stationery and stationery requisites, printing, bookbinding, photography, the total number of persons engaged was 356,808, while the occupational distribution per thousand was as follows: Production, repair and maintenance, 734; transport and communication, 37; commerce and finance (excluding clerical staff), 32; professional, 26; domestic, 7; draughtsmen and clerical staff, 86; warehousemen, storekeepers and packers, 44; stationary engine drivers, etc., 7; others (mainly labourers), 27. All of which goes to show how much subsidiary employment springs from productive industry.

* * *

Raw Material for Paper.

IT may not be generally known that next to U.S.A., Sweden is the largest producer of wood pulp in the world. According to official figures, Sweden produces 25 per cent. of all the mechanical pulp in international commerce and more than 50 per cent. of chemical wood pulp. Practically one half of Sweden's total export is accounted for by pulp and paper and their products.

Charivari Social Club.

A large and appreciative audience filled the King George's Hall, Tottenham-court-road, on Thursday last, February 26th, when the members of the dramatic section of the Charivari Social Club gave a performance of "Mr. Pim Passes By," the well known comedy by Mr. A. A. Milne, who was sub-editor of *Punch* from 1906 to 1915. This was the first occasion on which the members had attempted anything in the nature of amateur theatricals, and it was unanimously voted by members as well as by the large number of visitors present to be a great success.

Mr. Ewan Agnew (the founder of the Club and producer of the play) was the outstanding figure in the part of George Marden, J.P., and his elocution and acting were of the best. Miss Henriette Mooney as Olivia (George Marden's wife) the most difficult part in the play, was very pleasing and showed great confidence in her work. Miss Doris Chalk as "Dinah" and Mr. James Stephens as "Brian Strange" made a most suitable couple of young lovers and both came through with honours. Miss Chalk has ability out of the ordinary and gained full measure of applause for her performance. Mr. Alfred White in his quaint style caused much laughter as "Carraway Pim." Miss Winifred Townson, as "Lady Marden," had one good opportunity and took it in full measure, and Miss Audrey Allen played prettily in the small part of "Anne," the maid.

Before the final fall of the curtain, and in answer to repeated applause, Mr. Ewan Agnew came forward and spoke a few words of thanks for the manner in which the audience had appreciated their efforts and for their indulgence and kindness. It was a great thing to know they could produce a play like this by their own people, and without outside help.

The Club has its headquarters at the *Punch* offices, 10, Bouverie-street, and its members comprise the entire staff of the employees of the firm of Messrs. Bradbury, Agnew and Co., Ltd., the proprietors, who have taken the deepest interest in the activities of the Club since its formation some twelve months ago. Its objects are to promote and encourage social intercourse and fellowship throughout all departments—both staff and mechanical, and it is pleasing to learn that it is doing good work.

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Personal.

Mr. E. George Arnold, LL.D., past president of the Federation of Master Printers, was honoured on Monday at a complimentary lunch given in the Masonic Hall, Leeds, by the Leeds and District Master Printers' Association, followed by the presentation of an illuminated address of congratulation on the honour of Doctor of Laws being conferred on him by the University of Leeds.

The presentation was made by Mr. J. A. Stembridge, chairman of the Association, who enumerated the many phases of public work in which Mr. Arnold was engaged. Mr. Henry Jenkinson, a past president, and Mr. A. Wigley, vice president of the Association, supported the chairman.

Mr. R. Ackrill Breare, managing director of Messrs. R. Ackrill, Ltd., printers and newspaper proprietors, Harrogate, has been elected a life governor of the Harrogate Infirmary in recognition of his work for that institution.

Mr. H. C. Bolton (of Messrs. Lorilleux and Bolton, Ltd.), has again accepted the presidency of the Camden Town Printers' Philanthropic Society, an auxiliary of the Printers' Pension Corporation.

Mr. Bolton is to preside at a concert to be held on Saturday next, March 7th, at the Royal Arms, Gaisford-street, Kentish Town, N.W.5, and is appealing to the trade for assistance in materially augmenting this year's funds.

Mr. C. L. Stern (of Linotype and Machinery Limited), is to lecture on Saturday next at the College of Technology, Manchester, under the auspices of the Printing Crafts Guild. The lecture, which will be illustrated by lantern, is on "Printing Machinery."

Mr. J. H. R. Renwich, chairman of directors of Messrs. William Walker and Sons, the largest printing and publishing concern in the Wharfedale district of Yorkshire, has been selected to oppose the Socialist candidate in the Otley Division at the coming election for the West Riding County Council.

Mr. Renwich was a few days ago elected president of the Bradford Master Printers' Association, and represents that body on the Yorkshire Alliance and also on the Federation of Master Printers.

Mr. A. Langley (president of the L.M.P.A.) and Mr. F. R. Muir (vice-president) attended a successful whist drive held at Clapham Junction by the South-West London Master Printers' Association. Mr. and Mrs. Simnett received the visitors.

Mr. E. H. Berryman entertained the Printers' Managers and Overseers (Parent) Association on Tuesday evening with a lecture on "Songs and Singers of the 'Sixties," illustrated by violin and pianoforte music.

Mr. W. M. Forsyth, foundry manager of Messrs. Cassell's and a prominent member of the Electrotypers' and Electrotypers Managers and Overseers Association, is making satisfactory progress from a recent operation and expects to leave Willesden Hospital in a few days.

Mr. Frank Colebrook gave a lecture on Friday at the Technical College, Derby, taking as the subject of his address the work of Charles Knight. The meeting was a well-attended one, and the value of the lecture was enhanced by a display of several specimens of the work of the early pioneer of popular literature. Mr. J. H. Simpson, chairman of the Derbyshire Master Printers' Association, presided over the gathering.

Mr. Colebrook also fulfilled an engagement on Tuesday at St. Bride Institute, when he addressed the members of the Printing, Bookbinding and Kindred Trades Overseers' Association, delivering an interesting lecture on the "Life Work of William Blades."

Mr. W. J. Mizen (hon. secretary of the North London Master Printers' Association), who is touring the Mediterranean, is enjoying good weather, though not so warm as might be wished. His itinerary has already included Lisbon, Tangier, Palma and Barcelona, with a visit to Nice during the carnival.

Mr. Henny Hay, of Messrs. T. Nelson and Sons, Ltd., delivered a lantern lecture to the Edinburgh Typographia in the Heriot-Watt College on Wednesday of last week on the subject of "The Making of the Process Block."

Mr. Fred J. Melville, who lectured on "Stamp Printing" at the February meeting of the London Central Districts Master Printers' Association, was on Wednesday of last week the guest of honour at a largely attended dinner given at the Holborn Restaurant by philatelists in recognition of his services to philately.

From the London Gazette.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

W. H. Harrison and J. W. Taylor, printers, 32, Clayton-street West, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, under the style of Harrison and Taylor.

F. W. Carter and S. H. Carter, stationers, 163, Western-road, Brighton, under the style of Carter Bros.

Veronica H. E. D. R. Isaacson and S. F. Isaacson, paper importers and merchants, at Trig-land, 34, Upper Thames street, London, under the style of E. Becker.

BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914.

RECEIVING ORDER.

W. Evans, residing at 22, Etruria-street, Stockport-road, Manchester, and carrying on business with another under the style of the Shakespeare Press, 37, Little Peter-street, Gaythorn, Manchester, printer.

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Employment in Allied Trades.

Employment in the paper trade in January, while moderate on the whole, showed a slight improvement on the previous month. Employment was intermittent or accompanied by short time in some districts, particularly in the brown and wrapping paper sections; in other districts a resumption of full time was reported.

With letterpress printers employment, generally, continued fairly good; in some centres, however, including Leeds, Edinburgh and Glasgow, it was slightly worse than in December. Employment continued good with electrotypers and stereotypers, and an improvement was reported in London.

With lithographic printers employment, generally, was fair; it showed a decline as compared with the previous month at Manchester and Edinburgh. Employment with lithographic artists in London and Manchester was fair and moderate respectively, the latter town showing a decline.

In the bookbinding trade employment, on the whole, was moderate and worse than during December; short time was prevalent in London and Edinburgh.

The percentage of unemployed among workpeople covered by the Unemployment Insurance Acts in the printing and bookbinding trades was 5·9 at January 26th, compared with 5·0 at December 22nd, 1924, and 6·4 at January 28th, 1924. In the paper and paperboard-making industry the percentage was 7·5 at January 26th, compared with 7·7 at December 22nd, 1924, and 13·6 at January 28th, 1924. In the cardboard box, paper bag and stationery trades the percentage was 7·9 at January 26th, compared with 6·4 at December 22nd, 1924, and 7·9 at January 28th, 1924.

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The Bookbinder

Time Dockets in the Bindery.

Mass Meeting in Manchester.

Some little difficulty having arisen in Manchester in respect of the filling up of time dockets by bookbinding workers, it was arranged (as we previously announced) to hold a mass meeting of bindery workers to be addressed on the subject by Mr. A. E. Goodwin, secretary of the Federation of Master Printers. This meeting was duly held on Friday evening last, and the Caxton Hall, Manchester, was filled to its utmost capacity with members of the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding, Machine Rulers and Paper Workers.

The chairman of the Manchester branch of the Union was supported by the secretary and other members of the branch executive, and there were also present Mr. G. Harroway, president of the Union, Mr. H. Bethell, president of the Manchester and Salford Master Printers' Association, Mr. W. G. White, secretary of the Lancashire and Cheshire Alliance, Mr. A. D. Hull, cost accountant of the Federation of Master Printers, and Mr. Dickson, assistant secretary of the Manchester and Salford M.P.A.

At the opening of the proceedings it was intimated that the meeting was a private one, and that no notes should be taken of any observations by members of the Union; but no exception was taken to the reporting of any statements made by representatives of the employers.

Mr. Bethell explained the local position, and pointed out that difficulties were not being raised in any other centre in regard to the filling up of time sheets in the way the employers required. He emphasised the point that the prosperity of the binding industry in Manchester depended upon the whole industry working together amicably, and that the employers needed the goodwill of the workpeople to ensure the success of their businesses. He referred to several instances of co operation between the trade unions and the employers, particularly in connection with the local technical college, and recalled also that the first social gathering of the local District Committee of the J.I.C., held the previous week, had been an outstanding success.

The Purpose of Costing.

After a few questions had been asked and answered, Mr. A. E. Goodwin was called upon to speak, and, after a few introductory remarks, he proceeded first to explain briefly why the Costing Campaign was started at all. In 1910-11, he said—15 years ago—there was a general feeling in the printing and binding industry that neither the employers nor the employed were getting a satisfactory return for their efforts. Those present who could carry their minds back to those days would be prepared to agree that this was so as regards the workpeople. The employers, at any rate—who had to provide buildings, machinery, and the staff to secure orders and see to their execution — were quite convinced. Many ideas were considered, but finally there was general agreement that a good deal of printing and binding work was being sold below the actual cost of production. This was not good for either masters or men. They also came to the conclusion that this was largely due to ignorance—ignorance and faulty estimating. So a system was devised, of a simple yet scientific character, whereby the employers could more accurately ascertain their costs, and for 12 years efforts had been made to get employers to adopt the methods recommended.

Proceeding, Mr. Goodwin said he need not trouble them with too many details, but there were two essentials in ascertaining cost: it was necessary to know the general expenses of the business, and to apportion these to the various sections or departments; and it was also necessary to know that all the time paid for was being properly charged to one order or another, and that no time at all was missed out.

Necessity for Time Sheets.

If an employer bought materials he naturally wanted to keep records of how those materials were used. Similarly, in respect of labour, he wanted to see that it was all charged against the orders that it came in—and no man or woman would like to think that the work he was doing should not be paid for by the customer. Employers and employees all had a common interest in seeing that the binding industry was put on a sound basis. There was no logical argument to be put forward against the use of time sheets as such. In regard to the use of time sheets, agreement was reached with the trade unions excepting the binders, quite ten years ago. One of the objects of the J.I.C. was to maintain a fair standard of prices, and it was impossible to say what was a fair standard unless it was agreed what a job really cost, and the only standard by which this could be judged was the Costing System which the Joint Industrial Council had approved.

Over a year ago agreement was reached that time sheets should be used in the binding departments in Manchester, on an undertaking that they should be used for costing purposes only and that any complaints of their being used for any other purpose would be promptly investigated. Not a single case had been reported to the Manchester M.P.A., said Mr Goodwin, and he would go further and say that not a single case had been reported to him from any part of the country during the past five years. There appeared, however, to have been a slight misunderstanding on one point of detail, which they were all anxious to clear up. It was admitted that there were difficulties in using time sheets in the bookbinding department, difficulties which did not exist in other sections. He did not want to minimise these, but he asked that they should not be exaggerated. The fact could not be gainsaid that daily time sheets were being filled up in hundreds of bindery shops throughout the country, shops doing quite a variety of work.

Mr. Goodwin proceeded to explain how the Federation Costing System was worked. An order, he said, came in, and an order sheet was made out and at the same time a cost sheet. Some jobs might be finished in a day, others might go on for weeks or months; and the material used and the time worked must be kept track of somewhere. The best method was found from experience to be for the time worked on every job to be put down by the man himself. Then the time sheet came in to the office and the times were recorded on the cost sheet. Then when the job was completed—it didn't matter how long the job had been in the works, or how many men had worked on it, or how many departments it had passed through—they had a complete record of all time spent upon it.

The Difficulty of Batch Work.

The question had been asked a year ago, How about jobs done in batches? Here the misunderstanding had arisen. He had said that the difficulty was got over in several ways, according to the way in which work was arranged. If a group of books were put through together, and they passed through several hands, the time could be put down against the batch and allocated when completed to the different orders making up the batch. But to do this properly would make it necessary to have more details of time spent in the different processes. He had said, and he wished to emphasise it that evening, that the men who were actually handling the jobs were in a better position to allocate the time between different orders in a batch than anyone in the office. It could not be done to fractions of minutes, and no employer would be so foolish as to ask for this; but in the particular office which had brought this question to a head the men were doing for a year all that was needed—dividing their time each day as nearly as possible over the orders they had been working on. A time sheet which gave, say, six order numbers and said nine hours on these orders was of very little value.

Concluding, Mr. Goodwin said they wanted them all to see the purpose for which the information was required and to realise that the employers had the right to expect their men to help them to ascertain the actual cost, as far as this was practicable. The undertaking to investigate any case of time sheets being used for any other purpose than arriving at cost still held good. If there was any idea that any one complaining would endanger his position, that idea should be removed, for any genuine case brought forward would be helpful in proving that their union and the employers' organisation were able to see this undertaking carried out. He would be pleased to answer any questions, seeing that his one object was to clear the air and to persuade them that in this matter the interests of the workers and employers were identical, because better costing, leading to better estimating, would put the whole binding industry on a sounder foundation.

At the close of Mr. Goodwin's address, which was listened to with keen interest, questions were fired at the speaker from all parts of the hall, and all were answered in a good-humoured way, a friendly atmosphere prevailing.

The chairman then asked the employers' representatives to retire, and the members continued the discussion in private.

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Notes and News.

Hopeful Trend of Trade.

Bookbinders are rather better placed as regards business in hand, but there still remains a large quota of unemployed labour to be absorbed. In the commercial section there is better inquiry from large consumers, and a gradual improvement in the number of miscellaneous orders. Naturally this should follow the spread of general trade. There is every reason to believe that the trade of the country is on the mend and according to the leaders of commerce and industry the prospects are brighter than they have been since the war. That being so, and granted fulfulment of optimistic predictions, we may shortly find the state of the country reflected in the consumption of day book and ledger space.

The Field for New Orders.

It has often been stated as the present writer's opinion that the future of stationery bookbinding as apart from loose-leaf binding is a doubtful proposition. More and more we see the loose-leaf gaining ground at the expense of bound books. Even in the bound books there are two distinct spheres, the one comprising better-class work and the other what is termed in the trade "tripe" work, *i.e.*, the cheap quarter-bound stock and scholastic. The tendency to specialise has caused binders to concentrate on one class of work more particularly and there are comparatively few establishments where every type of bookbinding can be effectively catered for. Thus there are the three fields from which work is sought, viz., the ordinary commercial, the cheap educational and the newer loose-leaf. There will always be room for development in the two last-named directions but it is very much to be doubted whether the bookbinder who is restricted to half and full bound sewn books will find it possible to discover many new sources of demand. In the early stages of loose-leaf mechanisms too little attention was paid to loose-leaf work by the bookbinding industry and even now with all the evidence of its hold on the market there is too little disposition to accept the facts. As we see it, the bookbinder who declines to consider the possibilities of developing a loose-leaf ledger department is resigning himself to an almost inevitable decline in turnover.

Banks and Loose-leaf Binding.

The final success and culminating achievement of mechanical binding will come when the leading banks discard bound ledgers for loose leaf mechanisms. A representative of a hand-made paper mill was much concerned at the rumoured possibility of such a change taking place—evidently, and very probably correctly, assuming that the passing of the sewn ledger would be accompanied by the passing of hand made paper also so far as those particular books were concerned. As a matter of actual fact there are very few banks in this country who are not working mechanical posting and listing appliances with loose-leaf forms to supplant what was previously a bound book province with clerical labour. So far there has been a reluctance to displace tellers books, cheque ledgers and deposit or current account ledgers. After prolonged consideration and careful investigation there is every possibility that loose-leaf methods will be introduced into these important factors in the bankers' curriculum, that is, so far as certain banks are concerned. If, and when, this happens, there will be sore disappointment for those bookbinders who depend upon banks for a large portion of their turnover.

Leathers and Cloths.

There has been very little change of late in the prices of bookbinding materials. Leathers are on a slightly increased basis, and users are paying about a penny per square foot more for basils and skivers. Pigskins and anglos are also harder in price and less easy to secure in bulk at short notice. Standard bookcloths are unaltered in price, and the variety of seconds embossed most in demand for bookbinding is costing about 1s. 2d. per yard. There are, of course, cheaper grades on the market, but they are not always so reliable or produced with so much experience as the standard lines. Union buckrams have advanced in recent months, to-day's price standing at a figure in the very close region of 2s. per yard. For literary binding and catalogue work, loose-leaf, etc., the more artistic imported buckram has a wide demand at about 1s. 10d. per yard. Where extreme strength and durability is necessary the best material to be obtained is English linen buckram at a figure round about 3s. per yard.

Dutch Strawboards.

Dutch strawboards are firm at £9 5s per ton for 8 oz. to 1½ lb.; unlined at £10 10s. per ton for heavier substances. The best advice we can tender to buyers of foreign strawboard is to hold on to stocks; buy small quantities and wait for spring when there is a probability of lower prices. Large consumers will no doubt be sounding the mills direct for spring quotations.

The Docket Controversy.

The bookbinder's docket controversy in Manchester is not yet settled and after an open meeting in that city the question has been left with the executives to dtscuss further. The point at issue, as far as we can gather, is whether the binder on miscellaneous batch work is to be allowed to dissect his own times. On principle there is no doubt that any establishment should be free to have the time booked by the worker on the job, but in practice it is exceedingly doubtful if there is anything to be gained. A bookbinder is better employed binding books than analysing mass figures. The foreman should be better able to help the management in this matter. Still the management should be free to decide what is best for itself.

Bindery Machine Wage Dispute.

The dispute regarding rates of wages payable for special power machines in London and provincial binderies reached an acute stage last week. The Conciliation Committee of the Joint Industrial Council considered the position on the 25th ult. when it was stated that a demand had been made at the Greycaine Co.'s works for the rates which had been agreed to by the London Master Printers' Association for their members. After hearing a full statement of the case, the Committee reached a unanimous decision to the effect that the Greycaine Co. was originally a bookbinding concern, but it had recently installed rotary machines to produce the "Readers' Library"; that the workers employed on the binding machines handling the work for these rotary presses should be paid according to the agreement made with the L.M.P.A., but that negotiations were proceeding for the other machines. A desire was expressed that these negotiations should be resumed forthwith. Unfortunately the workers at the Greycaine Co. refused to accept the recommendation of the Conciliation Committee, and apparently the efforts of the union were not successful in inducing them to do so. The works of the Greycaine Co. were therefore closed on Friday last, and the whole position was to be reviewed by the Conciliation Committee yesterday (Wednesday).

British Fair's Success.

From the official survey of the business done up to the ninth day at the British Industries Fair at Birmingham, it was calculated that orders so far placed amounted to £1,500,000, and little doubt was entertained that at the close on Friday night the actual orders booked would total at least £2,000,000. To this must be added the probable business resulting from inquiries made by thousands of home and overseas buyers. At a moderate estimate it is believed that the direct result of the Birmingham Fair will be the placing of orders amounting to well over £5 000,000.

According to the latest reports, the Brazilian paper market is very animated. The chief demands are for registers, note books, block-notes and printing paper in general.

A Lecture on Bookbindings.

Not enough use is made by the bookbinding industry of our national treasures in the form of fine bookbindings stored in such repositories as the British Museum and the Victoria and Albert Museum. In the libraries of these and other institutions are to be found many masterpieces of the binder's art, bindings which serve not only to exemplify the methods and artistic tastes of bygone craftsmen, and to illustrate the history of the craft, but also to suggest many a fruitful line of thought to the present-day designer. These repositories, moreover, are often blessed with librarians who are true lovers both of books and of bindings and are well able to explain, sometimes by means of public lectures, the interesting features of the treasures entrusted to their keeping.

Such a custodian is Mr. G. H. Palmer, F.S.A. Keeper of the Library at the Victoria and Albert Museum, who gave a public lecture on "Book Bindings" at the Museum on the 19th ult. The lecture was made interesting and informative from the points of view both of craft and art, though limitations of time compelled the lecturer to limit his review of bookbinding development to the period up to the end of the sixteenth century. The presence of an audience of something like a couple of hundred people, of both sexes and of very diverse ages, would seem to signify that there is considerable public interest in this subject. The lecture, which was illustrated with lantern slides, was well adapted to arouse intelligent appreciation of fine bindings and to draw attention to some of the notable examples which the nation possesses.

Introducing his subject, Mr. Palmer mentioned the instructive collection of bookbinders' tools and materials, covering the whole process of hand bookbinding, which the Museum has acquired with the generous and active assistance of Miss S. T. Prideaux, the L.C.C. Central School of Arts and Crafts, and others. The lecturer then briefly described the various operations involved in forwarding and finishing, throwing on the screen illustrations showing hand binders engaged in various stages of the work, thus giving non-technical hearers some idea of book construction before proceeding to the consideration of book decoration. The processes of finishing having been illustrated and described, there were next shown a large number of slides illustrating bindings of historical and artistic interest, covering the development of bookbinding from the earliest times.

Reference was made to the earliest known leather bindings, few of which, however, have survived from before the twelfth century. Illustrations were shown of the blind tooling found on books of that period and a little later, such work being then in perfection in England. The fact was mentioned that apparently no gold tooling was done in Europe until about 1470, when this art was carried from the East into Italy, where it then began to be used to a small extent for book decoration. Examples of beautiful Italian bindings, exhibiting marked Oriental influence in their design were shown on the screen. So were examples of fine bindings produced at or in connection with the famous press of Aldus Manutius at Venice. Due reference was made to the encouragement the art of bookbinding received at the hands of those celebrated bibliophiles, Tommaso Maioli and Jean Grolier, illustrations being shown of some notable bindings associated with their names, as also of work produced by Geoffroy Tory. The French work of Nicholas and Clovis Eve was touched upon, and just a glance given to the bindings of England (Bartlett, the royal binder of the middle of the sixteenth century receiving special mention) and of Germany and Spain. In the latter half of the sixteenth century bookbinding in northern Europe was beginning to experience a great new animation, which was to lead northern binders later to achievements rivalling those of craftsmen further south, who were earlier in the field of decorative bookbinding.

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Binders' and Rulers' Pensions.

There is to be held to-day (Thursday) the annual meeting of the Vellum Binders' and Machine Rulers' Pension Society. This Society was established in 1842, to provide pensions to vellum binders, machine rulers (or their widows), vellum sewers and numberers, being subscribers, who may become incapacitated from old age or other bodily infirmity. The amount of pensions granted is eight and nine shillings per week to males, and seven and eight shillings to females. This Society, which has a permanent fund of £2,000, has paid upwards of £12,500 in pensions since its establishment.

The committee of the Society, in submitting the eighty-second annual report and balance-sheet, state they are pleased to report that, notwithstanding the increased amount paid in pensions, the continued slump in trade, and non-receipt of the customary valued donation from their old friends of the Charity Sports Association, until too late for inclusion in this year's account, they have been able to close the year with a small increase in the funds. An election for two pensioners will be held at the annual meeting, one for a pension of 9s. weekly, and one for the H. F. Parker Charity Sports Special Pension of 7s. weekly for the highest unsuccessful candidate.

They report with pleasure that some of the anomalies of the State Old Age Pension Act have been removed, which is a great boon to their old members, but they draw attention to the need of increased financial support to this Society, as one result of the improved conditions must inevitably be an increased percentage of applicants for the Society's benefits.

Speeding up the Bindery.

It is estimated that if all the Camco-Cleveland folders built in England since the War were running simultaneously at top speed, they would be folding some 12,000,000 feet of paper per hour. The makers of the Cleveland folder claim that this apparatus has introduced a new costing basis to British binderies, binders having got away from the idea that the old folder will do 1,500 sheets an hour, that it is useless to think of reducing costs at that end, and that the much-worried machining department has got to make another cut. One of the great claims made for the Cleveland is that there is no waste of energy. For instance, if the Cleveland folds a given sheet at, say, 2,500 an hour, the user knows that if his sheet is half that size, he will get, say, 4,000 an hour. It is this quality that makes the Cleveland a "universal" folder.

The Canadian-American Machinery Co., Ltd., are specialising thoroughly in folding machines, and claim that they can supply a folder to suit everyone's need. They hold a permanent exhibition of these machines at Camco House, 63, Farringdon-street, London, E.C.4, and are always pleased to advise on all folding probl-ms.

They report that they will be having a first rate show at the Printing Trades Exhibition in the Royal Agricultural Hall in May next, showing a complete range of their folding machines, also the Kelly presses.

ANGLO-NEWFOUNDLAND DEVELOPMENT CO.—Net profit for year ended August 31st, 1924, was £203,191. Report states that sum of £10,000, together with amount of interest on stock already cancelled, has been expended in purchase of first debenture stock for cancellation. In February last, in order to provide for refunding of balance of eight per cent. guaranteed fifteen-year second mortgage debentures and to provide further capital for extension of mill, directors made an issue of £1,250,000 six per cent. second mortgage bonds to bearer. After paying preference dividends in respect of the year to August 31st, 1923, and interim dividend on eight per cent. cumulative preference shares for six months to February 29th, 1924, and after writing off one-half of cost of issuing second mortgage bonds and writing off £21,529 general construction charges, there remains £109,194. Directors propose final dividend on preference shares and dividend on second preference shares to August 31st, 1924. Directors are unable to recommend any dividend on ordinary shares.

Commercial Intelligence.

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

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DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

RAITHBY, LAWRENCE AND CO., LTD.—The annual general meeting was held at Leicester on February 23rd, mid-day, the chair being occupied by Mr. J. C. Lawrence, chairman of the company. It was agreed that a dividend be declared on the preference shares for the year 1924, at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, less income tax, and that a dividend be declared on the ordinary shares and deferred shares for the year 1924, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, less income tax. Mr. Harry Whetton, a retiring director, was re-elected a director of the company.

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COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfactions registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfactions is not compulsory).

PRINTERS, LTD. (Altrincham).—Particulars filed of £1,200 debentures authorised September 25th, 1924, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, but excluding the freehold property of the company to the value of £850, on which the company reserves the right to borrow up to that amount and interest thereon in priority to the debentures, the amount of the present issue being £250.

WILLIAM HODGE AND CHILVER, LTD., (printers, etc., London).—Particulars filed on February 21st, 1925, by permission of the court of £4,000 debentures authorised August 21st, 1924, charged on the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the amount of the present issue being £3,500.

F. BENDER AND CO., LTD.—Mortgage on certain freehold land in Vale-road, Tottenham, dated February 18th, 1925, to secure all moneys due or to become due from the company to Barclays Bank, Ltd.

PARR'S (STATIONERS), LTD. (Knaresborough).—Mortgage on freehold and leasehold premises in High-street and Market-place, Knaresborough, dated January 30th, 1925, to secure £2,100. Holders: Leeds and Holbeck Permanent Building Society, 96, Albion-street, Leeds.

PARR'S (STATIONERS), LTD.—Satisfaction in full on January 29th, 1925, of mortgage dated January 26th, 1923, securing all moneys due or to become due from the company to London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd. (now Westminster Bank, Ltd)

BANKRUPTCIES, etc.

Re JOHN MCKERROW, chromo-lithographer and designer, late of 22, Carroun-road, Fentiman-road, Kennington.—This bankrupt failed in April, 1923, and on February 27th he applied at the London Bankruptcy Court for an order of discharge. The official receiver reported that the liabilities amounted to £1,96c, and no assets whatever were disclosed. The applicant commenced the above business in October, 1917, with £300 capital, which he had not repaid, and he attributed the failure to bad trade and heavy working expenses. The official receiver opposed the application on various grounds, and the discharge was suspended for three years.

Re F. G. GREEN AND CO., LTD., 16, Southwark-street, S.E., the creditors and shareholders met at the Carey-street offices of the Board of Trade on February 27th under a compulsory winding up order made on the petition of Christiania Bank og Kreditkasse, of Christiania, judgment creditors for £1,191. The company was formed in October, 1922, with a nominal capital of £1,000, to take over as a going concern the business of wholesale export paper and envelope merchant, then being carried on by Mr. Fredk. Geo. Green at Union Bank Chambers, Southwark-street under the style of "F. G. Green and Co." A statement of affairs was presented showing unsecured debts £2,127 and loans on debentures £1,283, against assets, stock £35, good book debts £152, bad book debts £861, a deficiency of £3,223 in assets to meet the liabilities; and a total deficincy of £3,925 with regard to contributories, the issued capital being £702. In the absence of a quorum no resolution was passed and the meetings were formally adjourned, but it was intimated that the liquidation would be left in the hands of the official receiver.

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DICTIONARY OF PAPER TERMS.—Definitions of the Terms as used in the Manufacture and Merchandising of Paper. Published in book form by the Lockwood Trade Journal Co., Inc., New York. Bound in cloth, 6 × 9, 87 pp. Price 7s. 6d. Copies may be had of Stonhill & Gillis, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

LITHOGRAPHIC TRADE REVIEW, THE. This forms the subject of a monthly section of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, and these issues are obtainable at an annual subscription of 3s. 3d. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

PAPER TRADE REVIEW, THE WORLD'S. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4. This weekly journal established in 1879, gives particulars of Papermaking Machinery and Processes, Current Prices of Raw Materials, Market Reports, Interviews with Leading Men associated with the industry, Commercial Intelligence, etc. Annual subscription: 26s. plus postage (Inland, 30s. 4d.; Foreign and Colonial, 32s. 6d.)

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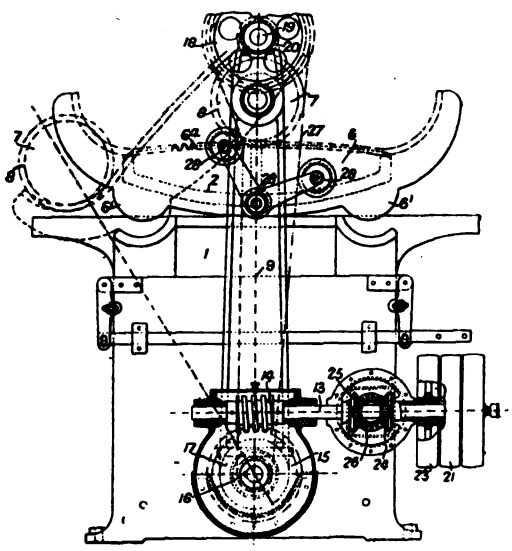
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New Inventions

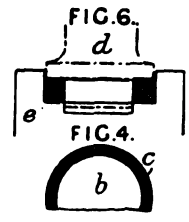
Dry Stereotyping Machine.

A machine for impressing stereotype and like matrices in a dry state, which is also applicable to impressing other plastic sheets such as lead sheets for subsequently making galvanoplastic blocks, comprises a fixed flat table 1, carrying the typographic or like block and the matrix blank, and a rocking platen 2 having an arcuate contacting surface engaging the blank. A resilient sheet may be placed between the blank and the platen 2 and is preferably fixed to the latter. The platen is provided with side cheeks 6 resting on the table 1, these cheeks having teeth 6a on their upper edges whereby the platen is rocked by the rotation of a roller 7 geared therewith, the roller being also oscillated by this connection about the pivotal axis 16 of arms 9 carrying the roller. At each end of the stroke of the roller 7 the platen is tilted by means of projections 6' thereon engaging hollows in the table 1. The roller 7 is rotated from a main shaft 13 by worm gearing 14, 15, sprockets 17, 18 and chains 27, and gears 20, 8 on the shaft 19 of the sprocket 18 and the roller 7 respectively. The shaft 13 is driven by reversing gear consisting of pulleys 21, 23, the former fixed to the shaft 13 and the latter connected thereto through bevel gears 24 to 26. In the case of an electric drive any usual form of reversing device may be adopted. Jockey pulleys 28 are provided for maintaining the tension of the chains 27 in both directions of running. The invention is by Mr. G. Péter.



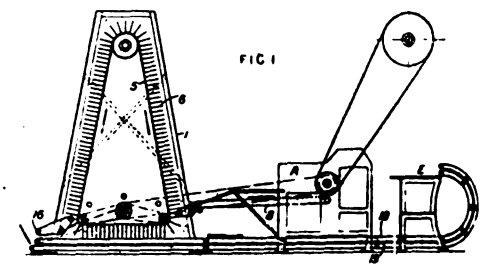
Moulding Paper Articles.

According to a device designed by Messrs. O. Fiederer and F. Morgenstern, articles such as boxes, picture-frames, &c., are formed by winding paper with or without adhesive, into rolls or rings and submitting such rolls or rings in a moulding press to strong pressure exerted upon the edges. For example, a ring c, Fig. 4, is formed upon a mandrel b and is transferred to a press e, Fig. 6, and subjected to pressure by a plunger d in such a manner that the layers are bent to a herring-bone cross-section, as shown. The application to picture frames is described.



Drying Varnished Papers.

According to an invention by Mr. F. Poppenburger, varnished papers, particularly envelope blanks which are printed with varnish to form a window, are dried in hot air in a stove 1 through which they are conveyed by a travelling chain 5 having an upward and downward run, as shown in the sketch. The papers are removed from the varnish-applying apparatus A by a conveyer 8, which lays them on the forks 6 of the chain 5. A conveyer 16 transfers the dried papers from the chain to conveyer belts 18, 19, in which they have time to cool, and which deposits them on a table E at the side of the machine A.



AT a board meeting of J. S. Darwen and Co., Ltd., on the 16th ult., Mr. A. C. Ames and Mr. H. F. Smith were appointed joint managing directors with Mr. William Darwen.

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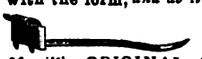
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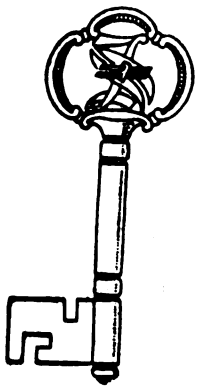


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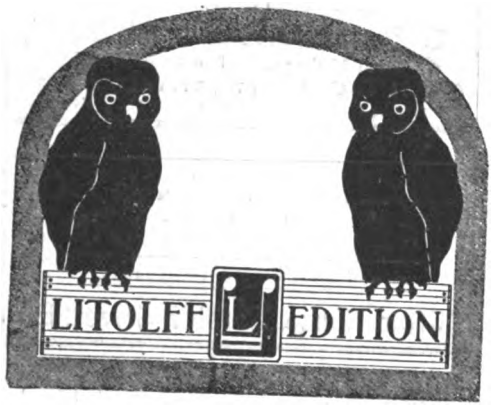
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451,367. Paper (except paper hangings), stationery and bookbinding. Selfridge and Co., Ltd., 400, Oxford street, London, W.1; general merchants.—August 27th, 1924. (To be Associated. Section 24.)



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452,295. Sheets of music, bound sheets of music and music books, music cases and music compilations, all being goods included in Class 39. Richard Litolff, trading as Henry Litolff's Verlag, 13, Wellmarkt, Brunswick, Germany; music publisher.—October 1st, 1924. (To be Associated. Sect. 24.) (By consent.) Address for service in the United Kingdom is: Care of W. P. Thompson and Co., 12, Church-street, Liverpool.



453,498. Insulating papers. John Pollock and Son, Ltd., 29, Queen-street, London, E.C.4; manufacturers.—November 10th, 1924.

Engel
"Art Corners"

User claimed from July 1st, 1920.

Evidence has been supplied that the Mark is in fact capable of distinguishing the Goods.

B444,284. Adhesive paper devices for mounting pictures, sheets or the like. Albert William Engel, 1,458, Leland-Avenue, City of Chicago, County of Cook, State of Illinois, United States of America; manufacturer.—January 9th, 1924. Address for service in the United Kingdom is: Care of White, Langner, Stevens and Parry, 88, 89 and 90, Chancery-lane, London, W.C.2.

HOLMEPRUF.

454,279. Paper tubes included in Class 39. J. Stell and Sons, Holme Mills, Holme Mill-lane, Keighley, Yorkshire; paper tube and goods manufacturers.—December 5th, 1924.

TANSAN.

454,428. All goods included in Class 39. Walter James Alcock, Atlas Works, Berkshire-road, Hackney Wick, London, E9; manufacturer of Paper in Coils.—December 11th, 1924.

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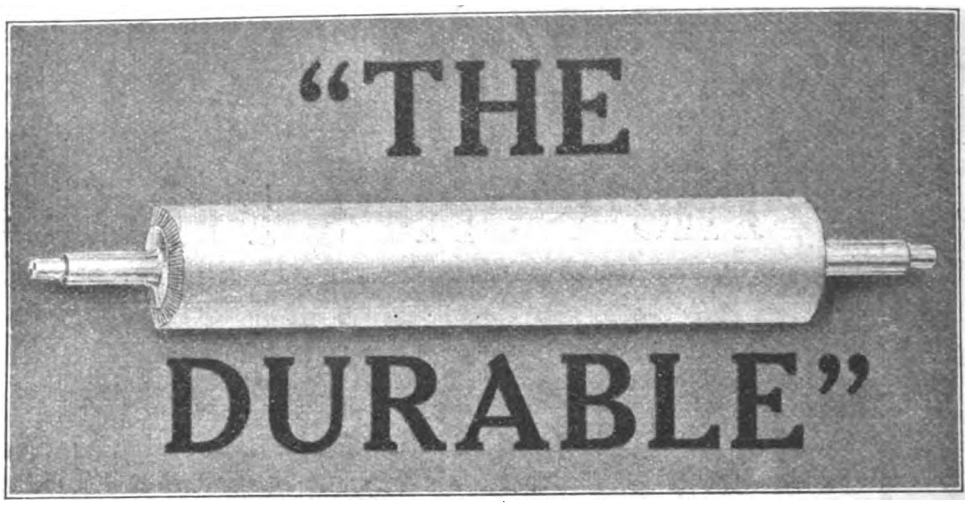
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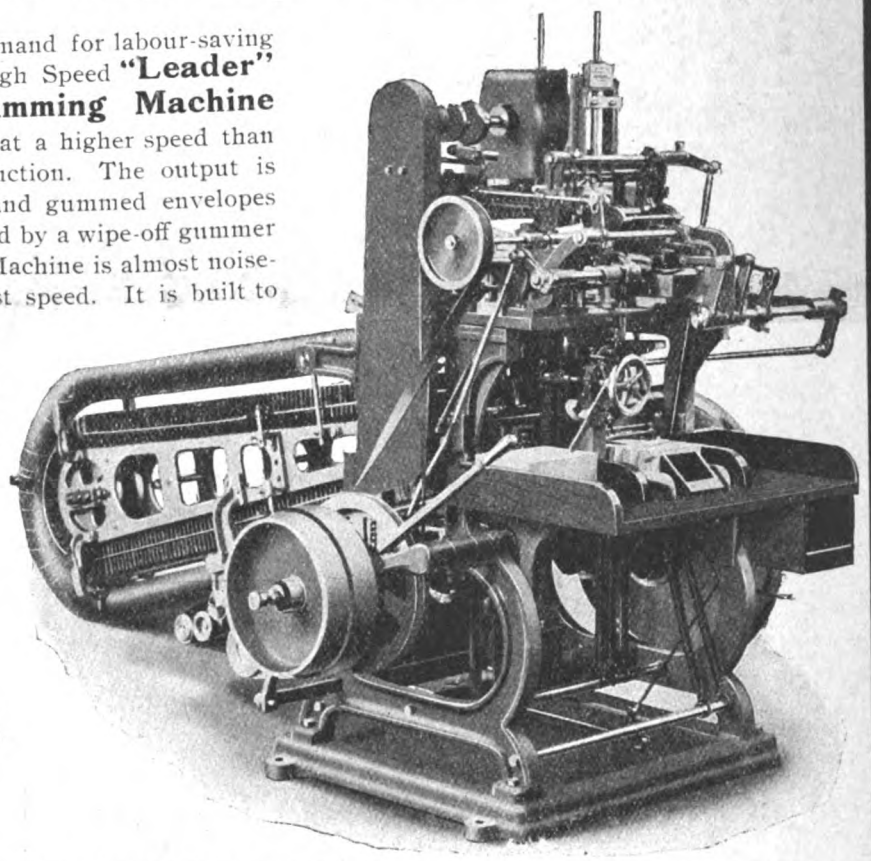
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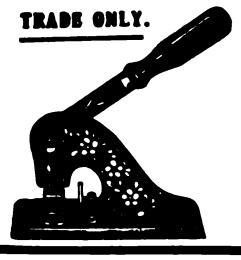
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VOLUME 96. NUMBER 11. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: MARCH 12, 1925. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

THE TRIUMPH OF Modern Offset Lithography

By JOSEPH GOODMAN, F.R.P.S.,

City and Guilds of London Honours Silver and Bronze Medallist, Lithography and Photo-Mechanical Processes. Author of "Practical Modern Metalithography," etc.

Our last article in this series dealt with the producing of images on the offset printer's zinc plate in such a manner as to transpose from black to white. Two different methods were described for effecting this result, and to these we would now add particulars of a further method.

Transposing.—Method No. 3.

When the transfer has been put down and gummed in the ordinary way, wash out over the dry plate with turpentine, after which the plate must be fanned dry, the gum washed off, and the plate rolled up. Now powder the transfer with asphalte or resin, and re-sensitise the plate in the alum bath. After it has been rinsed with water and dried, the plate should be coated with a thin covering of brown shellac solution (orange shellac and pure alcohol). When the alcohol has evaporated, leaving the shellac dry, the drawing is developed by lightly rubbing with cotton wool soaked in turpentine. Should the development of the plate require too much time through the plate having been coated too thickly with shellac, the operator must not try to obtain the desired result by hard rubbing, but the plate should be put in a developing dish containing a sufficient quantity of turpentine to cover it, until the plate has been fully developed. The grease on the developed drawing must be removed by use of a weak nitric acid solution, as in method No. 2, previously described, and must be well etched with the non-corrosive etcher, gummed and dried. The shellac coating is then washed off with alcohol and water, and the drawing rolled up with black ink.

Flat Bed Offset Machining.

In commencing to print from zinc plates in the flat bed litho machine it will be necessary for those who have been long accustomed to stone to attend to a few preliminary details, though there is nothing at all formidable in the transition. The damping rollers must be the first consideration. These should be free from deleterious acids, such as contained in sour beer, nicotine, tannic extracts, etc.; pure clean water only is required for zinc printing. Some advocates of the older zinc printing processes recommend and supply a special damping solution for addition to the damping water during printing. This procedure, it must be said emphatically, is entirely unnecessary with this process, and should be strictly avoided, as it causes injury to the plate. It is desirable to re-cover the damping rollers and damping board with fresh covering material before commencing work with plates. While working, the dampers must be kept as free of ink as possible; should the fibres of the fabric become clogged with ink they are not able to convey the proper amount of moisture to the plate. A brass rider worked on the dampers picks up all stray ink. If the rollers in use upon the machine are of the smooth variety they should have a velvety matt surface imparted to them by being rubbed with artificial pumice stone. They should also, at the outset, be properly adjusted to the correct height of plane, so as to prevent bumping and knocking against the gripper edge of the plate, which not only tends to ruin the rollers, but also causes the front edge of the plate to tone unnecessarily.

Avoiding "Tinting" Trouble.

The inclined plane for the roller runners should also be set in proper position; this will prevent the rollers from skating over the plate, which might soon injure the coating and thus cause the plate to tint. It is some satisfaction to know that, should this trouble occur from neglect of the foregoing instructions, it can be easily remedied by applying a small quantity of the non-corrosive etching solution to the affected parts. Prevention is better than cure, and it should seldom be necessary to apply this remedy. The workman who complacently allows the edges of the paper to tint, "because they will afterwards be cut off," is not likely to become a shining light in his profession.

A good set of nap rollers is the pride and care of every skilful machine-minder, and is, of course, absolutely essential to machine work; it is therefore unnecessary to refer to the treatment for maintaining them in good condition. The front and back surfaces of the bed-plate should run absolutely parallel to one another, whilst the top supporting must be kept perfectly clean and free from any unevenness or gritty substance.

Cylinder Packing.

A word should be said, in passing, to emphasise the fact that where a direct flat-bed machine is being worked it is highly advantageous to have a perfect cylinder packing. A layer of smooth cartridge paper can be placed upon the periphery of the cylinder, underneath the blanket, care being taken that the blanket is stretched tightly over it, so that no scrubbing or friction on the plate can ensue. This is quite easy to attain and must be insisted upon.

Litho Inks.

Any colour of lithographic ink may be be worked from zinc plates either as a body colour, or in tint form, and without its lustre or brilliancy being in any way impaired. Yellow chrome, vermilion, or any other metallic colour of this group, can be worked from metal plates, when etched with the non-corrosive etcher, without the colour becoming in the least degree degraded. The consistency of the inks is practically the same as when stone is used, and can be adjusted by the use of the usual varnishes and sperm oil, to suit the requirements of the various papers. The damping water should be perfectly pure, without any messing additions of phosphoric acid, malt extract, etc. There is no real need for

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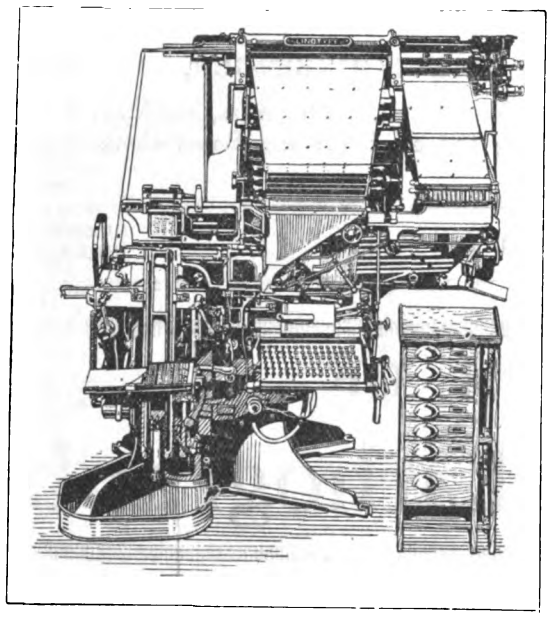
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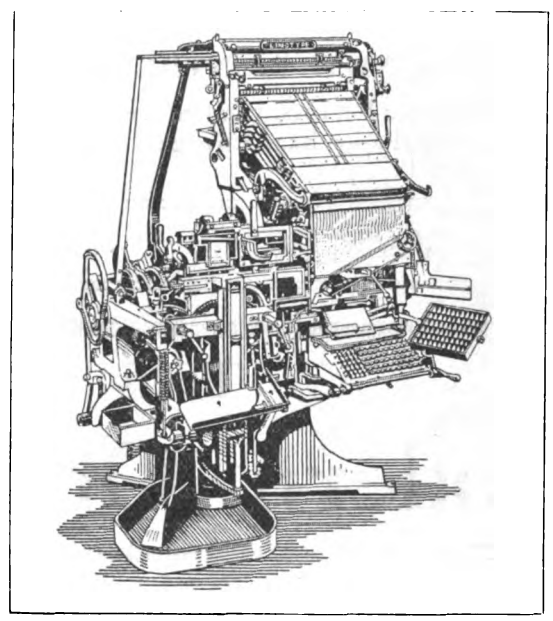
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The machine as illustrated has a range of 5 to 36 point, and all faces can be set from the single standard keyboard. Mould and magazine changes can be effected in a few seconds. This model can be installed with three magazines only, and the side magazine section for extra large display added to the machine at a later date.

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these. They react on the colours and plate injuriously.

Starting the Printing.

After these preliminary proceedings have been attended to, the clean bed plate is put into the machine carriage, and properly adjusted for pressure, etc. The back of the printing plate (as well as the bed plate) having been cleared from dust and grit, the plate is fixed in position on the bed plate. The work is then washed-out with the washing-out tincture, used over the thin dry layer of gum, the plate being afterwards fanned dry and the gum washed off with clean water. The machine is now started and the job inked-in. Commence the running with a somewhat larger quantity of damping water and less ink than usual, and gradually reduce the quantity of water and increase the quantity of ink, until the normal amount is reached. Should the plate be accidentally scratched with particles of sand or grit, it can be easily restored by the application with the pointed edge of a hard wood pencil, of a little of the non corrosive etching solution.

Cleaning Plate Edges.

If from any cause it should be necessary to clean the edges of the plate, this can be done while the machine is running, by wiping the plate edge with a small piece of flannel moistened with the non-corrosive etching solution. It is as well to keep this solution off the dampers, and also out of the damping water; a small piece of damping cloth can be used to wipe off any excess on the plate edge, thus protecting the dampers. It may occasionally happen that some of this solution accidentally gets on to a portion of the design, causing it temporarily to disappear; this need give no cause for alarm, as the work will ra appear after a few prints. Should any specks be caused on the plate through any impurities transmitted to it from the use of common, rough, adulterated paper, these may be easily removed by means of the non-corrosive etching solution and a wood pencil. When the machine is stopped for any length of time, the plate should be thinly gummed over, as is the practice with stone.

Openings for British Trade, etc.

Inquiries have been received by the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence), 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1, to whom further inquiries should be addressed with the reference number quoted.

CANADA.

A Canadian manufacturing company is open to purchase regular supplies of waste strawboard clippings, and is desirous of getting into touch with firms who can make regular offers. Reference Canadian Government Trade Commissioner's Office, 73, Basinghall-street, London.

NEW ZEALAND.

A New Zealand firm of exporters, importers and general commission agents require the sole agency for British manufacturers of kraft papers, parchment and paper bags of all descriptions. Reference High Commissioner of New Zealand, 415, Strand, London.

"You are a great newspaper city. In proportion to population, you have far more newspapers than London," said Sir Charles Higham, the advertising expert, addressing the Leeds Publicity Club recently. "Leeds," said Sir Charles, "is to be congratulated that the *Daily Chronicle* has chosen it for its Northern headquarters. That Leeds should have, for the first time, a first-class newspaper published within its city simultaneously with London, shows how much higher it is becoming in its standing among British cities.

FRENCH PRINTERS' ANNUAL.—We have received a copy of a very fine special number of the *Bulletin Officiel* (monthly organ of the French Federation of Master Printers), entitled "Pour l'Imprimerie et le Bibliophile." It contains extensive historical monographs under the headings "Les Arts de Reproductions Graphiques," "L'Histoire de la Gravure," and "Le Papier à travers les Ages," whilst nearly half the substantial volume consists of plates, many in colours, providing a most interesting exhibition of French printing in a great variety of processes. The volume which is in stout paper covers, measures about 12½ in. by 9¾ in. by 1 in. It is obtainable from the Maitres Imprimeurs de France, 7 Rue Suger, Paris (6e), on payment of £1.

The Technique of Process Work.

IMPORTANT NEW MANUAL REVIEWED.

"THE ILFORD MANUAL OF PROCESS WORK." By L. P. Clerc. Ilford, Ltd., Ilford, London. 1924. Pp. 248 + 10. Price 7s. 6d. net., post free 7s. 11d.

The publication of this manual gives striking evidence of the progress that has been made in the technique of process work during the past twenty years.

The author is a recognised French authority in photo-mechanical and photographic problems, is the editor of a French journal dealing with these subjects, and has already published in France two books—one on photo-mechanical work and the other on three-colour processes—which have been very well received. Messrs. Ilford, Ltd., in inviting M. Clerc to write this manual have made an excellent choice, and the result is a most comprehensive exposition of the present condition of the various departments of the process trade, and one which embodies the most recent additions to our knowledge of the subjects treated.

M. Clerc explains in the preface that the methods he describes are principally those used in France, and that the workshop practice may be different in this country; but the inclusion by the author of a number of articles and communications by English workers secures a satisfactory balance in the working methods that are discussed.

The publishers have undertaken with considerable success the translation of the original manuscript. The book is well printed, but it is much to be regretted that such a small type should have been chosen. Readers who are not blessed with strong eyesight will find the reading less pleasant than it would otherwise have been. The use of a larger type would certainly have been advisable even though it involved increasing the price.

The book is divided into seven parts. The first includes the equipment of the studio, with a chapter on the principles of colour and dry plates; the second is on line engraving; the third, on black-and white half-tone; the fourth, on photo-lithography and photo-metallography; the fifth on photogravure; the sixth, on the three colour process and its applications; and the seventh, on polychromatic interpretations.

The general introductory section on cameras, lenses and the nature of colour, is of special value; it gives concise scientific explanations of the various phenomena in simple language, and will be extremely helpful to practical photo-lithographers as well as to general printers who wish to extend their knowledge of this subject. Many interesting practical colour problems are most carefully explained.

In respect of the practice of negative-making, attention is confined to the use of dry plates, and the author gives a short account of the theory of sensitometry (or the means by which the characteristic qualities of any plate are obtained) as well as full instructions for the use of both ordinary process plates and panchromatic plates.

The section on half-tone negatives includes the results of the author's investigations of the principles of the half-tone process, together with the most recent methods of simplified half-tone negative-making, as well as an account of high-light processes. The methods of obtaining broken-tone results from continuous tone negatives, by placing some sort of screen between the negative and the sensitive plate, or in front of the negative during exposure, are of undoubted value in photo-lithography.

In dealing with the making of line blocks on zinc, the various types of original are described, and a full account is given of the methods of printing from the negatives on to zinc plates as well as details of the line etching processes, including both the rolling up method, and the dragon's blood process which is the standard present-day practice.

The chapters devoted to half-tone printing on metal and etching, are exhaustive, and deal with the subject both from the elementary and the advanced standpoints. Among the screens that are mentioned, the wavy-line screen invented by Mr. Dargavel is worthy of special notice; this screen gives an approximation to the effect of a wood engraving.

The letterpress printer will note that special attention has been given to the important subject of mounting—though there have been published contributions to this subject more recent than those to which M. Clerc refers.

The section on photo lithography includes a description of the usual transfer and direct processes as well as the Vandyke and Douglagraph processes and other methods of black and white reversal.

A useful account is given of the economical and simple bromoil process of making photo-litho transfers, a process which is particularly valuable in making large plates for poster work, either in line or in half-tone. The negative to be enlarged is placed in the enlarging lantern and a piece of suitable bromide paper exposed; after development, the bromide paper is treated with a bleaching solution which hardens the gelatine in the parts containing the developed image so that they may be inked in the same manner as an ordinary photo-litho transfer. The method described is one suggested by Mr. W. G. J. Smith.

The classic explanation of the formation of the lithographic image is that the original design is made with an ink in which soap is an essential constituent. By the action of nitric acid the soap in the ink is decomposed, liberating a fatty acid which stops the pores and probably re-combines with the stone. No doubt this theory is satisfactory in the case of work which is drawn direct on stone or plate; but it cannot be said to hold in many commercial methods of preparing a lithographic image or in the majority of direct photo-lithographic processes. Although the subject has not been fully investigated, it is probable that the colloidal chemist will be able to find a more satisfactory theory to explain the permanence of lithographic images.

A method which this author describes of direct printing on stone is worthy of attention. It is suggested that a coating of bichromated albumen may be evenly applied with the aid of a pad, the excess being afterwards removed by the same pad, from which all the excess of solution has been squeezed out. We have not seen this method in operation in this country, but it recommends itself as a distinctly practical idea.

A short chapter is devoted to direct photo-lithography from continuous tone negatives.

The pages devoted to photogravure give a most comprehensive account of the process.

A chapter is devoted to the subject of colour filters; although these are ordinarily used in three-colour work, special filters are also manufactured to deal with exceptional technical problems. Introducing the subject of three colour work, the author explains the principles of three colour reproduction. The progress that has been made in determining the correct absorptions of three colour filters is duly indicated. Twenty years ago, after the investigations of Newton and Bull into the principles of three-colour work had led to the adoption of standard filters, it was found that a considerable amount of fine etching was necessary on the red printing plate, and since that time the absorption of the filters as recommended has been modified. Spectrum photographs of standard modern three colour filters show the progress that has been made in this direction.

In writing textbooks on craft subjects, it is customary for authors to make use of the writings of writers who have preceded them, and to embody the information in their text, occasionally with an acknowledgment in the preface. The present manual is a notable exception to this practice, and its value is thereby considerably augmented. Constant reference is made to methods of working or investigations by English workers, and at the end of each chapter a bibliography of works or papers of reference is added, so that readers may know where to seek further information on the subject under discussion. A complete index, as well as an index of authors, is included. This can be recommended as a thoroughly useful book for the practical worker and the student and as a work of reference for the printer.

R. B. FISHENDEN.

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Lithographers' Pension Effort.

Mr. Charles H. Crabtree as Chairman.

The Lithographers' Auxiliary to the Printers' Pension, Almshouse and Orphan Asylum Corporation is to hold its next concert at the Cannon-street Hotel on March



Mr. Charles H. Crabtree.

20th. This successful Auxiliary, of which Mr. R. Andrew Spottiswoode is president, will, on this occasion, have the services in the chair of Mr. Charles H. Crabtree, chairman of the celebrated Leeds firm of printers' engineers, Messrs. R. W. Crabtree and Sons, Ltd.

Mr. Crabtree and the firm he represents are both well known throughout the printing industry for a multiplicity of services to the cause of printers' charities, as well as for their eminence in the important field of engineering in which they are engaged. The whole of Mr. Crabtree's career in the printing trade has been spent with the firm of R. W. Crabtree and Sons, Ltd., which, founded by his father some thirty years ago as a private partnership, was in 1920 converted into a limited company, with Mr. Crabtree as chairman and managing director. He is chairman also of Pictorial Machinery Ltd., a firm well known to lithographers everywhere in connection with the development of scientific apparatus on the photographic side of the lithographer's craft.

Mr. Crabtree has a wide circle of friends scattered over all quarters of the country, with whom he has come into contact through his work on behalf of his firm, whose lithographic machines, offset machines and rotary newspaper presses are familiar throughout printerdom. The firm takes pride in its entirely British character, and also recalls with gratification that during the War Messrs. R. W. Crabtree and Sons, Ltd., were actively engaged, at the call of the War Office, in precision engineering work in aid of the British air services—their capabilities for which work bears testimony to the qualifications of the firm in the direction of precision apparatus in the field of print.

Mr. Crabtree will doubtless not be disappointed in looking for support from lithographers and printers generally in the charitable effort to which he has now set his hand.

THE liability of agents for the income tax of their foreign principals is the subject of a circular issued by the London Chamber of Commerce, which states that Mr. Walter Guinness received at the Treasury a small, but representative, deputation headed by the Members of Parliament for the City, Mr. E. C. Grenfell and Sir Thomas Vansittart Bowater. The deputation included Sir Keith Price (Timber Agents' and Brokers' Association of the United Kingdom). It is added that the proceedings were private, but Mr. Guinness repeated the assurance given by his predecessor—that the international and entrepôt trade would be protected—and promised to bring the whole matter before the Chancellor.

Merton Board Mill, Ltd.

Mr. Justice Romer, in the Winding-Up Court last week, made an order for the compulsory liquidation of the Merton Board Mill, Ltd., on the petition of H. Burton and Co., Ltd.

The petition had been adjourned for the production of evidence as to the progress of negotiations for a scheme of arrangement.

Mr. Spens, for the respondent company, read an affidavit by Mr. Albert Hugh Stevenson, chairman of directors, stating that the negotiations were still proceeding with two financial groups, and if the petition was adjourned for a month there would be some result, successful or otherwise, in the meantime.

Mr. Carr (for the Treasury Solicitor) said he was instructed to inform his Lordship that the negotiations had broken down, and he (the Treasury Solicitor) was proposing to apply for the appointment of a receiver and manager in a debenture-holders' action which he proposed to bring.

A. W. K. Trueman & Co., Ltd.

The petition of Hall and Co., Ltd., for an order for the compulsory liquidation of A. W. K. Trueman and Co., Ltd., which had been adjourned from time to time, was again before Mr. Justice Romer in the Winding-Up Court last week.

Mr. Israel, for the petitioners, said every creditor had assented to a scheme of arrangement except one, who was abroad. He shonld not object to another adjournment to get his consent, but it must be the last.

His Lordship adjourned the petition for another 14 days.

THE Bradford and District Newspaper Co announces that a sum of £100,000 is about to be expended on extension of premises and printing plant.

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Lithographic Trade Review.

NOTES AND NEWS.

The lithographic section of the industry would seem to be getting a good share of such printing orders as are going, and we think there is generally good ground for satisfaction at the state of trade. It is all in the right direction that London lithographic printers have less employment than a month ago. Business is much better than it was at this time last year, and it appears to be on the up grade. Amongst lithographic artists, too, it is felt that, considering the low state of industry throughout the country the amount of business coming to this section is in every way satisfactory. As far as unemployment is concerned the figures to-day compare very favourwith the average of pre-war years. With regard to the process side of the trade there has been a slight boom in colour work, in spite of German and Austrian competition, although of course a fair amount of this class of work is going abroad on account of cheaper rates.

Agreement was reached before last week-end in respect of the rates of wages for flat-bed offset work. The executives of the Federation of Master Printers and of the Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers have, with the aid of the Conciliation Committee, accepted an agreement worded as follows: "That 4s. be agreed to as from the second pay day in April as the additional minimum rate payable to members of the Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers working flat bed offset machines above the minimum rates fixed in the National Agreement for direct flat-bed machines on the understanding that negotiations may be resumed one year hence with a view to reaching agreement on the 5s. claimed and on condition that the wages at present paid above the new minimum be not disturbed. Men who have been engaged for, or have for six weeks continuously worked on a flat-bed offset machine, shall not be reduced to a lower rate without the usual notice, and during the period of the notice the higher rate shall be paid. It is understood that such notice is not a notice of dismissal or of leaving a situation unless this is definitely stated by either party at the time such notice is given."

The half-yearly report of the Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers (and Auxiliaries) of Great Britain and Ireland, just issued, covers the period from June 9th to December 8th, 1924. Although the income, £25,501, shows a decrease compared with the previous half year of £2,134, the total funds of the Society at December 8th stood at £83,493. The report contains portraits of Mr. J. W. Clark, who has completed 25 years of service with the Hull branch, of which he is secretary, and of Mr. J. J. Brailby, president of the Leeds branch, who has been made a J.P.

Mr. Frederic T. Corkett, managing director of Pictorial Machinery, Ltd., has recently been travelling on the Continent, particularly in Italy, and comes back impressed with the palatial character of some of the Italian printing houses. Mr. Corkett found Italian printers keenly interested in technical developments, especially in regard to photo-litho and the mechanical means of printing negatives down on to metal plates; they were all very interested in the "Lithotex" Step-and-Repeat Machine.

We understand that a contract has just been made with one of the largest firms in Italy to put in the very latest step-and-repeat machine, and that complete plants are being sent into Belgium and Spain, whilst the "Lithotex" people are expecting also to put a very fine installation into one of the most important printing establishments in Switzerland. Many uses are being found for the step and-repeat machine which were not at first contemplated, perhaps the latest being the manufacture of fine screens and the production of suitable irregular screens for photogravure work and the usual type of screens for other photo-mechanical usages.

Mr. A. J. Dowden, assistant to Mr. Woodgate Stevens of the London branch of the Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers had recently to undergo a serious operation. Wishes for his recovery to health and strength have been expressed in many quarters from a wide circle of friends.

An American contemporary reports that a printing press in which six flat beds rotate in front of a single impression cylinder is now in course of construction at 124, White-street, New York, and should be ready for actual work this month. The six type formes in this press are each 17 by 22 inches, and from them can be printed six different jobs each in a different colour, or in one colour; three separate jobs in two colours; two separate jobs in three colours, or one job in six colours. In addition, presses of this design can be made to print in either direct or offset planography. The press is the invention of August Swoboda, patent No. 1,440,203, issued in 1922.

An institution that appears to hold promise of great usefulness for the advancement of lithography is the Lithographic Technical Foundation, Inc., of New York City. This foundation, of which the inaugural meeting was recently held, was incorporated some months ago for charitable, scientific and educational purposes. It proposes to devote itself continuously to research, education and training in the lithographic field. Heretofore the lithographic arts and sciences have depended for their improvement and advancement upon the spasmodic and haphazard efforts of individuals. It is now proposed to have trained scientists of acknowledged ability devote their constant efforts upon different problems, one after another, which have long been recognised and complained against, but which continued as perplexities because they have been everybody's business, with the usual evil result.

"On wan days we call lithography the Cinderella of the graphic arts, but the figure is false. It were truer to talk of an infant Hermes kicking his god-like legs over the cradle and running to round up the celestial cattle. Lithography is an art in its youth with a great future before it; but much of its youth has been mis-spent; there has been too much cattle lifting. Or still more truly is lithography the young Dionysus huddled in the thigh of Zeus to be protected from evil wills; many such have surrounded it from its birth; but the days of its divine madness are ahead; it is a god, and the world willingly or unwillingly will come to serve its rites and celebrate its mysteries." Thus writes Mr. John Copley in that excellent little magazine the *Print Collector's Quarterly*. His article is on "Some Lithographs of the Past and the Future," with illustrations, and is inspiringly suggestive of the possibilities of lithography from the artist's point of view.

New Trade Marks.

FELIX.

454,619. Post cards, Christmas cards or folders, books, calenders and cigarette cards. Robert McCrum, trading as The International Art Co., Florence House, Nassau-road, Barnes, London, S.W.13; printer and publisher.—December 18th, 1924.

WHITE CABLE.

452,899. All goods included in Class 39, but not including paper, pens, pencil-holders, penholders, paper clips, pencils, inkwells or pen and pencil stands, and not including any goods of a like kind to any of these excluded goods. Thomas Victor White, 50, Cable-street, Liverpool, Lancashire; wholesale bookseller, printer and stationer.—22nd October, 1924.

STELLARD.

452,850. Paper tubes (cylindrical and conical) for winding yarns thereon, and used in the spinning and similar industries. J. Steel and Sons, Holme Mills, Holme Mill-lane, Keighley, Yorkshire; paper tube and goods makers.—20th October, 1924 (by consent).

DUOLOID.

453,581. Tracing material, included in Class 39. Lawes Bros., Ltd., 7, 8, 9, Burrup-place, Doris-street, Kenington, London, S.E.11; drawing office stationers.—12th November, 1924.

It is good to win a sharp bargain, but it is better to win a satisfied customer.

Thomas de la Rue & Co., Ltd.

A general meeting of the holders of the convertible 8 per cent. mortgage debenture stock of Thomas de la Rue and Co., Ltd., was held on Friday for the purpose of considering a scheme for the reorganisation of the company's capital. Under this scheme holders of the 8 per cent. debenture stock were asked to surrender their stock and to accept in satisfaction 50 per cent. of the face value thereof in ordinary shares. As part of the same scheme the existing ordinary shareholders were asked to consent to write 19s. 6d. off each pound share. The various resolutions were carried by an overwhelming majority.

Mr. Sidney Lamert, chairman, in the course of his speech, said that in his opinion, shareholders would be substantially better off this year than they were last year, and he hoped and believed that next year they would be still better off, working free of the enormous incubus which was over the business now. Pens were doing very well, and playing cards were doing well. During several weeks towards the end of last year they were making and selling 130,000 packs of playing cards a week. Security printing was increasing, and security printing was probably the best hope they had for the future, although it had entailed the provision of a substantial amount of new machinery.

In the course of some discussion, the chairman stated that eminent counsel advised that the company had ground of action against Mr. Stuart de la Rue, formerly chairman of the company, in connection with the purchase of the ordinary share capital of Weir's and a writ had been issued against that gentleman.

The meeting of the Association of Master Printers of West and North-West London on Monday next will discuss the following topics:—"How a Small Printer Can Advertise" (Mr. H. W. Searle), "The Pride of a Printer" (Mr. F. A. Perry), and "Bad Debts: a Printer's Problem" (Mr. P. G. Crannis).

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Photogravure: Methods and Machinery.

Mr. R. B. Fishenden Lectures at Stationers' Hall.

The excellent series of technical lectures arranged at Stationers' Hall by the London Central Districts Master Printers' Association was brought to a fitting climax on Wednesday evening of last week, when the concluding lecture was delivered by Mr. R. B Fishenden, M Sc.Tech., who took for his subject "Photogravure from the Printer's Standpoint: Methods and Machinery." The lecture was held in the Court Room, which was filled to overflowing, the attendance being larger than at any preceding lecture of the series. There were present several visitors from abroad, including Japan, South America and Cape Colony, together with a number of printers from the provinces, as well as many prominent representatives of the London trade, the company being an unusually comprehensive one.

Set out in the main hall was a remarkable exhibition of photogravure specimens in monochrome and colour, together with technical exhibits of unusual interest. An outstanding feature was the exhibit of the Amalgamated Press, Ltd., who sent several coppered cylinders showing the stages of production from the turning and grinding, through the intermediate "resist" stage, up to the highly finished surface bearing the etched printing images. The same firm sent a fine selection of photogravure printing including periodical and commercial work. Another cylinder shown was one prepared for textile printing by Pictorial Machinery, Ltd., who also showed specimens of photogravure printing. Others contributing to the exhibition of specimens—which made a beautiful and impressive show—were *Illustrated London News* and *Sketch*, Ltd., Penrose and Co., Ltd., Sun Engraving Co., Ltd, Rembrandt Intaglio Printing Co., Ltd., Emery Walker, Ltd., Mr. G. W. Jones, Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., *Cape Times*, *Southend Standard*, G. and G. Ponton (Glasgow), Art Reproduction Co., Ltd., L.C.C. School of Photo-Engraving, John Swain and Son, Ltd., Vandyck Printers, Ltd., and Soldans, Ltd.

The chair was occupied by the president of the Association, Mr. Geo. Eaton Hart, who was supported by Mr. Alfred Langley, the president of the London Master Printers' Association, and Mr. W. J. Boyle, hon. sec. of the local Association.

Mr. Hart, introducing the lecturer, expressed gratification at the large attendance which the lecture had attracted, and referred to Mr. Fishenden's expert qualifications to deal with the subject of photogravure, going on to refer to that gentleman's position as London manager of Messrs. Stephenson, Blake and Co., Ltd., whose name, he said, was held in high esteem by printers everywhere.

Mr. Fishenden was then called upon to deliver his lecture. Of this we have room for only a general account in this issue, but hope to report it more fully later.

Antecedents of Photogravure.

After indicating the interest and value of the photogravure process at the present time, Mr. Fishenden reverted to the older methods of intaglio printing, copperplate, aquatone and mezzotint, and called to mind the subtle beauties achieved by artist etchers in the production of varied effects of light and shade in their etching. He went on to explain, with the aid of blackboard sketches, how, by virtue of the varying depths of engraved lines or "cells," from which the ink is transferred to the paper, any intaglio process is able to produce stronger contrasts of tone than is ordinarily possible by methods such as half tone block printing or lithography, in which the thickness of the ink film placed upon the paper has to be comparatively uniform. Attention was called to the fact that rotary intaglio printing is really an old process, having for long been used for calico printing and the production of wall paper.

Proceeding to the subject of photo-mechanical intaglio processes, Mr. Fishenden drew a sharp distinction between invert half-tone and photogravure proper, the "partial resist" employed in the latter process (as against the "perfect resist" used in letterpress half tone or in invert half-tone), giving the desired varying depths of cavity and consequent contrasts of tone. He then briefly recalled the history of photo engraving from the days of Fox Talbot up to modern rotary photogravure as exemplified by the products of the Rembrandt Intaglio Printing Co., Ltd., to the outstanding excellence of whose work he paid a high tribute. Next came a summary of the processes involved in the production of a cylinder for photogravure printing. With the aid of exhibits such as photographic negatives, a roll of carbon tissue, a piece of photogravure screen, and so on, Mr. Fishenden explained the methods and rationale of the producing of the printing image upon the copper surface of the cylinder. The distinctive features of photogravure printing machinery were then touched upon, to be discussed more in detail in connection with the lantern views shown later.

Photogravure Periodicals.

In regard to the printing of periodicals by photogravure, Mr. Fishenden admitted that—though the Rembrandt Intaglio Printing Co., Ltd., were first in the field with machine photogravure, thus giving the honour of its introduction to England—Germany claimed priority in the application of intaglio printing to newspaper illustrations, the *Frankfurter Zeitung* making this innovation in 1910. He mentioned, however, a suggestion of his own made in 1905 as to the possibility of newspaper printing by intaglio methods. A tribute was paid to the work of Mr. Charles E. Bell, late of Intaglio Patents, Ltd., in the development of photogravure for newspaper work, and in the excellent photogravure printing being done by the Amalgamated Press, Ltd. The connection of Mr. Frederic C. Corkett, of Pictorial Machinery, Ltd., with the development of gravure was also mentioned.

The advantages and possibilities of offset photogravure were touched upon. Appreciative mention was made of the experimental Renaissance machine and some excellent trial prints made in colour by Mr. Geo. W. Jones; and special reference was made to an offset gravure machine just perfected by Mr. Owen, of Penrose's, a distinctive feature of which is the use of a printing surface in the form of a copper sheet stretched around a cylinder. After a few words on inks for photogravure printing, the speaker dealt briefly with the subject of colour gravure, in respect of which he prophesied that when the practical difficulties surrounding this work came to be tackled as earnestly as had been the practical difficulties surrounding ordinary gravure, colour photogravure would become a successful commercial process.

Some Excellent Lantern Slides.

The next stage of the lecture was the showing of lantern slides, with explanations and comments. Mr. Fishenden's unique collection of slides is very comprehensive, and the subjects are of much technical interest. Several photo micrographs served well to illustrate the differences between the tonal effects produced in a case of ordinary half-tone, invert half-tone and machine gravure; among other photo-micrographs was one showing an actual section of an etched photogravure plate indicating the varying depths of cavity. There were several diagrams to aid in the understanding of principles and apparatus, and a few graphs making plain the effects of etching solutions of varying densities. An illustration was shown of the machine for the application of the gelatine film to cylinders by the expedient of using a water jet to impinge between the film and cylinder, and so apply the film without wetting and stretching the paper backing; and among other machinery items illustrated were cylinder grinding machines, photogravure ink mills (Winstone's), six-colour duplex calico as well as wall-paper printing machines, the Bell photogravure machine with intermediate pressure bowl, litho machines converted for photogravure, the Waite photogravure machine (using plate face downwards), the Kempe machine, the Penrose Velogravure machine, the Johannesburg machine, the new small "Pickup" rotary machine, the Marinoni-Voirin sheet-fed rotary gravure machine and several Hoe presses.

Throughout his discourse Mr. Fishenden showed himself to be the possessor not only of an extensive and detailed knowledge of his subject but also of considerable ability in the art of clear exposition. On resuming his seat he received a very cordial ovation.

Discussion.

The chairman remarked that the lecture had been a fascinating and educative one, and, in throwing the meeting open for questions and discussion, he emphasised the need shown by the lecture for specialised knowledge in this new era of scientific printing.

Mr. Colebrook raised the question of the possibility of getting electrotypes of gravure cylinders, and Mr. Fishenden replied that he thought electrotyping methods somewhat questionable in this application, particularly in view of the pressure required and the delicate nature of the "cell" walls in the photogravure printing surface; moreover, the time required would probably be as long as for the much more satisfactory method of duplicating the engraved cylinder.

Replying to a question by the chairman as to improving the clearness of letterpress matter printed by photogravure, the lecturer suggested a possible method, but admitted that he could not see any really practicable way in which the screen used for the pictures could be dispensed with for accompanying text, but he expressed the opinion that the great improvement in the printing of type matter was the most notable development in the history of photogravure during the last decade.

To a query as to the possibility of getting the depth of etching exactly similar in any two cylinders, Mr. Fishenden replied that the wonderful regularity of the one-pound currency notes is sufficient evidence of this possibility.

As to length of runs practicable in photogravure, the reply was that 120,000 from a single engraved cylinder was an ordinary run.

To a querist who doubted the possibility of quick drying of heavy colour impressions in photogravure, Mr. Fishenden said the ink would be dried in 14 seconds and that heating was necessary only in the case of very fast-running machinery and that the air blast was surprisingly effective for quick drying.

With regard to flat-bed photogravure Mr. Fishenden indicated the success that had been attained, in spite of the technical difficulties, but he could see no advantage in adopting a flat-bed or reciprocating machine when the process was so eminently suitable for rotary printing. The litho trade had taken advantage of rotary printing to replace the flat-bed.

The vote of thanks to the lecturer was proposed by Mr. Langley, who said they had had a wonderfully informative evening, and he thought it a striking tribute to the printing trade as a whole that London printers were able to get a man like Mr. Fishenden to place his knowledge at their disposal in the way he had done that night. Speaking as president of the London Master Printers' Association, Mr. Langley heartily tendered his personal thanks and the thanks of the Association for the great services Mr. Fishenden was rendering to the trade.

Mr. A. Alexander seconded the vote of thanks, which was carried with enthusiasm.

Mr. Fishenden, in responding, called for the support of the meeting, which was heartily given, in thanking very cordially all those who had assisted in bringing together the excellent collection of exhibits. He particularly mentioned the assistance given him by Mr. Bell of the Amalgamated Press, by courtesy of Brig.-Gen. Mildren.

Before the meeting broke up Mr. F. E. Tacey, who said he spoke as a representative of the outer London districts, offered congratulations and thanks to the Central London Master Printers for providing so useful a series of lectures for the benefit of the craft.

THE late Sir W. J. Ingram, Bart. (77), of Westgate on-Sea, Kent, formerly principal proprietor of the *Illustrated London News* and the *Sketch*, left £264,715, with net personalty £245,555.

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Master Printers' Whist Drive.

Another successful whist drive and concert was held on Tuesday, March 3rd, under the auspices of the South-West London Master Printers' Association. Arding and Hobbs' Restaurant was again the venue and Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Simnett performed the functions of host and hostess very agreeably. The programme consisted of a whist drive, which was thoroughly enjoyed, an interval for refreshments, and finally a very enjoyable concert, to which there contributed Miss Joan Meredith (versatile entertainer), Mr. Frederick Shaw (tenor), and Mr. A. H. Howe (humorist).

At the conclusion of the whist drive, Mrs. Simnett presented the prizes as follows: Ladies, 1st, Mrs. Harvey (pencil case); 2nd, Mrs. Ballard (fern pot); mystery prize, Miss Purvis. Gentlemen, 1st, Mr. W. F. Willsher (suit case); 2nd, Mr. E. G. Baker (hair brushes); mystery prize, Mr. Alfred Langley (wallet).

Very little time was devoted to speeches, but Mr. Simnett, by way of introducing the president of the Association (Mr. A. Langley), and the vice-president (Mr. F. R. Muir), observed that if the ladies were to be able to don appropriate dresses for such social functions as they were holding that evening, it was necessary that their husbands should attend the business meetings of the Association, which were profitable not only to themselves but to the trade as a whole.

Mr. Langley, also speaking in a light vein, referred to the opportunities which the Annual Cost Congress and General Conference at Buxton early in May would afford the ladies of exhibiting the dresses to which Mr. Simnett had referred.

Mr. Muir recalled that there would be an even earlier occasion on which to display this fine raiment, namely the annual dinner of the London Master Printers' Association on April 27th.

The arrangements for the evening were, as usual, very well made by Mr. F. H. Cole and Mr. Fred Chivers, while the large number attending made the function a distinct social success.

Stationery Office Estimates.

On a supplementary estimate for £45,000 for salaries and expenses of the Stationery Office, Sir H. Craik, in the House of Commons on Tuesday, said he entertained strong suspicions about the conduct of this office. To ask for an increase of £15.000 under three different heads was a slovenly way of framing an estimate.

Sir J. Simon found himself in warm sympathy with what Sir H. Craik had said.

Mr. Guinness (Financial Secretary, Treasury) replied that the Supplementary Estimate was the result of the original estimate being cut too much. There had been very great under-spending in the department for three years running. In 1921-22 this under-spending was £1,425,000, and in 1922-23 £1,125,000. In 1923-24 a drastic cut was made, and even then the under-spending was £120,000. After that period prices of materials ceased to fall, and were now higher. Paper stocks were exhausted and economy in binding in previous years had resulted in books beginning to fall to pieces, with the result that expenditure upon them was necessary. That the amount asked for under each heading was the same was simply a coincidence. They could not have close estimating and at the same time avoid supplementary estimates.

The vote was agreed to.

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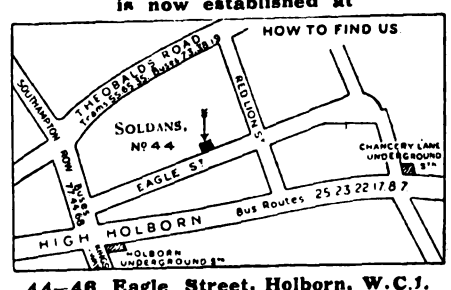
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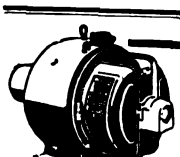
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ESTD. 1878 AND STATIONER PUBLISHED WEEKLY

FORTY-SEVENTH YEAR.

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THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1925.

Cheaper Postage.

IT would seem that there are still some who express the view that a reduction of postal rates would mean the subsidising at the cost of the community of traders who make large use of the post—overlooking the obvious fact that to use the Post Office surplus for any extraneous purpose, say the reducing of income-tax, would mean the subsidising of income-tax payers at the cost of users of the post. Mr. Harold Cox's communications to *The Times* on this subject have drawn a rejoinder from Sir Adolph Tuck, who, in a letter to that journal, stresses the fact that a reduction in the postage of letters and post cards is not only in the interests of the nation as a whole, but actually of each individual member of the nation. Sir Adolph goes on to say "It is an open secret that the majority of the Labour Government, who surely could not be accused of extending the class privileges referred to by Mr. Cox, was in favour of re-instating the penny letter and its attendant halfpenny post card postage, and it was only the strong individuality of Mr. Snowden that prevented this being carried out in their first, which Fate ordained to be their only, Budget. Five successive Postmasters General have expressed themselves in favour of a return to the penny post, and in each case it was the Chancellor of the Exchequer, with whom the last word rested, who decided upon yielding (again quoting Mr. Cox) to clamorous private interests, instead. Fortunately, we have a strong, far-seeing Chancellor of the Exchequer at the helm of affairs to-day, who is not likely to allow himself to be guided by the unsound economic theory by which . . . Mr. Harold Cox has permitted himself for once in a way to be led astray, and it will be a matter of surprise to many if Mr. Winston Churchill's name does not go down to posterity as the statesman who restored the penny postage."

Personal.

THE Prince of Wales, attended by Sir Godfrey Thomas, Bart., visited the offices of *The Times* newspaper, Printing House square, on Wednesday of last week, and remained to luncheon with the directors.

MR. WILLIAM ASTLE, O.B.E., J.P., of the *Stockport Advertiser*, the president of the Newspaper Society, will take the chair at the annual dinner of the Society on May 5th. The Prime Minister has accepted the Society's invitation for that occasion.

MR. H. R. GRUBB (of Croydon) was elected president of the Association of Master Printers of South-East London at the Association's annual general meeting held on Tuesday evening, and Messrs. J. Lack and H. H. Norman were elected vice-presidents. The business meeting was followed by a very pleasant social and musical evening.

MR. W. J. POLLOCK, a member of the committee of the West and North-West London Master Printers' Association, has consented to read a paper before the next general conference of the Technical Association of the Papermakers' Association. Like Mr. Riddell, he will take up the subject of paper from the printer's point of view.

MR. J. D. HARVEY, retiring president of Newcastle-upon-Tyne branch of the Typographical Association, was honoured at a "smoker" in that city on Saturday night, when he was presented with a cheque in appreciation of past services. Mr. J. Dixon, who made the presentation, said Mr. Harvey had been a member of the Association for 49 years, a member of the branch for 45 years, five years on the branch committee, 12 years vice-president, 12 years president, and for 16 years an executive council member.

MR. W. S. WALKER, who for 37 years has been secretary to the Birmingham Typographical Society, has retired from that position, and was on Saturday presented with a cheque for £200 and a tea and coffee service. He was also presented by the Birmingham master printers with a set of bowls and by the Jobbing Printers' Guild with a case of pipes. The presentation was made at a complimentary dinner.

MR. E. B. BLAKE, secretary of Shrewsbury branch National Union of Printing, Bookbinding, Machine Rulers and Paper Workers, has been returned unopposed to Shropshire County Council.

MR. JAMES PIERCE PARKINSON, a respected compositor on the staff of the *Clitheroe Advertiser*, has just celebrated his 62nd birthday, and has also completed fifty years at the case.

MR. PERCY BARRINGER, president of the Stationers' Association of the United Kingdom, will take the chair at the meeting at Stationers' Hall on the 13th inst. (6.30 p.m.), when "Pens, Ancient and Modern" will be discussed by Messrs. Henry Hill, Wm. B. Mitchell and L. G. Sloan, J.P.

MR. FREDERICK PEAKER (president of the Institute of Journalists) was admitted a member of Gallery Lodge, No. 1,928, which held its annual ladies' festival on Saturday, at the Restaurant Frascati, Oxford-street.

MR. C. HAROLD VERNON has been awarded by the Publicity Club of London its 100 guinea silver cup for the most notable advertising achievement of the year. Mr. Vernon was chairman of the Organising Committee of the International Advertising Convention which met at Wembley.

MR. RICHARD IVENS, who for forty years has been the editor of the *Nottingham Guardian*, has just resigned that position, and will in future live in retirement at Whatton-in-the-Vale.

COL. C. D. SHELDON has been appointed examiner in paper technology by the City and Guilds of London Institute, on the nomination of the Papermakers' Association, and will serve for five years jointly with Mr. Arthur Baker.

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Bookbinders' Overseers' Dinner.

Large and Representative Gathering.

The twenty-first annual dinner of the Printing, Bookbinding and Kindred Trades Overseers' Association was held on Saturday in the Crown Room, Holborn Restaurant, Mr. J. Fleming (president) occupying the chair. The excellent arrangements made by the stewards for the comfort and enjoyment of the members, their ladies and the visitors resulted in a very successful evening. An interesting little episode in the proceedings was the presentation of a miniature of the president's collar and badge of office to six gentlemen who had formerly held the office of president of the Association. The company included Messrs. W. Alleston, A. G. Aves, R. H. Berry (president, P.M. and O.A.), Geo. Bell, W. Bullett (secretary, Electrotypers and Stereotypers Managers' and Overseers' Association), A. J. Daines, J. Dixon, T. Goodall, J. A. Gouldbourne, A.W. Hunt, J. Jones, W. T. Lingham, A S. Long, H. Milton, F. C. Peacock, C. S. Rolls, B. J. Sansom, J. Walker and E. W. Whittle (secretary, P.M. and O.A.).

During the course of the evening the chairman announced the regretted absence of the Association's popular secretary (Mr. Arthur Cox), who had unfortunately met with a motor cycle accident earlier in the day.

The loyal toast having been duly honoured, the company settled down to the enjoyment of a much appreciated musical programme, the various items being interspersed by the toasts, which were again characterised by brevity and good humour.

Three Sides of the Association's Work.

The chairman, in submitting the toast of "The Association," remarked that, although this was their twenty-first year, they would be celebrating their coming-of-age later on in the year. He felt bound to say they had thoroughly justified their existence. Touching briefly on various aspects of their work, he said the three main objects were the fostering of social intercourse, benevolence and business. As regards the first of these he was sure the monthly meetings and lectures were conducive of putting food for reflection into their minds, whilst the benevolent side of their work had been well maintained. They had been successful in helping many an unfortunate overseer who had fallen by the way. On the business side of their activities they had had opportunities of exchanging views to advantage on the latest machinery and appliances. At times some of them might not have in their shops the right class of machine for the particular work in hand, but by an exchange of views they had been able to bring their productions up to the highest standard of efficiency.

The presentation to the six past presidents then took place, the following receiving the gift from the hands of the president: Messrs. F. C. Peacock (president, 1909-12), J. E. Dixon (1913-16), J. Walker (1917-18), A. J. Daines (1919-20), A. W. Hunt (1921-22) and H. Milton (1923).

Replies in appropriate terms were made by each recipient.

President and Vice-President.

The toast of "The President and the Vice-President" was ably given by Mr. J. Walker, who spoke appreciatively of the services being rendered at the present time by the occupants of these offices.

The Ladies.

This toast was again assigned to Mr. A. J. Daines, who, by the introduction of several witticisms, succeeded in contributing a happy little speech.

The Visitors.

Mr. J. Dixon, in submitting this toast, said the Association always laid itself out to make their visitors comfortable and happy on these occasions. He welcomed most heartily Mr. Berry, Mr. Whittle and Mr. Bullett. He would like to say to these three gentlemen that he would like to see the day come when the overseers' associations would be federated. He was sure that if they were greater usefulness would accrue to each of them and to the industry in general. In his opinion, federation had got to come even tually. When they got back to their respective Associations he hoped those he had referred to would take the first opportunity of bringing forward this matter of federation. Mr. Dixon then went on to refer to the past kindnesses of Mr. Geo. Bell and Mr. Frank Colebrook.

Mr. R. H. Berry, who replied, said his Association always referred to the Bookbinders' Association as the sister Association. He did not know quite in which position his Association stood, whether it was that of a sister or an elder brother. The P.M. and O.A. had been in existence for thirty-two years, and during that time it had spread out in many directions, having at the present time no less than nine offsprings. At the Printing Exhibition this year they were holding a two days' conference, when they would be having their family brought together. Referring to federation, as mentioned by Mr. Dixon, Mr. Berry said there were one or two difficulties with regard to it. However, he would do his best to foster the idea, if only for the purpose of showing a bold and united front. He then, in conclusion, dealt briefly with the difficult position of the overseer in his relations with the employer, the worker and the customer.

Mr. Geo. Bell (Winterbottom Book Cloth Co., Ltd.), who also replied, expressed the particular pleasure it gave him to be present.

Mr. E. W. Whittle also responded, and alluded to the questign of federation, saying that though they were not actually federated on the surface, the officials of the three Associations had a perfect understanding of their difficulties, and adopted a friendly attitude towards one another. He congratulated the Bookbinders' Association on the recognition it had made that night of the work of its past presidents.

The toast of "The Stewards" (Messrs. W. F. Cribb and A. J. Daines) was given by Mr. F. C. Peacock, and was responded to by Mr. Daines.

The Artistes.

Musical selections were rendered by the Misses Joyce Flawn (accompanist), Millicent Mitchell and Messrs. Edward Nicol, Will Deller, and Wilfred Stracey (musical director).

Auld Lang Syne brought another memorable evening to a close.

THE MONTHLY MEETING.

Mr. Colebrook on William Blades.

There was the usual good attendance of members of the above Association at the monthly meeting on Tuesday of last week at the headquarters, St. Bride Institute, Bride-lane, E.C., the chair being occupied by Mr. J. Fleming (president), supported by Mr. A. G. Aves (vice-president). At the conclusion of the ordinary business Mr. Frank Colebrook again delighted the members with an interesting lecture, taking as the title of his address, "The Life Work of William Blades."

Following the reading of the minutes, correspondence was submitted from Messrs. F. C. Peacock, A. E. Walters, C.R. Bembridge, R. J. Flint, H. A. Jackson, E. A. Clifford (the Association's honorary solicitor) and F. W. Bridges.

The last letter dealt with the Association's official visit to the Printing Exhibition at the Agricultural Hall, and eventually the meeting decided to fix the date for the function for May 16th.

The next business was to instruct the secretary to send to Messrs. H. A. Jackson and S. C. Baker—two members suffering illness—the Association's sympathy and wishes for a speedy recovery.

The secretary then announced the negotiations being carried on in connection with the Association's annual outing, and said it was proposed to accept the hospitality of Messrs. John Dickinson and make a visit to Croxley Mills on either May 30th or June 6th. In this matter the Association's thanks were principally due to Mr. T. Hill.

The next item appeared on the agenda as "An Investiture!" This business—an interesting innovation in the Association's history—took the form of investing Mr. J. Fleming with a president's collar and jewel of office.

Mr. J. Dixon, in making the presentation, humously alluded to himself as the Association's premier recruiting officer, and on behalf of the Association said it gave him very great pleasure to be called upon to undertake that pleasant task. He was confident Mr. Fleming during his term of office would do his level best to keep the Association up to a high standard of usefulness and efficiency.

Mr. Fleming, in returning thanks, said he felt proud to be the first president of the Association to be invested with a badge of office. It was his intention to uphold the dignity of the Association, and when it came to his turn to hand the badge on he hoped his successor would receive the same loyal support from the members as he had had himself.

The Lecture.

Mr. Colebrook, who was then invited to address the meeting, commenced by saying that enthusiasm for the craft should be more than the mere winning of bread. William Blades, he proceeded, was a shining example of the truth of Lord Bacon's dictum that every man should not only be a debtor to his profession, but that he should by way of amends be a help and an ornament thereunto. He (the speaker) would say that William Blades was not perhaps a great man in the sense of possessing any particular outstanding mental quality, and he had no prominent intellectual characteristic that marked him as a giant amongst men. In this respect he was reminded very much of Charles Knight, who was the splendid pioneer of cheap, good and popular literature at a time when it was dangerous to be a pioneer. Yet each of these men did a great and noble work, their works—like that of all great men—being greater than their deeds. The study of the works of William Blades made men feel greater, just in the same way that, according to Chesterton, the reading of Dickens made them feel greater.

The speaker then proceeded to say that the collection of books—which included some incunabula—got together by Blades from the time he was apprenticed to his father, was unparalleled in America or any other country. He regarded the "Life of William Caxton," published in 1860, as representing the *magnum opus* of Blades' productions. In speaking of a habit peculiar to the famous printer of correcting and throwing doubts on historical dates noticed in the "Life of William Caxton" and other works, Mr. Colebrook said William Blades, without being dominatingly self-assertive, not only exhibited extreme independence but ran counter to received opinions. Blades' "Pentateuch of Printing" and the "Enemies of Books" were next dealt with, and many extracts from the latter concerning printers and binders of the early days proved interesting and sometimes amusing.

Mr. Colebrook next alluded to the passionate interest William Blades at all times displayed for the proper care of books—which Blades thought should be cared for like children—and the vigorous onslaughts he directed against the biblioclasts of his time.

In paying a final tribute to the life work of the famous printer, Mr. Colebrook suggested to his hearers the further study of the works of William Blades. He was confident they would find him a business man who was very much more than a business man. Concluding, he would say that in the days when trades unionism was very much under a cloud it had an outspoken and friendly admirer, as well as a helper and defender in William Blades.

The chairman, in moving a vote of thanks to the lecturer, expressed the debt those present owed to Mr. Colebrook for his interesting and instructive lecture.

Mr. B. J. Sansom, in seconding, said he regretted the general lack of interest shown in the industry in the technical library at St. Bride Institute, which he considered one of the finest of its kind in the world.

Mr. J. Dixon spoke in support of the proposition, which was very heartily accorded.

ABERDEEN PRINTING CLASSES.—On the occasion of the presentation of prizes and certificates gained during the session just closed by pupils of the printing classes conducted by the Aberdeen Education Authority, under the auspices of the Printers' Evening Classes Advisory Committee, a lecture was delivered on Friday evening, in the Central Secondary School, by Mr. William Maxwell, vice president of the Scottish Alliance, and external examiner of the Glasgow printing classes.

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Commercial Intelligence

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Allied Newspapers, 16s. 7½d., 16s. 10½d., 8 p.c. Pref., 20s. 10½d., 21s. 1½d.; Amalgamated Press, 44s. 9d., 44s. 1½d., Pref., 25s. 9d.; Associated Newspapers, 23s., 23s. 9d., Def., 6 7/8, 6 5/8, Pref., 18s. 9d., 18s. 6d.; Buff Book, 20s. 7½d., Def., 2s.; Cassell, Pref., 22s. 3d; Sir J. Causton, Pref., 96s.; *Country Life*, Pref., 15s. 6d.; *Daily Mirror* Newspapers, 6 3/8, 6 3/8, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 25s. 9d.; *Daily Sketch* and *Sunday Herald*, 104¼, 105½; Thos. de la Rue and Co., 8 p.c. Conv. Mort. Deb., 30; John Dickinson, 33s. 3d., 1st Pref., 81, 2nd Pref., 81, 4½ p.c. 1st Mort. Deb., 87; Hazell, Watson and Viney, 16¼; Ilford, Pref., 19s. 3d., 19s. 6d.; International Linotype, 6⅝; Kelly's Directories, 6 p.c. Pref., 20s. 1½d., 7⅛ p.c. Pref., 22s. 9d., 23s. 4½d.; Lamson Paragon, 16s. 4½d., 16s. 7½d., 10 p.c. Pref., 24s., 24s. 1½d.; Lanston Monotype Corporation, 15s.; George Newnes, 24s. 3d., Pref., 16s. 3d.; Newnes and Pearson Printing, 8 p.c. Debs. (Reg.), 105; Odhams Press (4s. shares), 1s. 11½d. 1s. 9d., 6 p.c. Cum. Pref., 11s. 6d.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 77s. 6d.; *Sunday Pictorial* Newspapers, Pref., 22s. 6d. xd.; *Sunday Pictorial* Newspapers (1920), 84s., 85s.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 41s. 7½d., 41s. 9d., Pref., 22s. 6d., 4 p.c. Pref., 13s. 9d., 14s. 6d.; Weldons, 31s. 6d.; Winterbotto n Book Cloth, 68s.; Wyman and Sons, 40s., 40s. 7½d., Pref., 19s.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

THE "YORKSHIRE POST."—The Hon Rupert E. Beckett, presiding at the annual meeting of the Yorkshire Conservative Newspaper Co. (the *Yorkshire Post*), moved the adoption of the report declaring a dividend of £1 15s. per share and a bonus of 15s. per share, less income tax. The Hon. Sir W. G. Beckett, M.P., Col. A. M. Sagar Musgrave and Mr. D. B. Wilson were re-elected directors.

ANNANDALE AND SON, LTD.—Report states that after maintaining mill and machinery and making provision for corporation profits tax for six months ended June 30th, 1924, balance at credit of profit and loss account at December 27th, 1924, including £5,825 brought forward, amounts to £14,688. Directors propose to put to credit of depreciation and reserve account, £1,500; to write off outlay on new machinery and plant during year, £776; to sanction preference dividend already paid to November 11th, 1924, and for amount accrued to December 27th, 1924, £1,937; to pay dividend on ordinary shares at rate of 5 per cent. per annum, free of tax, £3,000; leaving to be carried forward, subject to directors' and auditors' fees, £7,475. For previous year 4 per cent. was paid.

NEW COMPANIES.

WELLINGTON PRINTERS, LTD. — Capital £5,000, in £1 shares (3,000 preference and 2,000 ordinary), to adopt an agreement with T. H. McArthur and A. H. Polhill, and to carry on the business of printers formerly carried on by Charles Jones and Co. at 27, 28 and 29, Cursitor-street, E.C., and recently acquired by the said T. H. McArthur and A. H. Polhill. Private company. Directors: T. H. McArthur, A. H. Polhill, J. C. Forrester, Elizabeth Polhill and Miriam A. Forrester. Registered office: 27, 28 and 29, Cursitor-street, E.C.4.

REYNOLDS AND WILSON, LTD. — Capital £2,600, in 2,500 5 per cent. cumulative preference and 100 ordinary shares of £1 each; printers, printers' agents, stationers, lithographers, typefounders, stereotypers, electrotypers, photographic printers, etc. Private company. Directors: A. G. Reynolds and J. R. Wilson. Registered office: 34, Duke-street, St. James', S.W.

FRED BRADLEY AND SON, LTD.—Capital £3,000, in £1 shares; to adopt an agreement with F. Bradley and N. Bradley, and to carry on the business of manufacturing stationers, general printers, bookbinders, die-sinkers and lithographers, etc. Private company. First directors: F. Bradley and N. Bradley.

JOHN E. CLARKE AND CO., LTD.—Capital £1,003, in £1 shares; manufacturing stationers, printers, bookbinders and sellers. Private company. Subscribers: Mrs. G. M. Edgelow and H. Edgelow.

AERONAUTICS, LTD.—Capital £5,000, in £1 shares; newspaper proprietors, newspaper and general printers and publishers, advertisers and advertising agents and contractors, etc. Private company. Directors: G. A. Harben and S. E. Hughes. Solicitors: Freeman, Haynes and Co., 11, Great James-street, W.C.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfactions registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfactions is not compulsory).

SWINDON PRESS, LTD.—Satisfaction in full on January 1st, 1925, of debentures authorised January 15th, 1920, securing £7,500.

ALFRED C. CROUCH, LTD. (printers and stationers, etc., London).—Particulars filed of £750 debentures authorised February 19th, 1925, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the whole amount being now issued.

THEATRICAL PUBLICATIONS, LTD.—Debenture dated February 5th, 1925, to secure £2,500, charged on the company's undertaking and property, including uncalled capital. Holder: A. E. Barwood, 35, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GRAFTON PUBLISHING CO., LTD. (London).—Satisfaction in full on November 7th, 1924, of debenture dated October 19th, 1923, securing £250. (Notice filed March 2nd, 1925).

ELLIOTT AND MCFARLANE, LTD. (publishers, etc., Westcliff).—Satisfaction in full on February 16th, 1925, of debenture dated May 8th, 1922, securing £300.

D. SMITH AND SONS (1924), LTD. (cardboard box manufacturers, etc.).—Mortgage on leasehold premises No. 19 and 20, Rupert-street, Leman-street, E. (demised for term of 14 years from December 25th, 1915, at £400 per annum), dated February 24th, 1925, to secure all moneys due or to become due from the company to Barclays Bank, Ltd.

CHAPMAN AND SONS, LTD. (box manufacturers in wood, cardboard, etc., London).—Satisfaction in full on February 3rd, 1925, of mortgage dated December 17th, 1923, securing all moneys not exceeding £4,200.

F. BENDER AND CO., LTD. (manufacturing and wholesale fancy stationers, etc., Tottenham).—Satisfaction in full in February, 1925, of debenture dated July 21st, 1922, securing £6,500.

BEDFORDSHIRE STANDARD NEWSPAPER CO. (1913), LTD.—Issue on February 16th, 1925, of £350 debentures, part of a series already registered.

RECEIVER APPOINTED OR RELEASED.

PEOPLES PUBLISHING CO., LTD.—On February 23rd, 1923, J. B. White, of 5, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.4, and the Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery (co-trustees) appointed J. E. Ward, of 52, Bedford-square, W.C.1, as receiver of the property of Peoples Publishing Co., Ltd., under powers contained in a trust deed dated February 22nd, 1923, securing £140,000 debentures issued.

WHITE HART PRESS, LTD. (London).—H. Rainsbury, of 65-66, Basinghall-street, E.C., ceased to act as receiver on January 16th, 1925.

G. ALDER AND CO., LTD. (paper agents, etc., London).—A. F. Sharp, of 14, Gray's-inn-square, W.C.1, was appointed receiver on August 20th, 1923, under powers contained in debenture dated April 10th, 1923.

BANKRUPTCIES, etc.

Re PERCY THOS. ADAMS (lately trading in partnership as Rowlinson and Adams), printer, stationer and bookseller, 129, Praed street, Paddington.—An application for an order of discharge was made on March 3rd to Mr. Registrar Mellor at the London Bankruptcy Court on behalf of this bankrupt. The official receiver reported that the firm failed in July, 1924, with provable claims £2,241; the assets valued at £862 had realised only £379, and a dividend of 2s. 1d. in the £ was expected to be paid by Mr. Albert Willmott, the trustee. The business was started in December, 1923, with a capital of £675 borrowed from the applicant's father and a friend. The failure was attributed to heavy overhead charges, lack of capital and to the dishonesty of an employee who was now serving a term of imprisonment on a charge of embezzlement. The application was opposed by the official receiver. After hearing Mr. F. C. Slater in support of the application, his Honour granted a discharge subject to judgment for £5 to be satisfied by an immediate cash payment.

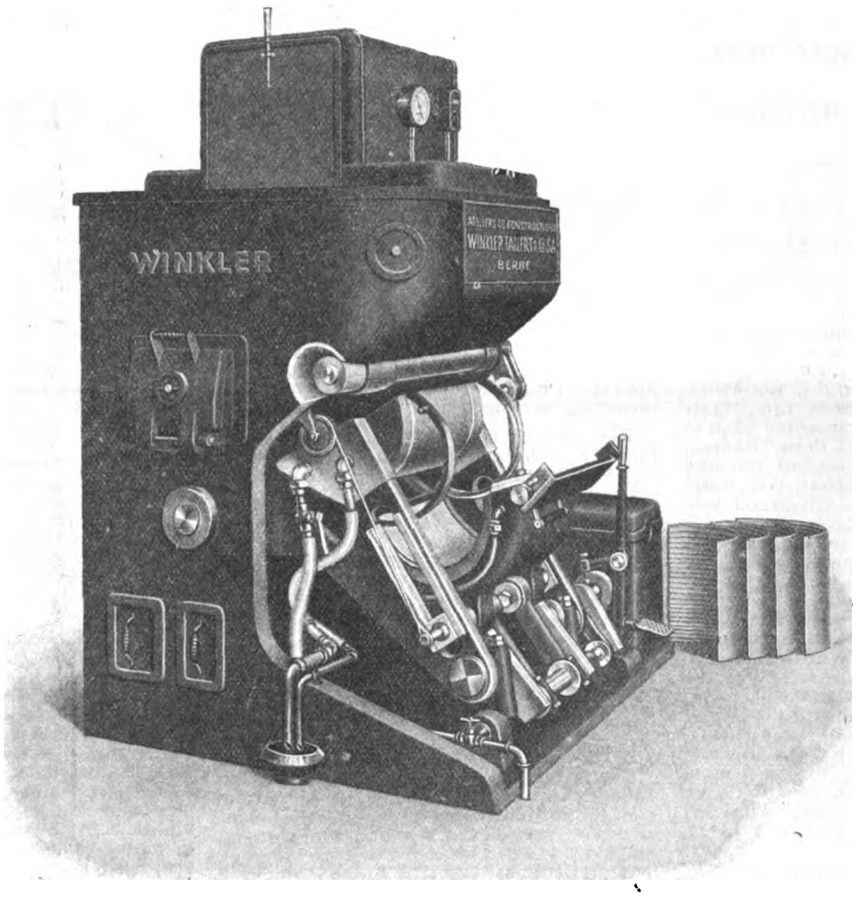
Re BLACKFRIARS PAPER MILLS SUPPLY STORES.—A sitting of the London Bankruptcy Court was held on February 18th, before Mr. Registrar Hope, for the public examination of Alexander Cohen, who had carried on business as the Blackfriars Paper Mills Supply Stores, at 39, Blackfriars-road, S.E. The debtor failed in September last, with total liabilities £4,475 (unsecured £4,463) and net assets valued at £331. In the course of his examination, he stated that a previous failure was recorded against him in October, 1920, from which proceedings he was discharged in May, 1923, upon payment of a judgment for £50. From October, 1920, till January, 1923, he bought and sold waste paper for cash and until August, 1922, he also assisted his wife in the business of a waste paper merchant, carried on by her at the premises at which he had previously traded. In January, 1923, with £100 capital, he commenced the present business, and attributed his failure to a slump in trade and ill-health. The examination was concluded.

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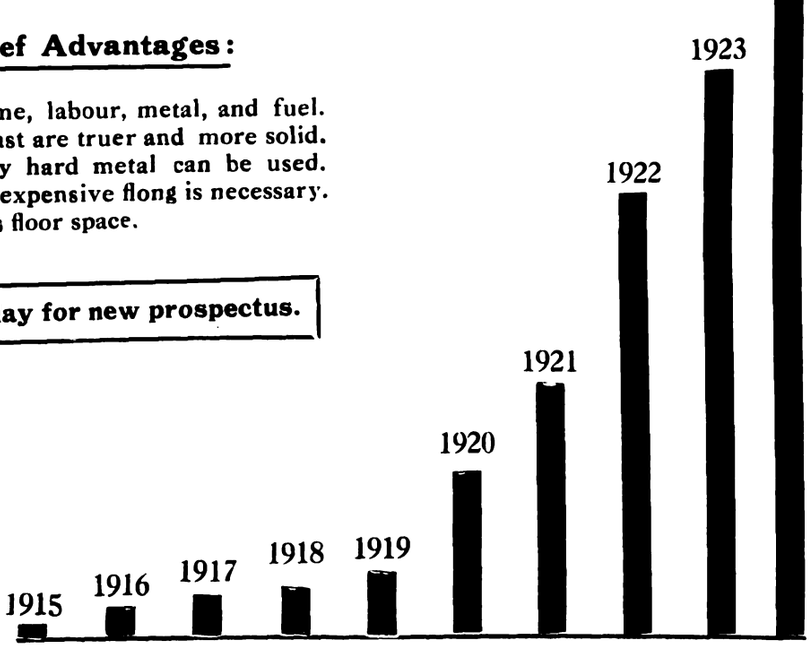
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Printers' Managers & Overseers
(PARENT) ASSOCIATION.

"Songs and Singers of the 'Sixties."

Members of this Association spent a very enjoyable evening on Tuesday of last week, when the proceedings were mainly of a musical and entertaining character, the chief item on the agenda being a lecture by Mr. E. H. Berryman on "Songs and Singers of the 'Sixties." The president, Mr. R. H. Berry, was in the chair, and there was a fair attendance of members.

Four candidates for membership were elected into the Association, namely, Mr. W. J. Andrews (Flood and Son, Lowestoft, letterpress machine overseer); Mr. J. E. Borthwick (Alabaster, Passmore and Sons, Ltd., Maidstone, overseer, letterpress machine dept.); Mr. P. Davis ("Central Jail Press," Punjab, manager); Mr. F. W. Gristwood (Sidney-Mitchell, Ltd., 74-76, Fann-street, E.C., overseer, composing dep.). Mr. Gristwood was present, and received a personal welcome from the president and the meeting.

The president drew attention to the preliminary arrangements for the holding of the next P. M. & O. A. United Gathering in connection with the Printing Exhibition which takes place at the Royal Agricultural Hall in May. Mr. E. W. Whittle formally moved, on behalf of the Council, that the Council be empowered to make the necessary arrangements in connection with the United Gathering. This was seconded and carried *nem con.* To co operate with the Lecture and Entertainments Committee in the United Gathering arrangements, six members were elected, namely: Messrs A. Shepherd, J. W. Jarvis, S. A. Dawson, E. Hutchins, E. H. Campling and A. W. Hart.

Old Melodies Recalled.

To assist him in recalling the "Songs and Singers of the 'Sixties," Mr. Berryman enlisted the services of a violinist and a pianist, in the persons of Mr. Alfred Cowley and Mr. Charles Rankin. These two gentlemen played, by way of introduction to the lecture, selections from "The Bohemian Girl" (Balfe) and "Martha" (Flotow), and afterwards, during intervals in the lecture, played selections from "The Grand Duchess" (Offenbach) and "Maritana" (Wallace) as well as a number of the songs mentioned by the lecturer. Their efforts were heartily applauded.

Mr. Berryman's lecture was an out-of-the-ordinary contribution to a P. M. & O. A. meeting and was such as to win a very cordial reception from all present, most enthusiastic in their approval being the more elderly members who could best appreciate, from personal recollection, many of the songs and singers referred to. The lecturer made no attempt at oratory, but gave forth in a homely, intimate way from the stores of his musical memories; and his story, full of information and illumined throughout with touches of humour, emotion and philosophy, was all the more appealing for the simple fashion of the telling. Annie Adams, Kate Santley, Nelly Power, William Harrison and Louisa Pyne, Signor Folio and Herr Ludwig, Sims Reeves, Charles Santley, Henry Russell, Frederic Maccabe, Harry Clifton, E. W. Mackney, Arthur Lloyd, the Great Vance, George Leybourne—these and others were dealt with and their songs recalled, with many an interesting anecdote and comment, the whole making a lecture both informative and entertaining.

At the close, the president expressed his personal enjoyment of the lecture, suggesting that Mr. Berryman might later give the Association a "second edition" of his musical recollections.

A very cordial vote of thanks was given to Mr. Berryman, on the proposition of Mr. Whittle, Mr. J. Acton seconding, and Messrs. W. Hermon Gill, J. Stevenson, and S. A. Dawson speaking in support.

At the call of Mr. Berryman, the artistes were heartily thanked for their services.

SIZE OF POST CARDS.—Intimation has been received by Sir Adolph Tuck that there is to be an increase in the permissible dimensions of post cards (the maximum size of which has been 5½ in. by 3½ in.) as from October 1st next. Sir Adolph has called a meeting of picture post card publishers to consider this unexpected decision.

Trade Notes.

OFFER was made over the week-end of 65,000 ordinary shares of £1 each, at par, in Henry C. Stephens, Ltd., proprietors of Stephens' Inks.

MULTIGRAPHS AND THE FACTORY ACTS.—In a written Parliamentary answer to Mr. T. E. Naylor, M.P., Sir William Joynson-Hicks, Secretary of State for Home Affairs, states:—"I am advised that the processes now in use for multigraphing by means of machines set with types are forms of letterpress printing and that any premises or room in which any such process was carried on regularly and to a substantial extent would come within the definition of letterpress printing works, which are expressly included in the Act. The factory inspectors have been instructed in this sense."

THE death occurred on Thursday at Knutsferd of Mr. Thomas Eli Gibson, late of Crewe and Warrington, and for many years general manager of Messrs. Mackie and Co., Ltd., proprietors of the *Warrington Guardian* series of newspapers, aged 84.

A PRINTER named Harrison was knocked down by a taxi-cab on Blackfriars Bridge, London, on Saturday night. He was taken to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where he died an hour later.

MR. J. J. RILEY, who died at his Darwen residence on Sunday night at the age of 74, was the proprietor of a number of newspapers, and was a well-known member of the Newspaper Society.

THE late Mr. Henry Samson Clark, of Brondesbury, chairman of Messrs. Samson Clark, Ltd., advertising agents, of Mortimer-street, W., who died at Mombasa on February 9th, aged 56, left estate of the gross value of £91,747, with net personalty £18,668. Amongst bequests were £500 to the National Advertising Benevolent Society; £100 each to Mr. William Beveridge Robertson, advertisement manager of the Amalgamated Press, Ltd., and Mr. George Scott, advertisement manager of the *Glasgow Herald*, as executors; generous gifts to colleagues and many small gifts to employees.

CHESTER MASTER PRINTERS.—The third rally of the North Wales Master Printers' Alliance was held at Chester on Monday. Mr. W. Powlson, president of the Alliance, who occupied the chair throughout the day, extended a welcome to the president of the Federation of Master Printers, Mr. W. B. Wykes. A business session in the morning was followed by luncheon, and the afternoon was devoted to a consideration of the Federation Costing System, an address on the principles of which was given by Mr. A. D. Hull, one of the Federation cost accountants.

THE North London Master Printers' Association is to hold its annual bohemian concert at Wortley Hall, 242, Seven Sisters-road, on Tuesday the 17th inst. at 7.30.

AN exhibition of woodcuts by Mr. Robert Gibbings and Mr. Eric Daglish was opened on Friday at the Redfern Gallery. Mr. Gibbings is a director of the Golden Cockerel Press.

Trade Union Matters.

L.S.C. ANNUAL MEETING.—The seventy-seventh annual general meeting of the London Society of Compositors was held on Wednesday of last week at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon street, the chair being occupied by Mr. T. Timberlake. The annual report and balance sheet for 1924 were presented, and after various questions had been put to the general secretary and replied to, were formally adopted. An examination of the report shows that at the end of the year the Society's funds stood at £161,475, a figure which indicates an increase of £20,367 on the preceding year. With regard to superannuation a sum of no less than £83,743 was paid out during the year to 1,219 superannuated members. The funds of the Society now stand at an average of £11 4s. 4¾d., as against £4 6s. 0¾d. per member ten years ago. The membership of the Society now stands at 14,570. The following were amongst those re elected to the more important offices for the ensuing twelve months: Mr. T. Timberlake (chairman); Mr. T. E. Naylor (general secretary); Mr. F. A. Davies (assistant and organising secretary); Mr. C. E. Coveney (financial secretary). Mr. Len Turnbull was elected to the position of treasurer, in place of Mr. G. Jones, who has retired on superannuation.

MACHINE COMPOSITORS' VIGILANCE ASSOCIATION.—Mr. J. F. D. Dixon (chairman of the Association) presided at the eighteenth annual general meeting of the Machine Compositors' Vigilance Association at Essex Hall, Strand, London, on Friday. The report of the committee, presented by Mr. A. Henwood (secretary), recorded that the members of the Association number 1,064 and include 249 Monotype and 739 Linotype operators, in addition to 16 Monotype and 60 Linotype honorary members. The balance sheet showed that receipts (subscriptions £585) had totalled £748, while the expenditure reached £506, leaving a balance on the right side of £242 for the twelve months. The Association's funds now stood at £1,698. Officers and committee were elected as follows: Chairman, Mr. J. F. D. Dixon; treasurer, Mr. A. E. G. Goldwin; auditors, Messrs. J. M. Bannochie and W. Groves; secretary, Mr. A. Henwood. Committee: (Monotype), Messrs. A. J. Clarke, H. A. Cannon and H. E. Waite; (Linotype), W. A. Barnes, R. A. Berry, W. Blackburn, H. H. Dovey, C. R. Flaxman, A. C. Hall, B. R. Ingram, H. Lineman and D. C. Luya.

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BOOKBINDER, THE, forms a Monthly Section of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, and subscriptions are booked for these issues at the rate of 3s. 3d. per annum, including postage. Special contributions appear from the pen of leading authorities. Publishers: Stonhill & Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

TRADE PUBLICATIONS.

BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER, THE. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4. Founded in 1878, this weekly journal is the recognised medium for Printers, Stationers, Box Makers, Envelope Makers, Bookbinders, etc. Its pages contain the latest improvements in machinery, descriptions of new processes, and commercial intelligence and current news. Subscribers get the paper for 52 weeks for 13s.

DICTIONARY OF PAPER TERMS.—Definitions of the Terms as used in the Manufacture and Merchandising of Paper. Published in book form by the Lockwood Trade Journal Co., Inc., New York. Bound in cloth, 6 × 9, 87 pp. Price 7s. 6d. Copies may be had of Stonhill & Gillis, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

LITHOGRAPHIC TRADE REVIEW, THE. This forms the subject of a monthly section of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, and these issues are obtainable at an annual subscription of 3s. 3d. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

PAPER TRADE REVIEW, THE WORLD'S. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4. This weekly journal established in 1879, gives particulars of Papermaking Machinery and Processes, Current Prices of Raw Materials, Market Reports, Interviews with Leading Men associated with the industry, Commercial Intelligence, etc. Annual subscription: 26s. plus postage (Inland, 30s. 4d.; Foreign and Colonial, 32s. 6d.)

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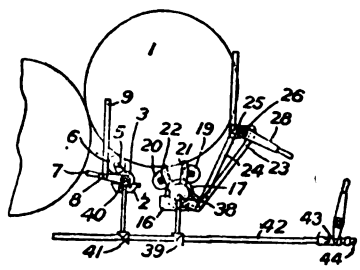
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New Inventions

Rotary Offset Machines.

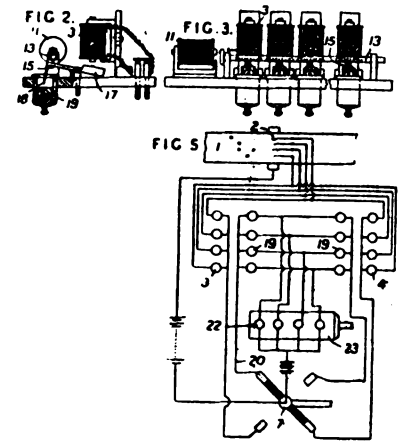
Under a patent by Messrs. Linotype and Machinery Limited, and Mr. B. J. J. Goulding, lithographic printing machines are provided with apparatus for applying a protective coating of gum to the printing surface prior to stopping the press, the apparatus comprising a power operated roller having an operative surface of absorbent resilient material receiving gum from a trough, and means for bringing the roller into and out of contact with the printing surface. In a machine, such as a rotary offset press, having a number of plate cylinders each equipped with the gumming apparatus, means may be provided fo



operating the gumming apparatus collectively or individually. A special cleaning apparatus may be provided for removing the gum on restarting the machine. A gum-applying roller 6 continuously contacts with a roller 3 rotating in a gum trough 2 and driven by bevel gearing 40, 41 from a shaft 42. The roller 6 is carried in a pair of arms 5 which may be rocked about the axis of the shaft of the roller 3 by a hand lever 7 to move the roller 6 into and out of contact with the plate on the printing cylinder 1. To allow the rollers 6 of a number of plate cylinders to be operated simultaneously, the levers 7 are connected by spring plungers 8 to vertical rods 9, connected by linkage to a hand lever arranged adjacent to the folding mechanism of the machine. Individual operation of any of the gumming rollers may be effected by withdrawing the corresponding plunger 8. A thin coating of gum may be removed by the ordinary damping apparatus, but for thick coatings, a special cleaning apparatus is provided comprising a pair of rollers 19, 20 in continuous contact with a roller 17 rotating in a trough 16 of cleaning fluid and driven by gearing 38, 39 from the shaft 42. The rollers 19, 20 are mounted in arms 21, 22 pivoted about the axis of the roller 17 and connected by links 23, 24 to a double armed lever 25 on a shaft 26 provided with a hand lever 28. Depression of the hand lever 28 moves the rollers 19, 20 into contact with the plate cylinder. Collective and individual operation of the cleaning apparatus may be effected by connections similar to those employed for the gumming apparatus. To allow the rollers 3, 17 to be stopped when the machine is running normally, the shaft 42 may be disconnected from the driving shaft 44 by a clutch 43. The rollers 6, 19, 20 may be reciprocated axially, and the control of the gumming and cleaning apparatus may be associated with that of other organs of the press. Foot-operated devices may be employed instead of hand levers for operating the rollers. The Provisional Specification describes a pin and slot connection between the levers 7 and rods 9, and states that the means for simultaneously operating the gumming rollers may be interconnected with mechanism for stripping the cylinders or the inking and damping rollers, or for stopping the web-feeding apparatus. It also states that pads may be employed instead of rollers for the gumming apparatus.

Photo-Composing Machines.

An invention by Messrs. J. R. C. August and E. K. Hunter relates to electrical relay arrangements for operating photo-composing, type-justifying, and like machines of the kind in which two banks of relays for controlling the operated parts are alternately put into action by keys or a perforated strip. A keyboard or equivalent means, such as a perforated strip 1, Fig. 5, closes by means of brushes 2 the circuits of two or more banks of electromagnets 3, 4 of which the armatures 17, Fig. 2, carry pins 18 adapted to dip into contacts 19. The contacts 19 are located in a series of operating circuits 20 connected with the electromagnets 22 of a setting mechanism 23, such as that described in Specifications 200,127, 210,355, and 219,745. In series with each bank of magnets 3, 4 is a locking magnet 11, Fig. 3, which attracts a sliding rod 13 carrying locking hooks 15, whereby the armatures of the magnets 3, 4 are first released and then locked in set position. The circuits of the magnets 3, 4, and also the operating circuits 20, are controlled by an automatic reversing switch 7, so that during



the setting of a signal on one bank of the magnets 3, 4, the operating circuits of that bank are broken, and the operating circuits of the other bank, the contacts 19 of which have been previously set and locked, are closed, so as to actuate the magnets 22. Specifications 195,104, 200,046, 200,047, and 200,532 also are referred to.

THE death has occurred of Mr. James Mackay, of Chatham, one of the directors of Messrs. W. and J. Mackay and Co., Ltd., printers and publishers, and proprietors of the *Chatham and Rochester Observer*. He died, following an operation, in a nursing home at Chatham, at the age of 72.

IN connection with the establishment of exhibitions for courses for journalism at the University of London, donations amounting in all to £1,000 are announced, the donors including several prominent newspapers and organisations connected with the newspaper industry.

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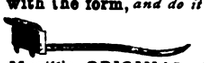
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The Handy and Sure Lays.

You need them on your Platen Machines to get the sheets all true and square and in perfect register with the form, *and do it quickly.*



This is Megill's ORIGINAL STEEL GAUGE PIN.
Ground Teeth and Points. One piece. Simplicity itself.

From your Furnishers or Headquarters :
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The Original Inventor and Manufacturer.

Many styles. His Signature and Trade Mark on packets denote genuineness. ESTABLISHED 1870. Ref.—National Park Bank, of New York, having Foreign Correspondents

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Siderographic Engravers and
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See Advertisement in Bookbinding Issue.
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and 423, NORWOOD ROAD, S.E. 27.

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C. A. WOOD & SONS (Nottm.) LTD.
(Late W. MILES & CO.)
Manufacturers of Typecasting Machines.
LATEST IMPROVED MODELS.
Moulds and Matrices for unrubbed work. All Tools and Gauges used in Typefounding. Engravers and Cutters of Oriental Matrices, &c
44, HOUNDSGATE, NOTTINGHAM.

Direct Photo Engraving Co. Ltd.
(Managing Director: F E. S. PERRY),
Process Blocks of Every Description,
38, FARRINGDON STREET,
LONDON, E.C.4.
Phone Central 1086. Established 1882.

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TRADE PRINTING HOUSE
WICKES & ANDREWS, Ltd.
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Manufacturers of—
Perforating and Wire Stitching Machines.
Hand Jobbing and Proof Presses.

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Large Stocks always on hand for Immediate Delivery.
Clean Dk. Coloured Rags
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SOLDER MANUFACTURED to any Formula.
A. JOSEPH, ESTABLISHED 75 YEARS.
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Cheapest on the Market. Send for Prices
WIDDOWSON & CO. Leicester.

THEATRE, CINEMA, &c. TICKET PRINTERS
YOUR CHOICE BELONGS TO **TICKETS** OF BOXES, REELS AND BLOCKS
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AUTO-TICKETS LIMITED
MANUFACTURERS OF SIMPLEX & AMBAY TICKETS
Dep. K. W. BIRKENHEAD, ENGLAND.



ROLL ADMISSION TICKETS and all CLASSES OF NUMBERED WORK.
Telegrams: "TICKETS, GLASGOW,
Telephone: 6350 CENTRAL.
GLASGOW NUMERICAL TICKET AND CHECK BOOK PRINTING CO., LIMITED,
31, Finnieston St., GLASGOW.

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New British Patents.

For the benefit of our readers we have arranged for any inquiries relating to Patents, Designs and Trade Marks to be answered, free of all charge, by a Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Patent Agents. Inquiries should be addressed, in the first instance, to the Editor.

Applications.

Britannia Folding Box Co., Ltd. Folding boxes. 4,712.
British Colour Printing Co., Ltd. Advertising, etc., devices. 4,622.
Chapman, C. F., and Saunders, S. Y. Ruler for printing machines. 4,716.
Coutts, C. E., and Waterlow and Sons, Ltd. Numeral printing machines. 4,722.
Coutts, C., and Waterlow and Sons, Ltd. Printing and numbering. 4,723.
Daniel, E. A. Binders for folded sheets, etc. 4,747.
Evans, A. B. Multi-colour printing machines. 4,737.
Eilmer, R. H. Folding box. 4,490, 4,615.
Mergenthaler Linotype Co. Machine for manufacture of typographical matrices. 4,707.
Miller, H. C. Loose-leaf binders. 4,876.
Ming, H. E. Printing machines. 4,438.
Payne, R. P. Printing machines. 4,693.
Walton, T. Composing, printing, etc. 4,754.
Wass, Pritchard and Co., Ltd. Show cards. 4,293.
Webster, P. R., and Weddall, W. Printing or stencilling. 4,376.

Specifications Published.

1923.

Evans, A. B. Automatic feeding mechanism for sheet printing machines. 228,970.
Leadbeater, J. W., and Towler, W. A. Manufacture of printing and lithographic inks. 228,996.
Swain, A. B. Envelopes and covers. 229,032.

1924.

Bennett, G. A. Loose-leaf binders. 218,257.
Copeland, H. Reinforced wood mounts for letterpress printing plates. 229,190.
Delpy, G. Mechanical inking device for rotary duplicating machines. 229,155.
Mairesse, G. G. U. M. Process for embossing or stamping in colour upon textiles, leathers and other similar materials. 213,289.
Stenstrom, H. Type-roller for printing monograms and the like. 229,188.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

1924.

Soc. Anon. Metallurgique D'Aubrives et Villerupt. Driving mechanism for the rotary mould of centrifugal metal casting machines. 229,237.
Standard Compositor Akt. Ges. Typesetting and line casting machines. 229,265.

1925.

Buchholz, G. Loose-leaf binder. 229,317.
Fallot, A. Rotary printing machines, 229,323.
Ludlow Typograph Co. Slugs or type bars for printing. 229,274.
Standard Compositor Akt. Ges. Typesetting and line-casting machines. 229,278.

THE *Bombay Chronicle* has changed hands, and it is understood that Mr. N. H. Belgaumwalla, proprietor of the *Voice of India*, is the new owner, acting on behalf of a syndicate. Mr. Belgaumwalla will be managing director of the *Bombay Chronicle* and the *Voice of India* will be incorporated with it.

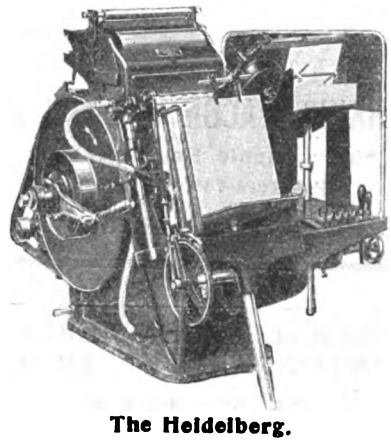
MR. HENRY G. BURGESS, 139, Queen Victoria-street, London, E.C.4, has been appointed the sole agent for the well-known mill of Messrs. R. Sommerville and Co., Ltd., Creech St. Michael Paper Works, near Taunton, for London, Eastern and Southern counties.

MR. JOHN E. MOSS, 22, Ivy-lane, Newgate-street, London, has been appointed sole representative in London and Southern Counties for the Richmond Hill Paper Works Co., Ltd., Blackburn. The mill makes krafts, straw paper, grocery caps, browns, mill wrappers, etc. The mill's machine is 76 in. wide.

An Automatic Platen Press.

Among the smaller machines in the printing office the platen press takes an important position, as, in most offices, vast quantities of work are run on it that could not be easily handled on a press of larger type. The platen being so popular, and in small offices so essential to the turning out of every-day work, the printer is naturally interested in any improvements that may be made in this class of printing press with a view to increasing the output and cheapening the cost of production.

The latest thing in platens offered to the British printer is the "Heidelberg," an automatic machine that feeds and delivers at a high rate of speed, and that is claimed by the manufacturers to be able to deal with all classes of paper from thin tissue to cards. The machine is very strongly constructed, the



The Heidelberg.

frame being of one single casting, and designed to meet the heaviest strain that may be put on it, and the swinging platen is a solid rigid casting, the shafts and other running portions of the machine being of steel, and working in phosphor bronze bearings of ample dimensions. The impression mechanism is well designed to give an even and firm impression, and to allow an appreciable dwell that insures freedom from slur. The fly-wheel runs in ball bearings; the drive can be effected from either shafting or independent motors, and a feature of the machine is its perfect steadiness when running, the vibration being so negligible that it is quite unnecessary to bolt the machine to the floor.

Considerable attention has evidently been paid to the inking portion of the apparatus, which consists of a large polished steel reciprocating cylinder, two distributors and a steel reciprocating rider in conjunction with a vibrator to the adjustable duct cylinder. Two large forme rollers with an additional steel rider, which serves as an ink reservoir, transmit to the forme ample inking for the heaviest class of jobs, and can be regulated to suit the lightest also. The feeding arrangements are simple. The pile of paper is placed in position, and, when the machine starts, the suction feeder comes into operation, automatically taking the top sheet and laying it exactly in position. After the impression the sheet is taken off automatically and laid on a receiving table at the side of the press. The feeder is capable of adjustment for different thicknesses of paper, and at the time of our representative's visit a number of the machines were running, the feeding and delivery going on quite automatically. Thete is no trouble about making ready, the platen and bed being quite accessible to the operator, who may be in charge of two or three machines.

The press is made in foolscap folio size (9½ by 13½ inches), and is worked at a speed of 2,500 per hour, whilst smaller work, such as cards or envelopes, may be worked two at a time, which doubles the above output. As originally put on the market, the price of the "Heidelberg" was £175, but this has now been increased to £185, as several improvements have been added that make for the machine's efficiency, such as a sheet counting apparatus, an additional steel rider to the inking rollers and a special brake feed control. The machine is quite simple in construction, and as the feeding is entirely automatic there is no danger of injury to the operator's hands, whilst the increase in output is a matter that will be appreciated by every printer who has long runs of small work.

A whole battery of these machines may be seen at work any day at 26, Long-acre, W.C.2, and printers interested should investigate the merits of the press for themselves.

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FROM **1/3** per thousand ens (read and corrected)

Newspaper Work,
Book Work,
Law Work,
Catalogues,
Magazine Work,
etc.

Faces from 6 point to 12 point, Old Style, Modern, Cheltenham, Black, etc.

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FROM **2/-** per thousand ens (read and corrected)

"RECORD TYPE"

Cast from Specially Mixed Virgin Metal and guaranteed True.

COMPARE THE PRICES!

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12 pt.	1/8	3/9	2/1
11 pt.	1/10	3/11	2/1
10 pt.	1/11	4/1	2/2
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LINO *Typesetters Typecasters* **MONO**

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"From a Visiting Card to a Daily Paper."

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These special issues were almost instantaneously successful, and to-day "The British and Colonial Printer and Stationer" stands pre-eminent as the printing trade journal, carrying the message of British Print throughout the world.

Without exceeding the bounds of modesty, we can legitimately claim that this journal has made the export departments of certain firms, whilst it has increased the overseas business of its advertisers generally.

It is not for us to presume to instruct supply houses their method of doing business—we can only give you the experience of our advertisers:—

> "It will no doubt interest you to learn that during the past few years we made considerable additions to, and have extended our Export Dept. We thank you for the assistance that your Journal has contributed towards this export business.—C. B., Ltd."

"The British and Colonial Printer and Stationer" specially circulates in the following countries:—

Australasia.	East Indies.	Canada.
India.	West Indies.	United States.
South Africa.	China.	South America.
	Japan.	

The next Special Export Issue will be published on March 19th, 1925.

One of our representatives will be pleased to call upon you at your office, in your time and at your convenience. He is entirely at your disposal, and a conversation can do no harm.

Write us to-day!

STONHILL & GILLIS,
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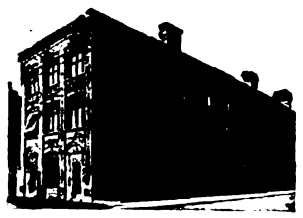
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DIRECTORS: F. DEANE BAILEY & J. ALEX. BAILEY.

WHOLESALE BOOKBINDERS,

CLARENDON BUILDINGS, RONALDS ROAD, HIGHBURY, N.5.

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If at Home—ask our Representative to call.

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We manufacture QUALITY INKS.

Quality inks mean efficiency and economy in your machine room. Satisfaction to your customer.

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An Old Established Firm With Modern Methods.

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Telephone - - - - - Central 1086.

Printed and Published by W. JOHN STONHILL and FREDERICK GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London E.C.4.—Mar. 12, 1925.

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MAR 30 1925

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 96. NUMBER 12. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: MARCH 19, 1925. Special Export Issue. 4d.



Evolution

WE are told that one thousand million years ago the world in which we live was a ball of flaming fire hurtling through space. It is left to the caprices of our imagination to say what happened to this belching furnace of lava until life came.

We do know, however, that since the beginning of time every living organism has contributed something to the progress of life. In the world we know to-day—in commerce, in our own little world of printing—every unit contributes to the harmonious working of the whole.

The House of Winstone have played no small part in the world of printing. They have worked faithfully in the interests of their craft, producing better printing Inks, Rollers, time-labour-and-cost-saving specialities and sundries during their four-score years of life.

Progress Series.—No. 3.—The Earth is one of the smallest of a thousand million worlds travelling at a terrific speed around the Sun. The Earth goes round the Sun once a year (1,000 miles a minute), but Neptune, the planet farthest removed from the Sun, makes its circuit only six times in 1,000 years.

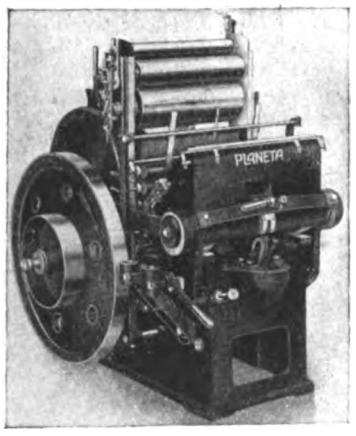
B. WINSTONE & SONS, LTD.
100-101, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

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1925 MODELS

"PLANETA"

PLATEN PRESSES.

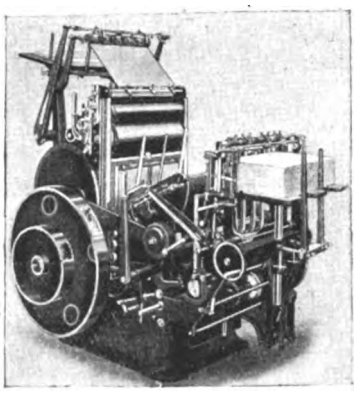


Friction Clutch Drive

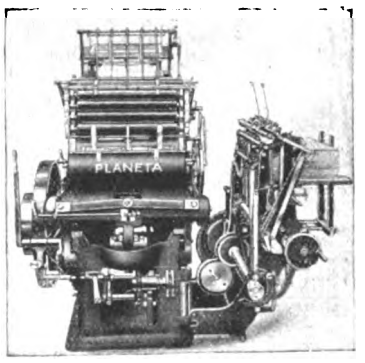
"PLANETA"

FINE ART PLATEN PRESS.

(3 Sizes)
10 x 15 — 14½ x 19 — 16½ x 22
Inside Chase Measurement.



Feeder Attached.



Feeder Open.

"PLANETA" Automatic Fine Art Platen Press.

One Size Only 14½ x 19.

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Telegrams: "Friedheim, Cent, London."

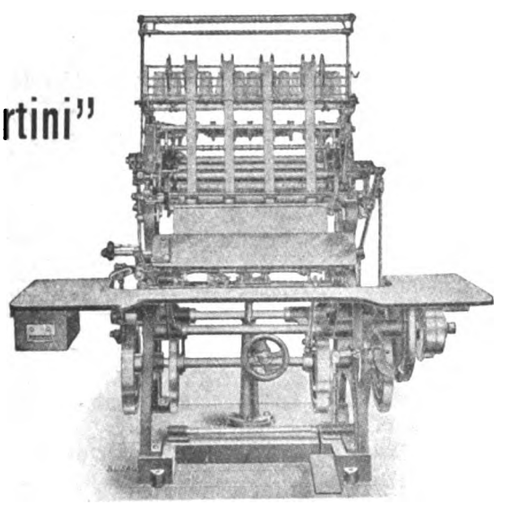
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Specialists in all classes of Labour-Saving Machinery

- for the -

Printing, Bookbinding, Boxmaking and Stationery Trades.

"Martini"



Swiss Manufacture.

Latest Simplified Book Sewing Machine.

Old principle of NEEDLE HEADS entirely ELIMINATED, thereby greatly simplifying the Machine, and enabling stitches to be put much closer together.

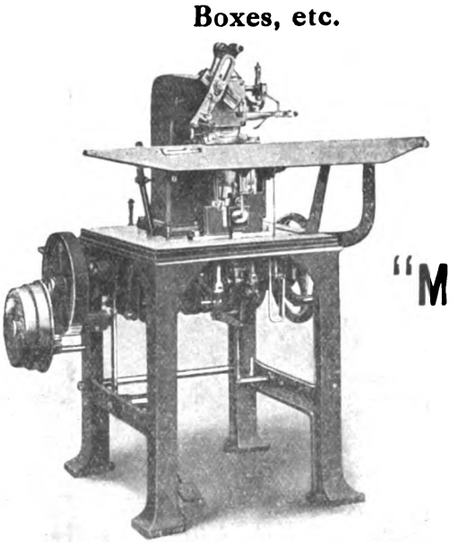
Many more stitches can be sewn into a book than hitherto, which strengthens and adds to the life of the same.

Latest Thread Stitching and Knotting Machine.

In use in most of the principal Scholastic Houses throughout the World.

Invaluable for Exercise Books, Note and Memorandum Books, Pamphlets, and all Sectional work of a similar character.

Also Double and Single Hole Punching, and an arrangement for Cording or Stringing Showcards, Wall Calendars, Confectionery Boxes, etc.



"Martini"

Swiss Manufacture.

We also Supply

Rotary Card Cutting Machines.

Envelope and Bag Making Machinery.

Wire Stitching Machines.
Guillotines.
Scoring and Creasing Machines.
Etc., etc.

Seal Embossing Presses.
Folding Machines.
Label Cutting and Printing Machines.
Etc., etc.

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BUSH'S PATENT COMBINED

(Patented in Great Britain and Abroad).

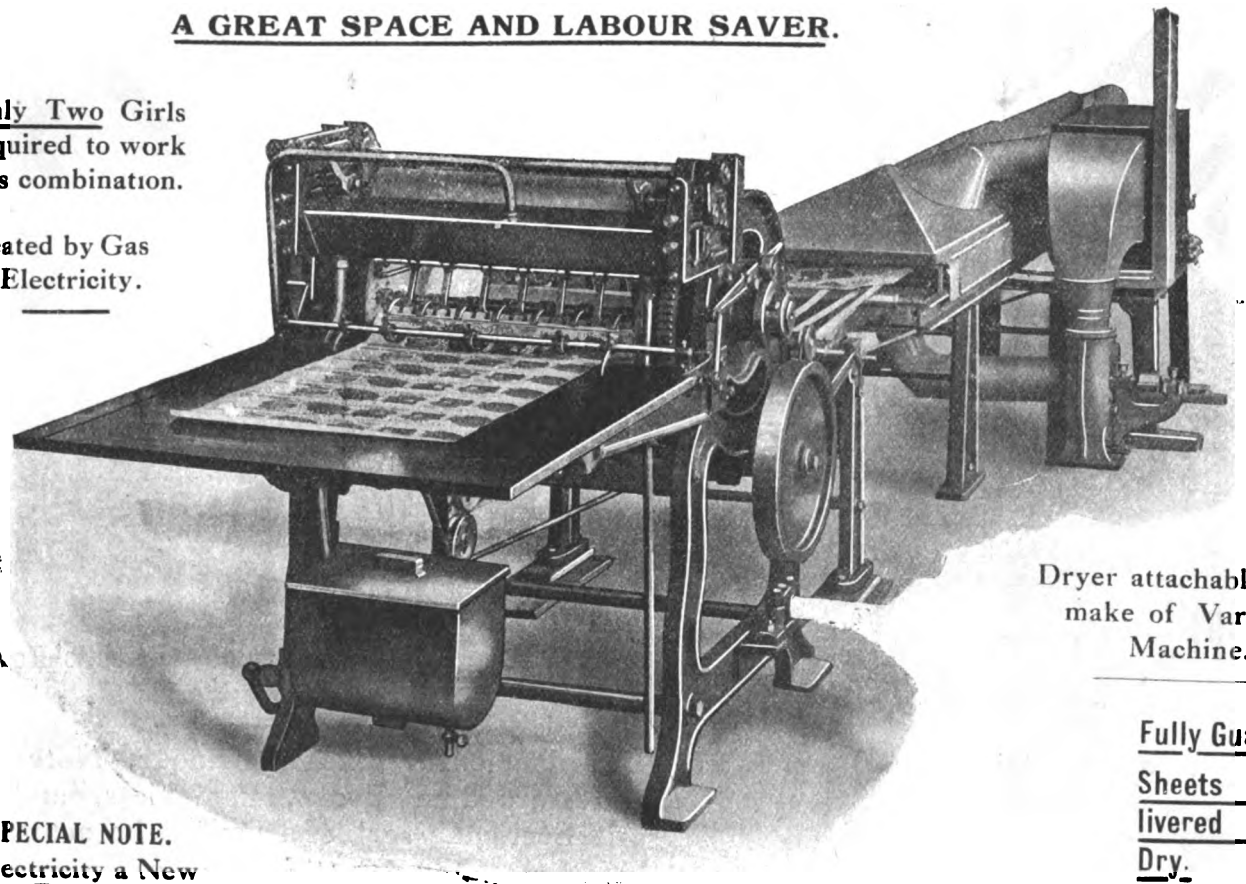
Varnishing and Gumming Machine and Hot-Air Drying Apparatus.

(Patent No. 141,997.)

A GREAT SPACE AND LABOUR SAVER.

Only Two Girls required to work this combination.

Heated by Gas or Electricity.



Dryer attachable to any make of Varnishing Machine.

Fully Guaranteed.

Sheets are Delivered Perfectly Dry.

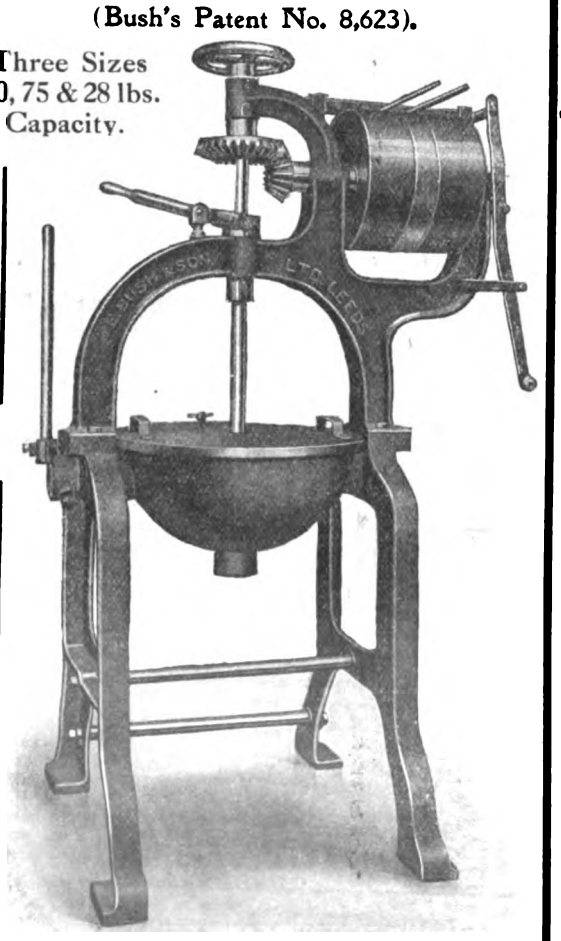
SPECIAL NOTE.
Electricity a New Feature.

INK MIXING MACHINES

(Bush's Patent No. 8,623).

Three Sizes
150, 75 & 28 lbs.
Capacity.

Tilting Bowl. — Movable Blade.



The above illustration shews both our machines combined, but we can supply either machine separately.

Made in 4 sizes, D. Crown to Quad Demy.

Supplied to many of the leading Printing Offices at Home and Abroad.

IMPROVED INK GRINDING MILL

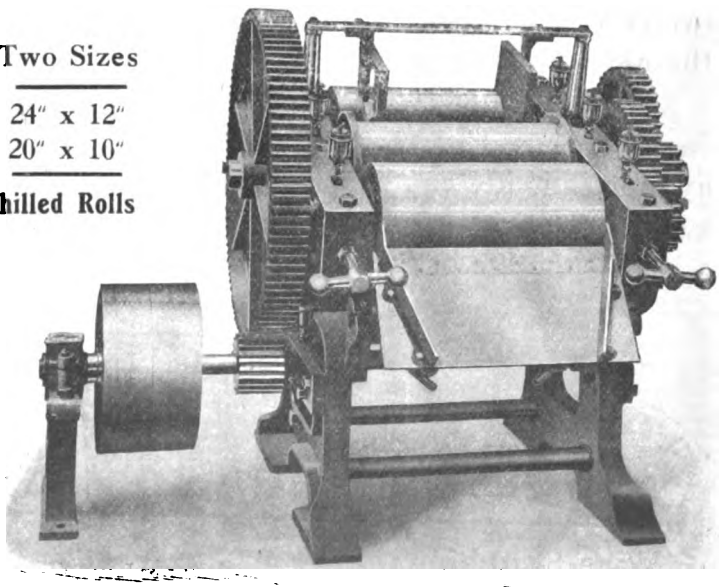
VERY POWERFUL
SILENT RUNNING

BEST ON THE MARKET

Two Sizes

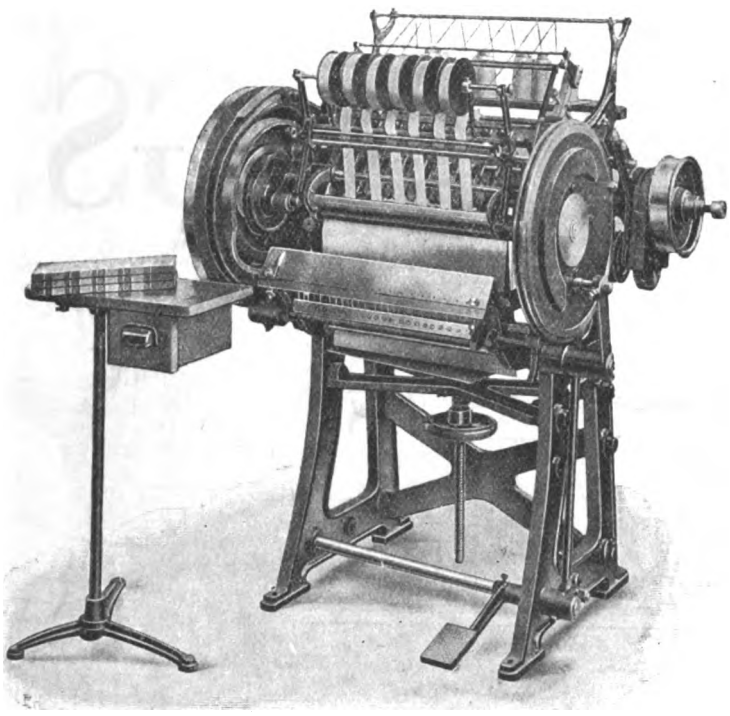
24" x 12"
20" x 10"

Chilled Rolls



EDMUND BUSH & SON, Ltd., Sole Patentees & Manufacturers, LEEDS, Eng.

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The "MARVEL" Book Sewing Machine

IN spite of the fact that the "MARVEL" is Considerably Stronger than its cheap imitations, the price is Considerably Lower.

The "MARVEL" is thus put within the reach of the smallest bookbinding establishment, and also of the printer who has only occasional work for same.

A REAL "MARVEL."

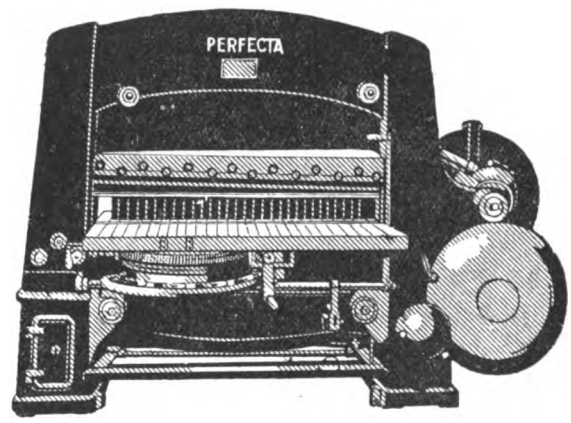
THE ATTENDANCE IS EXTREMELY SIMPLE.

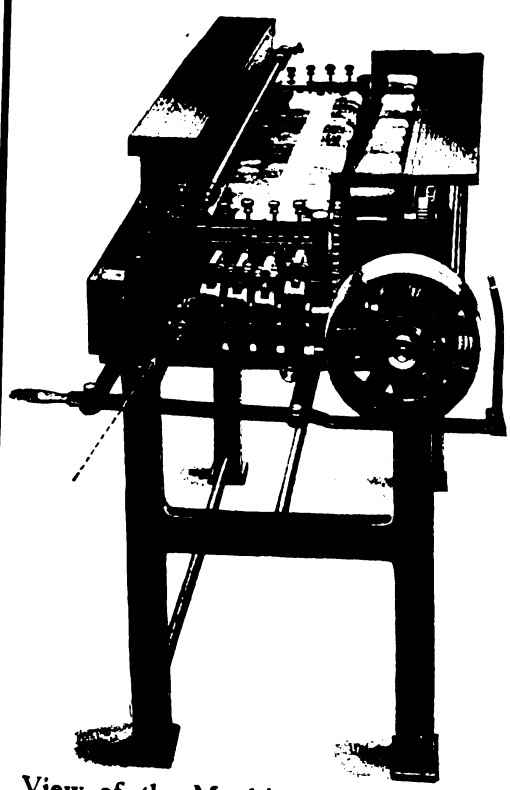
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The World's Quickest, Strongest and Most Powerful Paper Cutting Machine with or without

AUTOMATIC FEEDER,

of which a single London firm received 5 in 1923.





View of the Machine when open.

New Bronzing, Dusting and Burnishing Machine "PROGRESS"

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70 to 80 feet per minute, which is equivalent to about 2,000 24-inch Sheets per hour.

Guaranteed to meet the requirements of the Home Office. ‡ **Takes any thickness of paper and card.**

NO SKILLED OPERATOR NEEDED.

VERY LOW COST.

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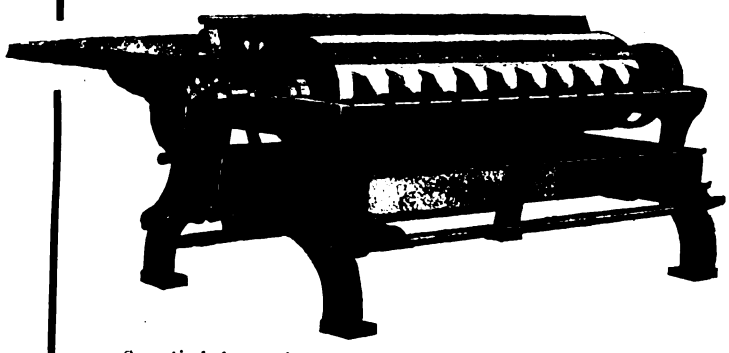
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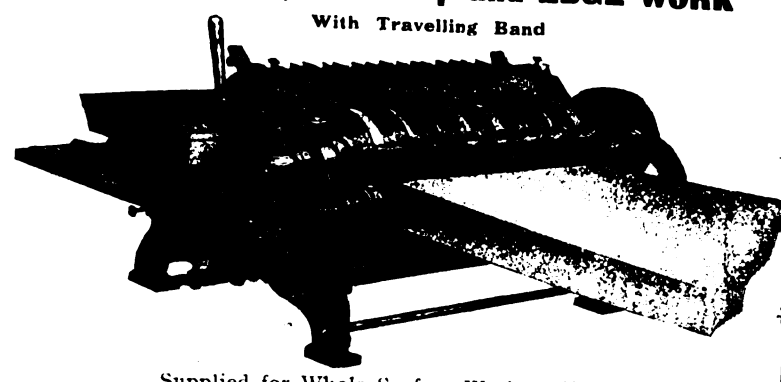
Type A for WHOLE SURFACE WORK.



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Type A4, for Strip and EDGE WORK

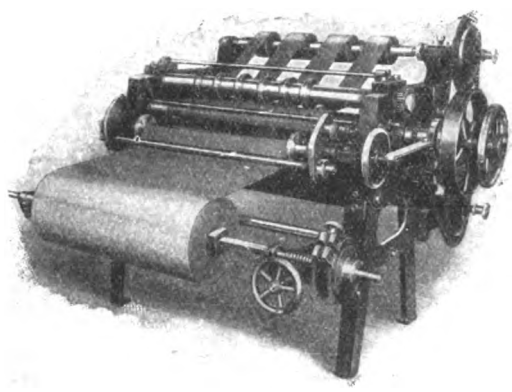
With Travelling Band



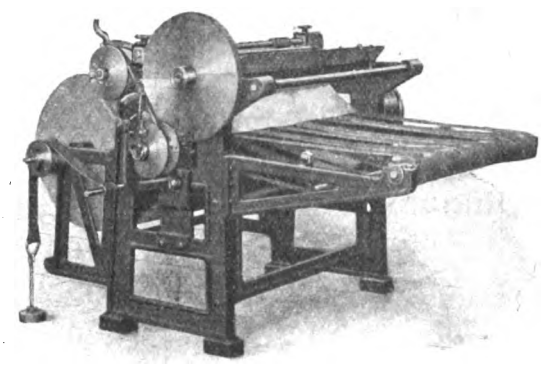
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SOME USEFUL MACHINES for BOX MAKERS, PAPER MAKERS and the TEXTILE TRADE

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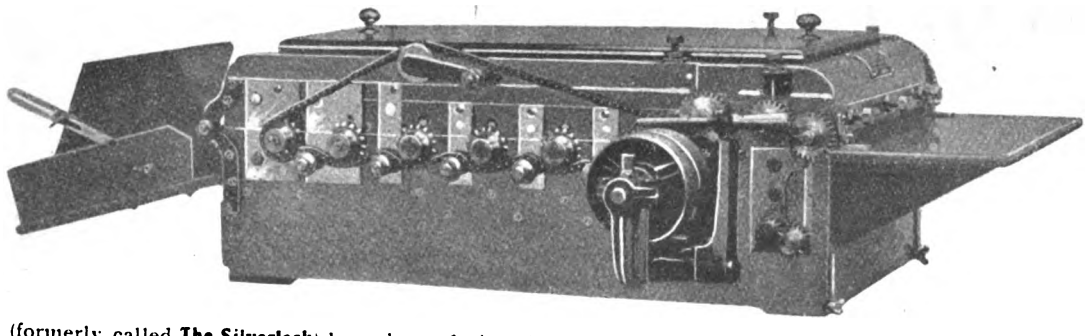
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The most Original and Adaptable Bronzer yet produced.

Made in Six Sizes: 7 ins., 15 ins., 16 ins., 24 ins., 32 ins., and 40 ins. wide; will take any length.

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The illustration *proves* it. It will Bronze, Burnish & Dust most work in one operation and takes such little space and power.



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Can be placed in the centre of a group of machines; with a girl to feed it, it will often keep all machines going. Can be moved from one department to another.

These Machines (formerly called **The Silverlock**) have been designed with just the required amount of mechanism to produce work unsurpassed by any other make. WHY pay for unnecessary machinery to do the same job? Consider the advantages offered. Saves POWER, SPACE and CAPITAL. Costs little for upkeep. Tackles any Job from Thin Paper to Thick Card.

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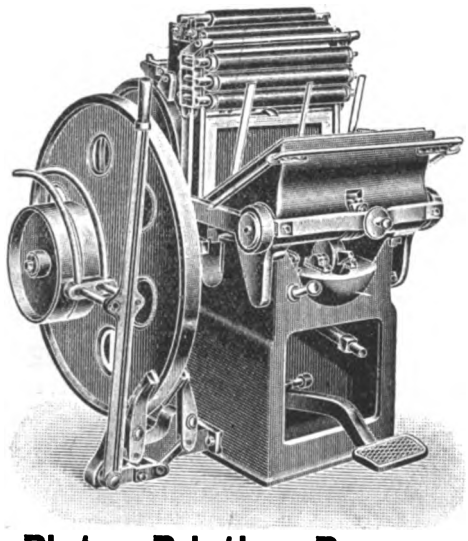
Works: 46, CAMBERWELL GREEN, LONDON, S.E.5. **Telephone Hop 2367.**

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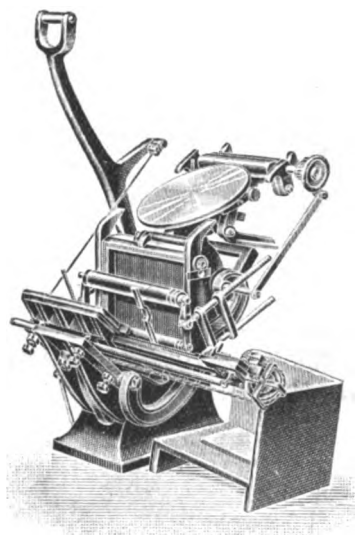
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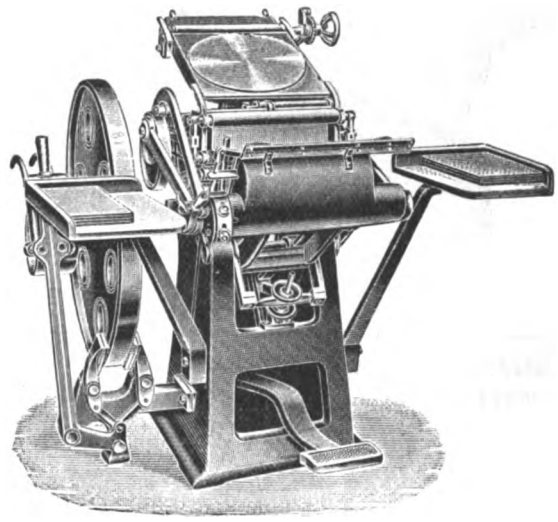
SPECIALITIES—



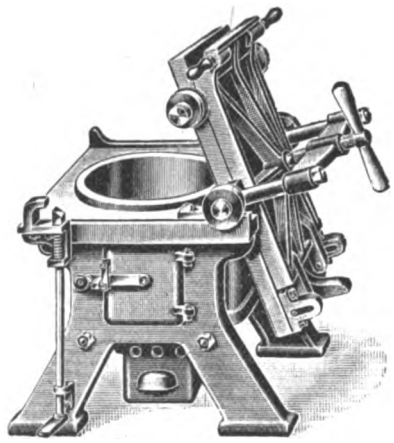
Platen Printing Presses with latest Cylinder - Inking.



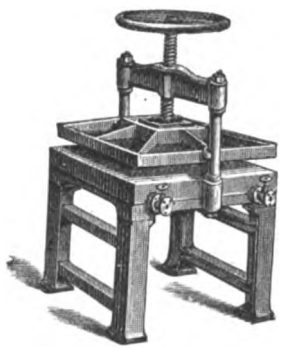
"Boston" Presses with and without Automatic Delivery.



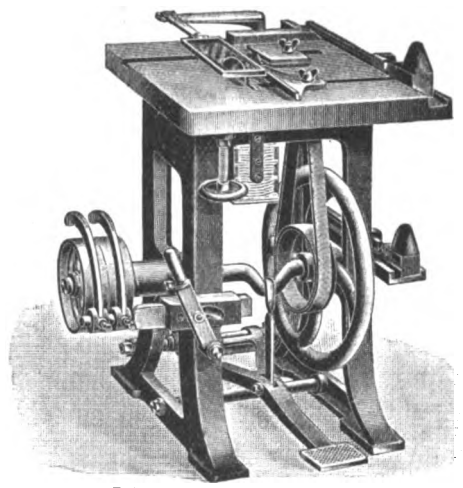
Platen Printing Presses with latest Disc - Inking.



Combined Stereo-Foundries.



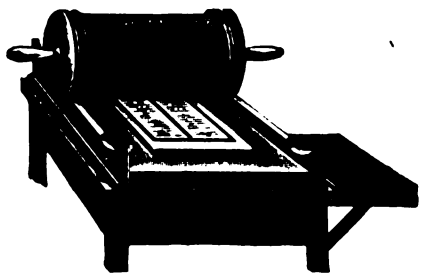
Stereo - Foundries with separate Apparatus.



Circular Saws with Ball Bearings.



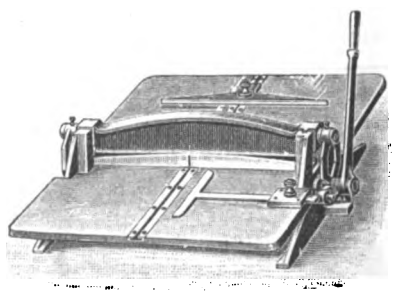
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Output Since 1889 40,000 Machines.

Present Output 2,400 Machines yearly.

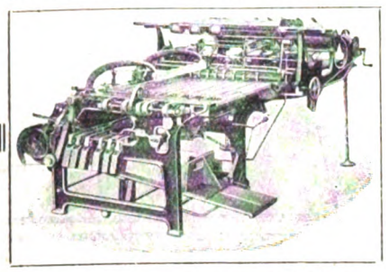


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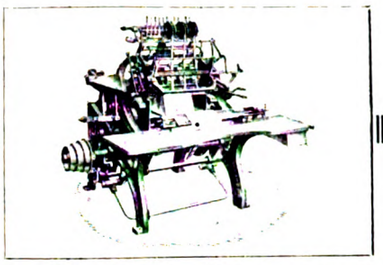
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FOLDING MACHINE.

Fitted with Full Automatic Rotary Feeder.
Output up to 3,500 sheets per hour.

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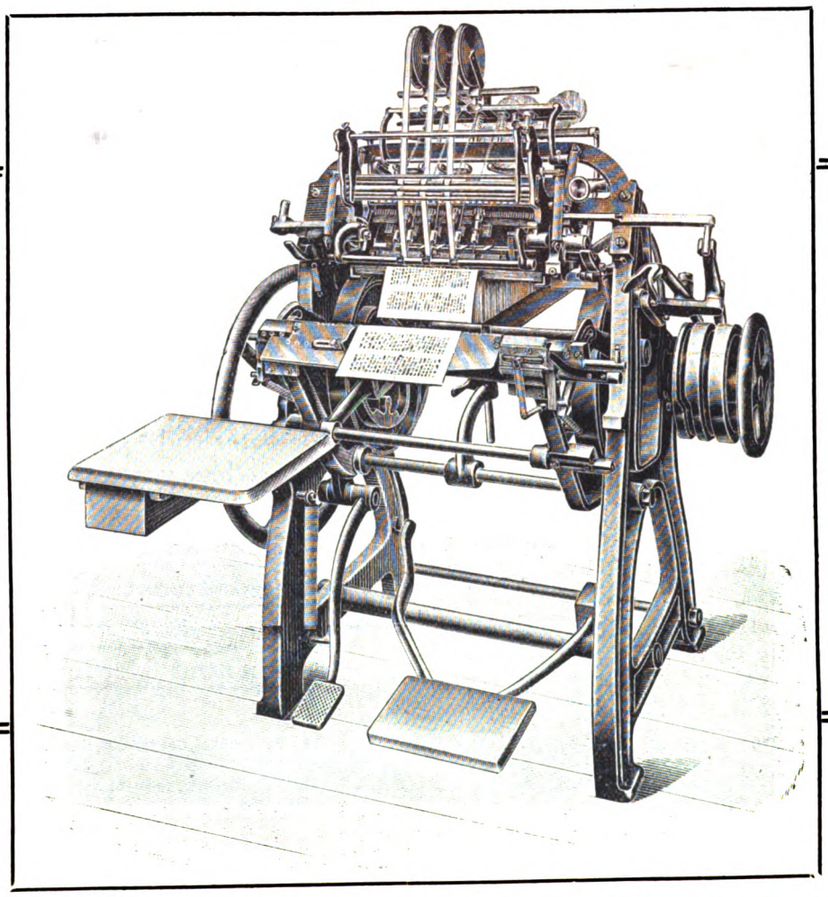
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For Heavy Account Books and Light Letterpress.

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No. 4a.



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Cutting Bindery Costs—

WHEN you have investigated everything, and you find that it is not the press room or the composing room that is running up your production costs, it would be well to turn you attention to the bindery. See whether the leak does not lie in that section which is every bit as important as the machining—the folding department.

There are dozens of wasteful ways of running a bindery. One of them is hand folding. Another is using old-fashioned folding machines that are slow, inaccurate and capable of handling only a portion of the work, causing belated deliveries and constant recourse to hand folding to help them out.

There is one absolutely efficient and up-to-date way of running a bindery, and that is by installing a Camco Cleveland Folding Machine. The Cleveland Folder will handle all the ordinary folding that comes to the bindery, handle it much more quickly and will give absolute accuracy.

Further, the Cleveland will handle scores of different folds that other machines will not touch, and which hitherto you were compelled to fold by hand or refuse. Thus, you get vastly increased output, you are able to turn out the work to time, and to turn it out in so perfect a manner that the repeat order comes to you. Furthermore, you can go to your customer with suggestions for novel folds that will bring you the business, because it was your suggestion, and only the Cleveland user can make the fold economically.

The Cleveland is not only fast, accurate and versatile. It is simple to operate, and exceedingly reliable. It never lets you down.

The Camco Cleveland is a gilt-edged investment. It is costing you money to be without a Cleveland Folder.

The Type "B" Camco-Cleveland Folder—*as illustrated. Maximum sheet on right angle work 30 in. by 40 in., on parallel work 30 in. by 65½ in. Folds 210 different forms.*

The Crown Camco-Cleveland Folder—*Maximum sheet: right angle 15 in. by 20 in., parallel 15 in. by 28 in. Folds 26 different forms, (up to four folds).*

The Type "E" Camco-Cleveland Folder—*Maximum sheet: right angle 20 in. by 27½ in., parallel 20 in. by 33½ in. Folds 55 forms.*

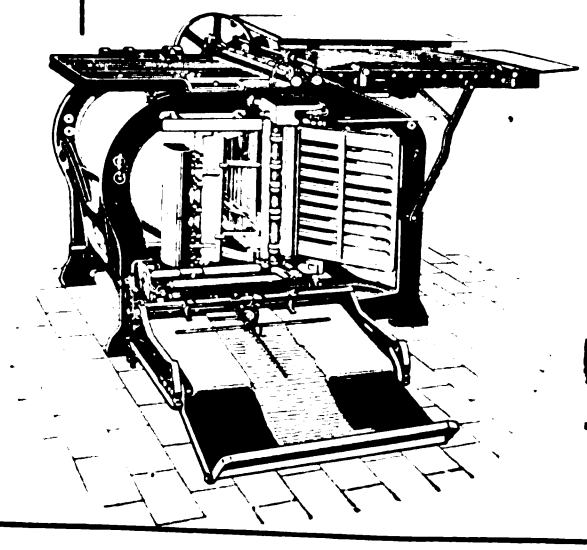
The Quad Royal Camco-Cleveland Folder—*Maximum sheet: 40 in. by 50 in. Same folds as Type "B."*

The Eight Crown Camco-Cleveland Folder—*Maximum sheet: 40 in. 60 in.*

The Camco Medium Folder—*Maximum sheet: 18 in. by 23 in. Four folds, i.e., up to 16 pp. upright and 32 pp. oblong. Speed 3,600 sheets per hour. Very quick change.*

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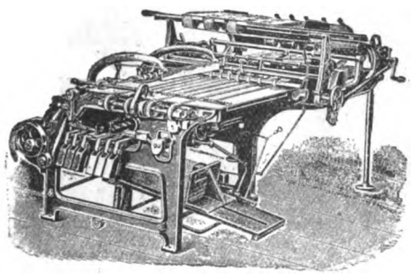
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The Camco-Cleveland Folder
Built in England under our own Patents.

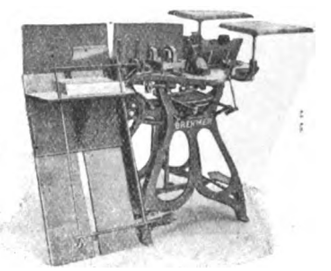
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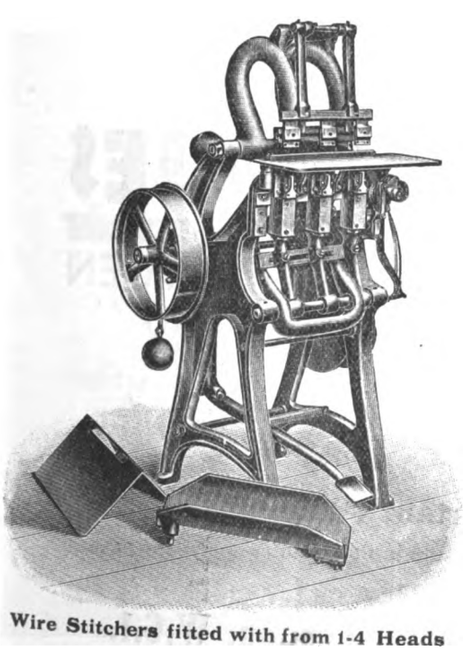
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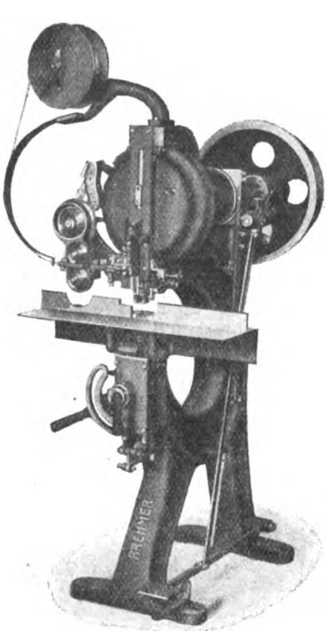
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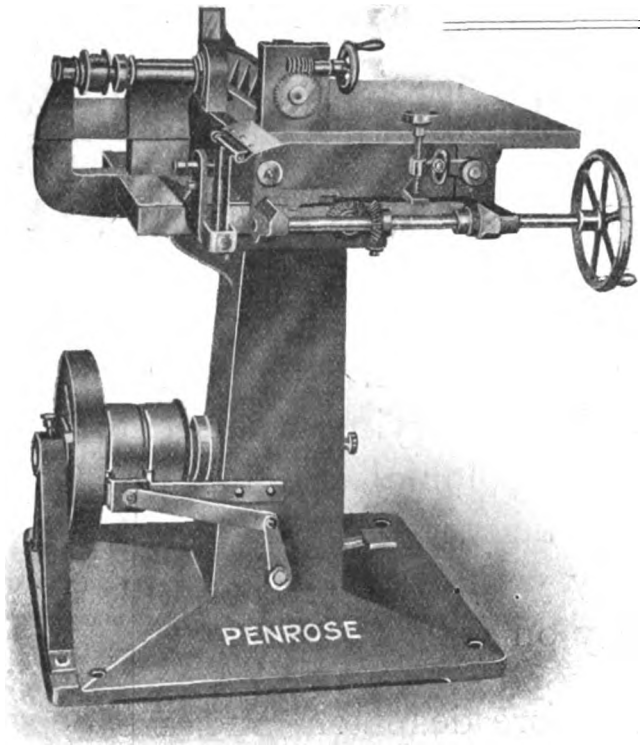
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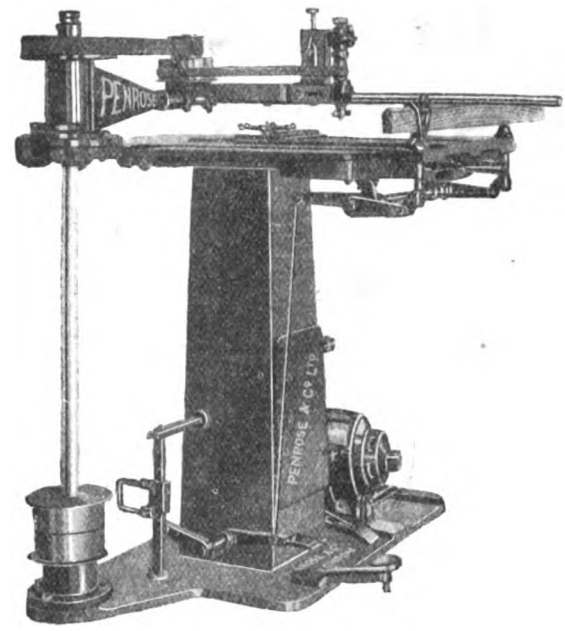
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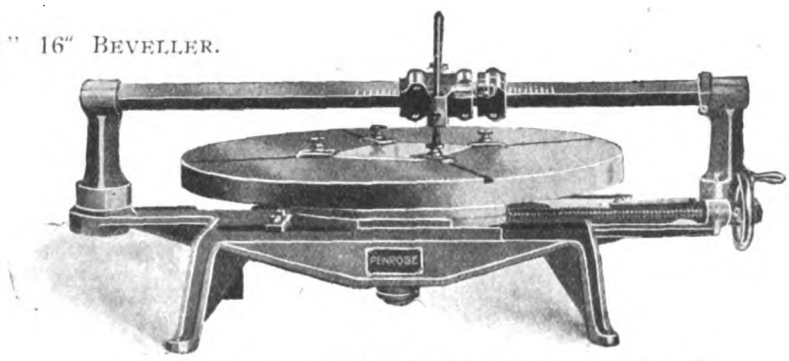


1925 MODELS



"EMPIRE" BALL-BEARING ROUTER.

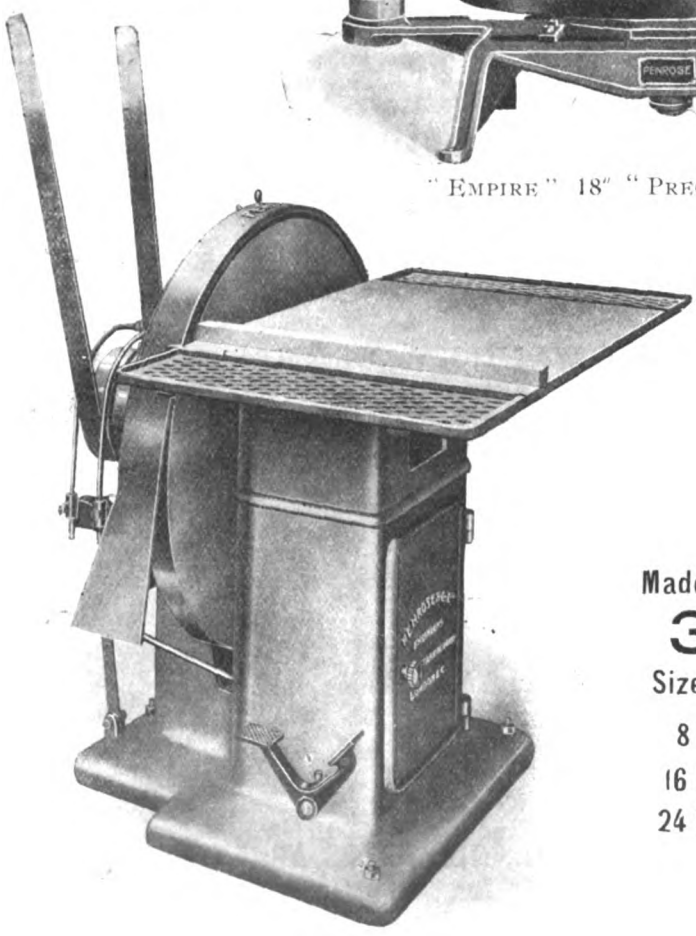
"EMPIRE" 16" BEVELLER.



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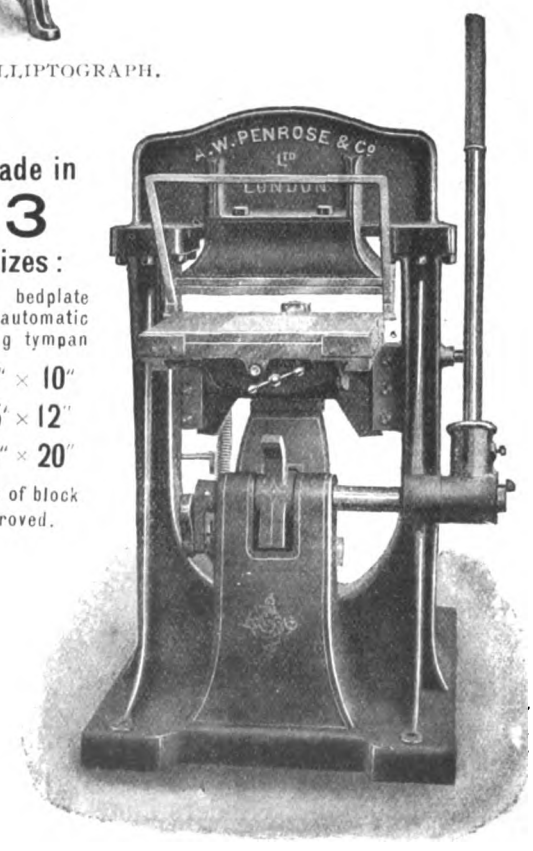
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Made in **3** Sizes:
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Size of block proved.



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VOLUME 96. NUMBER 12. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: MARCH 19, 1925. Special Export Issue. 4d.

Export Notes and Comments

Export Trade Hopes.

"THE signs are propitious for an extension of business," said Mr. Reginald McKenna (chairman of the Midland Bank) recently, and in this optimistic utterance he was voicing an opinion that is widely held amongst bankers and others who have their fingers on the industrial and commercial pulses of the nation. The President of the Board of Trade and the Parliamentary Secretary of the Overseas Trade Department are amongst those who have lately expressed themselves definitely as to the brightening of the trading outlook. It is true that New Year hopes have, in the last year or two failed to realise themselves fully as the months have worn on, but there are clear indications that every year now does mark a step forward towards increased prosperity. One firm ground for optimism in respect of export trade is to be found in the steady movement of the foreign exchanges towards stability, whilst the rehabilitation of the pound sterling is another factor that must mean increased confidence and better business. The latest Board of Trade returns, moreover, are distinctly encouraging, exports as a whole maintaining the gradual advance which has been proceeding for the last five or six months. Such figures as relate to goods in the category of paper and print show that a bigger increase of export business has occurred in our own industry than in the country's trade as a whole. Thus British suppliers who desire to extend their connection with the printing and allied trades overseas can exert their best efforts with the encouraging thought that the auspices are favourable.

Printing Machinery in Canada.

ENCOURAGING reports come to hand concerning orders for printing machinery in Toronto, and it is probable that this state of things is more or less common to other areas. The early months of the year indicate improved prospects in this line, and since the movement concerns new as well as re-built equipment, it indicates that operations in printing houses are in a fair condition. Under the influence of sounder business conditions, printers stand a chance of placing their industry upon a better footing. They are beginning to realise the importance of the fact that a fair price for their products is the only safe basis on which to do business; nevertheless, there is still considerable price-cutting going on. A better demand for good printing is the great essential, but this will not come where the tendency is toward cheapness and when price rather than quality becomes the main consideration. It is felt that the buyer appreciates the fact that quality costs money, and realises, too, that his message to customers lowers the tone of his product if presented through an indifferent medium. This trend towards quality will mean much to the Canadian printing and publishing industry if it is well maintained. Machinery houses, therefore, look for a better demand for modern equipment in 1925.

Opportunity for English Houses.

THIS improvement in the Canadian printing industry offers an excellent opportunity for English houses to pick up some useful business. Already, it is stated, some of them have shown an increased inclination to cultivate contact with the market in the Dominion. Skilful and persistent salesmanship, however, is necessary to secure custom. Naturally competition is very severe, both from local and United States firms, which possess special advantages arising from proximity. Canada, however, is a growing country; and as she develops her resources her demand for printing and printing plant must increase. Therefore her market is worth studying.

Australia's Satisfactory Position.

THOSE who look for trade with Australia in supplying the needs of printers have every reason to regard the future with confidence. Australia has suffered less than almost any other country in the aftermath of the war; its finances have been shown to be healthy, and its conditions have practically attained the normal as regards production. There are many signs of increasing prosperity, and British manufacturers have special opportunities to share in the business revival. Strong pro-British sentiment, finding expression in preferential treatment for British goods, gives our traders a big pull over their many competitors, and exporters of supplies connected with the printing trade should not overlook the possibilities of markets in the antipodes.

Business Conditions in New Zealand.

STATISTICS concerning the trade of New Zealand show encouraging development. From this it may be gathered that the country is in a sound condition, and that the trades connected with paper and print should benefit. There is every prospect of a greater demand for printing arising from these conditions, especially as in the first six months of 1924 the total trade of the country reached a higher figure than in any previous corresponding period. With this growth in trade and in the consumption of printing, there is a demand for the plant and supplies which the printer uses. There would here appear to be an opportunity for British supply houses, particularly in view of the fact that in the Dominion a very strong prejudice exists against the use of German goods, which are imported only in comparatively small quantities.

The South Seas Exhibition.

A FILLIP to business in the Dominion is expected to be given by the New Zealand and South Seas Exhibition which is to be held later in the year. United Kingdom firms are supporting the event with considerable ardour, and up to a recent date more than 50 of them had definitely taken space. The large amount of publicity work which will be required to be undertaken in connection with the exhibition should make a big demand upon the printing presses of the country, and it must not be forgotten that in all branches of printing New Zealand sets a very high standard.

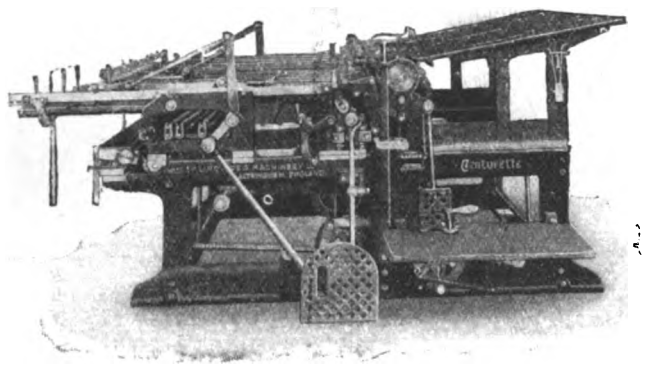
New Zealand Paper Market.

The total value of the imports of paper into New Zealand during 1923 represented £1,096,875, a figure that was 50 per cent. higher than in the preceding year. The share of the Mother Country in last year's shipments to the New Zealand market represented 51·8 per cent. of the total, compared with only 39 per cent. of the 1922 total. This satisfactory improvement has been chiefly due to the great progress made in supply of printing paper, and to a less extent to the increased share obtained of the trade in paper-hangings and writing paper. Stationery imports were valued at £834,278, against £702,590 in 1922, the United Kingdom's share in the two years being £609,888 and £499,616.

South African Printers and a Tariff.

MASTER printers in South Africa continue to make serious efforts to protect their industry from overseas competition. From all accounts it would appear that a considerable amount of printed matter enters the country which might well be done at home, and an agitation for some form of protective tariff was put forward in the hope of retaining in the country a larger proportion of the local requirements. To this end a deputation from the Federation of Master Printers recently waited upon the Board of Trade and Industries at Pretoria. The request submitted was that an all round

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tariff of 50 per cent. *ad val.*, or 9d. per lb., whichever might be the greater, should be placed on all printed matter entering the Union, whilst certain items used as raw material by the printing industry should be allowed to enter the Union free. Following the deputation, a memorandum was drawn up at the request of the Minister setting forth the reasons for the demands made. This memorandum referred to the high percentage of Europeans now engaged in the printing industry and to the conditions of the industry in regard to employment and wages. Figures were given to show the divergency in the wages and hours prevailing in England and in South Africa. According to the calculations made, the difference in cost for skilled labour was 100 per cent. and for semi skilled labour 53 per cent. to the disadvantage of the South African printer. On a comparative basis it is shown that material which in England cost £30 is valued at £33 15s. in South Africa, while labour costs £40 in this country and £72 in South Africa. The respective overhead costs are £30 and £45, the total difference on these three items being just over £50 or 50¾ per cent.

Manufactured Stationery.

THE question of manufactured stationery is taken into consideration in relation to this question, and the *South African Printer and Stationer* in discussing the problem cites some interesting figures. It is pointed out, for example, that a single ruled and printed account book costing £4 12s. 6d to produce in South Africa would cost £3 2s. in England, and the 50 per cent. tariff would bring this up to £4 13s., or just sixpence higher than the South African cost. If, on the other hand, the oversea order was for ten books, the cost per book, including tariff, would be £3 3s. 9d., and there would still be many buyers who would compare this price with the South African price for a single book. It would be up to the South African printing industry to convince the buying public that it was to their interest to place their local orders in the same quantities as they placed them overseas, which had not been the practice in the past. In this instance the cost per book in quantities of ten would be: South Africa £3 2s. 6d, England (including tariff) £3 3s. 9d.

Difficulty of Definition.

THE difficulty of specifying any class of manufactured stationery which might be exempted from the full tariff suggested is recognised. The term, it is pointed out, includes any class of printed or ruled goods manufactured in advance of actual requirements, and therefore it would be dangerous to the industry to attempt to define it or to provide for the exemption of any class of printing under this heading. Wherever the printing industry enjoyed the advantages of a large market, they were able to specialise and turn almost any kind of printing into "manufactured stationery." In America there were mail order catalogues produced by the million in advance of actual orders, and dealers were able to buy these in small quantities, with a special cover, and then purchase stocks to fit the catalogue. In Great Britain many of the seed catalogues were produced in the same way, as well as many lines of drapers' catalogues, folders, leaflets, etc. The same practice obtained in other countries. To make exemptions to the tariff schedule for stock ruled books, pass books, writing pads, etc., simply on the grounds that they were

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produced in large quantities overseas, would be discriminating unfairly and opening avenues for an unlimited number of exemptions. There were many firms in South Africa capable of turning out the lines of goods now imported under the heading of manufactured stationery, and with the protection asked for would be able to keep their plants going during otherwise slack seasons, thus reducing the cost of production all round, and ultimately bringing down the price to the consumer.

Imprint Suggestion.

In addition to the demand for a protective tariff, a request was made that on all classes of printing entering the Union, an imprint should appear on each sheet or article showing the country in which it was produced. Apparently, however, printers have not much hope of an Imprint Bill being introduced as a Government measure owing to pressure of other business, but it is thought that an opportunity might occur for an Imprint Bill to be accepted and discussed as a private measure.

Penny Postage in South Africa.

At the same time as the British printing industry is agitating for a return to penny postage in this country, a similar movement is on foo in South Africa. As a matter of fact, on the very same day as the deputation from the British Chambers of Commerce waited upon the Postmaster-General in this country, by a remarkable coincidence a similar deputation from the South African Chambers of Commerce was urging like claims on the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs in the Union. Apparently the same reasons for not giving ready assent to the demand were advanced in both cases. In South Africa the Minister for Finance is reluctant to allow a reversion to penny postage on the ground that it would entail an annual loss of £400,000. The Postmaster-General himself favours a return to penny postage, but, as is the case in the United Kingdom, problems of finance stand in the way.

The Indian Market.

Whilst one special branch of British export trade with India suffers by the recent Government decision to have Indian security printing done in India instead of in England, this should not be taken as being in any way a general indication that export possibilities are on the wane in respect of the Indian Empire. Rather may it be taken as a sign of the approaching industrial development which will some day make India the possessor of industries much more capable and vigorous than those she as yet can boast. Despite political difficulties, India's commercial position is more or less steadily improving, and the prospect to-day is quite a promising one for the British exporter. The political and racial feelings which were so acute in the bazaars in 1921 and 1922 have now subsided, and Indian dealers are anxious only to expand their trade and so recover the losses they made during the "slump." When one considers this, in conjunction with a greatly improved economic situation and the likelihood of a continued firm exchange, it is possible to sound a hopeful note as to the near prospects of Great Britain's most valuable export market

India's Paper Imports.

India's recent purchases of paper supplies indicate not only the big field that exists in this direction, but also the importance of Germany as a competitor for export business. A report on the import trade of India from April 1st to September 30th has been furnished to the Department of Overseas Trade by H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner in India (Mr. T. M. Ainscough, O.B.E.). There has been an improvement all round, in which packing and printing paper has shared. Writing paper and envelopes, however, were not so favoured. With regard to packing paper, the total trade expanded from Rs.8 to Rs.13½ lakhs in value. The United Kingdom supplied only Rs.2 lakhs worth, whereas Germany shipped Rs.5½ lakhs, Sweden Rs.2 lakhs and Norway nearly a lakh. In printing paper also there has been an expansion in the total trade from Rs.44 to Rs.61 lakhs. British shipments rose from Rs.10 to Rs.18 lakhs, but those from Germany increased in greater proportion, from Rs.9 to Rs 19 lakhs. Norwegian imports fell from Rs.11 to Rs.9 lakhs. The total trade in writing paper and envelopes declined slightly from Rs.30 to Rs.28 lakhs. The British share fell from Rs.20 to Rs.17 lakhs, but Germany increased her shipments from Rs.3 to Rs.5 lakhs.

Papermaking in India.

Since the Tariff Board commenced taking evidence regarding the question of higher protection for the paper industry, it has come to be a general belief that the present Indian system of manufacturing paper is radically wrong. In forwarding this view from Bombay a correspondent of *The Times* (Trade Supplement) adds: So long as paper and pulp are habitually made in the same mill, neither industry can be fully developed. There are few locations, if any, in India entirely suitable for the manufacture of both paper and pulp on a commercial basis. It seems, therefore, advisable to adopt the practice prevailing in Europe and America, of running the two industries separately; one large pulp mill could then supply several paper mills. The main difficulty lies in the fact that at present there is no market for pulp made in India.

Print in the Argentine.

The visit of the Prince of Wales to the Argentine Republic next year is arousing a great deal of interest, not only in this country, but in South America. These peregrinations of His Royal Highness are not without their value to British industry and commerce, and closer and improved relations between this country and the Argentine are likely to result from the Prince's tour. In the meantime, the business outlook in the Argentine shows considerable improvement from many points of view. Apparently there is no unemployment in the country, whilst capital is said to be free from income tax. Moreover, the more favourable course of exchange is expected to result in greater activity in the import trade during this year. Many of the goods which are consumed in the country are such as the United Kingdom can supply, but whether that demand will be transformed into larger orders for British goods or whether it will be neutralised by intensified competition from Germany is not yet clear. At all events, there is an old standing connection between the printing and allied trades of this country and Argentine consumers, which it is hoped will benefit from the improved conditions and from the Prince's visit.

Argentine Market for Stationery.

The Argentine is a very important market for paper, cardboard and stationery of all kinds, as the local industry, although important, is limited chiefly to wrapping paper and inferior printing paper and quantity production of the cheaper varieties of stationery. Of news-print some 60,000 tons are imported annually principally from Germany and Scandinavian countries, and 17,000 tons of book paper. In the better quality writing, printing and book paper, English makes which have been known for years always have a sale, but in the cheaper lines which form the greater part of the trade severe competition is encountered from German and Austrian manufacturers. Germany supplies the greater portion of imported wrapping paper which amounted to 3,667 tons in 1923. Germany also supplied the greater part of imported stationery and stationers' supplies. Germany was followed by the United States.

Postage Weight Limit.

Efforts are being made by British commercial men in the Argentine to secure an alteration in the British postal weight limit for parcels sent from this country abroad or to the colonies. This weight is at present fixed at 11 lbs. (5 kilos.), whereas the limit for the Argentine, France, Germany, Australia, the United States and various other countries is 22 lbs. (10 kilos.). Naturally this is a distinct advantage to the foreign competitors of British business men in the Argentine and other countries, and representations have been made to the British Postmaster-General to bring the weight imposed by the British postal authorities to the same level as exists elsewhere. The responses of the British postal authorities have been very cordial, and there is every prospect of the demand being acceded to, in which case the Argentine Republic will be among the first of the foreign countries with which the new service will be established.

China's Board Imports.

The chief market is for strawboard, a field in which, however, importers must meet severe competition from the native mills—says a U.S. Commerce Report upon the position of China in regard to paper products. The Japanese are the chief suppliers of the imported board, but have been meeting increased competition from the United States during the past few years, the latter country furnishing 30 per cent. of the imports into Shanghai during 1923, compared with less than 5 per cent. in 1921. Chip board, which is supplied principally by American mills, is being used for the same purposes as strawboard when it can be obtained at a competitive price. Among the better classes of board the chief demand is for a white, patent-coated "news" board, which is used in the manufacture of cigarette boxes and similar products. There is also a fairly large market for white bristol board in sheets measuring 22½ in. by 28 in., and a very small market for coloured index bristol, which is in demand chiefly by the foreign business houses. The United States furnishes the greater part of these classes, imports from that source into Shanghai in 1923, reaching $305,707, while its nearest competitors, Japan and Great Britain, furnished only $135,519 and $32,573 worth respectively.

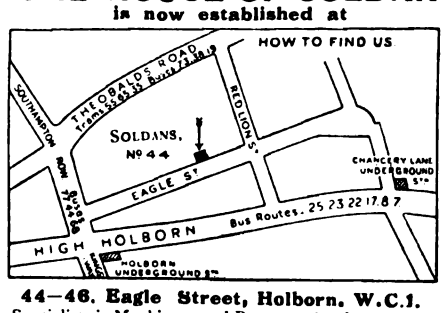
South Africa's Paper Industry.

Position of British Products.

Futile and costly to the consumer as so much of South Africa's artificial industry-bolstering has proved, there are a few directions in which it has been effective, and one of these is in connection with the Union's papermaking activities, says the *British South African Export Gazette*. For example, one well-known English firm who specialise in wrapping paper—it is, of course, this class of manufacture only which is affected—tell me that of recent years their South African business has been almost entirely without profit in view of local competition and the adverse tariff, and they are withdrawing from the market.

"This is exactly the result I foresaw two years ago," adds the writer, "when the Premier Paper Mills, Ltd., at Klip River, proved their ability to produce from imported pulp a first-grade kraft or wrapping paper, and, at the same time, the Union Government imposed a protective duty of ¾d. per lb., followed by a dumping duty last September against Canada and Sweden. True, the dumping duty only diverted the trade to Germany and other countries, and it was therefore promptly revoked, but the Premier Mills have progressed in spite of certain vicissitudes, and are now engaged in installing still larger plant for dealing with baobab. They have made good their position in the market, and this, coupled with Canadian and Continental competition in wrapping paper, has undoubtedly made the trade almost impossible to English manufactnrers. It is interesting to note, however, that the imports from other sources are still holding their own, for they totalled £156,759 in the first ten months of 1924, against £152,370 in the previous year."

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Paper Trade Statistics.

Overseas Countries' Imports and Exports of Paper.

The quarterly return dealing with the figures up to December 15th, 1924, issued by the Board of Trade, gives the following interesting statistics relating to the imports and exports of paper of certain foreign countries and British Possessions:—

LITHUANIA.—Paper and paper manufactures imported into Lithuania during the nine months ended September represented 2,981 tonnes (of the value of 3,380,000 litai), compared with 3,647 tonnes (4,375,000 litai) in the preceding year. Exports of a similar class of merchandise in the same nine months of 1923 amounted to 1,634 tonnes (1,226,000 litai). [Litai = 46·25 to the £ in 1923 and 44·05 in 1924].

FINLAND.—In the ten months ended October news-print was exported from Finland to the extent of 103,697 tonnes (of the value of 311,228,000 marks), compared with 104,992 tonnes (313,369,000 marks) in the corresponding period of the preceding year and 108,170 tonnes (398,191,000 marks) in 1922. Packing paper exports in the three respective periods were: 22,991 tonnes (72,312,000 marks), 20,348 tonnes (73,264,000 marks), 25,329 tonnes (106,509,000 marks). Pasteboard: 25,261 tonnes (50,835,000 marks), 20,384 tonnes (47,703,000 marks), 18,898 tonnes (54,566,000 marks). Writing paper: 2,916 tonnes (13,974,000 marks), 5,476 tonnes (27,087,000 marks), 10,119 tonnes (60,548,000 marks). Tissue paper: 997 tonnes (14,155,000 marks), 889 tonnes (10,344,000 marks), 317 tonnes (7,263,000 marks).

NORWAY. — Printing paper exported amounted to 103,830 tonnes in the ten months ended October last, as contrasted with 117,804 tonnes in the corresponding period of the preceding year, and 117,528 tonnes in the 1922 ten months. Packing paper dispatched from Norway during January to October last stood at 47,445 tonnes, compared with 54,833 tonnes in the corresponding ten months of 1923, and 54,837 tonnes in the similar period of 1922.

SWEDEN.—Paper "of all kinds" exported from Sweden during the ten months ended October reached 276,101 tonnes, against 241,789 tonnes in the corresponding period of the preceding year, and 204,283 tonnes during January to October, 1922.

DENMARK.—The value of paper and paper manufactures imported into Denmark in the ten months ended October last stood at 22,566,000 kr., as against 23,195,000 kr. in the ten months of 1923, and 21,297,000 kr. during January to October, 1922.

GERMANY. — Given in 100 kilos., fancy, coloured, varnished, etc., paper exported from Germany during January to October amounted to 168,535,000, compared with 182,727,000 in the ten months of the preceding year and 142,306,000 in the 1922 period. Photographic paper exports stood at 9,325 during January to October last, contrasted with 9,362 in the similar period of 1923, and 11,628 in the ten months of 1922. Exports of fancy, coloured, varnished, etc., paper in the ten months ended October reached a value of 15,436,000 gold marks, whilst the exports of photographic paper in the same period were of the value of 4,438,000 gold marks.

NETHERLANDS.—Printing and writing paper (including news-print) exported from the Netherlands during the ten months ended October represented 40,165 tonnes (of the value of 9,372,000 guldens), compared with 37,383 tonnes (9,322,000 guldens) in the corresponding ten months of 1923, and 29,339,000 tonnes (7,842,000 guldens) in the ten months of 1922. Imports of the same class of merchandise in the same periods were as follows: 32,778 tonnes (7,361,000 guldens), 1924; 29,503 tonnes (7,078,000 guldens), 1923; and 29,535 tonnes (7,010,000 guldens), 1922. Strawboard exports reached 172,069 tonnes (15,998,000 guldens) during January to October, as against 148,327 tonnes (15,098,000 guldens) in the ten months of the preceding year, and 138,294 tonnes (12,085,000 guldens) in the corresponding period of 1922.

BELGIUM.—Paper and cardboard imported into Belgium during January to September reached 17,130 tonnes (73,537,000 francs), against 17,799 tonnes (61,480,000 francs) in the corresponding period of the previous year. Exports for the same periods covering a similar variety of manufacture stood at 26,750 tonnes (83,002,000 francs) last year and 26,695 tonnes (67,969,000 francs) in 1923.

FRANCE.—Given in 100 kilos., paper imported into France in the ten months ended October amounted to 1,211,714 (192,245,000 francs), contrasted with 1,083,412 (152,409,000 francs) in the ten months of the preceding year, and 1,066,862 (132,827,000 francs) in the 1922 period. Exports of paper in the same three ten-monthly periods were: 444,708 (224,316,000 francs), 1924; 399,241 (200,867,000 francs), 1923; 288,652 (142,309,000 francs), 1922.

SWITZERLAND.—Exports of printing paper, etc., during the first nine months of the year, in 100 kilos., reached 76,837 (4,144,000 francs), as against 86,665,000 (4,793,000 francs) in the preceding year, and 94,398 (5,485,000 francs) in the corresponding nine months of 1922.

SPAIN.—Paper for cigarettes exported from Spain during January to December of 1923 amounted to 2,889 tonnes (of the value of 10,460,000 pesetas), as contrasted with 2,296 tonnes (8,313,000 pesetas) in the similar period of the preceding year and 3,248 tonnes (11,758,000 pesetas) in the 1921 period.

ITALY.—In 100 kilos. paper (white or dyed in the pulp) exported from Italy during the nine months ended September represented 108,592 (of the value of 45,713,000 lire), compared with 42,778 (26,843,000 lire) in the nine months of the preceding year, and 21,599 (24,751,000 lire) during January to September, 1922.

HUNGARY.—Paper (in 100 kilos) imported into Hungary during the nine months ended September last reached 219,166, against 217,834 in the nine months of the preceding year, and 275,639 in 1922. Cardboard imported during January-September stood at 44,438, compared with 43,337 in 1922, and 52,434 in the nine months of 1922. Exports of paper and paper manufactures (in 100 kilos) exported during January to September last amounted to 2,442, compared with 4,184 in the 1923 period, and 6,642 in the same nine months of 1922.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA. - The exports of printing paper, in 100 kilos., shipped from Czecho-Slovakia during the nine months ended September represented 7,299, contrasted with 8,296 in the corresponding period of the preceding year. The following represent the other classes of paper goods leaving Czecho-Slovakia during the first nine months of the year, the figures in parenthesis showing the amounts in the corresponding period of the previous year: Cardboard, 6,756 (4,417); packing paper, 6,800 (8,370); writing paper, 877 (1,625); cigarette paper, 370 (369).

GREECE. — Printing paper imported into Greece during the twelve months of 1923 amounted to 3,928 tonnes (25,238,000 drachmas), contrasted with 5,430 tonnes (16,125,000 drachmas) in the corresponding period of the preceding year, and 4,663 tonnes (9,766,000 drachmas) in the 1921 period. Writing paper imported during January to December last year reached 654 tonnes (5,356,000 drachmas), 701 tonnes (3,372,000 drachmas) in the corresponding twelve months of 1922, and 968 tonnes (3,256,000 drachmas) in the 1922 period. Printing paper imported in the first four months of last year amounted to 1,682 tonnes (9,507,203 drachmas), against 1,314 tonnes (11,316,000 drachmas) in the corresponding period of the preceding year, and 1,638 tonnes (3,895,000 drachmas) during January to April of 1922.

EGYPT.—Imports of paper and other classes of paper goods imported into Egypt (in kilos.) during the nine months ended September last were as follows, the figures in parenthesis representing the amounts for the corresponding nine months of the preceding year: Wrapping paper, 8,213,710 (9,829,288); cardboard, 5,312,659 (5,259,272); printings, 4,811,056 (4,818,695); writings and envelopes, 1,265,919 (1,146,097); cigarette paper, 448,899 (422,051). The nine months' value of wrapping paper imports last year reached £E129,000, as against £E134,000 in the nine months of 1923. Cardboard stood at £E71,000, compared with £E74,000; printings, £E99,000, against £E111,000; writings and envelopes, £E15,000, against £E49,000; and cigarette paper, £E53,000, against £E48,000. Exports of cigarette paper in the three nine-monthly periods were: 29 tonnes (£E9,000), 1924; 29 tonnes (£E8,000), 1923; 33 tonnes (£E14,000), 1922.

BRAZIL. — Paper and paper manufactures entering Brazil during the twelve months ended December reached 48,367 tonnes (75,860,000 milreis), compared with 43,923 tonnes (51,704,000 milreis) in the corresponding period of 1922, and 29,267 tonnes (59,178,000 milreis) in the twelve months of 1921.

CHILE.—Printing paper imported into Chile during the nine months ended September amounted to 11,260 tonnes (of the value of 2,588,000 pesos fuertes), against 10,790 tonnes (2,661,000 pesos fuertes) in 1923 (nine months) and 6,818 tonnes (1,805,000 pesos fuertes) in the 1922 period.

JAPAN.—Paper and cardboard imported into Japan during the nine months ended September were of the value of 19,108,000 yen, against 11,050,000 yen in the corresponding period of 1923, and 15,012,000 yen in the 1922 nine months. Exports of paper from that country during the same periods were: 11,756,000 yen (1924); 10,893,000 yen (1923); and 11,673,000 yen (1922).

SIAM. — Unprinted paper imported into Siam during the nine months ended September amounted to 1,799 tonnes (of the value of 694,000 ticals), against 1,816 tonnes (667,000 ticals) in the nine months of 1923, and 1,680 tonnes (699,000 ticals) during January to September, 1922. [Tical in 1922 = 9.50 to the £, in 1923 10·99, and in 1924 11.00.]

BRITISH INDIA.—During the six months ended September paper and pasteboard imported into British India by sea represented 763,765 cwts. (1,49,14,000 rupees), against 647,862 cwts. (1,38,10,000 rupees) in the corresponding period of the preceding year, and 516,957 cwts. (1,27,98,000 rupees) in the 1922 period.

CEYLON.—Printing and writing paper imported into Ceylon during the eight months ended August amounted to 26,268 cwts. (7,11,000 rupees), compared with 26,217 cwts. (7,56,000 rupees) in the corresponding period of the preceding year, and 16,748 cwts. (6,60,000 rupees) during January to August, 1922. "Other paper" imports were valued at 10,59,000 rupees during January to August last, 9,30,000 rupees in the previous year, and 8,51,000 rupees in the corresponding eight months of 1922.

NEW ZEALAND.—Imports of printing paper represented 284,883 cwts. (£362,000) during the eight months ended August last, 278,609 cwts. (£348,000) in the preceding year, and 196,569 cwts. (£241,000) in the eight months of 1922. "Other paper" imports stood at the value of £350,000 during the eight months ended August last, £395,000 in the corresponding period of 1922, and £209,000 in the eight months of the preceding year.

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.—Printing paper imports reached 278,647 cwts. (£319,000) during the eight months ended August last, 272,274 cwts. (£321,000) in the 1922 period, and 194,464 cwts. (£251,000) during the eight months of 1922. Wrapping paper imports in the three respective periods were: 99,141 cwts. (£119,000), 1924; 114,842 cwts. (£124,000), 1923; 73,764 cwts. (£108,000), 1922. "Other paper" imports represented a value of £398,000 in January to August last, £460,000 in the corresponding period of 1922, and £430,000 in the 1922 eight months.

IRISH FREE STATE.—Packing paper imported into the Irish Free State during the first ten months ended October last represented 119,655 cwts. (£152,000). Printing paper imports were 219,655 cwts. (£262,000), and stationery amounted to 24,295 cwts. (£122,000).

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Supplies for the Oversea Printer.

Continued Expansion in Colonial Trade with the Mother Country is Indicated in the Returns for the Past Year.

The amount of business transacted by the Mother Country in supplying the oversea markets with paper and cardboard last year was on a comparatively large scale, and the export statistics relating to these branches of manufacture presented quite a healthy tendency. Amounting to 4,757,943 cwts. (of the value of £9,229,547), the paper and cardboard shipments last year compare with 4,341,118 cwts. (£8,762,998) in 1923 and 2,454,177 cwts. (£6,747,765) in the preceding year.

Printing Paper.

Printings exported again constituted the most prominent feature of the returns relating to the shipments of paper and cardboard last year. Amounting to 3,015,035 cwts., the figure represents a proportion of no less than 63.3 per cent. of the total tonnage of British paper and cardboard exports occurring during the year, and in addition indicated substantial increases compared with the preceding years. Shipments of this class of manufacture recorded during the whole of last year and the two preceding ones are shown as follows:—

	cwts.	£
1925	3,015,035	4,059,998
1924	2,810,550	3,969,478
1923	1,498,699	2,586,026

Australia again held the leading position as the largest purchaser of this class of paper during the year, that market absorbing 1,810,340 cwts., of the value of £2,020,762. The fact that the consumption of this class of paper in the Commonwealth last year surpassed by 206,963 cwts. the quantity sent in 1923, and by 1,169,442 cwts. the shipments of the preceding year, shows the beneficent effect of the preference granted to the Mother Country to this branch of British manufacture.

New Zealand occupies the second position with 210,133 cwts. (£263,425), figures which show a decline contrasted with the 220,052 cwts. (£307,161) recorded in the preceding year, but a considerable increase against the 114,507 cwts. (£178,708) registered during 1923.

British India, third on the list, absorbed this class of manufacture to the extent of 178,566 cwts. (£283,387) in 1924, compared with 207,175 cwts. (£345,866) in the preceding year, and 175,830 cwts. (£307,492) in 1922.

British South Africa was also responsible for taking less last year than was the case in 1923, the actual receipts for the respective years being as follows: 96,907 cwts. (£174,054), 1924; 116,698 cwts. (£210,878), 1923; 69,913 cwts. (£146,473), 1922.

Canada increased her purchases during the year, taking 27,916 cwts. (£61,081) last year, 24,226 cwts. (£47,666) in 1923, and 20,473 cwts. (£44,569) in 1922.

The other two British markets enumerated were Ceylon and the Straits Settlements, both of which bought liberal quantities of this material.

Coated Papers.

In spite of increased supplies of coated papers—comprising printed and embossed paper hangings—reaching this country from the principal foreign sources, the export business transacted by home manufacturers of this branch of manufacture appears to be on the up-grade. Not only was there a consistent increase month by month, but by the end of the year consignments reached 129,573 cwts. (£581,216), against 108,100 cwts. (£492,752) in 1923, and 66,822 cwts. (£369,491) in the preceding twelve months.

"All other sorts" of coated papers, except waterproof wrappings and roofing paper, sent abroad during the year represented 56,255 cwts. (£355,230), compared with 50,742 cwts. (£311,388) in the preceding year, and 28,553 cwts. (£240,674) in the 1922 twelve months.

Writing Paper.

The returns relating to writing papers did not show up quite so favourably last year as was the case with many other branches of paper and cardboard shipments, the falling-off being largely accounted for by the reduced requirements of the Australian market. Notwithstanding the decline indicated on the part of the Commonwealth, this important market was by far the largest buyer during the year, her total amounting to 84,487 cwts. (£217,806), contrasted with 106,035 cwts. (£255,085) in the preceding year, and 73,147 cwts. (£202,993) in 1922. The shipments to the other British markets, in the order of importance, were as follows, the figures in parentheses representing the returns for the preceding year: British India, 39,153 cwts., £105,439 (40,858 cwts., £118,386); New Zealand, 34,043 cwts., £75,356 (29,131 cwts., £71,543); British South Africa, 11,605 cwts., £40,063 (12,637 cwts., £41,637); Canada, 3,866 cwts., £12,609 (4,265 cwts., £15,392); Ceylon, 3,309 cwts., £9,669 (2,966 cwts., £9,749); and the Straits Settlements, 1,630 cwts., £7,154 (2,334 cwts., £8,641).

Tissues.

The demand from abroad of tissue paper of British manufacture has been well maintained. During the year under review exports of this variety of paper reached 14,425 cwts. (£131,726), as against 13,659 cwts. (£130,765) in 1923, and 11,295 cwts. (£115,840) in the preceding year.

Packings and Wrappings.

In this category, the British producer and exporter have to meet a considerable amount of severe competition from abroad, from which quarter ever-increasing quantities are coming forward. However, in spite of this competition, shipments of packings and wrappings last year—though not quite so large as one would like to see—amounted to 687,453 cwts. (£578,799), contrasted with 574,309 cwts. (£480,887) in the preceding twelve months, and 313,881 cwts. (£313,889) in the 1922 period.

Stationery Exports.

Under the heading of Stationery envelopes—which does not include boxed stationery goods—sent abroad last year do not show up so well as the preceding year, but were considerably better than in 1922. Last year's shipments amounted to 43,658 cwts. (£188,323), figures which compare with 45,121 cwts. (£191,917) for 1923, and 37,055 cwts. (£182,830) in the preceding year. "Other sorts" of stationery exported during the year, however, were an advance both upon 1923 and 1922. The actual figures for the three respective years were as follows: 183,545 cwts. (£1,345,549), 1924; 167,462 cwts. (£1,332,757), 1923; 128,751 cwts. (£1,485,188), 1922.

Deliveries abroad of stationery (other than paper) last year were of the value of £1,480,744, against £1,419,138 in the twelve months of 1922. Australia is shown as the largest buyer of this class of product, with £185,379, contrasted with £185,584 in 1923. The next market in order of importance was British India, whose supplies amounted to £168,297, against £183,343 in the preceding year. The following represent the shipments to the other enumerated British markets, the figures in parentheses showing the value of their purchases for the year: New Zealand, £59,319 (£68,493); Canada, £55,939 (£46,874); Straits Settlements, £29,839 (£32,653); Ceylon, £21,631 (£21,422). The value of this class of manufacture sent to the United States last year amounted to £138,562, whilst, under the heading of "Other countries," it was £762,046.

Boards.

The statistics relating to the exports of boards (comprising millboards, strawboards, cardboard, etc.) indicate a considerable expansion in trade last year compared with the two preceding years. This improvement is all the more satisfactory in view of the increased consignments that are coming to this country month by month from foreign sources. Shipments from this country last year amounted to 156,485 cwts. (£256,449), figures which compare with 122,239 cwts. (£231,621) for the preceding year, and 85,073 cwts. (£188,358) in 1922.

Printed Books.

Printed books always constitute an important section of the export side of business connected with the printing and allied trades, and from the statistics it would appear that printed books of British production are meeting with an increasing demand from overseas. During the year just completed, exports of printed books, etc., amounted to 475,180 cwts. (£4,200,575), contrasted with 386,405 cwts. (£3,631,555) in 1922, and 274,496 cwts. (£3,168,391) in the preceding year.

Printing Type.

Exports of printing type from this country last year did not quite reach the level of the preceding year, but showed a slight improvement compared with 1922. The actual export figures for the three respective years were: 196 tons (£69,031), 1924; 198 tons (£69,512), 1923; 189 tons (£59,501), 1922.

Boxes and Cartons.

Shipments under this heading last year represented a satisfactory improvement compared with the preceding year's returns, and were very much better than those of 1922. The increased statistics indicate strongly the greater use being made of this important article of everyday use, and the satisfactory manner in which British manufacturers are responding to the demands being made upon their enterprise. Boxes and cartons sent overseas last year amounted to 58,116 cwts. (£216,521), compared with 41,546 cwts. (£175,184), and 19,569 cwts. (£103,298).

Paper Bags.

Statistics relating to the exports of paper bags show that last year's returns amounted to 59,082 cwts. (£117,126), as compared with 47,000 cwts. (£104,266) in the preceding year, and 17,255 cwts. (£61,627) in 1922.

Playing Cards.

Exports of playing cards last year presented a better showing than was the case in the two preceding ones, the actual figures being as follows: 3,131 cwts. (£62,153), 1924; 2,470 cwts. (£47,498), 1923; 2,203 cwts. (£43,291), 1922.

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What our Manufacturers are Doing

Printing Machinery and Other Products that Merit the Attention of Overseas Buyers.

Lithographic Machinery: George Mann and Co., Ltd.

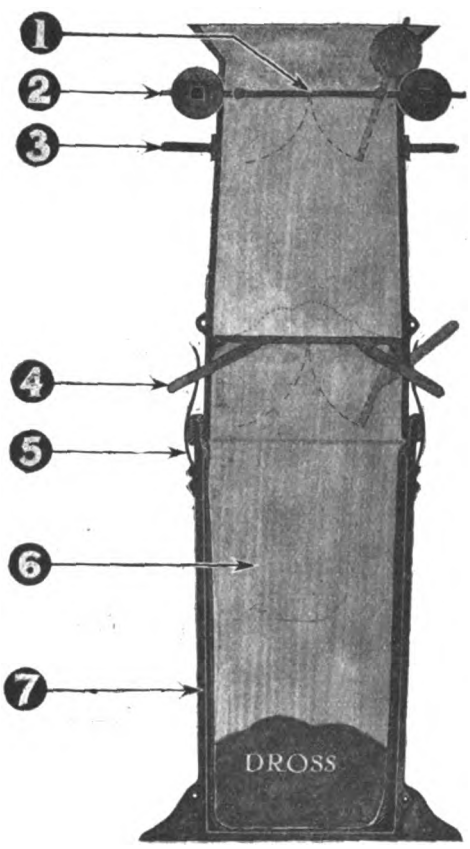
This old established firm of lithographic machinery makers report that their business is booming; so much so, in fact, that they have had to extend their huge factory at Hunslet, Leeds, to enable them to cope with the orders received. No details are yet to hand, but we hear on the best authority that this enterprising firm is going to cause a sensation at the Printing Exhibition next May. The surprise is in connection with a patented invention for their two colour and perfecting rotary offset machines. Anyway, printers going to the Exhibition will doubtless wish to visit Stands 5 and 6, Row F, in the Main Hall, where they will see for themselves what it is. As is generally known, Mann's two-colour machine has only three cylinders, and bears other special patented features which place it in a class of its own. It is claimed to be the only machine which will print at will: (1) two colours on the front of the sheet; (2) same colour front and back (*i.e.*, perfecting); (3) different colour front and back (*i.e.*, perfecting); (4) single colour front or back. To use the machine as a perfector requires but three simple adjustments as follows, viz., the removal of a spring stud, the change of position to spring lever, and the retarding the timing of a single gear—all so easy that a boy could effect them.

Plant and Machinery: Connoll and Coles, Limited.

Messrs. Connoll and Coles, Ltd. (incorporating W. J. Connoll and Co.), practical printers' engineers and furnishers of Leatherlane, Holborn, E.C.1 (and at Clerkenwell), offer a large selection of new, secondhand and rebuilt plant and machinery for the allied trades, both for sale and wanted, in the latest issue of their "Printers' Exchange" register, including wharfedales, platens, guillotines, litho, perforating, stitching, bending, paging, folding, composing and other machines. The firm are offering also a special reel-fed platen and both rotary and reel-feed combination counter check book machines, which they started making in 1900, and we noticed a remarkable testimonial relating to this type of machinery. An interesting point is that "terms can be arranged and old machines are taken in part payment." Messrs. Connoll and Coles, Ltd., have always specialised in rebuilt machinery, and on the occasion of a recent visit, we saw some of the results. The way worn machines are made "like new" is worthy of note when the cost of a rebuilt against a new machine is considered. In addition to treating machines which they buy and sell, they rebuild printers' own machines, and a few pounds' outlay often increases the value of a machine to a remarkable extent when the next valuation is made. We also noticed a practical little tool that is priced at 50s. only and which should interest the trade, viz., a small power ball-bearing bench saw, with a tilting table 8 in. by 9½ in. for rapidly cutting stereos, zincos, wood, brass, copper, ebonite, lead, etc., etc. Apart from other activities, they are turning their experience of over two years' work in connection with vertical cylinder presses to advantage by the production of the all-British "Vercyl" high-speed job press. The machine is made to take a full size crown folio sheet and is fitted with exceptionally fine cylindrical inking, and with automatic delivery print side-up in front. The "make-ready," register, impression, capacity, speed, production, etc., are all excellent, and the press satisfactorily deals with all classes of paper stock. Springs are entirely deleted and apositive cylinder check action is fitted, bed movement is perfect and the price is revolutionary. Advance orders have been placed by printers who have co operated in the design and who have suggested some of the numerous improvements on an imported machine recently sold by Connoll's. The "Vercyl" will be a feature of the Connoll and Coles stand at the Printing Trades' Exhibition in May next, when it will undoubtedly confirm the good impression already created, as it is of very handsome and pleasing appearance besides being of tremendous practical utility for high-speed and high-grade work. The firm are well placed to execute export orders and have indents in hand from India and China at the present time. Repairs, removals and breakdowns are promptly and efficiently dealt with by practical mechanics and at reasonable charges.

New Dross Container: Fry's Metal Foundry.

The report on "Lead Poisoning among Printers" by Dr. T. R. Legge, Senior Medical Inspector of Factories, says: "All reported cases can definitely be said to be due to the inhalation or breathing in of either dust or fumes containing lead. Handling of type metal and fresh type is harmless. The stereotyper and foundry worker gets lead poisoning



from drossing the molten metal, careless dumping of the dross on the floor, and the subsequent sweeping up and bagging operations." Messrs. Fry's Metal Foundry set out to overcome this danger, and the container they devised has already been successfully adopted by many printing works in England. Fry's Dross Container consists of an upper chamber into which the dross is fed through balanced lids; when it is cool, the dross is released into a sack in the lower chamber. When the sack is full it is removed and stored ready to be sent away. Thus the dross is kept under cover from the time it is skimmed from the pot until it leaves the works. The Containers do away with heaps of dross on the floor, and lead dust blowing through the foundry. The Dross Container may be inspected by South African printers at the showrooms of Messrs. Wm. Dawson and Sons (S.A.), Ltd., 29-31, Long-street, Cape Town, who act as agents for Fry's Metal Foundry for the Union of South Africa. Similarly, they are on view at the offices of Messrs. John Dickinson and Co. (Australasia), Ltd., of Wakefield street, Wellington, and Auckland. The illustration shows a sectional view of the dross container, and reference to the indicator numbers will facilitate an understanding of the apparatus. The features indicated are: 1, self-closing dust-tight lid—the flaps open automatically with the weight of the dross; 2, counter balances for closing lids automatically after dross has fallen through; 3, handles for lifting off top half of container, in order to fit empty sack or remove a full one; 4, movable base plates on which dross rests until cool, when the lifting of the two projecting levers opens the base plates and permits the dross to fall into the sack; 5, spring arms for securing top half of dross container in correct position; 6, sack of usual size for collection of dross—placed with mouth of sack overlapping the top edges of the lower container, and held in position by weight of top half of container; and 7, lower container, which holds the dross sack.

Offset Machinery: J. and S. Eyres, Ltd.

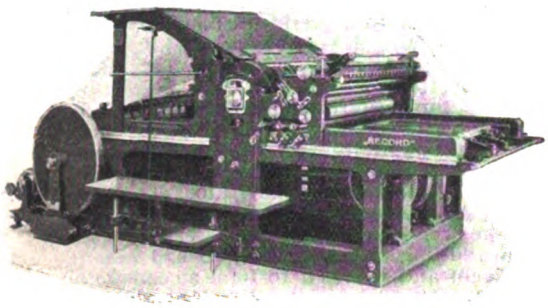
Printers at home and overseas who handle or wish to handle printing by offset methods would do well to bear in mind the name of J. and S. Eyres, Ltd., of Miles Platting, Manchester, who have often shown themselves able to help very materially in the provision of suitable equipment. Their speciality is the conversion of flat-bed direct litho machines into offset machines, the converted machines being adapted for use either for direct litho or for offset as may be desired. Messrs. Eyres tell us that they are prepared to prove that for short runs and as a proofing press the flat-bed machine is far more economical than the rotary. At the head of their business is Mr. James Hall, who has had over thirty years' experience in the printing machinery trade, and the firm's standing is to some extent indicated by the fact that there are at present over 250 machines at work in the British Isles which have been converted by them, as many as ten repeat orders having been received from one house. Of special interest to foreign and colonial readers is the section of their business in which Messrs. Eyres have had considerable experience in providing for the needs of oversea printers. This is the department dealing in the export of rebuilt machines. Messrs Eyres generally have on hand a few really first-class rebuilt machines of various makes, complete with offset equipment, suited for printing on paper or tin. These are well adapted to fill a need felt by many foreign and colonial printers.

Rotary Presses: Soldans, Ltd.

The successors to the well-known firm of Soldan and Co.—Messrs. Soldans, Ltd., of 44-46, Eagle-street, W.C.1—have in their managing director, Mr. O. Soldan, a man who shows sound judgment in the emphasis he places upon quality as the keynote of the product they supply. This is illustrated in respect of the "Vomag" rotaries which they bring to the attention of our readers in the advertising pages of this journal. This enterprising firm have established a high reputation for the quality of their products, and the many modern patents and labour-saving devices embodied on their machines are of immense value in achieving a first-class result. Great strength and durability is imparted to their machines by the specially toughened castings and hardened steel bearings employed. Many of their machines have been running for years not only in this country and in every European country, but also in American and all parts of the world. This high position has been obtained by the Vogtländische Maschinenfabrik A.G. by specialisation in this branch of printing machine manufacture, as they build only rotaries; but of those they build all types. A glance round the showrooms of Messrs. Soldans, Ltd., is very instructive. Amongst the machines shown is the "Record" fast-running, fine art, stop-cylinder machine, which is fitted with flywheel and main driving shaft mounted in ball bearings, cylinder check and pyramid ink distribution controlled throughout by micrometer screws. It is perfectly balanced, and will handle anything from the daily commercial job to fine

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art colour work. The "Brilliant" heavy platen is also a sound machine. It has the modern camless roller carriage drive and every up-to-date feature looked for on a machine fitted to cope with the heaviest solids and the most delicate three or four-colour blocks. The

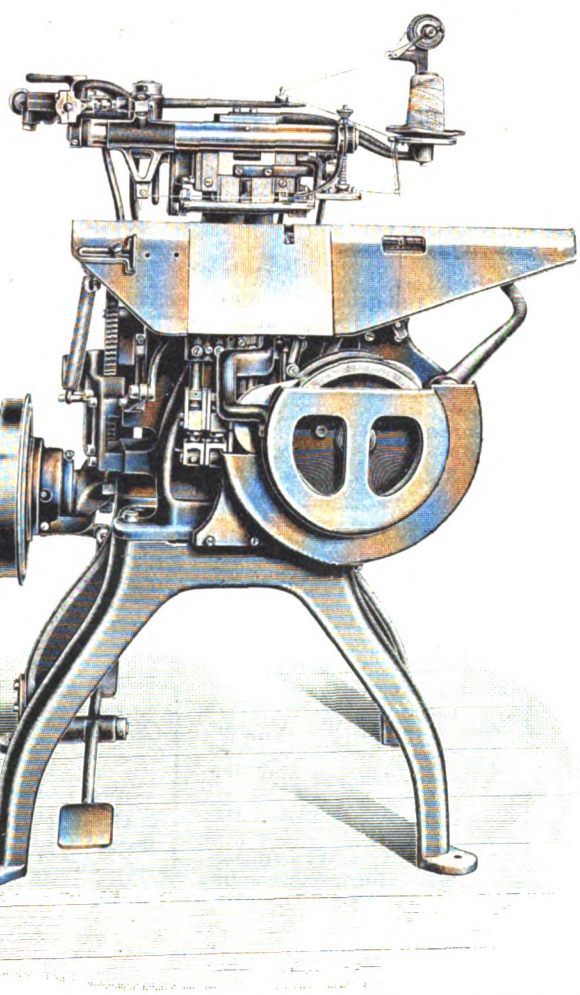


"Record" Stop-Cylinder Press: Soldans, Ltd.

"Baby" jobbing disc ruling machine is a marvel of engineering and compactness. Not only will it rule a double cap sheet at 3,000 per hour on feints, or strike in two colours at 2,000 per hour, but it will cut, crease and perforate the job at the same time if desired.

Machinery: R. Hurner, Ltd.

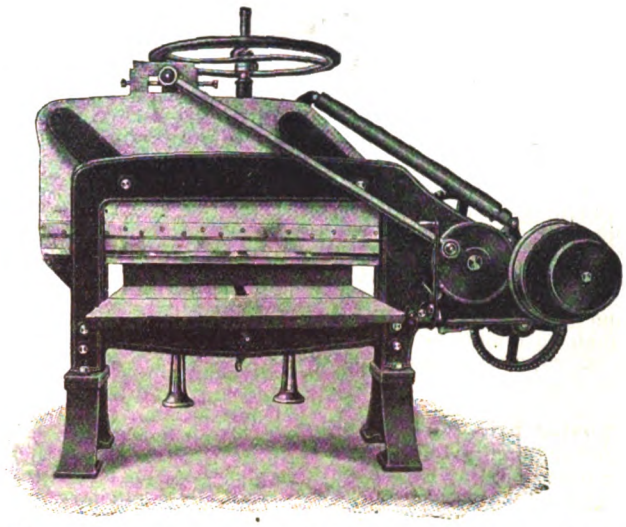
Messrs. R. Hurner, Ltd., inform us that they have lately succeeded in extending their field of operations, and every week many satisfied customers are added to their already large number of permanent clients, who appear to appreciate particularly the services received in the way of attention to small matters of detail. Messrs. Hurner supply all the Brehmer specialities, amongst which may be mentioned such machines as the Brehmer wire and thread stitchers, wire and thread book sewing machines, folding machines, boxmaking machines, glueing and gumming machines, pasting machines, etc. A useful machine upon which they are laying emphasis at present is the Brehmer thread and cord stitching and knotting machine, for exercise books, pamphlets, copy books, pads, calendars, etc. This machine, which we are able to illustrate herewith, will stitch such things as pamphlets, exercise books, pads and the like at a speed of up to 2,400 stitches per hour. The length of the stitch and the number of holes can be varied within limits; and if specially ordered up to $\frac{3}{8}$-in. in thickness can be stitched on this machine, which also makes a perfect knot using thread and cord. The production of this knot, which does not untie easily, is a strong feature of the apparatus. The machine can be supplied to produce one, two, three, four or five different sizes of stitches of 2 ins., $2\frac{9}{16}$ ins., 3 ins., 4 ins. or 5 ins. in length. The 2 in. stitch is the only one which has only two holes, all the rest having either two or three holes. Any thickness can be stitched on a standard machine up to $\frac{1}{4}$ in., either on the saddle, which is provided for stitching through the fold, or on the flat table, which is intended for stabbing through the side of the work. On this machine loops for hanging purposes can be produced without any alteration, and an arrangement for looping calendars, show cards, confectionery boxes, etc., with thick cord can be supplied if desired. Messrs. Hurner, Ltd., have an expert staff who are specially trained for the handling of Brehmer machinery.



Brehmer Thread and Cord Stitching and Knotting Machine.

Machinery: W. J. Light and Co., Ltd.

Of the many interesting machines introduced by Messrs. W. J. Light and Co., Ltd., one of the most recent and most notable is the self-clamp guillotine which we illustrate herewith. This patent guillotine, known as model ABS, is of heavy build, designed for power drive with friction clutch. It acts with shear and diagonal motions and effects ten to twelve cuts per minute. After each cut the knife stops automatically in its highest position. A notable feature is the patent spring self clamp which is exceptionally powerful and will hold the stock absolutely firm. The pressure range of the self-clamp is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. The pressure of the clamp can be decreased at will, which is very important when cutting printed matter. For very puffy paper the clamp is constructed with a special stroke for the pressbeam. The machine is remarkable for its extremely simple and practical construction. The use of heavy weights is done away with, and it is claimed that production can thus be doubled and trebled, as compared with guillotines working with press-weights. Even with this increased production, there is no shaking of the machine; nor is there any vibration when the press-beam is set on the pile of paper. The construction of the self-clamp obviates any breakage of the machine in consequence of incorrect setting. The cutting indicator, supplied with each machine, allows the operator to see exactly where the cut will come. The unexpended power of the clamp is utilised for raising the knife, and is part of the momentum of the machine. The balance of power resulting thereby enables the machine to be worked by hand for shorter cuts. Rapid and convenient working is possible, ensuring accurate clamping of the pile at all times. The patent combined shear and diagonal cutting motion saves both the machine and the knife, economises power, and ensures a better and easier cut. This combined shear and diagonal cut requires no adjustment, even after grinding the knife, as it is self adjusting. The machine is fitted with an improved friction clutch with loose flywheel and can be driven either from counter shaft or direct from electric motor. It allows of a most rapid and easy starting or stopping of the machine with the knife in any position.



Self-Clamp Guillotine, Model ABS: W. J. Light & Co., Ltd.

Process Supplies: A. W. Penrose and Co., Ltd.

This firm can now look back over a period of 33 years, and can claim to be the oldest process supply house in the world. During this period they have maintained their reputation for producing the highest class apparatus for the process engraver, lithographer, and kindred trades. A very marked improvement in camera construction is shown in their latest model, the "Empire" camera, which has a steel tubular base, rack and pinion movement, and is brought up to date in other minor details. This apparatus, with the all iron stand made of cold drawn rod and heavy casting, represents a perfect combination. As regards machinery, this firm now make ball-bearing routers, bevellers, saw benches, guillotines, etching machines, and, in fact, everything for equipping a first class shop. Great progress has been made in the polishing of copper and zinc, which formerly was in the hands of Continental and American manufacturers. Such strides have been made in

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this direction that it has been found necessary to start a fully equipped factory in the North of London. It is claimed that this is the finest equipped works of its kind in England, and it is under the supervision of an expert and fully experienced staff. Then again, for the lithographic trade this firm has very much enlarged their graining shops, and the finest quality grained plates are being supplied, to the complete satisfaction of the most critical users in this country and abroad. A very important department of this complete organisation is the supply of specialised quality chemicals for all reproduction processes. The same care and technical insight are taken in the selection and packing to-day as was first inculcated by Mr. Penrose and Mr. Gamble, the founders. The firm has the advantage of qualified men and fully equipped laboratories for the making of proprietary solutions under brand names for process work and lithography. With their wide experience, and happy in the fact that they have many employees whose length of service covers a great number of years, Messrs. Penrose can assure their customers of getting a standard service of experts in all departments.

Printing Inks: Coates Bros. and Co., Ltd.

This well-known London firm of ink manufacturers report that perhaps one of the outstanding improvements they have been able to make recently is in a newspaper ink they are now manufacturing. This is a tone ink, giving on the half-tone blocks a soft double-tone blue-black which is very pleasing. Messrs. Coates tell us that the particular point about this new quality is that it is so much more economical than anything they have been able to produce previously, and they claim that it is no longer necessary for the large newspapers to use two inks, one a tone ink for half-tones and another where no process blocks are appearing. This new quality, being so very economical, is, we understand, cheaper in actual use than any other newspaper ink that Messrs. Coates have been able to manufacture.

Ink Reducer: Slater and Palmer.

We understand that this well-known London firm of printing ink manufacturers are meeting with much success in respect of their ink reducer "Palmink." This preparation is intended to help the printer who finds that his ink is not distributing properly, or the paper is "picking." A few drops of "Palmink" on the slab and rollers make stiff inks work clean and free and, whatever the paper, will help towards smooth, easy printing. Very neat and handy for those wishing to try "Palmink" is the complete bottle as sent out at 2s. 6d. each. The bottle is carefully packed in a box with sawdust, and is provided with a sprinkler. That is the form in which this article is sent out in small quantities, and hundreds of thousands of bottles have been sold since it was first patented. Messrs. Slater and Palmer supply the same form of package in quart size glass bottles (with sprinkler). The small bottle is 2s. 6d., the quart size 7s., it being of considerable economy to take the larger size. We learn that many printers in the country have in the course of time gone in for small bottles so as to have one available for each machine, and then have purchased from time to time one gallon quantities at 26s. per gallon; the stock is kept in the store room, in charge of some responsible individual, and as the small bottles require replenishing from time to time, that is done by the storekeeper or principal. Thus a further economy is effected, and there is no loss of time by the individual machinist having to go to the storekeeper on every occasion.

"THE "South and East African Year Book and Guide" for 1925, which is issued by the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co., Ltd., contains much information suitable for the business man, the immigrant, or any with commercial connections with the great African continent. Within its nearly 1,000 pages the volume contains, amongst other useful matter, a gazetteer, statistics relating to imports and exports, and means of transport and communication. Advantage has been taken of the opportunities afforded by the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley to make any necessary amendments and innovations in the text. The immigrant or settler is given practical information on such subjects as immigration, acquisition of land, land laws and data concerning the more important industries of the continent. A useful atlas is included in the volume, the price of which is 5s. 6d. post free

New British Patents.

For the benefit of our readers we have arranged for any inquiries relating to Patents, Designs and Trade Marks to be answered, free of all charge, by a Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Patent Agents. Inquiries should be addressed, in the first instance, to the Editor.

Applications.

Aktiebolaget Dux. Devices for feeding sheets to printing machines. 5,248.
Aktiebolaget Dux. Paper feeding machines. 5,249.
Berry, J., and Pickup, W. Printing machines. 5,984.
British Transfer Printing Co., Ltd, and Dickie, D. Transfer printing. 6,283.
Buckton, A. R., and Rose Bros. (Gainsborough), Ltd. Folding cardboard boxes. 5,156.
Caslon and Co., Ltd., H. W. (Williams.) Gumming machinery for paper sheets, etc. 5,143.
Coutts, C. E., and Waterlow and Sons, Ltd. Printing. 5554.
Ellis, R. B. A. Envelopes. 4,971.
Greenfield, C. E., and Morris, J. T. Type casting machines. 5,335.
Grover, F. Wrapping machine. 5,526.
Guy, J. S. Envelope printing machines, etc. 5,341.
Haddan, R. (American Type Founders' Co.) Printers' quoin keys. 5,126.
Hopkins, F. D. Printing machine. 5,646.
Jones, M. W., and Whittaker, G. A. Wrappers, etc, for foodstuffs. 5,006.
Kline, F. J. Paper perforating device. 5,877.
Maynard, G. Picture postcards. 5,617.
Molins, W. E. Sheet-delivering apparatus for printing, etc., machines. 5,232.
Odell, H. Feeding mechanisms for printing presses. 5,966.
Sorensen, E. F. Edging machines for boards, etc. 5,997.
Steinmetz, G. Loose-leaf binders, etc. 5,994.
Winkler, C. Stereotype casting machines. 4,970.
Young, J. L. Loose leaf books. 5,279.

Specifications Published.

1923.

Backhouse, H. T. Sheet feeding apparatus for printing machines and other machines operating on paper sheets. 229,778.
Haddan, A. J. H. Method of and apparatus for cleaning printers' rollers and the like. 229,398.
Mergenthaler Linotype Co. Escapement actuating mechanism of typographical machines. 220,590.
Moser, W. E. Advertising signs, posters and the like. 229,795.

1924.

Adrema Maschinenbauges. Addressing machines and similar printing machines. 216,095.
Bishop, E. L. Apparatus for use in covered cardboard and like boxes. 229,848.
Charlton, C. A., Charlton, C. C., and Charlton, R. A. Driving mechanism of printing machines. 229,449.
Cotton, Ltd., J., Smith, A. H. D. A., and Harkness, R. Printing rollers of machines for printing on cigarette paper and like paper strips. 229,878.
Harper, S. C. Loose-leaf books, files and the like. 229,910.
Munro, R. C., and Munro, Ltd., R. W. Printing or embossing apparatus for use in weighing machines. 229,835.
Nagel, T. Binding materials. 229,905.
Peter, G. Machines for impressing stereotype and the like matrices and other plaster sheets. 212,933.
Pitt, J. W. Bases for printing plates. 212,940.
Schelker and Tanner. Loose-leaf binder. 214,276.
Schmeer, W. Key-operated instruments for producing colour music. 229,603.
Schweitzer, B. B. Paper folding machines. 224,237.
Swift, Jun., G. W. Machine for punching travelling sheets or webs. 229,955.

THE *Swedish Timber Trades and Wood Pulp Journal*, which was established in 1885, has just celebrated its 40th anniversary with a special issue, which contains comprehensive international reviews of the industries covered.

Caxton Convalescent Home.

The annual meeting of the Board of Management of this very useful printing and allied trades institution was held at St. Bride's Institute, E.C., on Saturday last. Mr. C. J. Drummond, J.P., presided, supported by the treasurer, Mr. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., Messrs. W. F. France, J.P., C. E. Mason, J.P., and E. Briscoe, trustee.

The thirty-fourth annual report, presented by the chairman, was of a very satisfactory character, both from a financial point of view and as regards the number of patients admitted. Income reached £4,100, an increase of £486 on the previous year, due mainly to a large accession of penny-per-week subscribers. In addition, a legacy of £900 had been received, and invested to form an endowment fund. The debt on the War Memorial Wing has been reduced by £800, and since the close of the year the balance (£200) has been cleared off. The committee are making an effort to raise a fund to complete the building by adding the west wing in accordance with the original plans. For this purpose £560 has been already subscribed, and further donations will be welcomed.

The adoption of the report was seconded by Mr. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., and, after comments of a gratifying character from several members, was agreed to.

Mr. C. J. Drummond, J.P., was again elected president, Mr. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., treasurer, and Mr. S. J. White, secretary. Vacancies on the committee were filled by the appointment of Messrs. W. H. Greatwood (Art Reproduction Co.), A. Low (Hudson and Kearns), W. Tigg (Printing Department, Bank), and E. Tomkins (Wyman and Sons).

An interesting discussion on the convalescent work of the home, the need for the further extension of the building, the growing popularity of the institution with provincial printers, and the best way to make its advantages better known in the printing trades, took place.

Closing the meeting, in reply to a vote of thanks for presiding, the chairman expressed the hope that he would be spared many years to preside over the work of the Home.

Paper Mills Fire Brigade.

The Hemel Hempstead and John Dickinson Apsley Mills Fire Brigade held their fourth annual ball at the Guildhouse, Apsley Mills, recently. There was the usual display of fancy dress and the hall was tastefully decorated. The judges had a difficult task in making their decisions, which were as follows:—Ladies: 1st, Miss M. Hedger; 2nd, Miss D. Thompson. Gents: 1st, Mr. F. W. Lawrence; 2nd, Mr. Monzani. Home-made costumes: Ladies, 1st, Mrs. Martin; gents, 1st, Mr. S. W. Hancock. Mrs. F. G. Hawdon presented the prizes for fancy dress during the interval. The M.C.'s were 3rd officer H. B. Hobday and fireman J. Roberts.

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Photogravure from the Printer's Standpoint:

METHODS AND MACHINES

By R. B. FISHENDEN, M.Sc. (Tech)

Intaglio printing is a process by means of which the impression on the paper or other material is produced from incised or engraved cavities filled with ink. In letterpress work the impression is derived from a raised surface, whilst in lithography both the printing and non-appearing portions are on the same level. Of the three processes mentioned, intaglio is, without question, the most interesting.

The artist-etcher using the intaglio method can produce results of incomparable beauty, whilst the same principle in commercial printing, and in combination with photography, provides the means to produce results of exquisite quality at speeds, even on cheap newsprint, exceeding those of the newspaper rotary. In addition, the process is equally applicable to the most advanced developments in colour printing.

Copperplate etching, aquatint and mezzotint, are all intaglio methods, and are usually described as the processes of the artist-etchers. Think for a moment of a vigorous etching by Brangwyn—the lighter tones are represented by strong lines, but these lines are not equal to the strength of those defining the shadow portions. An etching by Whistler, on the other hand, will be found to have the most delicate hair-lines in the lighter tones; or, again, a mezzotint by Cousins or Turner will show smooth tones possessing an infinite variety of gradation. In visualising the beauty of a mezzotint, from the rich velvety shadows to the minute, crisp high-lights, it is well to remember that these effects can be produced only by intaglio processes, just as the varying strength of line in the etching can be obtained in no other way.

Distinguishing Features of Photogravure.

In order fully to appreciate the characteristic quality of intaglio printing it is necessary to understand the essential differences between that process and letterpress, litho and litho-offset work. In both letterpress and lithographic methods every part that prints appears in equal strength, and the printing portions must consist of finite areas, lines or dots. In the reproduction of a photograph the component units of the half-tone block must all be equally black, the various intensities of tone being interpreted by the size of the dots representing those tones. In other words, to produce a variation in tone, black units of equal strength are provided, the variations being produced by changes in the proportion of ink-bearing surface to white paper. In intaglio, the printing cavities may be deep enough to carry a full strength of colour, or so shallow that they yield a proof showing merely a delicate tint. It has been sometimes said that in the case of copperplate etching all the lines are equally black; it will be seen, however, that considerable variations exist. The characteristic intaglio quality is due to the difference in the depth of the cavities.

Speaking of photographic methods, it is interesting to compare mezzotint and photogravure, which are distinctly analogous. In mezzotint there are minute cavities with an irregular grain; in engraving the plate this grain is scraped away to varying depths, thereby making the lighter tones. A photogravure plate has minute grains all over it, the intervening cavities varying in depth, thereby producing different depths of tone. In rotary gravure a ruled screen is used to form the grain.

Rotary intaglio printing is really a quite old process, and has been used by calico printers since 1785. For many years it has been utilised by wallpaper printers at speeds of 120 yards per minute for five colours in perfect register, and the runs extend to millions.

The above is the substance of lecture delivered before the London Central District Master Printers' Association on March 4th, as briefly reported in last week's issue.

On the subject of photo-mechanical intaglio work there are two processes to consider. The first of these is intaglio half-tone or inverse half-tone, which is similar to a half-tone block, but, instead of a raised surface, sunk dots form the printing plate. The depth of these dots is practically equal for every tone, and therefore they are of the same printing strength. A proof from an intaglio half-tone plate is similar to one from a half-tone block or a photo-lithograph, excepting that the softening effect of the intaglio impression will make the dots less distinct. Intaglio half-tone has several technical applications, the most interesting of these being its application to newspaper illustration in Germany in 1910.

Half-tone intaglio and photogravure etching differ widely in their essential principles. The former process is similar to half-tone relief etching, except that the printing parts are etched instead of those which do not print; such a method may be described as utilising a "perfect" or complete resist, in so far that the material which protects the metal from the action of the etching fluid does not, within the limits of the etching period, admit of any penetration. In photogravure etching, on the other hand, the "perfect" resist is substituted by a material that is only a partial resist; this substance is actually penetrated by the etching fluid at various stages of the etching, the shadows first and so on through the lighter tones until the high-lights are attacked; in this way an etched plate is produced possessing qualities similar in some respects to those of a mezzotint engraving.

Rotary Photogravure.

The rotary photogravure process is the direct descendant of the first process of photographic engraving of Henry Fox Talbot, the original account of which was published in 1852. He coated a copper plate with gelatine and a bichromate and exposed this to light under a photographic positive, the grain being produced by means of a gauze. The plate after exposure was etched, the result being an intaglio plate with cavities of varying depths to represent the tones of the subject. Niepce de St. Victor suggested the use of a resin grain in 1855, and later, in 1879, Carl Klic substituted the pigment process of J. W. Swan (now known as the carbon process), for the method employed by Fox Talbot, the dust grain being applied to the copper plate before the gelatine resist print; thus the method became known as the Talbot-Klic photogravure process. Klic, continuing his experiments in England, perfected a method of applying the process to cylinders, and interested Messrs. Storey Bros., of Lancaster, in the work. As a result, the Rembrandt Intaglio Printing Company, Ltd., was formed at Lancaster in 1895.

For a number of years the work produced by the Rembrandt Intaglio Printing Company was the cause of much conjecture among technical men, who endeavoured to ascertain the manner in which the prints were produced. The company realised that it was not possible effectually to protect their process by a patent, because the publication of the specification would have disclosed the essential points; they preferred to work it as a secret process, and in this way managed to preserve the secret for a number of years. Many suggestions were made and articles were published giving scraps of information. Technical progress continued until a number of firms became engaged in the work, and the author published in 1915 a collected account of a series of investigations into the process. It must, however, be universally admitted that the Rembrandt process still retains the first place for the exquisite quality that has been constantly maintained.

Producing Photogravure Cylinders.

The first stage in the production of a rotary photogravure cylinder is the photographic negative, and from this a laterally reversed transparency, or positive on glass, or film, is prepared. The positive is retouched with great care, an operation which replaces that of fine etching in half-tone block-making. The character of the finished result depends in a large measure upon the quality of the transparency and the skilful retouching. In the case of periodical work, the transparencies of various subjects are made up and placed in their pre-determined position on large glass plates. In work of this kind great care must be taken that all the transparencies match, otherwise their etching value will differ. The transparencies are then printed on a prepared paper, the coating of which is sensitive to light. The sensitive coating consists of gelatine made sensitive to light by immersion in a solution of potassium bichromate; this film afterwards becomes the etching resist. The paper is described as "carbon tissue," and contains a black or brown pigment; special forms of carbon tissue are made for photogravure, the bulk of which is supplied by the Autotype Company. The greatest possible care has to be taken in sensitising the tissue in order to produce uniform results.

The exposure of this film of gelatine on the paper to light under the positive causes a change in the gelatine, making it lose its solubility in hot water, the depth of the insolubility in the gelatine increasing with the amount of light action. In the portions corresponding with the high-lights, therefore, the depths of the insolubility will be the greatest, and this will gradually decrease until in the shadows there will be practically none at all. The carbon tissue is also exposed behind a special form of ruled screen consisting of clear cross lines on an opaque ground, the proportion of the white lines to the black portion being in the ratio of 1 to 4. The effect of this exposure is to form thin, dense cross lines on the tissue; in the etching process, these lines protect the metal and form the walls of the separate cells or cavities that constitute the printing surface. This honeycomb or cellular structure gives great strength to the etched surface, because the "doctor" (the purpose of which is explained in a later part of this paper dealing with machinery) is continuously supported and cannot dip into the cavities.

Photogravure Screens.

The ruling of the screen is usually 150 lines to the lineal inch, but its fineness has no appreciable effect on the ease of printing. On the Continent some work has been done, using a special type of grain screen. The screen itself takes various forms: in some cases engraved screens are used, and in others photographic copies; but the most convenient form is a film ruled screen made on the Continent.

After exposure, the tissue is immersed in water until the gelatine becomes flaccid, and in this condition it is transferred and squeegeed to the previously cleaned polished copper cylinder. The insoluble portions of the gelatine are near the surface of the paper; these are now in contact with the metal and the damp gelatine adheres to it. The cylinder is now revolved in a tank of water and the temperature raised to about 105 deg. F.; the effect of this is to soften the still soluble gelatine so that the paper may be peeled off. By gently laving with hot water the whole of the soluble portions of the gelatine are removed, leaving upon the copper the gelatine print consisting of a thick layer in the light tones, and a thin, easily penetrated layer in the shadows, covered in every portion with the thin screen lines. The gelatine coating on the cylinder is then dried, and all the edges that have not to be etched are protected with an acid-resisting varnish.

In order to minimise the stretching of the paper and consequent lack of register, and for other technical reasons, some forms of tissue may be immersed in a mixture of alco-

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hol and water, instead of water alone. Methods have also been devised which enable the tissue to be mounted on the cylinder without wetting the paper; the dry tissue is held in position against the cylinder and jets of water are directed between the copper and the gelatine; the cylinder is then revolved and the wetted gelatine brought into contact with its surface with the film of water in between.

The Etching of Cylinders.

The etching of the cylinder is a process of considerable technical interest. The measurements made by the author show that the average thickness of the film in the shadow portions is 1/5,000 in., increasing to a maximum of 3/5,000 in. The etching is controlled by the differences in thickness of the various parts of the gelatine resist, the greatest difference not exceeding 0.0004 in. The etching mordant is a solution of ferric chloride usually treated with ammonia to make it suitable for its purpose. The cylinder and the resist are immersed in the solution of ferric chloride and rotated. After a short time it is noticed that the portion of the copper represented by the shadows turns black, indicating that the ferric chloride has penetrated the thinnest portions of the gelatine, proving that the etching of these portions has begun. If a weak solution of ferric chloride were used, the gelatine would be penetrated through all its different thicknesses in a minute or two, and the work would be rendered useless. The etching is controlled by starting the work with a strong solution—usually 40 deg. B.—and gradually reducing the strength of the etching baths until the high lights are penetrated. The duration of these baths must be decided by experience and the result that is required, and will vary between 25 to 45 minutes. It will be seen that the control of the etching lies in the relative time at which any particular tone is penetrated by the etching solution; this is exercised by the adjustment of the strength of the baths of ferric chloride solution, and is also influenced by their temperature.

In dealing with large cylinders, it is necessary to employ mechanical devices to enable them to be transferred readily between the etching baths of different concentrations.

In a well-organised establishment the schedule time to produce a finished cylinder having a surface 40in. by 56in. is forty-eight working hours from the photographs being received to the completion of the etching. This time includes the separate photographing of the illustrations on each page, and the retouching of the positives. This time could be improved upon for rush work, and, of course, a single subject on a small cylinder could be put through in a few hours.

Type Matter by Photogravure.

It was not until 1904 that type matter was regularly printed from photogravure cylinders, although authentic examples have been shown produced at an earlier date. Dr. Mertens was the proprietor of a patent taken out in 1904 for the reproduction of type matter and illustrations together from rotary intaglio surfaces. This patent was successfully fought in England in 1914, but it still holds in Germany, and royalties continue to be paid in that country to the patentees.

The etching of type matter upon a gravure cylinder presents no technical difficulties. In some cases the impression of the type is taken on the sensitive carbon tissue, which is dusted with bronze powder to make the impression opaque, and the tissue, after a suitable exposure to light, is transferred to the cylinder and etched. A transparency to be used for printing photographically on to the carbon tissue may also be prepared by taking an impression on translucent paper and dusting with bronze powder. The most satisfactory results, however, are usually obtained by preparing a photographic negative and a positive of the type matter, and printing from the latter on to the carbon tissue.

(To be Continued.)

A REPRINT of the sixth edition of "Printing, a Practical Treatise on the Art of Typography, etc.," by Chas. T. Jacobi, is now ready for issue. It is published by Messrs. G. Bell and Sons, Ltd. Crown 8vo., pp. xxiv+429. Price 10s 6d. net.

Trade Notes.

THE *Newcastle Chronicle*.—Arrangements for the change of ownership of the *Newcastle Chronicle* and allied publications are now complete. The new owners are registered as Newcastle Newspapers, Ltd., a private company, with a nominal capital of £100,000. Sir Arthur M. Sutherland, the late chief proprietor, intends to give £25,000 for division among the officials, staff and workmen in appreciation of their services during his five years of ownership.

MESSRS. R. W. CLARK AND CO., printers and stationers, Westgate-road, Newcastle-on-Tyne, needing larger warehouse accommodation, have acquired Fletcher's Buildings, 46-47, Elswick-road.

PARTNERSHIPS dissolved, of which announcement has been made during the week, include those between: W. T. Whitehead and F. R. Halliday, printers and photo engravers, at Red Lion House, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street, E.C.4, under the style of F. R. Halliday and Co.; and S. R. Kerr and E. Heathcott, type founders and engineers, at Canterbury Works, Canterbury-terrace, Balls Pond, N., under the style of G. F. Kerr and Co.

RATING OF MACHINERY.—Mr. N. Chamberlain (Minister of Health), in reply to Mr. Riley (Dewsbury) said in the House of Commons on Thursday that the whole question of the rating of machinery had been the subject of investigation by a committee, the recommendations of which were now under the consideration of the Government. He hoped to introduce legislation dealing with the matter in the course of the present session.

THE last lecture of the series arranged by the Stationers' Company and Printing Industry Technical Board was successfully held at Stationers' Hall on Friday, when the merits of the quill pen, the steel pen and the fountain pen were urged respectively by Messrs. Henry Hill, Wm. B. Mitchell and L. G. Sloan. Mr. Percy Barringer (president of the Stationers' Association of the United Kingdom) made a genial and entertaining chairman.

A MEETING of the Bradford and District Trades and Labour Council was held on Saturday evening for the purpose of discussing a proposal to establish a labour evening newspaper in the district. Delegates expressed themselves in favour of the project, and it was decided to circularise the various affiliated societies with the object of securing support. It was stated that between £75,000 and £100,000 would be necessary for the successful inauguration of the paper.

AT Aberdeen on Friday Peter Wilkie, carrying on business as a printer and stationer under the name "George Leslie," at 18, Adelphi, Aberdeen, was charged with 293 offences under the National Health Insurance and Unemployment Acts by failing to pay the contributions and stamp the cards of certain of his employees. Accused pleaded guilty, and admitted a previous conviction for a similar offence. He was fined £25, or three months' imprisonment. Accused asked time to pay, and the Sheriff granted a week.

IN the House of Lords on Thursday Lord Newton moved the second reading of the Advertisements Regulation Bill. Lord Desborough said that the Government viewed the Bill with favour, and if it reached the House of Commons in its present form they would take its further progress into most favourable consideration. The Bill was read a second time.

THE Parliamentary Press Gallery, at their annual dinner on Friday night at the House of Commons, received as their chief guest the Right Hon. J. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P., the Leader of the Opposition, who was accompanied by Miss Ishbel MacDonald. The Parliamentary Press Gallery also at this annual gathering bade farewell to Mr. R. S. Masson, the late chief of the Parliamentary staff of the *Daily Telegraph*.

MR. GEORGE B. GRIFFITHS, advertisement printer, of the *Westminster Gazette*, died suddenly on Sunday night. Mr. Griffiths had been on the staff of the *Westminster Gazette* over 30 years.

THE death is announced of Mrs. Mascord, wife of Mr. G. W. Mascord, general works superintendent of United Newspaper (1918), Ltd. Mrs. Mascord passed away after a very long and painful illness.

THE death occurred, at his residence in Sale, on Saturday night, of Mr. Barton S. Yates (53), a well-known Cheshire journalist.

Personal.

VISCOUNT HAMBLEDON is to take the chair on Saturday at a banquet to be held at the Hotel Cecil in aid of the funds for the self-contained flats for retired London printers, in connection with the Lloyd Memorial (Caxton) Seaside Home, Deal.

SIR ROWLAND BLADES, M.P., will preside at 1.30 p.m. on Saturday, April 25th, at St. Bride Institute, at the annual general meeting of the Printers' Pension Corporation.

LORD RIDDELL and Lord Provost Montgomery, Glasgow, are to be the guests of Glasgow Publicity at their annual dinner on Friday, March 27th.

MR. J. R. RIDDELL, Principal of the London School of Printing, delivered an interesting and instructive address on the subject of "The Training of the Printer" on Wednesday of last week, at the Caxton Hall, Salford. The meeting—held under the auspices of the Manchester and Salford District of the J.I.C.—was well attended, and the chair was occupied by Mr. Wildman. Following the address a lively discussion took place on many of the points that had been referred to by Mr. Riddell.

MR. W. J. MIZEN, the much-esteemed secretary of the North London Master Printers' Association, was made the recipient of a handsome smoker's cabinet on the occasion of the Association's annual bohemian concert on Tuesday evening.

THE presentation was made by Mr. Alfred Langley on behalf of the members. We hope to publish a fuller report of the proceedings in next week's issue.

BODMIN Town Council has extended congratulations to one of its members, Mr. A. Browning Lyne, editor and proprietor of the *Bodmin Guardian* series of newspapers, on his re-election as Bodmin's representative on the Cornwall County Council.

MR. ANDREW DICKSON, of Newcastle, has just celebrated his 85th birthday. Mr. Dickson is the oldest master printer in the city, and the head of the firm of Andrew Dickson, Ltd., of Hood-street, Newcastle.

MR. P. B. M. ROBERTS and Mr. R. Gray have been re-elected chairman and vice-chairman respectively of the Council of the Newspaper Press Fund.

MR. ROBERT WILLIAMS, secretary of the National Transport Workers' Federation, has been appointed general business manager of the *Daily Herald*, in succession to Mr. George Lansbury.

MR. T. GEDDES, director of the Pearlite Box Co., Ltd., is at present on a trip to South Africa.

MR. FRANK W. CLARKE (Gulf Pulp and Paper Co., Quebec) has been elected president of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association.

MR. T. KITSON SLEDGE, the president of the National Union of Journalists, was on Saturday entertained at dinner by the Leeds Branch of the Union, and was presented with an inscribed smoking cabinet and a suit-case in recognition of his services to the Union.

MR. C. R. SEDDON, the president, will occupy the chair at the annual dinner of the Papermakers' Association, to-day (Thurs.) at the Connaught Rooms, and amongst those who have intimated their intention of being present are Sir T. Vansittart Bowater, Bt., M.P.; Major the Hon. J. J. Astor, M.P.; Mr. R. T. Nugent, director of the Federation of British Industries; Col. E. F. Lawson, D.S.O., and Mr. W. d'Leny (president of the Waste Paper Merchants' Association).

MR. OLIVER T. BREAKSPEAR, editor of the *Advertisers' Weekly*, has been appointed managing director of the Hong Kong *Daily Press* of which he was formerly manager.

THE late Mr. John Lane, publisher, a director of Messrs. John Lane (The Bodley Head), Ltd., left £15,211.

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Christmas Card Publishers Dine.

Sir Adolph Tuck's Merry Party.

Gatti's Restaurant, King William street, Strand, was again on Wednesday last week the scene of one of those delightful annual dinners to which Sir Adolph Tuck is accustomed to invite members and friends of the Association of Publishers of Christmas Cards and Calendars. The function was, as usual, carried out in first class fashion, everything possible being done for the comfort and enjoyment of the guests. The whole of the proceedings—including the speeches, which were short and breezy—combined to make the evening a very pleasing and successful one.

The handsomely printed menu contained cross-word puzzles in connection with which a great deal of fun was forthcoming, and the cross-word craze was also featured in the presenting to each guest of a packet of Messrs. Raphael Tuck and Sons' new cross-word picture post cards.

Amongst those present were: Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, Sir Lawrence Weaver, K.B.E., Mr. Percy Barringer, Mr. Andrew Lyon, Sir Crisp English, K.C.M.G., Dr. Owen Lankester, Mr. Leonard G. Montefiore, Mr. A. Spottiswoode Ritchie, Mr. Claude Taylor, Mr. Herbert Bentwich, Mr. W. R. Codling, C.V.O., C.B.E., Mr. William McKenzie, Mr. G. Delgado, Mr. Louis Wolff, Mr. Graham S. Steel, Mr. Philip Samuel, Mr. Desmond A. Tuck, Mr. W. B. Flatau, and Mr. Harold Goodman.

In bidding his guests a very cordial welcome Sir Adolph Tuck said, with reference to the Association of Publishers of Christmas Cards and Calendars, that its progress in the short period since its formation was a matter of which they had every reason to be proud. The Association had gone from strength to strength, and had done much to assist their friends the retailers throughout the country.

Mr. Percy Barringer, proposing the toast of "The Association of Publishers of Christmas Cards and Calendars," kept his hearers in continual laughter with one of his witty speeches. Speaking in more serious vein, he congratulated the Association on the magnificent success of their campaign to popularise the Christmas card. Everywhere he went he heard remarks that Christmas cards were now better than ever, the sales better than ever, and the advertising arrangements better than ever.

A response was made by Mr. Andrew Lyon who, in the course of an entertaining speech, agreed that they were entitled to treat this toast more enthusiastically than usual as they were certainly making progress. Their advertising campaign was, he felt sure, revolutionising the trade. After some half humorous references to the small profits made by Christmas card publishers, he caused much amusement in very outspokenly criticising some remarks which he said he had seen in a trade journal and which conveyed the inference that publishers did not know what they wanted in the way of words on Christmas cards.

Response was also made by Mr. G. Delgado, who dealt particularly with the advertising campaign, emphasising the advisability of their giving all possible assistance to the retailer in his selling efforts. Mr. Delgado appealed to those publishers who had not yet joined to become members of the Association, and urged all who had joined to increase their efforts for the common good.

The toast of "Our Guests" was happily proposed by Mr. A. Spottiswoode Ritchie, brief responses being made by Sir Conan Doyle, Sir Lawrence Weaver and Dr. Owen Lankester.

The toast of the "Trade Press" was given in a very witty speech by Mr. Desmond A. Tuck, and response was made by Mr. A. E. Owen Jones who in clever and amusing fashion replied to Mr. Lyon's criticism of the trade journalist, not present, who had ventured to suggest the possibility of improving the wording of Christmas cards.

The last toast was that of "The Chairman" given by Mr. William McKenzie. Applause greeted his assertion that Sir Adolph Tuck was to-day the leading figure in their trade, and he went on to recall the early days before the formation of their Association and the work done by Sir Adolph in making their Association possible. He could see nothing that Sir Adolph had done that had not been done with high ideals, to benefit the industry at large. He concluded by paying a tribute to the high standards of production upon which Sir Adolph insisted, his efforts having always been not in the direction of depressing prices but of improving quality. Sir Adolph was to all of them a good friend, a wise counsellor, and a good comrade. (Applause)

During the evening a very enjoyable musical programme was provided by Miss Nellie Beare (soprano), Mr. Charles Treharne (baritone), Mr. Charles Hayes (humorist), with Mr. Will Vaughan at the piano.

Lloyd Memorial (Caxton) Seaside HOME.

Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of this important trade institution was held on Saturday last at St. Bride Institute, E.C. Viscount Hambleden, in presenting the report and balance-sheets, congratulated the subscribers on the remarkable progress made since the last annual meeting. Not only had the Peace Memorial Wing been finished, but every bed in it had been fully occupied for many months. Although they still had a waiting list there was no delay in admitting any member even remotely connected with the printing, stationery and allied trades. The Home was now second to none, and when he was down at Deal last week he was satisfied that everything was done to secure the comfort of the patients using the Home. The annual report showed that practically the entire cost of furnishing the new Wing was met by donations from trade unions and other societies connected with the trade. No finer tribute to the value of the Home to the employees in the printing and stationery trades could be imagined than a testimonial such as this. On the death of Mr. W. J. Williams a legacy of £52 12s. 7d. has been bequeathed as a memorial to the late Matilda Williams, through the testator, Mr. W. T. Silence. Mr. Harry Lloyd contributed the handsome sum of £2,000, which has been invested and placed to the endowment fund. Over 3,000 persons had been admitted during the year, and some 2,000 new subscribers had been enrolled. The medical, specialists and sanatoria benefits amounted to £1,065 19s. 3d., showing the great use this was to subscribers. Under these circumstances the small railway allowance has been abolished. The entire list of subscriptions together with the balance-sheets have been certified as correct by a chartered accountant.

Altogether, he said, the year under review had been a remarkable one, finishing as it did with an appeal for funds to erect self-contained flats for retired London printers and those from the stationery and allied trades. These flats would contain four rooms and a bath-room and be let at small weekly rent commensurate with the limited income of such persons. It was a scheme both charitable and philanthropic, but not in any sense in competition with other charitable efforts made by similar societies or institutions. He hoped that the banquet at the Hotel Cecil next Saturday would provide sufficient funds to enable the committee to start building during the present year.

The election of officers for the ensuing year concluded the business of the evening, a hearty vote of thanks being accorded to Viscount Hambleden for presiding over the meeting.

Trade Union Matters.

IN accordance with a request from the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation of the United Kingdom the members of the National Union of Journalists have been balloted on the question of whether the following shall, or shall not be made a rule of the National Federation: "For the purpose of giving effect to the objects of the Federation, it shall be necessary for any affiliated union having agreements with an employers' association on wages, grading of districts and towns, hours and holidays, etc., on being approached by any employers' organisation, or themselves desiring to change any such existing agreement, to notify the Executive Committee of any such contemplated change. The Executive Committee shall then notify the affiliated unions of any such proposal received, and shall take any steps they deem desirable to secure unity of action and federated movements."

CHARGED at Barnsley with withholding £46 13s. 9½d., the money of the Barnsley branch of the National Union of Printers and Paper Workers, was Alfred J. Carr, paper worker. Defendant was treasurer of the branch. Mr. J. G. Tingle, secretary of the Union, said that defendant had made a frank confession that he had lost the money by gambling. The man's father offered to repay the money by an immediate instalment of £10 and monthly instalments of £2 The Bench accepted this offer and bound defendant over to be of good behaviour for six months. The father was also bound over in £10 as surety for his son's good behaviour.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

Payment is accepted, for advertisements under the following headings, on the basis of seven words to the line (minimum three lines):—

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For every line exceeding three lines **6d.**

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Under this heading operatives are granted a Special Rate for a minimum of three lines (twenty-one words):—

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Replies may be addressed to Box Numbers, Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4, for which a fee of 6d. is charged to cover Postage of Replies.

Cheques and Post Office Orders to be crossed and made payable to STONHILL & GILLIS.

Telegrams: Stonhill, Lud. London.
Telephone: 2439 Holborn.

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COMP. (24), seeks situation; News, Display; London district preferred; good reference.—N. Bennett, 8, Cray-road, Foots Cray, Kent. 14593

CUTTER, Commercial, General and Acct. Bookbinder (N.S.).—C. J., 59, Vanbrugh-hill, Greenwich, S.E. 14590

READER, young and adaptable (N.S.), any locality, South preferred; able to Sub-Edit and Make-up Small Journals, also Typewriting.—Box 14592.

Machinery for Sale.

DEMY (Payne's) WHARFEDALE for sale; balanced flyers, geared inkers, cut gears; cheap for quick sale.—J. Travis, Ltd., 8, Nile-street, Burslem. 14589

SECOND-HAND MACHINERY.—If you are wishing to dispose of Second-Hand Machinery relating to the Printing, Bookbinding, Box-making, Envelope and Bag-making Trades, etc., secure prompt and effective service by advertising in the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*.—Apply for special rates to the Publishers, Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's-place,
Gray's Inn-road, London, E.C.1.

Occasionally we have Rebuilt Smyth Book Sewing Machines to offer, such Sewers having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted with New Standard Parts where necessary. We erect and teach on a trial basis.—Box 13993.

TREADLE PAGING MACHINE, by Barclay; 5 Wheels, Steel Figures; nearly new. Holt Etching Machine, new Earthenware Bath, Aluminium Covers, and ready for use.—Write, William Sessions, Ltd., Earswick, York. 14582

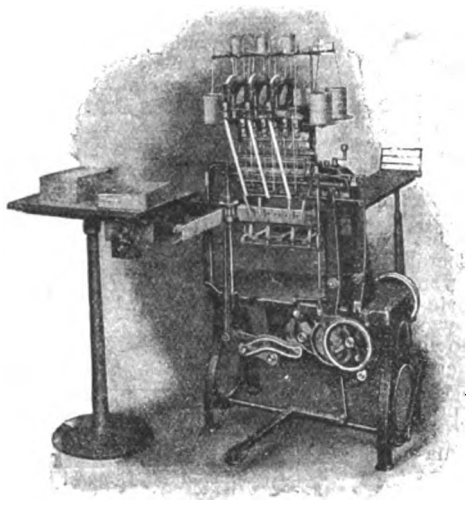
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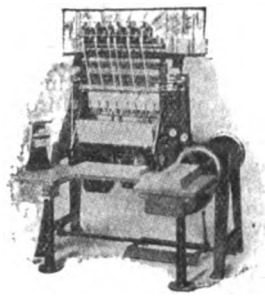
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Dealers in Special Labour-Saving Machines fo



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For Sewing Letterpress Books, etc. Only Rotary Sewer on the World's Market.



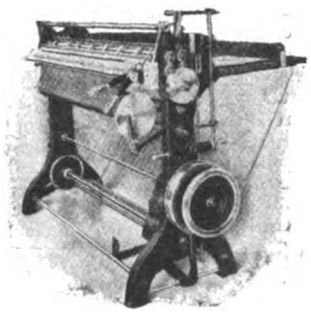
Smyth No. 8 Book Sewing Machine.

For Sewing Letterpress Books, etc. Small and Large Size.



Smyth No. 4 Book Sewer.

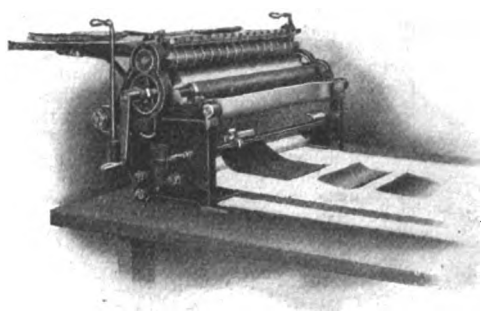
For Sewing Stationery and Letterpress Books. Most general all-round Sewing Machine on the World's Market.



Smyth Cloth Cutting Machine.

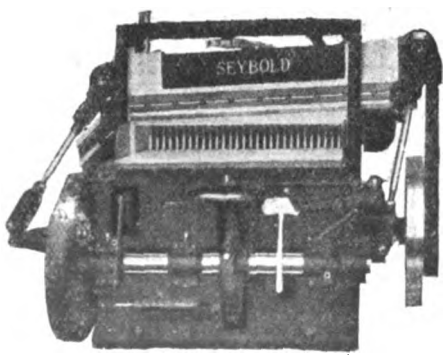
For Cutting Cloth Rolls into rectangular covers, delivery flat. Equipped with rewinding device.

Over 4,000 Smyth Book Sewing Machines Sold.



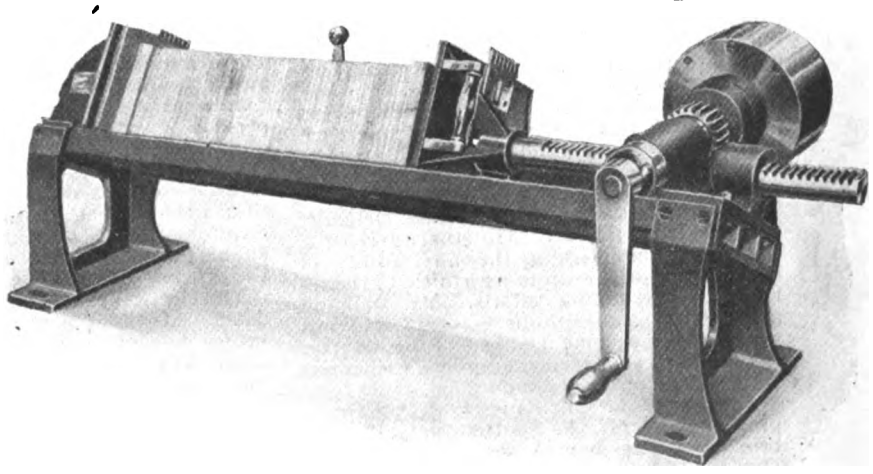
Smyth Sheet Gluing Machine.

For Pasting and Gluing Papers and Cloth delivery automatically wet side uppermost on to travelling band.



Seybold Automatic Cutter.

40", 44" and 50". Fastest and most accurate in the world.



Murray Improved Bundling Press.

For pressing and tying up folded sections, also for tying up magazines, journals, weeklies, etc. Enormous pressure easily obtained as the ratio of gearing is 200 to 1. Instantaneous release to pressure. Big economy in string and cord.

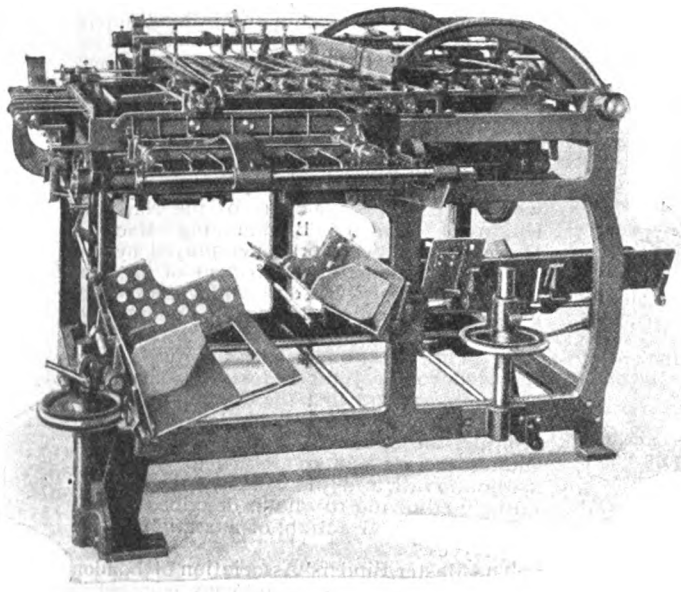
1-3, Baldwin's Place, Gray

Telephone: HOLBORN 2215.

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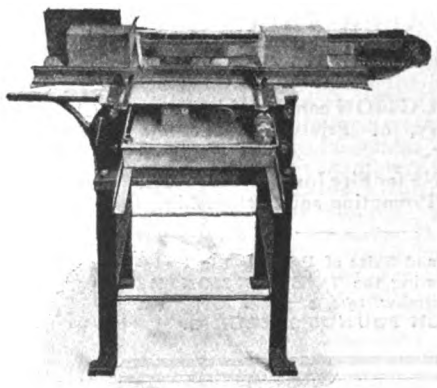
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fo he Bookbinding, Printing and Allied Trades.



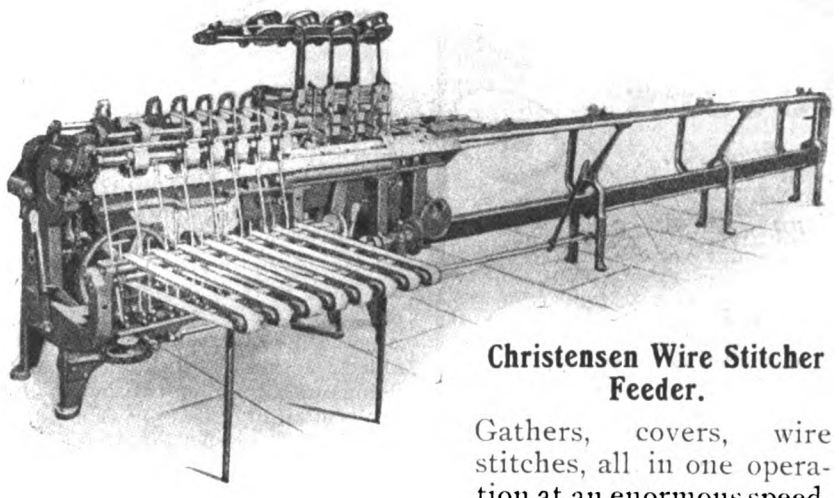
G.R.S. No. 42 Rapid Jobbing Folder.

Making one, two, three or four folds. Can have 16 and 32 parallel attachments. Enormous speed. Latest Jobber on World's market.



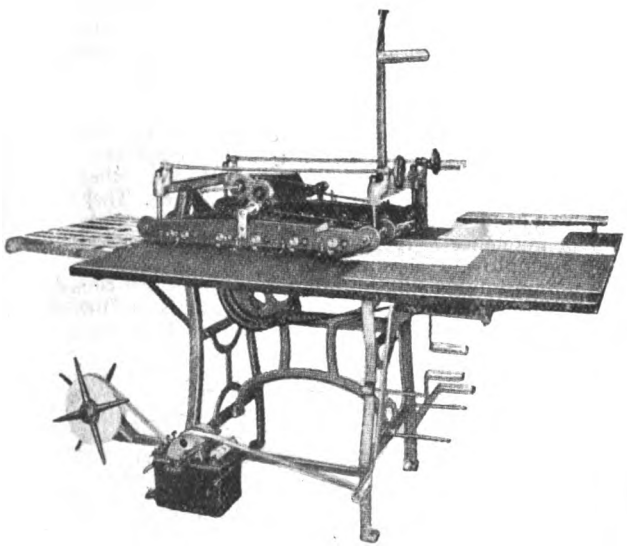
Book Back Gluer.

Gluing backs of Books, Magazines, Catalogues, etc.



Christensen Wire Stitcher Feeder.

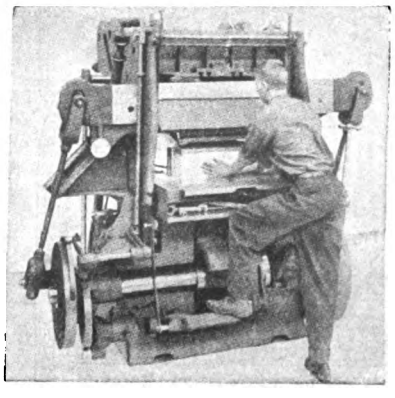
Gathers, covers, wire stitches, all in one operation at an enormous speed, Magazines, Booklets, Weeklies, Pamphlets, etc. Over 350 installed.



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Applies a strip of paper or cloth to the backs of note books, cheque books, tablets, etc. Joins two boards together by cloth or paper strips; places cloth or paper sidings on cases, etc.; reinforces end sections, etc.

All our Machines are installed everywhere on an open trial basis and the Engineering Companies manufacturing the different Machines have in most cases specialised for nearly 40 years in the designing and building of these Labour-Saving Machines with wonderful results. Their great popularity is proved by the enormous number in use and the continual repeat orders being received.



Seybold New 3-Knife Book, Magazine and Pamphlet Trimming Machine.

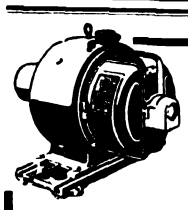
Very successful—many installed.

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FOUNDED 1878 AND STATIONER PUBLISHED WEEKLY

FORTY-SEVENTH YEAR.

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THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1925.

Trade Outlook.

REPORTS coming to hand seem to indicate a steady improving tendency in business. As yet, there is not much to shout about, but on the whole there is an encouraging absence of grumbling. It is felt that industry generally is on the move, and naturally the printing and allied trades will benefit. They are already doing so to some extent and there are prospects of still further orders coming their way if only no untoward interruption is allowed to occur.

* * *

Annual Conference.

THIS week the paper industry is taking stock of its position. On the two days, Wednesday and Thursday, several important conferences are being held. The proceedings of the Technical Section occupied attention on the first day. In view of the reports which are coming forward concerning the state of the paper market, rather more encouragement was to be derived from a review of the activities of the technologists than was possible from other fields of action. On the technical side there has been a full twelve months of useful work. The papers read at the various meetings have broken much new ground and have added greatly to the common knowledge. Members have attended the divisional gatherings in greater numbers and there has been keener interest in the discussions. A good deal of spade-work has now been performed, and the deliberations of the several divisions should begin to bear fruit. Signs of this could be seen in the programme for Wednesday's general conference, when the requirements of master printers in regard to the paper they use were presented by Mr. J. R. Riddell and Mr. W. J. Pollock. Both these gentlemen have had long experience in the printing industry and have formed firm opinions with regard to the material upon which they print. Their contributions afforded enlightenment for those who are responsible for the manufacture of the product, with consequent benefit to the selling side.

Printing Trade Crisis.

Strike Action in London.

Employers to Resist Union Attack.

A grave crisis has arisen in the London printing trade. The London branches of the Bookbinders' and Paper Workers' Union have given notice to all the employers in the London Master Printers' Association that the members—male and female—of this union are to withdraw their labour on Tuesday next.

There is danger of the dispute spreading throughout the country, as the Labour Committee of the Federation of Master Printers decided on Tuesday that the attack should be resisted by the whole strength of the Employers' Federation.

The matter at issue in the first place was the rate of wages to be paid on what are described as special machines which are also used in printing offices. Negotiations proceeded for several months, and while they were in progress members of the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding, Machine Ruling and Paper Workers employed by one London firm demanded payment of the rate which had been fixed for machines used mainly in periodical houses in London and declined to work any longer at a lower rate. They went on strike. The dispute was reported to the Joint Industrial Council for the industry, and first the Conciliation Committee and afterwards the full council met to consider the situation. Efforts were made to induce the strikers to return to work, but without avail, and the works of the firm are still closed owing to what is described as "the unconstitutional action of a section of the employees."

The Master Binders' Association of London—an organisation of employers engaged in letterpress and publishers' binding—met last Friday to consider the unconstitutional action of the strikers and gave the union formal notice that if the men concerned did not resume work the services of all other members of the union would be dispensed with. The reply of the union was the issue of strike notices (anticipating the lock-out) on behalf of all its London members, several thousands in number. The enforcement of the notices will, it is stated, virtually bring the general printers and periodical printers of London to a standstill.

The Labour Committee of the Federation of Master Printers, the national organisation, to which the Master Binders' Association of London is affiliated, met on Tuesday and decided to take up the challenge. It was resolved that as the attack on the London firms was entirely unjustified, it should be resisted "by the whole strength of the employers' Federation." The position of the other workers in the industry was considered. They will be made idle as soon as the strike notices take effect. It was suggested that the London employers should point this out to their workpeople. Special meetings of the employers' associations and alliances in the country are to be called immediately in support of the London firms.

AT the Adelphi on Tuesday Mr. C. Dillon McGurk, who is exhibiting woodcuts at the Little Art Rooms, demonstrated before a company of amateurs "how it is done."

INSTITUTE OF JOURNALISTS.—The Council of the Institute of Journalists visited Scotland fot the first time on Saturday, when a series of meetings was held in Glasgow. Mr. Peaker (London), president, presided, and grants were made for the education of orphan children of members. An invitation was extended for holding the annual conference at Cambridge during the last week of August. A special sub-committee was appointed to consider a proposal to define the status of the journalist and the creation of a definite qualification for the profession.

NEWSVENDORS' INSTITUTION.—Publishers, wholesalers and retailers of newspapers, magazines and periodicals, their families, friends and assistants are invited to participate in the proceedings at the annual meeting of the Newsvendors' Benevolent and Provident Institution, at Stationers' Hall, Ludgate-hill, on March 31st. The president, Lord Burnham, will preside. After the business members of *The Times* Musical and Dramatic Society will give a concert.

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WEST AND NORTH-WEST

London Master Printers' Association

Three Addresses and an Exhibition.

An interesting and useful meeting was spent by the members of this Association on Monday, when addresses were given by three of the members as follows: Mr. H. W. Searle ("How a Small Printer Can Advertise"), Mr. F. A. Perry ("The Pride of a Printer"), and Mr. P. G. Crannis ("Bad Debts—a Printer's Problem"). The gathering, which was held at the Westbourne Park Institute, Porchester-road, W., was presided over by Mr. R. F. Hunger (president), and there was a moderately good attendance of the members. Among those present were Mr. Alfred Langley (president, L.M.P.A), Mr. E. G. Baker (assistant secretary, L.M.P.A.), and Mr. J. Johnson (organising secretary, L.M.P.A.). Prior to the commencement of the regular proceedings light refreshments were served, the services of Mr. J. Emlyn Jones at this point being much appreciated. It was during this preliminary period that an inspection was made of a comprehensive selection of printing specimens sent in by the members for inclusion in the competition to be held at the Agricultural Hall in May next. The various printing processes employed included litho, letterpress and art copper-plate work, and the following are amongst the firms sending in specimens for the competition: Messrs. Hunt, Barnard and Co., Ltd., A. S. Huth, R. F. Hunger, Westminster Press, A. Holdgate and Sons, Augener, Ltd., Langley and Sons, Morton, Burt and Sons, Sidders and Son, G. Pulman and Sons, Baxter and Ewin, Baines & Scarsbrook Ltd., and W. D. Baxter.

The minutes having been formally disposed of, the chairman called upon the first speaker to address the meeting.

A Small Printer's Advertising.

Mr. Searle proceeded to explain that the reason why he had decided to deal with the subject of "Why a Small Printer Should Advertise" was because he thought that the question had not in the past received sufficient attention. The subjects they generally had before them were most excellent ones and were handled by eminent speakers, but they did not altogether touch the difficulties experienced by the small printer. In their District Association, Mr. Searle went on, they had three different classes of business represented. First there were the large firms who were fully equipped for everything and for every class of work that might come along; secondly, there were the general printers who in varying degrees were able to execute practically any local work from a card to a poster or a volume; then lastly, there was the small man who was, by the way, in the majority of those represented in the District Association. It was to this last section that he wished chiefly to direct his remarks. Dealing with advertising, Mr. Searle considered that advertising by newspaper, by posters, and handbills and in other personal ways to be the best means for the small man to adopt. The speaker then went on to refer to the necessity of a small man specialising in some way or other. If he did not do this he stood a good chance of being squeezed out altogether. Apart from specialising, there were several ways in which one could approach likely customers. Amongst these he suggested showing customers the class of work he could place before them, and suggesting new ideas to customers regarding their requirements. He considered it far more satisfactory to have a small list of satisfied regular customers, than a large one where the customer flitted from one printer to another. While it was necessary for the larger firms to employ canvassers, he did not think it altogether advisable for the smaller ones to do so.

Mr. Searle then showed several specimens of printing that exemplified the work of a small plant. These consisted of handbills, fancy and plain blotters, envelope slips, or "stuffers," as they are called by the Americans. He finally dealt with the value to the small printer of the house organ. This means of advertising, he said, kept the small printer in touch with customers.

He contended that in all advertising one should put service before price, for if one started advertising cheapness one was likely to be left out when a customer required something better. He thought it should be a small printer's endeavour to make people think that he could do the work or supply the goods just as well as the large firms. However, he thought the small printer should know his limitations, and should not attempt a job that he could not do properly or in time. He advised them not to be afraid of telling their customer if the job was too big. Above all, the small printer should realise that good work constituted the best advertisement.

The Noble History of Printing.

Mr. Perry was next called upon to address the meeting, and presented a very able and interesting paper dealing with the history of printing from the early days of its inception. Mr. Perry commenced by saying that it was nearly always the custom of a printer to hide the fact that he was a printer from his fellows. There was no reason for this, he proceeded, because the printer had been the means of bestowing a far more beneficent influence on mankind in general than any craftsman in other sections of industry. He then went back to the genesis of the craft, and spoke of the connection of the printer with the very dim and early days of history. He next referred to the activities of John Cust, Coster, Gutenberg, William Caxton, Aldus Manutius, Christopher Plantin, John Day, and many others of those early times, and explained in an interesting manner the influence exerted for the good of mankind by these famous old printers. He also alluded to the difficulties printers had to contend with against the reactionary Church at that time. After expressing the belief that the Reformation was only made possible by the operations of the printer, the speaker dealt briefly with the work of Bodoni, Franklin Baskerville, William Morris and others. Progress had gone on throughout the ages, and the printer was largely responsible for it. The printer belonged to a great company, and should feel proud of his connections with the craft.

Bad Debts.

Mr. Crannis, the last speaker, in dealing with the subject of the recovery of bad debts, thought that the nature of the printer's business made him peculiarly liable to meet with bad debts. He had not the slightest doubt that since the War there had been more businesses started in the country that in any other similar period, and it was only reasonable to assume that of these more than the average number had resulted in failures. It was, however, very difficult for the printer to steer a clear course and avoid the failures that were always taking place, and the consequent possibility of the printer incurring bad debts. Mr. Crannis next briefly touched on the safeguards to be adopted in the shape of securing deposits, references, status inquiries, etc. In conclusion he mentioned the possibility of forming some kind of a "black list." Such a scheme he thought would not be costly and could be worked from headquarters.

Mr. Sidders, in opening the discussion on Mr. Crannis's address, spoke strongly in favour of the policy of the printer demanding prompt payment for his work in order to prevent the possibility of incurring a bad debt.

A member instanced the advantages secured by a "black list" that was in vogue in another branch of industry, and favoured its adoption by the master printer.

Mr. Langley thought the only way to avoid bad debts was to secure the money that was owing to the printer. With regard to some customers who brought work, if the printer wanted a gamble he would often take the work and run the gambler's risk of securing payment. As regards a "black list" such a thing was illegal, and for that reason was right out of the question. It was often the habit of the printer to give long credit—pretending to his customer that he did not want the money. Such a habit was to be deprecated.

Mr. Goss dealt with the difficulty involved in the recovery of bad debts, and remarked that if the printer was too particular in securing his money, he often ran the risk of restricting trade.

Mr. Baker mentioned the assistance members had derived from the Debt Recovery Section of the L.M.P.A.

Mr. N. E. Davis spoke strongly on the importance of printers insisting on prompt payment for their work.

Mr. J. R. Burt directed the members' attention to the desirability of sending in specimens of their work to be included in the forthcoming competition at the Agricultural Hall. He then advocated a scheme whereby the members of the various district associations could be protected against bad debts.

On the proposition of the chairman a very hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Messrs. Searle, Perry and Crannis for their interesting addresses.

Before the meeting was brought to a close, Mr. Baker drew the attention of those present to the latest phase of the trouble in the industry arising out of the bookbinders' dispute.

A FIRM of manufacturers' agents established in Cape Town, who already represent a number of houses for lines associated with the building trade, desire to secure agencies for glass paper, etc., for the whole of South Africa. (D.O.T., Reference No. 256).

IN consequence of representations from Canada and other quarters, and also of the fact that discussions with Australia are still proceeding, the New Zealand Government has postponed till October 1st the operation of the amended conditions in regard to the admission of goods under the British preferential tariff.

DURING the nine months ended September paper (other than printings) imported into New Zealand amounted to £386,086, against £430,277 in the similar period of the preceding year.

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Commercial Intelligence

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Allied Newspapers, 16s. 7½d., 17s., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 20s. 21s. 1½d.; Amalgamated Press, 45s. 6d., Pref, 25s. 3d.; Associated Newspapers, 23s. 1½d., 23s. 4½d., Pref., 18s.; British Glues and Chemicals, 3s. 11½d., 4s., Pref., 14s.; J. Byrom, 5s.; Cassell, Pref., 22s. 9d., 22s. 3d.; *Country Life*, Pref., 15s. 7½d.; *Daily Mirror* Newspapers, 6½, 6 5/8, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 25s, 25s. 6d.; *Daily Sketch* and *Sunday Herald*, Deb., 104, 104½; Thos. de la Rue and Co., 8 p.c. Deb., 30½, 31; John Dickinson, 33s. 9d., 1st Pref., 84¾, 2nd Pref., 82, 4½ p.c. 1st Mort. Deb., 86¾; *Illustrated London News*, 6s. 3d., Pref., 16s. 7½d.; International Linotype, 65¾; Lamson Paragon, 10 p.c. Pref., 24s.; Lanston Monotype Corporation, 16s.; George Newnes, 24s., Pref., 15s. 6d., 16s., Odham's Press (4s. shares), 1s. 7½d., 1s. 8d., 6 p.c. Pref., 11s. 9d., 12s. 3d., 7½ p.c, A Pref., 11s. 6d., 11s. 9d.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 79s.; Printing Machinery 15s., 7⅛d.; *Sporting and Dramatic*, Pref., 23s. 9d, 25s; *Sunday Pictorial* Newspapers, 80s. 7½d, 81s. 10½d., Pref., 23s. xd.; Raphael Tuck, 22s. 6d.; Waterlow and Sons, Pref., 22s. 3d.; Weldons, 32s., Pref., 20s. 1½d.; Winterbotton Book Cloth, 68s. 3d.; Wyman and Sons, 40s., Pref., 19s.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

WINTERBOTTOM BOOK CLOTH.—Directors of this Manchester firm of book cloth manufacturers, bleachers, dyers, etc., have declared dividend of 2s. per share and bonus of 1s. 3d. per share, less tax, on ordinary shares, and usual dividends of 3 per cent., actual, on first preference, 3¾ per cent., actual, on second preference, and 5 per cent., actual, on preferred ordinary. A year ago 2s. 3d. per share was paid on ordinary shares, free of tax.

NEW COMPANIES.

NEWCASTLE NEWSPAPERS, LTD. — Capital £100,000, in £1 shares; proprietors, printers and publishers of newspapers, journals, magazines, books, periodicals and other literary or journalistic works, stationers, photographic printers, photo and chromo lithographers, engravers, advertising agents, etc. Private company. Subscribers: T. C. Cowan, H. Pettitt and A. Stanton.

DOBSON MOLLE, LTD.—Capital £25,000, in £1 shares; colour printers and wholesale stationers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: E. L. Driver and W. T. Bodey.

ETCHERS, LTD.—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares; printers, offset printers, stationers, lithographers, typefounders, stereotypers, electrotypers, photographic printers, etc. Private company. First directors: H. B. Woodburn, M. H. Jenkins, W. T. Whitehead and P. E. Scrivens. Registered office: 11, Long-acre, W.C.2.

HYDE PRESS (ROCHESTER), LTD.—Capital £1,000 in £1 shares (950 10 per cent. cumulative preference and 50 ordinary); to acquire the business of printers carried on by J. W. Hyde, W. H. Hyde and A. J. Hyde at Rochester, and to carry on the same and the business of newspaper proprietors, printers and publishers, advertising agents and contractors, etc. Private company. First directors: J. W. Hyde and P. G. F. Burgess. Registered office: 62, High-street, Rochester.

ECONOMIC PHOTO SERVICE, LTD. — Capital £500, in 475 ordinary shares of £1 each and 500 preference shares of 1s. each; printers, photographic and electric photographic printers, blue, gallic and sepia printers, lithographers, stereotypers, engravers, etc. Private company. First directors: F. C. Spinks and and M. H. Davies. Registered office: 32, Victoria-street, S.W.

GIBBS AND GIBBS, LTD.—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares; to adopt an agreement with C. J. Freshwater, and to carry on the business of designers, and printers of posters, show cards and the like, and advertising specialists, formerly carried on by him at 26, Martin-lane, E.C. Private company. First directors: C. J. Freshwater and A. V. Freshwater. Registered office: 26, Martin-lane, Cannon-street, E.C.

R. SCOTT, LTD.—Capital £4,500, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of a stationer and newspaper proprietor carried on by E. Scott at Penrith, Cumberland, and to carry on the business of stationers, newsagents, proprietors and publishers of newspapers, journals, magazines, books and other literary works, printers, advertising agents, etc. Private company. First directors: E. Scott and J. H. Scott. Registered office: 5, Devonshire-street, Penrith.

LABELLING MACHINES, LTD.—Capital £1,250, in 5s. shares (2,000 25 per cent. cum. pref. and 3,000 ord.); to acquire the patent and other rights of A. Parr in an invention for making labelling machines, and the business of making and selling such machines, etc. Private company. First directors: F. B. Hodson, A. Parr, G. W. Parr and F. W. Smith. Registered office: 1, Shell road, Lewisham, S.E.13.

PALACE PUBLICATIONS, LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; newspaper proprietors, printers, publishers, typefounders, booksellers, stationers and advertising agents, etc. Private company. Subscribers: George Lansbury, M.P., and D. Graham Pole.

BRADLEYS (EPSOM), LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; to adopt an agreement with H. C. Bradley for the acquisition of the business carried on by him, and to carry on the business of stationers, printers, advertising and general agents, etc. Private company. First directors: H. C. Bradley and J. M. Bradley. Registered office: 93, High-street, Epsom.

W. G. FAULKNER AND CO., LTD.—Capital £200, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of a proprietor of the film periodical or journal entitled the *Film Review and Exhibitor's Booking Guide*, and publisher, advertising agent and journalist in connection with the film industry, etc., carried on by Wm. Geo. Faulkner at 72, Oxford-street, W.1. Private company. First directors: W. G. Faulkner and W. W. Webster. Registered office: 72, Oxford-street, W.1.

W. B. BRIDGWATER AND CO., LTD.—Capital £6,000, in £1 shares (4,000 pref. and 2,000 ord.); to acquire the business of S. W. Bridgwater carried on as W. B. Bridgwater and Co., at 102 and 104, Whitechapel, Liverpool, and to carry on the business of paper and paper bag merchants, stationers, printers, etc. Private company. Directors: S. W. Bridgwater, W. H. Bridgwater and S. R. Bridgwater. Registered office: 3, Wakefield-street, Liverpool.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfactions registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfactions is not compulsory).

HODBROW, LTD. (printers' engineers, etc., London).—Particulars filed of £1,000 debentures authorised February 24th, 1925, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the whole amount being now issued.

G. H. KNIGHTS, LTD. (printers, etc., London).—Debenture dated March 5th, 1925, to secure £400, constituting a first floating charge on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital (if any). Holder: E. W. Knights, 53, New Park-road, Brixton Hill, S.W.2.

PEACEHAVEN PRINTING WORKS, LTD.—Debenture dated February 18th, 1925, to secure £470, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holders: G. A. Morris, Aynscombe, Victoria-road, Eltham, S.E.9; and others.

INDEX PRINTING CO., LTD.—Deposit on February 20th, 1925, of deeds (without instrument) of 34 and 36, Bangor-street, and stable and warehouse in Bangor-street, Bolton, to secure all moneys due or to become due from the company to Williams Deacons Bank, Ltd.

AUSTRALIAN ADVERTISING AGENCY, LTD.—Debenture dated February 28th, 1925, to secure £250, charged on the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: A. F. Hitchcock, 108A, Cannon street, E.C.

THOMPSON BROS. (PRINTERS AND STATIONERS), LTD. (Hounslow).—Debenture dated February 17th, 1925, to secure £180, charged on the company's undertaking and property, including uncalled capital. Holders: J. E. Thmopson and Mrs. C. Thompson, 31, Staines-road, Hounslow.

BUSINESS INDICATORS, LTD. (advertising consultants, etc., London).—Issue on March 14th, 1924, of £900 debentures, part of a series already registered. (Notice filed March 3rd, 1925)

SMITH BROS. (BIRMINGHAM), LTD. (paper and paper bag merchants, etc., Birmingham).—Satisfaction to the extent of £525 on February 23rd, 1925, of debenture dated February 3rd, 1922, securing £4,200.

BUCKS ADVERTISER CO., LTD.—Mortgage dated December 11th, 1922, to secure £2,700, charged on freehold property No. 5, Bourbon-street, Aylesbury. Holders: H. P. Bartlett, "Iona," Queen's-road, Cowes; and others. (Registered March 6th by permission of the Court.)

RECEIVER APPOINTED OR RELEASED.

JUPP AND MARTIN, LTD. (manufacturing, wholesale and general stationers, etc., Brighton).—A. G. White, of 14, Old Jewry-chambers, E.C.2, ceased to act as receiver or manager on March 3rd, 1925.

BANKRUPTCIES, etc.

Re WOMEN PUBLISHERS, LTD., 9, Aldwych-Chambers, 170, Strand, W.C.—The creditors and shareholders of this company (in liquidation) met last week at the Carey-street offices of the Board of Trade, Lincoln's-inn, W.C., when accounts were submitted showing unsecured debts £7,167, preferential claims £128, and loans on debenture bonds £1,000; the assets being valued at £1,091. The official receiver reported that the company was formed as a private company in September, 1923, with a nominal capital of £10,000, its objects being to acquire and carry on a business of publishers conducted by Miss Gladys Evelyn Gates, under the style of the Economic Press. Miss Gates was appointed managing director and editor in chief, under an agreement with the company dated September 14th, 1923, and received remuneration at the rate of £500 a year. The issued capital was £6,660. The company's business consisted of the printing and publication of a periodical known as *Everywoman*, the compilation of the Women's Year Book, and Women's Who's Who for 1924-25, and the training of pupils in literary work. Its activities, however, were hampered by shortage of working capital, and its business proved unprofitable throughout. A trading account for the period September 1st, 1923, to July 25th, 1924, showed a net trading loss of £6,351. In April, 1924, the directors were unsuccessful in their efforts to raise further working capital by the issue of shares, and debentures were subsequently issued. The publication of *Everywoman* ceased at the beginning of July, 1924, and on July 23rd, 1924, it was resolved that the company should go into voluntary liquidation. The failure was due to the fact that its organisation and projects were framed on too ambitious lines for its limited resources. The official receiver remained in charge of the liquidation.

A REPORT of the International Paper Co. relating to output statistics shows that the company and its subsidiaries produced in 1924 a total of 434,288 tons of various grades of paper. This is substantially under the total output for 1923, which reached the record figure of 537,927 tons.

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Offset Printing Paper.

Problems that Face the User.

In a recent issue of "Printing" (N.Y.), there were given the views of a practical lithographer on some of the difficulties which arise in the use of offset printing paper.

It should be borne in mind that paper is made by human beings and that the character of the papermaker and his employer's policies are interwoven into the sheet as closely as the fibres themselves, and are no more easily removed. Any one of the different classes of paper from onion skin to blotting can be successfully run, but we cannot successfully run all of the brands in any one class. Needless to say that we usually find that the stock which gives greatest satisfaction is made by a man who has also made a study of our trials and tribulations.

Moisture Absorption.

Book papers and most bonds contain either chemical wood or ground wood, and it is this which gives the offset pressman the most trouble. You have noticed how a desk drawer will stick in damp weather owing to the wood having absorbed an undue amount of moisture from the atmosphere, which causes a swelling of the wood fibres and an actual increase in the size of the drawer itself. Grinding the wood, or cooking it until only the cellular matter remains does not seem to alter this characteristic of the fibre. As soon as the paper is subjected to the atmosphere of a pressroom where the humidity is greater than it was in the room in which the paper was made the wood fibres begin to absorb moisture and swell.

Now if every fibre in the sheet could be depended upon to swell at the same time the result would be merely an increase in the size of the sheet. The fibres, however, begin to take moisture from the edge of the sheet and work in towards the centre. Whether this is due to the sizing covering the surface of the paper allowing moisture to seep in at the edges before it does on the surface is a question which the writer cannot answer, but it seems likely. The result of this uneven swelling is a fluted edge where the grain runs parallel to the edge and a tendency to curl with the other dimension. You can make a demonstration of the foregoing by moistening the top and side of a letter head. This experiment will show, in exaggerated form, the action of the fibres.

Humidity in the Pressroom.

Of course, as long as the sheet is kept in the same degree of humidity it will continue to take in moisture from its edges, passing it along to the centre, until all of the fibres have absorbed the same degree of moisture. At this juncture all wrinkles caused from swelling will disappear and the sheet will have returned to a perfect parallelogram. It can now be run on the press without trouble. Usually a ten day period is sufficient for paper in racks to overcome the inequalities of moisture content in its fibres. Obviously, if it is left in stacks the pressure will prevent the lower reams from adjusting themselves at the same rate as the paper on top and the stock will not make a very satisfactory run. Please do not infer from this that paper cannot be taken direct from a stack and be run. There are many inexpensive papers, as well as fine grades, which seem to be made in just the right degree of humidity to permit them being stacked in your stock room for months without undergoing a change. The paper which acts best for you may be a Jonah for a lithographer in another town. The best papermakers cannot control the humidity in your pressroom, and the most expensive bonds sometimes behave worse than a ten cent. sheet.

Some pressmen refer to troublesome stock as "green." It is not green, in the writer's opinion, in the sense that it is too fresh from the mill. The trouble is that it has met with experiences on the way from the mill that have put the very devil in it. The next time you ride a long way on the train take account of the number of temperature changes, rainstorms, etc., that you encounter, and then try and imagine what effect these influences have on your paper when it travels over the same route. Your problem is to "bring it back" to the condition it was in when it left the mill and letting nature take its course seems to be a good solution.

"Bone Dry" Process.

It will be noticed that the writer has not referred to the application of heat during the process of racking. This might be called the "Bone Dry" process, as it drives out the moisture and renders the sheet as dry as it was when delivered from the machine. It accomplishes just the reverse of the absorption method inasmuch as it is a shrinking of the affected fibres only and not a normal swelling of all. It is obvious that if a stock that is to be used for colour work has a tendency to "go out" and that it is treated by the heat method that as soon as it has run through the press on the first colour it must be returned to the racks or it will go out again and the register will be off. With the absorption method only one racking is necessary.

Wrinkles.

Some may infer from the foregoing that racking is a cure-all for paper troubles. There is one kind of wrinkling, however, that no amount of racking can take out and that is the wrinkles put in at the mill. Fortunately, only a few of the so-called medium grades of bonds and some books have them. It is much better to use a sheet of small rag content which has been well made than a more expensive stock which was sold cheap because it was made fast. Very often you have found a cheap un-watermarked sulphite giving good production on one press and really good paper bucking up on another not ten feet away. The writer has not found any method of getting rid of wrinkles which have been fabricated into the paper.

Even though paper be thoroughly racked and put in condition before being placed on the feeder, there is often a great deal of trouble experienced through the paper stretching when it passes through the impression rolls. If the grain of the paper runs the long way the greatest dimension will have the greatest resistance to atmospheric and mechanical influences. There is another reason for having the grain running the long way which the writer thinks is a very good one. As the susceptibility to mechanical influence is greater across the grain than with it, it is obvious that there would be a greater tendency to stretch across the grain than with it. As the gripper edge is always the larger dimension, if the grain ran the long way, the paper would stretch around the cylinder. If, in colour work, the register was destroyed by undue stretch, or a change in atmospheric conditions occurring since the run was started, it could be brought back by laying several sheets of paper under the blanket, thus increasing its circumference and delaying slightly the impression away from the gripper edge of the sheet. If it is to our interest to have paper with the grain running the long way and we let our wants be known to the papermakers we will soon be better off.

Merton Board Mill, Ltd.

Receiver Appointed.

In the Chancery Division last week, Mr Justice Romer made an order appointing a receiver of the assets of the Merton Board Mill, Ltd., on the application of the Treasury Solicitor.

Mr. Carr, for the applicant, said his Lordship made an order last week for the compulsory winding-up of the company and this was a motion in a debenture holder's action.

His Lordship: The money is due and you got leave to proceed with this action?

Mr. Carr: Yes. The official receiver does not appear and the second mortgagee (an insurance company) does not appear, and I ask for the appointment of a named person as receiver.

His Lordship: The person who has been acting is still in possession?

Mr. Carr: Yes. I ask leave for him to act at once.

His Lordship: Is he going to manage the business?

Mr. Carr: Yes.

His Lordship: What is the company's business?

Mr. Carr: Manufacturers of cards and millboards. We shall have to sell the business, and the only question is whether we can sell it as a going concern.

China's Paper Market.

Demand for Foreign-Style Paper.

Emphasising the remarkable growth in the demand in China for foreign-style paper during the past ten years, Dr. Julius Klein, director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, U.S.A., states that China's paper imports had increased from 32,352 tons in 1912 to an annual average of 80,022 tons during the last four years. The United States increased its share in this trade from 373 tons, or less than 0·5 per cent. of the 1913 imports, to an average of 9,186 tons annually since 1920, or for 1923 alone, to 8 per cent. of the total paper imports.

Foreign paper meets little competition from the domestic product in China, except in a few lines, such as wrapping paper and strawboard. American papers in most demand are the better grades, particularly of bond and bank-note papers. The fluctuating exchange conditions and the generally higher level of American prices have had a restraining effect on the sale of papers from the United States. Aside from these two factors, however, American papers enjoy a favoured position in the market because of their high quality and the accessibility of the Chinese market to the West Coast of the United States.

The Principal Factor.

Japan is the principal factor in the paper trade at present, particularly in the cheaper grades, because of Japan's advantage in its proximity and in the consequent lower freight rates and quicker deliveries. Germany and Italy, however, made notable progress in their paper imports during 1922 and 1923, Germany taking a considerable step toward regaining its pre war prominence, while Italy, negligible in 1913, supplied nearly 7,000 tons of paper, valued at £149,000 in 1923.

The class of foreign-made paper in most demand is a white, unsized news print, suitable for printing books, newspapers, posters and handbills. The paper is imported—largely from Japan and European countries—in bales of 12 reams, 500 sheets to the ream. It is essential that there be as nearly 500 sheets in the ream as possible, for the Chinese customer counts them and is dissatisfied if the number does not accord with the specifications.

Russian Paper Industry.

The production of the mills in the Central Paper Trust for the first quarter of the financial year ended with December was 16,806 tons of paper, or 92 per cent. of the average productive programme for 1924-25, 338 tons of carton or 114 per cent.; 10,573 tons of cellulose or 104 per cent., and 1,534 tons of wood pulp or 100 per cent. of the programme.

The schedule of production for the current year (1924-25) is higher on the average by 50 per cent. than that in the preceding year and 15 per cent. more than the output in the quarter terminated with last September.

A report of the industrial section of the State Planning Commission, comments on the growth of paper imports. Reference was also made to the fact that 25,765 persons were engaged in turning out a production corresponding to 68 per cent. of that in 1913, whereas in the pre-war it was only necessary to employ 21,700 workpeople for the 100 per cent. production. Costs of production, again, are high, being 5.3 roubles per pood of paper now, as compared with 3 3 roubles in the pre-war period.

Total expenditure on capital account in the paper industry for the present year is to be 5,677,000 roubles, mostly for the Central Trust. The total income is estimated at 7,310,000 roubles.

THE death has taken place at Greenhithe, of Mr. James, a highly respected employee of the Empire Paper Mills (1922), Ltd. He was formerly employed at the Darwen Mills of Messrs. Potter and Co., which were incorporated in the Wall-Paper Manufacturers, Ltd., and then transferred to Greenhithe 17 years ago, when the Empire Mills were completed.

MISS SARAH SCHOLES WRIGLEY, of The Wood, Windermere, daughter of the late Mr. James Wrigley, who died on December 26th last, left gross estate of the value of £134,021, with net personalty £133,199.

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Paper in British West Indies.

The position which paper and stationery occupy in the markets of the British West Indies and other British possessions contiguous thereto is indicated in a report of the economic and financial conditions in those countries which has been prepared by Mr. J. L. Wilson Goode, H.M. Trade Commissioner. Issued by the Department of Overseas Trade, the report is obainable from H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 7d. post free.

In a summary of the state of demand for certain articles, with special reference to British trade, the following appears concerning paper and stationery: "In both these trades the question of price is of paramount importance and there is practically no demand for high-class productions. America has most of the trade in typewriting materials and pencils and Holland in strawboards, but in other lines cheap British goods are in fair demand, though many of them have to compete with job lines from other countries."

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Offset Printing Paper.

Problems that Face the User.

In a recent issue of "Printing" (N.Y.), there were given the views of a practical lithographer on some of the difficulties which arise in the use of offset printing paper.

It should be borne in mind that paper is made by human beings and that the character of the papermaker and his employer's policies are interwoven into the sheet as closely as the fibres themselves, and are no more easily removed. Any one of the different classes of paper from onion skin to blotting can be successfully run, but we cannot successfully run all of the brands in any one class. Needless to say that we usually find that the stock which gives greatest satisfaction is made by a man who has also made a study of our trials and tribulations.

Moisture Absorption.

Book papers and most bonds contain either chemical wood or ground wood, and it is this which gives the offset pressman the most trouble. You have noticed how a desk drawer will stick in damp weather owing to the wood having absorbed an undue amount of moisture from the atmosphere, which causes a swelling of the wood fibres and an actual increase in the size of the drawer itself. Grinding the wood, or cooking it until only the cellular matter remains does not seem to alter this characteristic of the fibre. As soon as the paper is subjected to the atmosphere of a pressroom where the humidity is greater than it was in the room in which the paper was made the wood fibres begin to absorb moisture and swell.

Now if every fibre in the sheet could be depended upon to swell at the same time the result would be merely an increase in the size of the sheet. The fibres, however, begin to take moisture from the edge of the sheet and work in towards the centre. Whether this is due to the sizing covering the surface of the paper allowing moisture to seep in at the edges before it does on the surface is a question which the writer cannot answer, but it seems likely. The result of this uneven swelling is a fluted edge where the grain runs parallel to the edge and a tendency to curl with the other dimension. You can make a demonstration of the foregoing by moistening the top and side of a letter head. This experiment will show, in exaggerated form, the action of the fibres.

Humidity in the Pressroom.

Of course, as long as the sheet is kept in the same degree of humidity it will continue to take in moisture from its edges, passing it along to the centre, until all of the fibres have absorbed the same degree of moisture. At this juncture all wrinkles caused from swelling will disappear and the sheet will have returned to a perfect parallelogram. It can now be run on the press without trouble. Usually a ten day period is sufficient for paper in racks to overcome the inequalities of moisture content in its fibres. Obviously, if it is left in stacks the pressure will prevent the lower reams from adjusting themselves at the same rate as the paper on top and the stock will not make a very satisfactory run. Please do not infer from this that paper cannot be taken direct from a stack and be run. There are many inexpensive papers, as well as fine grades, which seem to be made in just the right degree of humidity to permit them being stacked in your stock room for months without undergoing a change. The paper which acts best for you may be a Jonah for a lithographer in another town. The best papermakers cannot control the humidity in your pressroom, and the most expensive bonds sometimes behave worse than a ten cent. sheet.

Some pressmen refer to troublesome stock as "green." It is not green, in the writer's opinion, in the sense that it is too fresh from the mill. The trouble is that it has met with experiences on the way from the mill that have put the very devil in it. The next time you ride a long way on the train take account of the number of temperature changes, rainstorms, etc., that you encounter, and then try and imagine what effect these influences have on your paper when it travels over the same route. Your problem is to "bring it back" to the condition it was in when it left the mill and letting nature take its course seems to be a good solution.

"Bone Dry" Process.

It will be noticed that the writer has not referred to the application of heat during the process of racking. This might be called the "Bone Dry" process, as it drives out the moisture and renders the sheet as dry as it was when delivered from the machine. It accomplishes just the reverse of the absorption method inasmuch as it is a shrinking of the affected fibres only and not a normal swelling of all. It is obvious that if a stock that is to be used for colour work has a tendency to "go out" and that it is treated by the heat method that as soon as it has run through the press on the first colour it must be returned to the racks or it will go out again and the register will be off. With the absorption method only one racking is necessary.

Wrinkles.

Some may infer from the foregoing that racking is a cure-all for paper troubles. There is one kind of wrinkling, however, that no amount of racking can take out and that is the wrinkles put in at the mill. Fortunately, only a few of the so-called medium grades of bonds and some books have them. It is much better to use a sheet of small rag content which has been well made than a more expensive stock which was sold cheap because it was made fast. Very often you have found a cheap un-watermarked sulphite giving good production on one press and really good paper bucking up on another not ten feet away. The writer has not found any method of getting rid of wrinkles which have been fabricated into the paper.

Even though paper be thoroughly racked and put in condition before being placed on the feeder, there is often a great deal of trouble experienced through the paper stretching when it passes through the impression rolls. If the grain of the paper runs the long way the greatest dimension will have the greatest resistance to atmospheric and mechanical influences. There is another reason for having the grain running the long way which the writer thinks is a very good one. As the susceptibility to mechanical influence is greater across the grain than with it, it is obvious that there would be a greater tendency to stretch across the grain than with it. As the gripper edge is always the larger dimension, if the grain ran the long way, the paper would stretch around the cylinder. If, in colour work, the register was destroyed by undue stretch, or a change in atmospheric conditions occurring since the run was started, it could be brought back by laying several sheets of paper under the blanket, thus increasing its circumference and delaying slightly the impression away from the gripper edge of the sheet. If it is to our interest to have paper with the grain running the long way and we let our wants be known to the papermakers we will soon be better off.

Merton Board Mill, Ltd.

Receiver Appointed.

In the Chancery Division last week, Mr Justice Romer made an order appointing a receiver of the assets of the Merton Board Mill, Ltd., on the application of the Treasury Solicitor.

Mr. Carr, for the applicant, said his Lordship made an order last week for the compulsory winding-up of the company and this was a motion in a debenture holder's action.

His Lordship: The money is due and you got leave to proceed with this action?

Mr. Carr: Yes. The official receiver does not appear and the second mortgagee (an insurance company) does not appear, and I ask for the appointment of a named person as receiver.

His Lordship: The person who has been acting is still in possession?

Mr. Carr: Yes. I ask leave for him to act at once.

His Lordship: Is he going to manage the business?

Mr. Carr: Yes.

His Lordship: What is the company's business?

Mr. Carr: Manufacturers of cards and millboards. We shall have to sell the business, and the only question is whether we can sell it as a going concern.

China's Paper Market.

Demand for Foreign-Style Paper.

Emphasising the remarkable growth in the demand in China for foreign-style paper during the past ten years, Dr. Julius Klein, director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, U.S.A., states that China's paper imports had increased from 32,352 tons in 1912 to an annual average of 80,022 tons during the last four years. The United States increased its share in this trade from 373 tons, or less than 0·5 per cent. of the 1913 imports, to an average of 9,186 tons annually since 1920, or for 1923 alone, to 8 per cent. of the total paper imports.

Foreign paper meets little competition from the domestic product in China, except in a few lines, such as wrapping paper and strawboard. American papers in most demand are the better grades, particularly of bond and bank-note papers. The fluctuating exchange conditions and the generally higher level of American prices have had a restraining effect on the sale of papers from the United States. Aside from these two factors, however, American papers enjoy a favoured position in the market because of their high quality and the accessibility of the Chinese market to the West Coast of the United States.

The Principal Factor.

Japan is the principal factor in the paper trade at present, particularly in the cheaper grades, because of Japan's advantage in its proximity and in the consequent lower freight rates and quicker deliveries. Germany and Italy, however, made notable progress in their paper imports during 1922 and 1923, Germany taking a considerable step toward regaining its pre war prominence, while Italy, negligible in 1913, supplied nearly 7,000 tons of paper, valued at £149,000 in 1923.

The class of foreign-made paper in most demand is a white, unsized news print, suitable for printing books, newspapers, posters and handbills. The paper is imported—largely from Japan and European countries—in bales of 12 reams, 500 sheets to the ream. It is essential that there be as nearly 500 sheets in the ream as possible, for the Chinese customer counts them and is dissatisfied if the number does not accord with the specifications.

Russian Paper Industry.

The production of the mills in the Central Paper Trust for the first quarter of the financial year ended with December was 16,806 tons of paper, or 92 per cent. of the average productive programme for 1924-25, 338 tons of carton or 114 per cent.; 10,573 tons of cellulose or 104 per cent., and 1,534 tons of wood pulp or 100 per cent. of the programme.

The schedule of production for the current year (1924-25) is higher on the average by 50 per cent. than that in the preceding year and 15 per cent. more than the output in the quarter terminated with last September.

A report of the industrial section of the State Planning Commission, comments on the growth of paper imports. Reference was also made to the fact that 25,765 persons were engaged in turning out a production corresponding to 68 per cent. of that in 1913, whereas in the pre-war it was only necessary to employ 21,700 workpeople for the 100 per cent. production. Costs of production, again, are high, being 5·3 roubles per pood of paper now, as compared with 3·3 roubles in the pre-war period.

Total expenditure on capital account in the paper industry for the present year is to be 5,677,000 roubles, mostly for the Central Trust. The total income is estimated at 7,310,000 roubles.

THE death has taken place at Greenhithe, of Mr. James, a highly respected employee of the Empire Paper Mills (1922), Ltd. He was formerly employed at the Darwen Mills of Messrs. Potter and Co., which were incorporated in the Wall-Paper Manufacturers, Ltd., and then transferred to Greenhithe 17 years ago, when the Empire Mills were completed.

MISS SARAH SCHOLES WRIGLEY, of The Wood, Windermere, daughter of the late Mr. James Wrigley, who died on December 26th last, left gross estate of the value of £134,021, with net personalty £133,199.

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Paper in British West Indies.

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Union Membership at Paper Mills.

Agreement at "Daily Telegraph" Works.

Following negotiations which have been in progress since September last on the question of union labour at the *Daily Telegraph* Paper Mills, Dartford, an agreement was reached last week between the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding, Machine Ruling and Paper Workers and the proprietors of the mills. The terms of the agreement are set out below.

Notices had been originally tendered on September 5th that if remaining non-unionists did not join the National Union, members of that Union would refuse to work with them. After an interview with the representatives of the proprietors it was agreed to suspend these notices.

Subsequently the National Executive Council of the Union instructed Mr. Wm. Ross to proceed to Dartford with the London Central Branch secretary, Mr. Geo. Larcey, and as a result it was agreed that notices be again tendered, to terminate on March 7th

Mr. Ross and Mr. Large (organiser of the National Union) attended at the mill gates on Monday, and there were certain abstensions from the shifts.

In the meantime Mr. Larcey had been carrying on negotiations in London, and notices were tendered respecting members employed at the *Daily Telegraph* offices in Fleet-street.

Eventually, after conferences in London and Dartford, the following draft agreement, which had been drawn up by Mr. Ross, was considered and accepted in its entirety:—

> It is hereby agreed between the representatives of the *Daily Telegraph* Paper Mills on the one part and representatives of the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding, Machine Ruling and Paper Workers on the other part:
>
> 1. That in future this mill shall be fully recognised as a trade union mill and that every employee other than craftsmen and those who were members of the Amalgamated Society of Papermakers at September 13th, 1924, must hold a card in the Union making this agreement and keep same clear of arrears.
>
> 2. That every worker who came out on strike shall be reinstated in the same position and that no victimisation shall follow.
>
> 3. To facilitate the collection of dues to this Union and avoidance of trouble through arrears of contribution a room shall be provided where the branch secretary and Father of the Chapel can collect the members' contributions weekly as they come on or leave work and that time shall be granted to these officials to be at such room or office to collect dues from members on each of the three shifts weekly.
>
> 4. In the event of the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding, Machine Ruling and Paper Workers not being able to provide a suitable man to fill a vacancy the card of an Amalgamated Society member with twelve months membership or over will be recognised.
>
> 5. Any grievance of any member or members must be reported to either of these branch officials, who, if they consider same requires discussion with the management shall request an interview for the purpose and report to the branch committee.

The agreement was signed for the proprietors of the *Daily Telegraph* Paper Mills by Mr. Philip T. Goldney, and for the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding, Machine Ruling and Paper Workers by Mr. William Ross, sectional general secretary, and Mr. A. Large, southern organiser.

We understand that the mill closed at midnight on Monday, but work was resumed at 6 o'clock on Wednesday.

DAVIES AND ROYLE, LTD., have been appointed selling agents (with the exception of London) for Carl P. Fues Papierfabrik A.-G., Hanau a/Maine, Germany. This mill are manufacturing high-grade qualities of glazed transparent greaseproofs, bleached, unbleached and coloured, unglazed bleached greaseproof papers, detail tracing papers, vegetable parchment substitute, waterproof export packing, etc.

Readers' Pensions Committee.

Annual Meeting.

The annual meetings of the Readers' Pensions Committee, which exists for the purpose of securing pensions for aged printers' readers and the widows of readers (through the agency of the Printers' Pension Corporation), was held at St. Bride Institute on Saturday last. There was a large attendance, with Mr. W. A. Perkins in the chair. About 30 new members were elected.

The chairman, in presenting the annual report, summarised some of the proceedings of the year, and commented shortly on the various matters mentioned in the report.

The report stated that the work of the Committee during the past year had once again had a considerable measure of success. "The annual dinner was held on October 18th at the Holborn Restaurant. The chair was occupied by Lady Newnes, who made an eloquent appeal and by her practical interest contributed largely to the success of that appeal. The subscriptions totalled £650, of which members contributed £136 17s. 6d., and to all the subscribers the committee tender their heartiest thanks. It has been possible to complete the formation of two pensions. No 17 has been named the 'H. M. Gurr Pension,' a well deserved tribute to the devoted service for so many years of the late secretary. Lady Newnes has, in addition to becoming a vice-president, consented to the association of her name with No 18. Col. E. Frederick Lawson, D.S.O., M.C, has consented to preside at the annual dinner, to be held at the Holborn Restaurant on Saturday, October 17th.

The financial statement showed that £642 had been added to the funds placed by the committee in the hands of the Printers' Pension Corporation on Pension account, the total sum to the credit of the committee now being £8,104 13s. 7d.

The report and balance sheet were unanimously approved, and the following officers were re-elected:—President, Viscount Burnham, C.H.; chairman, Mr. W. A. Perkins; trustees, Messrs. J. Chandler and J. Randall; treasurer, Mr. A. C. Sealey; hon. secs., Messrs. P. J. Greene and Robert Harris; executive committee, Messrs. J. H. Bedford (who acts as hon. collector), E. Alford, A. C. Cook, C. Curley, H. C. Golding, E. A. Groves, J. A. Moore, H. S. Temple and C. J. Tyrer; auditors, Messrs. W. F. France and E. Wiggins.

It was agreed that the chairman should be authorised to sign in favour of the alterations of bye-laws proposed by the Council of the Printers' Pension Corporation.

Edwards Dunlop & Co., Ltd.

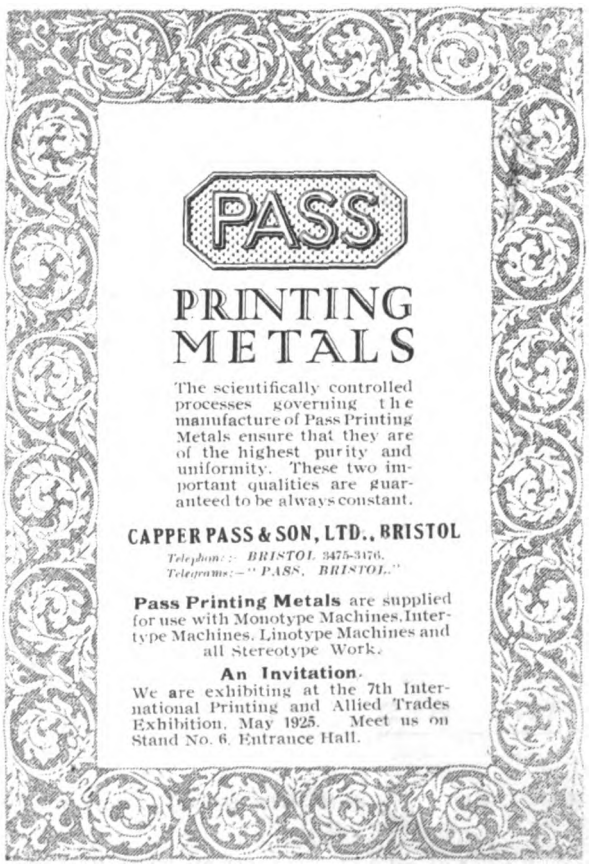
The election of Mr. James M. Dunlop, chairman and managing director of Messrs. Edwards Dunlop and Co., Ltd., as president of the Sydney Chamber of Commerce was made the occasion for the presentation to him of his portrait in oils. The presentation was from the staff at the head office in Sydney and its branches in Melbourne and Brisbane.

Mr. C. T. Clarke presided over the gathering of directors and employees, and the presentation was made by Mr. B. D. Goodwin, one of the directors in Sydney, who referred to the affection and esteem in which Mr. Dunlop was held, to his business qualities and his great ability and loveableness of character. Mr. Goodwin pointed out that it was no small thing for any man to be able to inspire affectionate regard in the hearts of his fellowmen over whom in the ordinary course of his business he must be called upon to exercise authority. He trusted Mr. Dunlop might be long spared to work in the interests of the company.

Mr. William P. Dunlop, who by-the-way has been elected treasurer of the Sydney Rotary Club, also took a prominent part in the function. The portrait which was executed by Mr. Norman Carter, a foremost Australian artist, is an excellent likeness, and has now been hung in the board room of the company

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THE number of persons on March 2nd, 1925 on the registers of employment exchanges in Great Britain was 1,237,700—1,635 more than a week before, 102,958 more than a year ago.



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News-Print Competition.

Lord Rothermere and Anglo-Newfoundland's Handicaps.

An interesting side-light on the manufacture of news-print in Newfoundland was thrown by Lord Rothermere recently, when presiding over the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Co., Ltd., in London.

After mentioning that the extension to the mill was now nearly completed, and that the new paper machine was expected to be in operation by April, his Lordship mentioned that the profits of the company were at present entirely derived from three contracts entered into with the Associated Newspapers, Ltd., the *Daily Mirror* Newspapers, Ltd., and the Associated Scottish Newspapers, Ltd. At the expiration of these contracts—which have another five years to run—the company would have to sell its products on the open market. The future market for the greater part of the company's product, he indicated, would undoubtedly be the United States, which consumes more news-print than all the other countries of the world put together.

Unexpected Fall in Price.

The history of the company in the past two or three years, except for the contracts mentioned, would have been very disappointing. There had been a steady, and quite unexpected, fall in the price of paper, and at the present time Scandinavian news-print was being offered in London at £16 10s. per ton.

Although a considerable reduction had been effected in the cost of manufacturing news-print at Grand Falls, it was not in any way equivalent to the fall in the market price of paper that had taken place. Less than two years ago, when the directors decided to proceed with the installation of a further paper-making machine, not only was the price of paper much higher than it was that day, but the indications pointed, in their opinion, to a rise in the price rather than to the fall which had taken place. Despite very efficient management at the mill and the use of up-to-date machinery and methods of manufacture, the mills of the company in Newfoundland were to-day unable to make paper and deliver it to the market as cheaply as Canadian mills.

Lord Rothermere went on to refer to two very severe handicaps with which the company were faced in producing paper in competition with Canada. In Newfoundland there were heavy import duties on many materials and machine supplies used in paper-making. These duties were estimated to amount to nearly two dollars per ton of paper. He hoped that the Newfoundland Government might direct its attention to this matter, as these duties were certainly prejudicial to the papermaking industry in Newfoundland.

Transport Handicap.

The second handicap related to the transportation difficulty. In practically four months of the year, from January to May, it was impossible to make shipments of paper from their port in Newfoundland to American or British markets, or when possible at all during that period, in only very limited quantities at a prohibitive freight cost. They had always thought that in some way or another shipments could be maintained for nearly the whole of the year, but experience had shown that this was not possible.

Much effort had been expended with this end in view. Last year a special steamer, the ss. Geraldine Mary, designed to cope with ice conditions, was launched. This steamer had so far fulfilled their anticipations in regard to lengthening by a few weeks the navigation period at the company's port. But, despite such efforts, there was still a matter of some four months when shipments were impossible.

In the case of a Canadian mill the paper was rolled on to railway cars and sent away daily. In Newfoundland the interruption to navigation not only meant the storage of several months' production of paper in Newfoundland, but it meant a similar storage at the point of delivery in order to maintain regular daily or weekly deliveries to its customers.

Altogether these handicaps, inclusive of the duties, represent, in Lord Rothermere's opinion, from eight to ten dollars per ton on the cost as compared with a Canadian mill. A mill in Canada, selling its product at the price which it cost them merely to make and deliver it, would be making a handsome profit and a good return on its capital, but, of course, many mills in Canada could make more than $10 per ton profit.

News-Print Rivals.

Canada Steadily Overtaking the United States.

A new continental record of 2,900,000 tons of news-print paper production was made in North America in 1924, with Canada as the determining factor in the increase over the previous year. The United States mills made 1,471,000 tons of news-print in 1924, a decrease of 14,000 tons from 1923 and of 40,000 tons from the high mark of 1920. Canadian news-print production amounted to 1,353,000 tons, an increase of 87,000 tons from 1923 and 54 per cent. more than in 1920.

The one modern news-print mill in Mexico made a little over 11,000 tons, and a similar mill in Newfoundland contributed 65,000 tons to the continental total, which exceeded 60 per cent. of the world production of this essential commodity.

With the production of news-print paper in Canada only nine per cent. behind that in the United States in 1924, admirers of the Dominion anticipate that the rapidly rising curve of Canadian tonnage will soon cross the stationary line of United States news-print manufacture.

The United States still holds its place as by far the greatest paper consuming nation the world has ever seen. With only a few thousand tons of domestic news-print exported in 1924, the publishers in the United States used nearly nine-tenths of the Canadian production, in addition to 156,000 tons imported from Europe. The consumption was 50,000 tons in excess of the record-making total of 1923 and 28 per cent. more than in 1920, the latter in its turn being a record to that date. On a per capita basis, news-print consumption in the United States has grown from four pounds in 1860 to sixteen pounds in 1900 and to fifty pounds in 1923 and 1924.

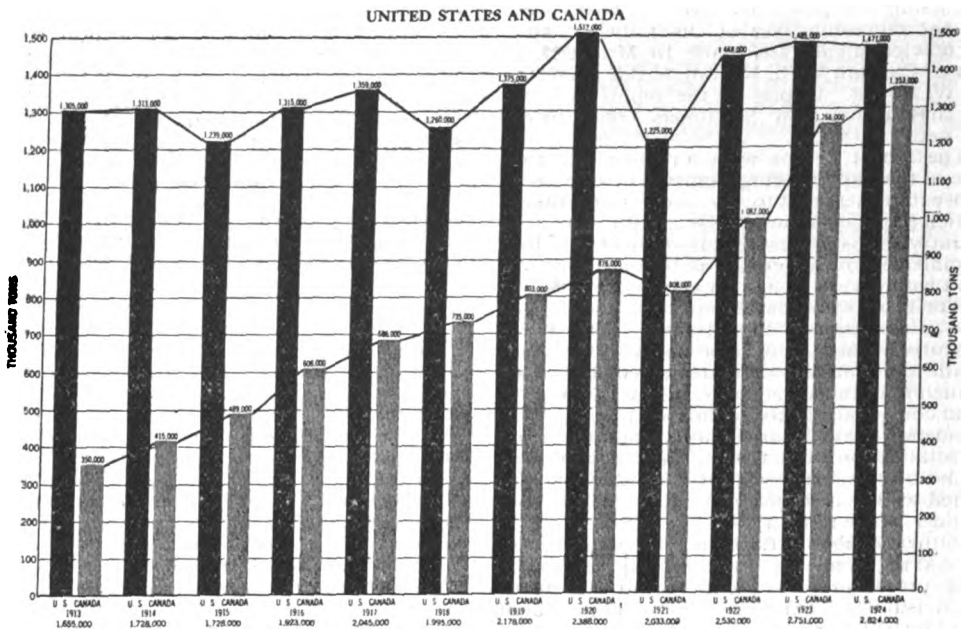
The recognised directory of the trade lists more than 22,000 newspapers in North America at this time, with an increase of nearly 200 in number during the past year. About ten per cent. of the total listings are daily newspapers, and the English language dailies in the United States have circulations amounting to 33,000,000 copies of the daily issues and of more than 22,000,000 copies of the Sunday issues. During the past five years the dailies have increased twenty-five per cent. in circulation and the Sunday newspapers forty-two per cent. Upon examination of the United States newspapers which have circulations in excess of 100,000 copies each, we find that the daily issues averaged twenty-eight pages in 1924 and the Sunday issues 103 pages, contrasted with twenty-three and seventy nine pages respectively in 1920. The most marked characteristic of the metropolitan newspaper to date has been its steady increase in size and circulation. There is now a copy of a daily newspaper published for every three and one-half inhabitants in the United States, or more than one for every family, which shows the far-reaching daily newspaper habit.

The total volume of newspaper advertising in 1924 was practically the same as in 1923 and in 1920. Periodical advertising, while three per cent. more in space filled in 1924 than in 1923, was still fifteen per cent. below the high mark of 1920.

News-print paper production in North America has increased at an average rate of nearly seven per cent. compounded annually for the past twenty-five years. The new mills and additions to existing mills now under construction or planned for will bring the capacity of the North American industry up to 12,000 tons daily in 1926, unless some mills should find it more profitable to change to other types of operation.

NEWS PRINT PRODUCTION 1913-1924

UNITED STATES AND CANADA



* Abstract of report made by R. S Kellogg, Secretary, at the annual meeting of the News-Print Service Bureau in Montreal, January 30th, 1925.

The Scottish Paper Trade.

Mr. W. A. Dewsnap (Messrs. Davies and Royle) recently returned from a short visit to Scotland, during which he surveyed the paper market in that area. He found the paper trade fairly active and moving steadily, if slowly, forward. This progress was rather preferred to any suggestion of a boom, which would create instability in trading conditions.

Prices were found to be firm, with a tendency to rise. No complaint was made, however, either in regard to quotations or the demand which prevails for papers generally, although, of course, a growth in demand will be appreciated.

In regard to kraft paper requisitions are rather for the cheaper grade of material.

A general feeling of gratification prevails in Scottish trade circles over the recent formation of the British Association of Colonial and Foreign Paper Mill Agents. It is felt that the Association is going to be of real service in paper trade organisation. Efforts are being made to get the outstanding agents in Scotland to become members of the Association.

Mr. Dewsnap visited the offices of Messrs. Costa and Cuthill, in York-place, Edinburgh, and was very much impressed by the complete equipment to be found here. An old mansion has been transformed into handsome and commodious headquarters for the company, and the furnishing is complete in every detail. Among the modern devices introduced is the dictograph telephone system, which connects all departments, and which, by the way, is to be installed in the London offices of Davies and Royle at Old Swan-lane.

Canadian Paper Company's Affairs.

According to a Vancouver message, the Montreal Trust Co., trustee for the bondholders of the Whalen Pulp Paper Co., have made an application to the Court for the judicial sale of the assets of the company, which are valued at $7,829,000, against liabilities of $10,153,000. The Whalen Co. is one of the largest debtors of the defunct Home Bank of Canada, it is added.

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British Papermaking Technology.

Important Report by a Board of Education Inspector.

There was recently issued by the Board of Education a very comprehensive and useful report on technological education in England for the papermaking industry. The report was prepared for the information of the Board by one of H.M. inspectors, and it is correctly thought that it might be of interest and use to those engaged in the industry as well as to those who are concerned with the development of technical education in papermaking. The writer of the report had opportunities of discussing the problems involved with prominent representatives of the industry, and acknowledgments are made to Mr. Arthur Baker, Captain W. E. Nuttall, M.B.E., and Mr. A. W. Foster. Copies of the report may be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 6d. net.

The report begins with a reference to the size of the papermaking industry in comparison with others and to the great importance which paper occupies in the activities of the country. It is pointed out that without paper commerce, education and public administration would soon come to a standstill.

The history and development of the industry in England is then traced. The main features of the later developments of the paper trade are summarised under three headings, which refer to the increasing use of machinery and continual improvements in the plant, a tendency towards larger mills and increased specialisation, and the gradual recognition, especially since the war, of the aid which applied science first and chemistry second would render to the industry.

Other sections of the report deal with educational requirements of the industry, the existing provision for education and a general criticism of the existing educational provision and instruction in papermaking for the wholesale paper trade, the wholesale stationer, the printer, etc.

The report closes with the following summary of the chief recommendations:—

(a) There should be in this country one or possibly two centres for the most advanced instruction and research in papermaking. These centres should be:—(1) Manchester, for the Lancashire, Yorkshire, Derbyshire and Cheshire area; and perhaps (2) London, for Kent and the Home Counties.

(b) It is desirable that as far as circumstances permit, those desirous of occupying the higher posts in the industry, especially in the larger mills, should have three or four years' full time training at a technical college or institution of university rank.

(c) Part time courses.

(i.) As far as is practicable, the existing single classes in papermaking should be replaced by grouped courses in chemistry, engineering and papermaking.

(ii.) All boys entering the mills at or about 14 to 16 should be encouraged to attend preliminary courses in English, mathematics, drawing and elementary science in an evening continuation school for two years. Preferably, where practicable, "time off" might be allowed, for, say, two half days per week, for juvenile employees to attend similar courses in the day time.

(iii.) After attending an evening continuation school, suitable grouped courses in engineering and/or chemistry and papermaking should be attended in a local technical school, if possible, for three or more years, the exact nature of the course depending upon the special section of the mill in which the student is employed.

(iv.) For adults with insufficient preliminary education, or for students unwilling to undertake the lengthy courses referred to in (iii.) above, modified courses are suggested.

(v.) The establishment of classes in papermaking in certain districts, *e.g.*, Yorkshire, Lancashire (Darwen or Blackburn), Hertfordshire, Buckinghamshire, where no instruction is now provided and where a fair number of students might reasonably be expected. These classes might perhaps in some cases be intermittent, *i.e.*, held say for one or two sessions and then abandoned for three or four years.

(vi.) The establishment of advanced instruction (evening or part-time day classes) in papermaking, in a few centres, *e.g.*, Manchester, Dartford, with the provision of travelling facilities for qualified students from neighbouring districts to attend the classes.

(d) Scholarships.—If and when financial conditions permit, scholarships with maintenance grants should be provided enabling the most promising students in evening classes to attend full time day courses for two or three years at a technical college or other institution providing highly specialised instruction in paper technology.

(e) Certificates.—The establishment of a grouped course certificate, definitely recognised by the industry, testifying to training and attainments in engineering and chemistry as well as in papermaking.

(f) Local Advisory Committees.—Where possible, local advisory committees, with representatives of the trade, including workpeople, should be formed in connection with each centre providing instruction in papermaking and allied subjects.

(g) Reference Libraries.—The formation of reference and lending libraries containing the standard books and trade journals connected with the industry, in mills situated in those districts where the students are not within reasonable reach of a public library.

Papermaking in Tasmania.

Progress of the New Project.

Definite progress is being made with the project to establish a paper mill in Tasmania, and the Tasmanian Parliament has passed legislation on the subject.

This new measure is described as a Bill to encourage the manufacture in the State of wood pulp and paper and to authorise the granting of certain rights and concessions to the Amalgamated Zinc (De Bavay's). It sets out that the company proposes to form a company, having as one of its objects the erection of a factory and works upon lands in the vicinity of Burnie for the manufacture of wood pulp and paper. The measure is to be administered by the Hydro-Electric Department of the State. Water rights from certain rivers can be granted to the company by the Minister of Mines and a lease of a strip or strips of land not exceeding a chain in width across the foreshore of Emu Bay, and opposite the lands on which the industry will be conducted, may be granted to the company.

The company is to have the right to take timber for 15 miles on either side of the west coast line, and pay 1s. a cord for pulping wood and ordinary rates for milling timber, no exemption being made as to any kind of timber. Where the net profits amount to above 8 per cent. per annum the royalty can be increased by £5 per cent. for every £1 or fraction of £1 per cent. by which the profits exceed 8 per cent., but the royalty is not in any case to exceed 2s. 6d. a cord of 128 cubic feet of timber.

The company will have rights over an area 70 miles by 30 miles, of which it already holds 17 miles in length. It is stated that the capital involved in the venture will be £500,000.

At the half-yearly meeting of the shareholders held in Melbourne on November 21st last, Mr. W. L. Baillieu referred to investigations regarding the possibilities of establishing a paper pulp and news-print industry, and said that the magnitude of the project meant that much effort had to be expended before the prospects could be gauged with such certainty as to justify the board in making a definite recommendation to shareholders. The directors, he said, had good warrant for regarding the advantages, which it was not politic to specify, assured to them, which would do much to facilitate the finances and make the proposal more attractive than the ordinary onlooker was able to appreciate.

We understand that two representatives of the company are at present in this country engaged upon a series of tests on a commercial scale with timber sent from the other end.

DEVON VALLEY PRIMROSES.—Once more there comes to hand a delightful reminder of the approach of spring in a bunch of Devon Valley primroses, sent with the compliments of Wiggins, Teape and Co. (1919), Ltd., from their Devon Valley Mill, Hele. Accompanying the gift is a little vellum slip bearing a sketch of a Devonshire farmer, with the caption: "Thur be tu guid Demshur things beginning with a p. Yurs one of em. Us makes tother. 1925."

Drying Boards.

Some useful observations on the process of drying boards are given by Mr. D. Manson Sutherland, Jun., in the course of an article in the *Paper Trade Journal* (N.Y.). The problem of drying boards flat and quickly has engaged the attention of the board industry for many decades, and although progress has been made, the best solution remains to be found.

The earliest types consisted of circulating warm air into a chamber in which the boards were hung or placed in racks or trucks. The length of time required for complete drying depended on thickness of the sheets and volume and temperature of the air circulated, but buckling was unavoidable.

Various methods of heating and circulating on through the tunnel or compartment have been used, and improvements in efficiency have been obtained, but buckling has continued to be troublesome and a serious loss.

Vacuum dryers have been used for drying boards ranging from 0·187 and upward, but even the low temperature that is possible by this process does not overcome buckling.

Continuous driers in which the boards are passed between a series of rolls in a chamber heated with steam coils and hot air circulation give good results as far as buckling is concerned, but the cost of this apparatus is high and consequently not available to the average board mill.

Systems using breathing heated plates have been tried with some degree of success, but a perfectly flat board is difficult to produce.

Case Hardening of Surfaces.

In drying problems considerable stress has been given to case hardening of the surfaces, and many claims have been made that apparatus now available eliminates this difficulty, but such result can only be obtained by reducing temperature and thus lengthening the drying period. Practically all machines on the market seek to remove the moisture as soon as it evaporates from the board, although some claim to retard this in some manner until the drying is partially completed, but again this can only increase the drying time.

A method of drying sheets of pulp by means of superheated steam in direct contact with them demonstrated that temperature as high as 700 degs. F. could be used without injury to the fibres, providing air, *i.e.*, oxygen, was excluded. High temperatures containing moisture seemed to have no harmful effect and dried sheets in a few minutes, where hours are ordinarily required, but the cost of the apparatus and need for skilled operation has so far prevented commercial application.

Obviously the higher the temperature used in drying the quicker the operation will be, but the difficulty of preventing case hardening and overcoming other obstacles mentioned have appeared to be insurmountable.

New Process Recently Patented.

After many years of study, experiments and practical working, a new process has recently been patented which gives promise of revolutionising methods of drying boards.

This process consists of applying steam heat at 100 lb. pressure or less by means of cast iron plates on each surface of the board, giving a maximum temperature on the surface of the plates of approximately 290 degs. F.

The moisture is removed by enabling it to pass between the interstices of a fine wire mesh, which is placed in between the board and the steam heated plates. The temperature in the plate insures uniform evaporation over the entire surface and the edges dry after the centre because the moisture must pass over the edges to escape, thus the effect is the direct opposite to existing types.

Furthermore the plates are kept tightly against the board, so that a perfectly flat sheet is produced.

Board manufacturers will also realise that this process does not invoke the use of air fans or any operating mechanism, except when the machine is opened for the removal of dried boards and loading of wet sheets. A wire mesh as fine as 65 per square inch can be used, thus avoiding any surface marks which might be detrimental in some cases.

This type of dryer can be designed for travelling wires so as to easily load and unload large and heavy sheets without marring the surface, and can also be built vertically to economise on floor space.

This type of dryer will dry a sheet of 0·250 thickness made of mixed paper containing 50 per cent. moisture, in 30 minutes, and other thicknesses in proportion.

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Paper in New Zealand.

United Kingdom's Share in a Growing Trade.

Some useful information concerning the New Zealand market for paper and stationery is contained in a report on the economic and commercial conditions in the Dominion to August, 1924. It is prepared by Mr. N. Elmslie, H.M. Trade Commissioner, and issued by the Department of Overseas Trade. (2s. 1d. from the Stationery Office).

Dealing with paper, the report says: The value of the imports was 50 per cent. greater in 1923 than in the previous year, and of this larger trade United Kingdom producers obtained 51·8 per cent., as compared with only 39 per cent. of the smaller 1922 trade. This satisfactory improvement is chiefly due to the great progress made in supply of printing paper, and to a minor extent to the increased share obtained of trade in paper hangings and writing paper. The total imports in this class, and the shares of some of the supplying countries, is shown in the following table:—

Country of Origin.	1922.	1923.
United Kingdom ...	£284,217	£568,123
Australia	7,949	16,139
Canada	338,864	343,441
United States ..	42,695	61,609
Other Countries ...	55,758	107,563
Total... ...	£729,483	£1,096,875

"Vegetable parchment" is being imported in increasing quantities for packing butter; imports in 1923 were 22,613 cwt., valued at £61,703, as compared with 8,511 cwt., valued at £24,597, in 1922. Belgium is the chief supplier, but Norway, Sweden, France and Italy all obtain a fair share of the trade. The United Kingdom supplied only 135 cwt., valued at £438. Imports of "Cardboard, millboard, corrugated board, etc.," were valued at £105,939, of which £24,218 was of United Kingdom origin; the United States were the largest suppliers, with the Netherlands and Australia also prominent. The share of this trade secured by the United Kingdom appears to be decreasing. Imports of "Paperhangings" increased from £62,636 in 1922 to £89,473 in 1923, of which £67,052 or 75 per cent., was of United Kingdom origin, a marked improvement on the 63·7 per cent. of the trade secured in 1922. Canada supplied most of the remaining trade.

"Printing paper" imports were 415,991 cwt., valued at £522,291, as compared with 317,958 cwt., valued at £385,236, in 1922. Of the total, 194,091 cwt., valued at £274,838, was of United Kingdom origin, and 219,487 cwt., valued at £242,536, was Canadian. In the 1923 accounts, for the first time, imports have been sub-divided into "News print" and "Printing paper, other"; the greater part of the Canadian paper comes under the first heading; of the "other" paper, 82 per cent. of the 166,393 cwt. imported was of United Kingdom origin.

In "Wrapping paper," of a total import of 45,174 cwt., valued at £81,348, the United Kingdom share was only 3,089 cwt., valued at £6,037; trade is being lost to Canada, who this year supplied over 75 per cent. of the whole.

Imports of "Writing paper" of all kinds were valued at £155,231, of which £140,375 was of United Kingdom origin. The percentage of the trade obtained—90 per cent.—is the highest yet attained since the import returns have been kept by "country of origin," probably in consequence of the preferential treatment accorded by the 1921 Tariff.

Stationery.

Imports of stationery and the shares of the more important supplying countries are shown below:—

Country of Origin.	1922.	1923.
United Kingdom ...	£499,616	£609,863
Australia	99,013	92,534
Canada	8,211	14,019
United States ...	87,239	107,000
Other Countries ...	8,411	10,636
Total... ...	£702,490	£834,052

The share of the trade in this class secured by United Kingdom producers increased from 71·1 per cent. in 1922 to 73·1 per cent. in 1923, and is now not far below the pre-war level.

"Books, papers and music, printed, n.e.i." is the most important heading in the class, and of imports valued at £473,939 United Kingdom producers supplied £366,992; the United States and Australia are still supplying a larger proportion of the trade than they did before the war. In "Calendars and show cards" goods of United Kingdom origin were valued at £14,895, out of a total of £26,076. "Envelopes" imported are almost entirely of United Kingdom origin, less than 6 per cent. of the imports, valued at £33,732, being from other sources. In "Handbills, circulars, etc.," the United Kingdom does not show to advantage, only £4,240 out of a total of £23,581 being credited to her. The more energetic advertising methods of the United States and Australia are reflected in the import figures, which are £11,849 and £6,116 respectively.

In the general groups "Manufactured stationery" and "Stationery n.e.i.," the position is more satisfactory. Out of total imports valued at £96,970 and £106,341 in the two groups, United Kingdom producers supplied £74,350 and £76,271. In the first group, which is subject to the higher duty, the percentage of trade obtained—76½ per cent.—is higher than it was in 1914; in the second the recovery is not quite so good, and the United States still holds a larger share of the trade than formerly.

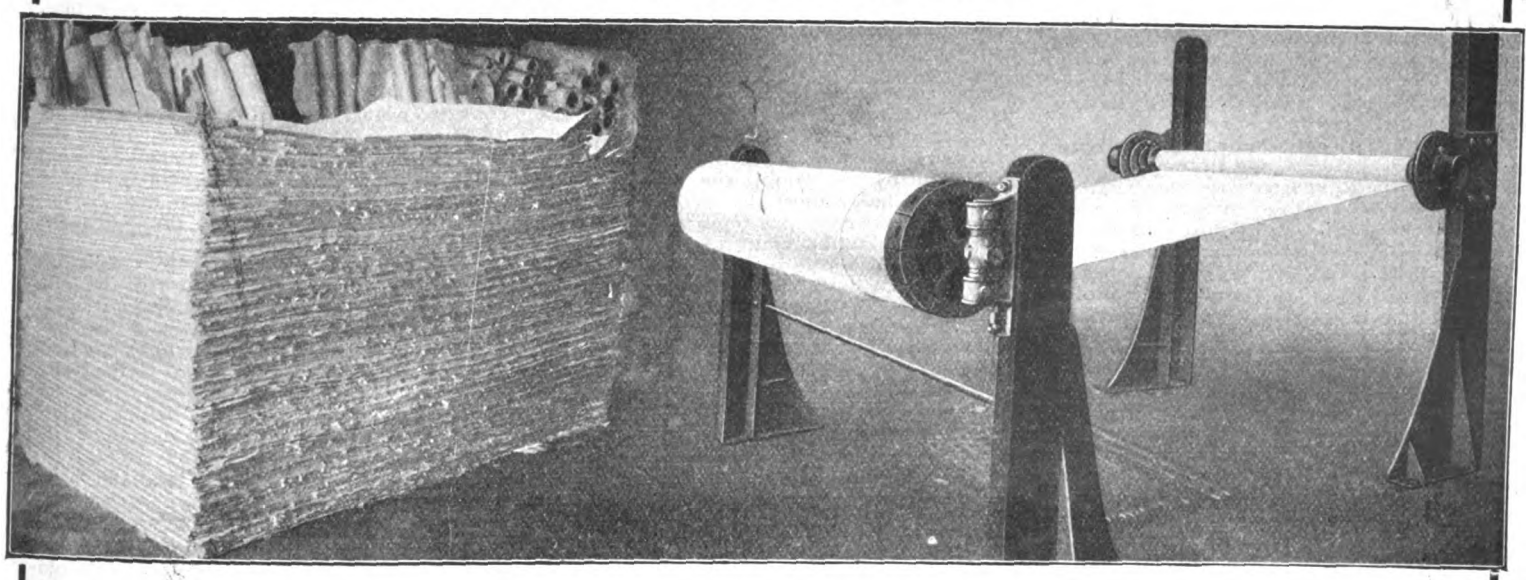
Test for Water Resistance.

In connection with development of specifications for papers made waterproof with asphaltum, additional work has been completed by the Bureau of Standards, Washington, regarding the test for water resistance. A modification of this method was evolved, however, which gives good results. It consists in folding the paper box-shape, filling with water and placing on the surface of a piece of ground glass. Any moisture penetrating the paper appears on the surface of the ground glass and makes it transparent. Some waterproofed papers which showed transudation of water in a few minutes by this method, remained standing indefinitely under a water column without showing evidence of water penetration.

THE cost of living is not a thing in itself but consists of the compensation of all the people who do anything for us.

LOVE'S PAPER RECOVERY MACHINE.

Patented (No. 144485) by Joseph Love.



THIS Machine has been invented for the purpose of speedily recovering the small quantities of paper left on centres or spools which are thrown out from Printing Machines, etc. (commonly known as "Reel Ends"), so that it may be cut into suitable sizes by the Guillotine.

CHIEF ADVANTAGES:

1.—No spindles, bars, or cones are required, the reels being kept in position by a patent spring device thus saving time and labour in loading and unloading.
2.—It occupies a space of only six feet on the run, and is quite noiseless.
3.—The power required is such a small amount that it can be driven from any existing shafting
4.—Centres of any kind or width can be worked on the machine.
5.—It can be run at the high speed of 500 feet per minute, and will recover approximately 3 tons of paper per day.
6.—It can be constructed to suit all requirements in the off-cut trade, and is equally valuable to Printers or in Paper Mills.

MACHINES SUPPLIED FROM STOCK.

MITCHELL BROS., *Engineers*, Myrtle Road Works, Brentwood, ESSEX

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Pulp and Paper Census.

Official Statistics Concerning the Canadian Industry.

There has recently been published by the authority of the Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce, the Hon. Thomas A. Low, M.P., the results of the census of production taken of the Canadian pulp and paper industry in 1923. The contents of the booklet, which runs to 81 pages, have been prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Forest Products Branch, the statistics being collected and compiled during 1924 for the calendar year 1923. The information has already been published in part in the form of separate preliminary reports, but the complete information is now presented in one volume, and is printed both in English and French.

Some history and a description of the processes of pulp and paper manufacture are given in a foreword. From this we learn that the first paper mill in Canada was established at St. Andrews in Quebec in 1803, while in 1825, at Crook's Hollow, was erected the first paper mill in what was then Upper Canada. What is claimed to be the first wood pulp mill in the Dominion was erected by Angus Logan and Co. at Windsor Mills, Quebec, about 1870. The Riordons were among the first to manufacture ground wood pulp, and in 1887 Charles Riordon installed the first sulphite mill at Merritton, Ontario. In the census of 1871 pulp mills are not mentioned, but in 1881 five mills were reported with a total capital of $92,000, 68 employees, and an output valued at $63,300. In 1891 there were 24 pulp mills, and at the present time there are 43, together with 32 combined pulp and paper mills and 35 mills equipped for manufacturing paper only.

The statistics which follow very clearly demonstrate that the pulp and paper industry in Canada has increased steadily in importance since its first inception in 1803. If the total net value of production for the entire industry be considered as the sum of the value of pulp wood exported, pulp exported and paper products manufactured, then the maximum was reached in 1920 with a total of $224,414,131. There was a decrease in 1921 followed by increases in 1922 and 1923, when the total was $188,642,109.

A table of total gross production shows that in the case of paper the increase was from 1,214,951 tons in 1920 to 1,589,303 tons in 1923; in the case of pulp, production was 1,960,102 tons in 1920, and by 1923 it had risen to 2,475,904 tons. Total production of pulp wood in 1920 was 4,024,826 cords, and after a relapse in the following year the figure rose to 4,654,663 tons in 1923. With regard to values, the total for the three classes of material in 1920 was $334,987,904, and in 1923 it was $294,282,408, smaller figures having occurred in 1921 and 1922.

Coming to total net production, the figure in 1920 was $224,414,131, and in 1923 $188,642,100. Pulp wood exported rose from 1,247,404 cords in 1920 to 1,384,230 in 1923. Pulp exported was 819,985 tons in 1920 and 875,358 tons in 1923. Paper production figures are as follows: 1920, 1,214,951 tons; 1921, 1,018,947; 1922, 1,366,815; 1923, 1,589 303.

Plants Reporting.

The report goes on to show that there were 110 mills reporting in 1923, as compared to 104 in 1922. Forty three of these were pulp mills, 32 combined pulp and paper mills and 35 were mills making paper only. There were a number of changes during the year. Four new pulp mills started operating, three in Ontario and one in Quebec. One new pulp and paper mill started operating in Quebec, and two paper mills in British Columbia. One paper mill in Ontario resumed operations after being idle in 1922. One pulp mill in New Brunswick and two in Ontario began to manufacture paper as well as pulp. Only two mills which operated in 1922 were idle in 1923, one a pulp mill in Nova Scotia and the other a paper mill in Quebec.

All the principal statistics, including those relating to capital, employment, operating expenses, raw materials and products, show increases from 1922 to 1923, and these increases are fairly general throughout the provinces, with the exception of Nova Scotia, where decreases are due to the fact that one mill less was in operation.

A table reviewing the pulp production from 1908 to 1923 shows an increase in the output of mechanical pulp from 278,570 tons in the first year to 1,419,547 tons in 1923. The figures for chemical fibre are 84,500 tons in 1908 and 1,012,092 in 1923. Values are only given from 1917, and it is shown that in the case of mechanical the increase since that year is from $25 918,811 to $37,587,379 and in the case of chemical fibre from $38,374,191 to $60,674,518.

Groundwood pulp formed 57·3 per cent. of the total production in Canada, making up almost half the total in British Columbia and over half in Ontario and Quebec. Of the chemical fibre, unbleached sulphite was the most important, forming about a quarter of the total for the Dominion and from a fifth to a third in each province. Sulphate or kraft fibre formed 9·1 per cent. of the total, being fairly important in Quebec and New Brunswick and less important in Ontario and British Columbia. Bleached sulphite made up 7·7 per cent. of the Dominion total and was the most important pulp made in New Brunswick, where it formed 44·6 per cent. of the total. It was also important in British Columbia and Ontario. Soda fibre is made only in Quebec.

Ontario and Quebec are the principal provinces concerned with the production of pulp, Ontario being responsible for 35·4 per cent. of the total output and Quebec for 50·2 per cent., British Columbia with 8·8 per cent., New Brunswick 4·5 per cent., and Nova Scotia 1·1 per cent.

Over half the pulp production in Canada is made in combined pulp and paper mills for their own use in papermaking. One third is made for export and the remainder is sold to paper mills in Canada. Almost three-quarters of the groundwood is made for own use and almost a quarter for export, less than 3 per cent. being made for sale in Canada. All the soda pulp is made for own use. In the case of unbleached sulphite over half is made for own use and over 40 per cent. for export. Over 60 per cent. of the bleached sulphite is made for sale in Canada and a third for export. The sulphate or kraft pulp is made for export to the extent of 72 per cent. and for own use to the extent of over 20 per cent.

Paper Production.

Production of paper in Canada since 1917 is reviewed and a concise table sets out the exact figures. News-print production increased from 689,847 tons ($38,868,084) in 1917 to 1,251,541 tons ($93,213,340) in 1923. The increase for book and writing paper is from 48,141 tons ($9,310,138) in 1917 to 76,789 tons ($13,582,195) in 1923; other wrapping paper 50,360 tons ($5,646,750) in 1917 to 84,912 tons ($7,666,174) in 1923; boards 54,080 tons in 1917 ($3,543,164) and 130,582 tons ($8,480,233) in 1923. Production of other specified paper products rose from 11,261 tons ($1,382,205) in 1917 to 45,470 tons ($5,042,488) in 1923. The corresponding figures for total paper production are: 1917, 853,689 tons ($58,855,258); 1923, 1,589,303 tons ($127,984,370).

With a few exceptions there was a steady annual increase in paper production of all classes from 1917 to 1920. A general decrease in all classes took place in 1921, but was followed by substantial increases in 1922 and 1923. During the period the production of news print has almost doubled, the production of paperboard has more than doubled and the production of miscellaneous papers has increased fourfold. The increases with book, writing and wrapping papers during the period have been from 60 to 70 per cent. and the increase for all classes has been over 80 per cent.

News print paper has formed about 80 per cent. of the total production of paper in Canada since annual paper statistics were first collected. It forms over three quarters of the total paper production in all four paper-making provinces. Paper boards are next in importance, contributing over 8 per cent. of the total for Canada. This product forms over 13 per cent. of the total in Ontario. Wrapping paper forms over 5 per cent. of the total for Canada and comes second on the list for Quebec and New Brunswick. Book and writing papers form only 4·8 per cent. of the tonnage production, but come second on the list for value production on account of their high average value per ton.

While Quebec leads in pulp production, Ontario heads the list in the manufacture of paper, furnishing over 45 per cent. of the total. Ontario leads in the production of book and writing paper and paperboards and also produces a large proportion of the news-print. Quebec and New Brunswick together lead in news print, wrapping and miscellaneous paper production.

Increases in production were general with all classes of paper throughout the four paper producing provinces, except that in Quebec and New Brunswick a slight decrease in wrapping paper was reported. The greatest proportionate increase was reported for book and writing papers, with other substantial increases for news-print and boards, the greatest increase in actual quantity being, of course, with news-print. In Quebec and New Brunswick the production of all classes of paper, except wrapping paper, is increasing more rapidly than in Ontario.

Mr. Frank W. Clarke.

Visit of President of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association.

An interesting visitor to this country is Mr. Frank W. Clarke, the recently elected president of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association. We believe this is the first time that a president of the Association has ever paid a



Photo. Notman, Montreal.

MR. FRANK W. CLARKE.

visit to the United Kingdom while holding office. Mr. Clarke is one of the most progressive men in the pulp and paper industry of the Dominion and is the youngest president that the Canadian Association has ever had.

It is understood that Mr. Clarke is here to consult with Lord Rothermere and his associates on the business connected with the newly incorporated Anglo Canadian Pulp and Paper Co., Ltd., which is shortly to build a large news-print mill near the city of Quebec, Mr. Clarke being the Canadian executive of the company.

A resident of Quebec City, Mr. Clarke has for many years been connected with the pulp and paper industry and has had experience in all its branches. He is president of the Gulf Pulp and Paper Co, with which he has been connected for over 17 years, and of the North Shipping Co. He is also a director and one of the founders of the Clarke Trading Co. and the Clarke Steamship Co., a director of the Labrador Fisheries, Ltd., the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Co. and the South Shipping Co.

PAUL SABEL AND CO., LTD. — Interesting changes have recently taken place in the old-established firm of Paul Sabel and Co., Ltd., 26, Upper Thames street. It may be recalled that they were the first to import foreign paper when duties were abolished many years ago. The present firm represent some of the most important mills on the Continent, making all classes of paper, and their export trade is always increasing to every part of the world through these various agencies. Mr. Victor A. Moss and Mr. Leslie H. Sherrard, who as young men have been associated with the firm for some years, have become directors and will help very closely in the general conduct of the business, in conjunction with the present directors, Mr. P. P. Sabel and Mr. H. J. Sherrard. With this help on the directorate the business, which has developed considerably of recent years, will do so more than ever.

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STANDARDISING MACHINERY

USED IN

The Paper Consuming Industries.

Specialisation Urged on the Part of Manufacturers.

The book mentioned in the footnote is dedicated by its author to the memory of his father, who was an advocate of standardisation in advance of his time. The principal contents were first presented as a dissertation to the Technical High School of Berlin, and are now reproduced, with editorial alterations and additions, at the request of many interested persons.

The author is a grandson of Karl Krause, and now head of that famous Leipzig firm of builders of machines used in the industries utilising paper as their raw material. The example cited and the opinions expressed are naturally drawn from his life-long experience in that business, and, indeed, the work forms a fairly comprehensive catalogue of the Krause products. It is none the less valuable as a contribution to the problem of the standardisation of machinery, and the author has made liberal use of the work of other German authorities in this field.

The author arranges standardisation in three divisions, viz., (1) Normung, (2) Typung and (3) Specialisierung, which we may state as:—

(1) Standardisation of the basic elements,
(2) Classification of the completed structure,
(3) Specialisation in manufacture, or division of work.

His remarks do not deal with the paper-making machine, for he uses the words "paper machines" in its widest sense, embracing every machine which makes or treats paper in any form whatever. Tables which are given clearly show how wide are the ramifications and how diverse the types, but he insists strongly upon the need for an agreement amongst makers as to limiting the forms of the complete machine so as to include the absolute necessities only and to types which are proved to be generally applicable.

He points out that in the graphic industries there is already a considerable amount of standardisation. The compositor's case, type founts, etc., have long been made to fixed standards generally accepted. But standardisation of paper sizes is of decisive importance, and is only now beginning to gain ground, since wearisome discussions have overcome many obstacles. The committee of the German graphic trades and the committee of Germany industry have adopted the "din" sizes (Deutsche Industrie-Normen) which are arranged in four categories, of which category A is preferably used. A tabulated statement of this system is contained in the appendix.

The author's ideal is an industry so organised that each firm would make only one type of machine, or where the demand would not justify such a close specialisation, only a limited number of types, and that within its sphere each firm would make a standardised machine not only in its general form, but in all details, and that such details where used by other makers would conform to the same standards.

Such an arrangement would conduce to increased production and result in a cheaper product.

The Association of German Envelope Machine Makers, has already attained a pretty thorough organisation on these lines; each firm makes only one or two types of machine, and the buyers (envelope makers) send their orders through the Association so that the various makers receive only large orders for machines. Each maker is allotted a definite proportion of the entire turnover of the industry, and where in any year a maker's share falls short he is compensated by the Association.

He would standardise also such details as the business getting literature, cost estimates, quotations, etc., and examples are given. But he recognises the necessity for a certain amount of flexibility, and in particular would give complete liberty of manufacture to the inventors of new and patented devices.

The author gives the most practical proof of his faith in that his own firm has now specialised without coming to any agreement with other makers. It has cut out the production of several machines which it formerly made, such as calenders, calender bowls, length, cross and angle cutters and hydraulic presses. By simplifying the types of the other machines the 940 models which were made in 1914 were reduced to 392 in 1921. These are divided into three lists A, B and C, of which those in A are in greatest demand, and a comparison of this with the 1914 catalogue shows a reduction of models equal to 78 per cent. This concentration has enabled them to effect further economies by producing new properly standardised designs adaptable to many purposes.

The problem bristles with difficulties, but in this well printed book it is set forth clearly and in much detail. It is a comprehensive presentation of the case for standardisation, classification and specialisation in the machine building industry, applicable to other countries although written specially with the object of rendering German industry still more efficient.

J. Melrose Arnot.

"Normung, Typung, Specialisierung in der Papiermaschinen-Industrie," by Dr. Ing. Heinrich Biagosch. Verlagsbuchhandlung: Julius Springer, Berlin. Price 15M.

Origin of Playing Cards.

Mr. Edward Cunningham, of Messrs. Chas. Goodall and Son, who has devoted years to the study of playing-card history, has put forward an ingenious theory as to their origin, briefly as follows: The ancestors of cards, he says, were a kind of chessmen, which, for the sake of portability or cheapness, were painted on disks, usually of ivory. The game of chess originally, as now, represented two armies in conflict *in the open*, the movements of each army being wholly visible to the other. Once flat chessmen were evolved, however, the use of *concealed* armies became possible. The resemblance to cards of chess played in this manner is obvious, and no development of the game would be more natural than dispensing with the chequered board and using the card-chessmen for a game of chance as a relaxation from the game of skill for which they were primarily intended.—*Morning Post.*

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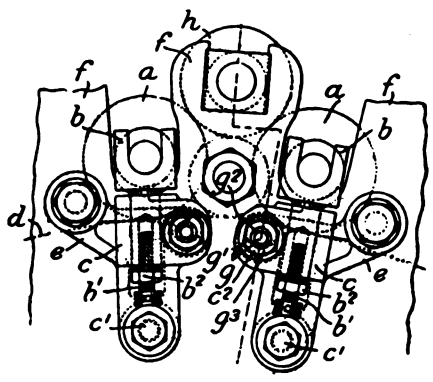
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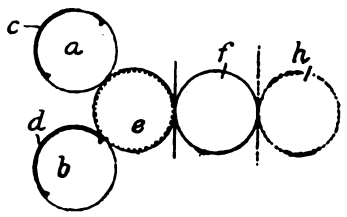
New Inventions

Damping and Inking, Etc.

In printing machines of the kind having inking or damping rollers mounted in forks or supports carried in pivoted sockets, and eccentric studs or elements for adjusting the sockets about their pivots, as patented by Mr. A. B. Evans, the eccentric studs are provided with lock nuts, etc., for clamping the sockets in adjusted position. The brackets on which the sockets are carried may be pivotally mounted upon the machine frame. The rollers *a*, contacting with the forme *d* and with a rider roller *h* in fixed bearings, are mounted in forks *b* carried in sockets *c* adjustably pivoted at c^1 to brackets *e* adjustably pivoted to the frame *f* of the machine. Screws b^1 and lock nuts b^2 permit the contact of the rollers *a* with the forme *d* to be adjusted. The



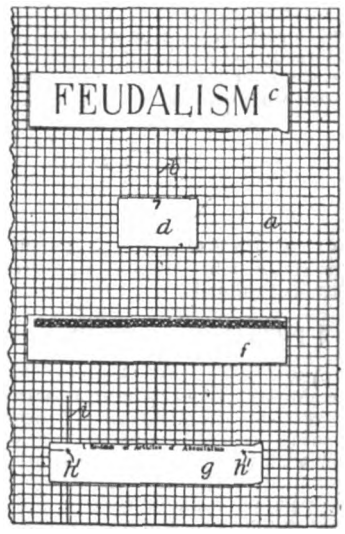
sockets *c* are adjustable about the pivots c^1 to vary the contact of the rollers *a* with the rider roller *h* by means of rotatable studs *g* screwed into holes in the brackets *e* and having eccentric portions g^1 engaging enlongated holes c^2 in the sockets *c*. The studs have squared ends g^2 for turning them, and are secured in adjusted position by lock nuts g^3. Mr. Evans has also patented an invention that relates to continuous or composite designs printed by offset cylinders *e* receiving the designs from plate cylinders *a*, *b*, fitted with detachable plates *c*, *d* for printing a half of the design. If desired more than two printing cylinders may be arranged to print smaller fractions of the design than a half



the printing cylinders being so arranged that a complete design is printed on the cylinder *e* The cylinder *e* may co operate with a further offset cylinder *f*, or direct with an impression cylinder as *h*, or two cylinders *e* may coact to print designs on opposite sides of the material.

Preparing Originals for Printing.

An invention by the Polygraphische Ges. relates to the process of preparing originals of type matter for the production of printing surfaces described in the parent specification, the correct portions of the first sheet and the strips bearing the corrector lines or groups of lines are stuck on to a support *a* provided with vertical and, preferably, also horizontal lines to facilitate the proper grouping of the parts with respect to strips bearing titles, page and chapter numbers, and borders. Preferably one of the vertical lines *b* is more pronounced than the others so that a symmetrical arrangement of the titles, numbers, and borders can be readily effected by first folding the strips such as *c*, *d*, *f* so that the ends of the printed matter upon them coincide, and then forming a central crease which is caused to coincide with the line *b* when the strips are stuck on to the support. The first portion such as *g* of the sheet bearing the ordinary type matter is similarly creased and applied and one or more lines *i* in alignment with the registering marks h^1 is marked on the support to form a guide in assembling the remaining portions. The lines on the support are preferably blue so that they will not be reproduced when the assembled original is photographed through

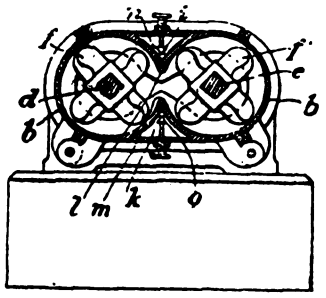


a yellow filter, and blank spaces for advertisements are preferably covered with plain paper prior to the taking of the photograph.

Paper Disintegrator.

In a patent for a paper shredder or disintegrator, the trough or well of the machine is provided with a heating device, as shown in the accompanying illustration.

The two shafts, d and e, are equipped in the usual manner with stirring or kneading paddles, f. While heretofore hot water only has been admitted with the paper to be disintegrated, the interspaces i k, between the two halves of the trough, are formed into

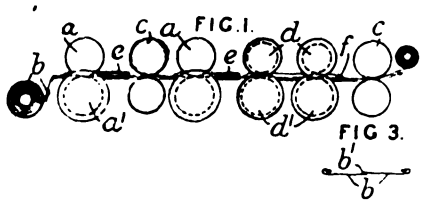


chambers, into which steam is admitted by which the trough is heated for its entire length. In order, however, to allow of the admission of steam or hot water to the paper stuff at any desired point in the length of the trough, the steam chambers i and k have, at I and m, apertures that can be closed, when desired, by means of the compression screw valves, n and o. The temperature in the machine can therefore be regulated within the widest ranges and the use of power thereby effectively reduced.

In place of the heating chambers, or in addition to them, heating pipe coils can be disposed in the trough, between the turns of which the beating paddles can work.

Reinforcing Paper Strips.

A device for producing reinforcing folds in a paper strip b for use as a bandage, etc., comprises flanged rollers a^1 co-operating



with plain rollers a, scrolls e for doubling down the edges of the strip, and grooved rollers d co-operating with ribbed rollers d^1 which in conjunction with a folding blade f produce a fold b^1 in the middle of the strip as shown in Fig. 3. Pairs of plain rollers c are employed for pressing the folds. A patent application in respect of this device has been made by Mr. B. B. Schwertzer.

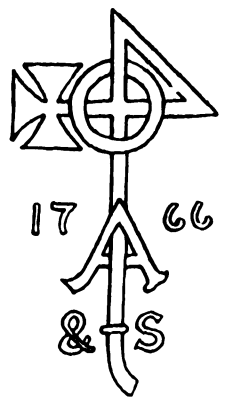
New Trade Marks.

454,543. Musical publications. Percival Edward Mendham, 6, Green's End, Woolwich, London, S.E.18; merchant.—December 15th, 1924. (To be Associated. Section 24.)



Registration of this Trade Mark shall give no right to the exclusive use of the word "Everflat."

453,036. Gummed paper made wholly in Great Britain. Charles Morgan and Co., Ltd., 182 to 184, High Holborn, London, W.C.1; wholesale stationers.—October 24th, 1924. (To be Associated. Section 24.) (By consent)



Registration of this Trade Mark shall give no right to the exclusive use of the numerals "1766" or of the letters and abbreviation "A & S."

455,089. Paper (except paper hangings), stationery and bookbinding. Adlard and Son and West Newman, Ltd, 23, Bartholomew-close, London, E.C.1; printers and publishers.—January 6th, 1925.

Clondalkin Paper Mills.

It is reported in the Dublin Press that a Mr. Scher has purchased the above mills, with the property attached to same, and efforts are being made to have a company formed to reopen the concern for the manufacture of newsprint, box-boards, etc.

It will be remembered that these mills, which were connected with Charles Marsden and Sons, had been closed down for a considerable period prior to the troubles of the Becker group of companies, owing, it was alleged, to labour difficulties.

It is rumoured that the mills and property, said to have cost about £300,000, have been sold by the Liquidator to the party named for £45,000.

The reported purchase is significant, perhaps, in view of the fact that the question of further tariffs being imposed on other manufactured goods entering the Irish Free State is under consideration by the Government. However, the wholesale stationers, printers and others are up in arms at the prospect of any duty being imposed upon what they consider their "raw material," namely paper.

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Carbon Black.

According to a recent official report, the possibility of manufacturing carbon black from oils by an electrical process, which posseses advantages over the methods of securing this important industrial material from the incomplete combustion of natural gas, has been demonstrated as a result of experiments conducted by the United States Department of the Interior, at the Pittsburgh Research Station of the Bureau of Mines. Carbon black is a finely divided, sooty pigment obtained by causing the yellow flame of methane, or natural gas as it is often called, to impinge while burning with an insufficient supply of air against a cool metal surface. The substance is of wide utility, being employed in the making of paper, printers' inks, automobile tyres, etc.

The importance of these from the industrial point of view will be manifest and great interest attaches to the experimental work in progress. In the course of investigating the effects of high-voltage electrical discharges through hydrocarbons it was noted by the chemists of the Bureau of Mines that under certain conditions natural gas could be decomposed and carbon black produced. The effects of these changes were then studied. The object aimed at in the case of natural gas was to secure the recovery of a larger part of the carbon content of the gas than is now possible by other methods.

About 25 per cent. of the present output of carbon black in the United States is used in printing and allied trades. About 20 per cent. of the U.S. production is exported, large quantities going to England, France and Germany for rubber compounding and being sent to Japan and China for ink, paint and enamel manufacture.

"If Works Committees were formed in every engineering works in the country less would be heard of restriction of output," says Mr. L. E. Mather (Messrs. Mather and Platt, Ltd.).

VISIBLE HAND MACHINES



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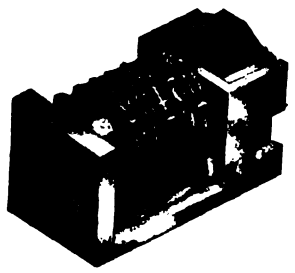
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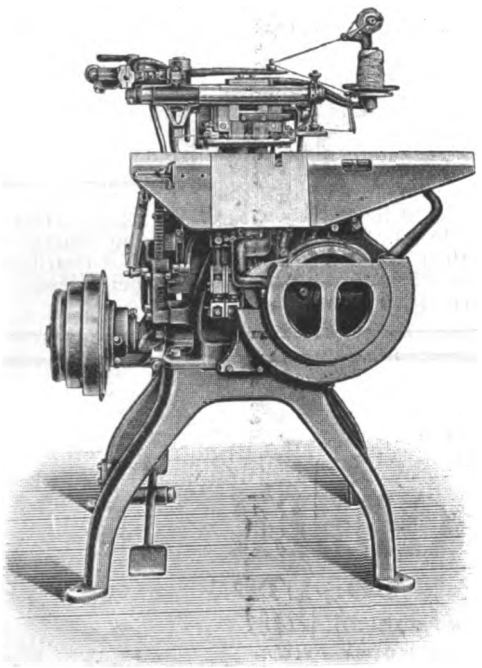
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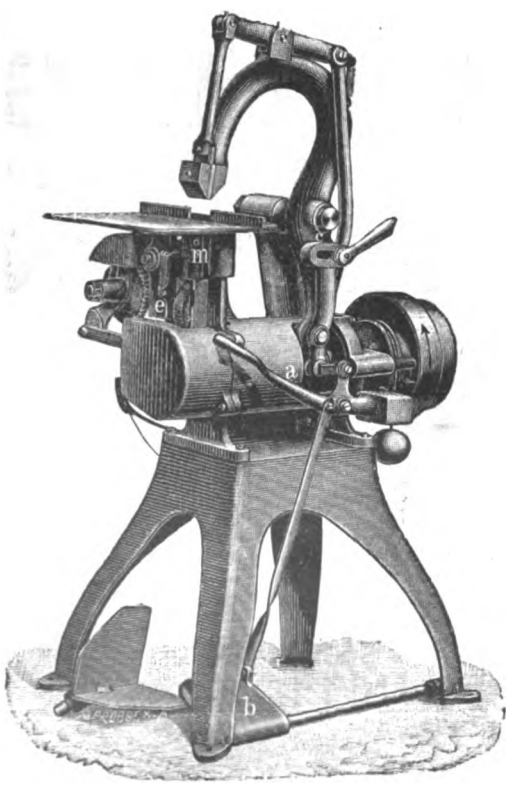


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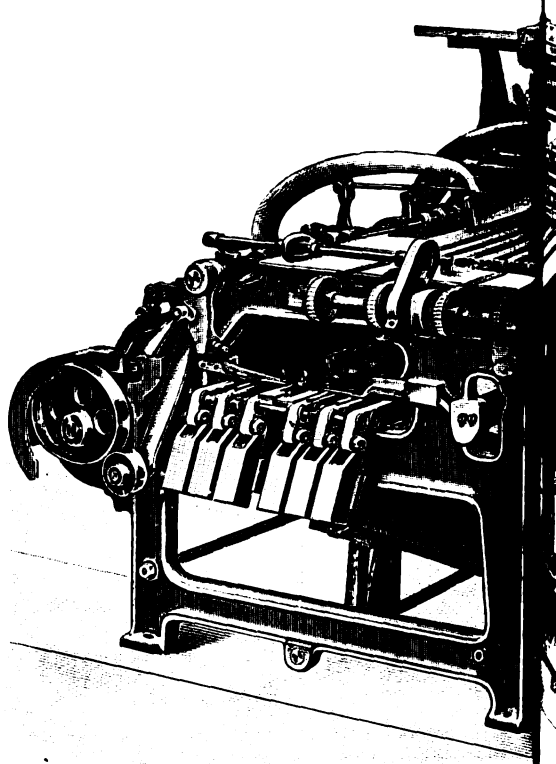
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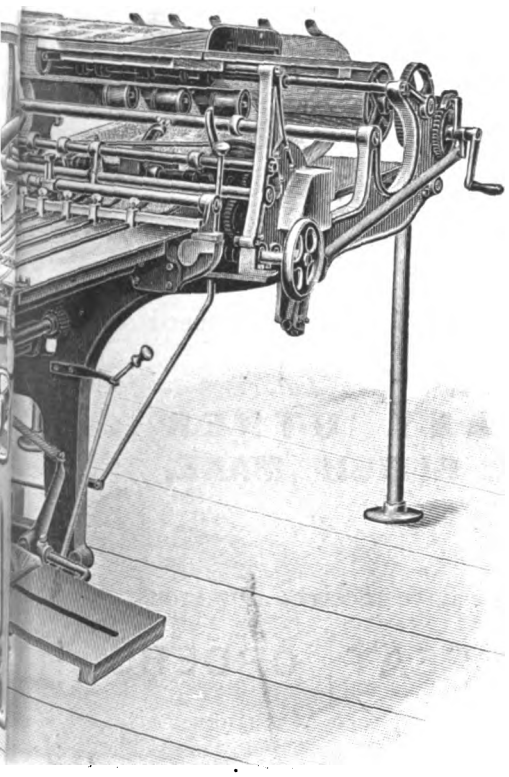
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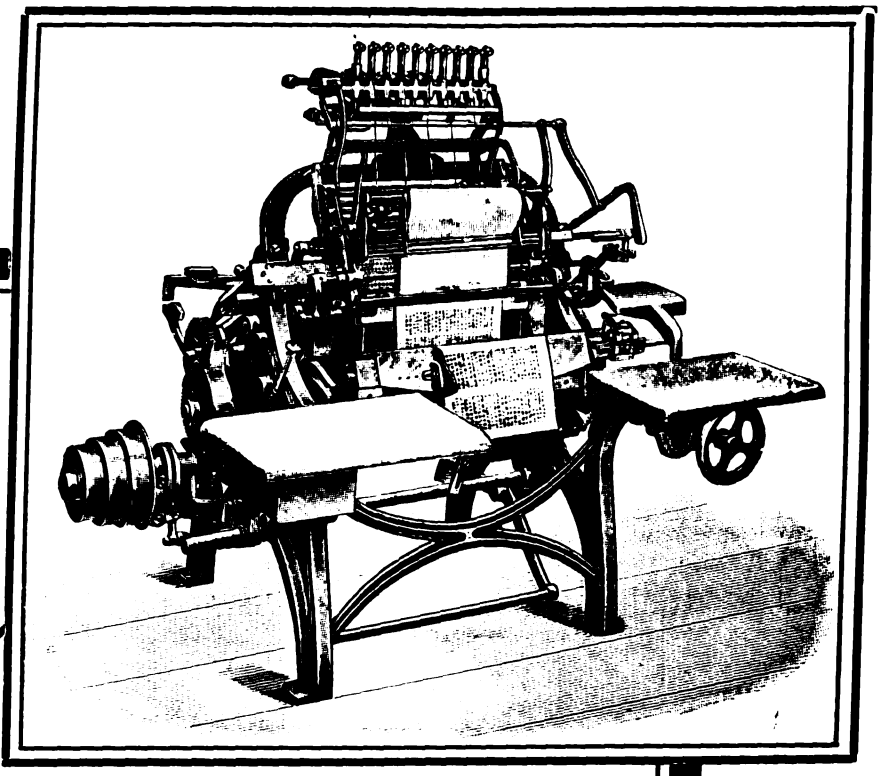
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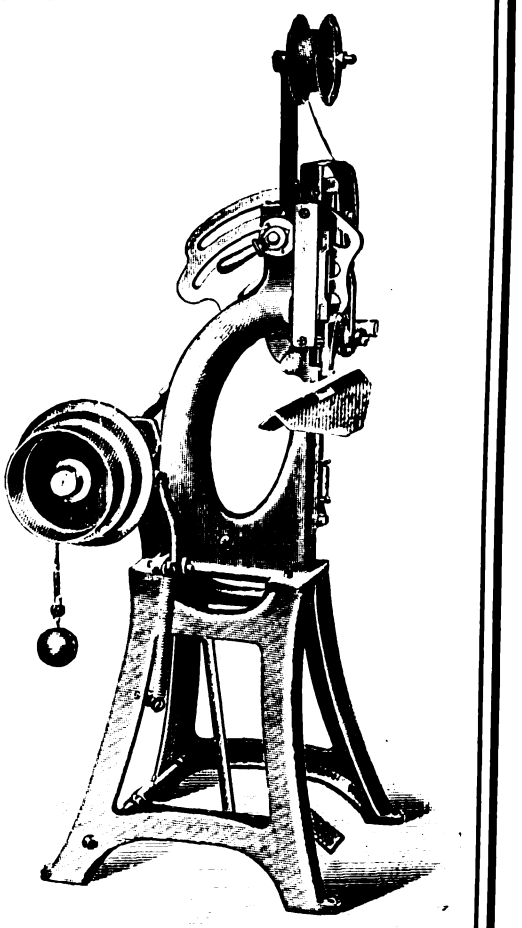


NO. 38½ MACHINE.

The machine works with double thread and no cuts are made in the section. Tape, ⅛ or ¼ in. cord or canvas can be used if required. End sections are securely fastened by thread, and do not require pasting. The distance between the stitches, as well as the length of same, can be very easily adjusted. The needles are straight and strong—therefore cheap. Strong construction. Simplicity of adjustment, and minimum upkeep.

NO. 23 MACHINE.

The machine will stitch single sections through the fold, or bind books of several sections by stabbing them through the side. All gauges of wire from 30 to 24. Only one adjustment for various thicknesses. The wire is supplied on spools. Also machines of the same type for stitching work up to ½-in. thick.



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Making Hand-Made Paper for Over Three Centuries.

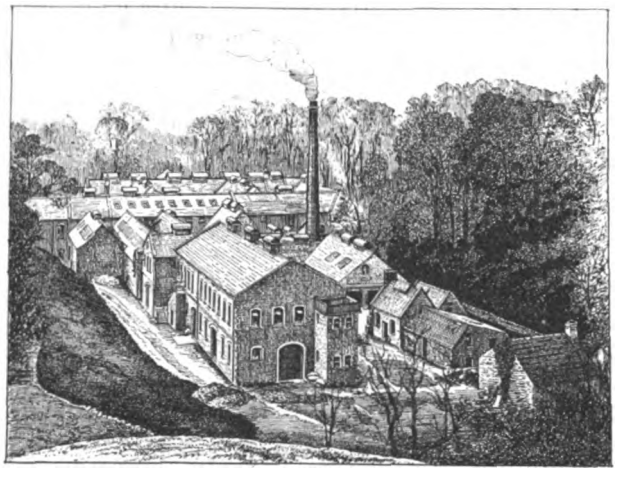
At Wookey Hole Mill in Somerset, now owned by W. S. Hodgkinson and Co., Ltd., hand-made papers have been produced since 1610. A representative of the *British & Colonial Printer & Stationer* had the pleasure of being conducted over this quaint old mill, which is almost hidden in a valley and surrounded by the Mendip Hills.

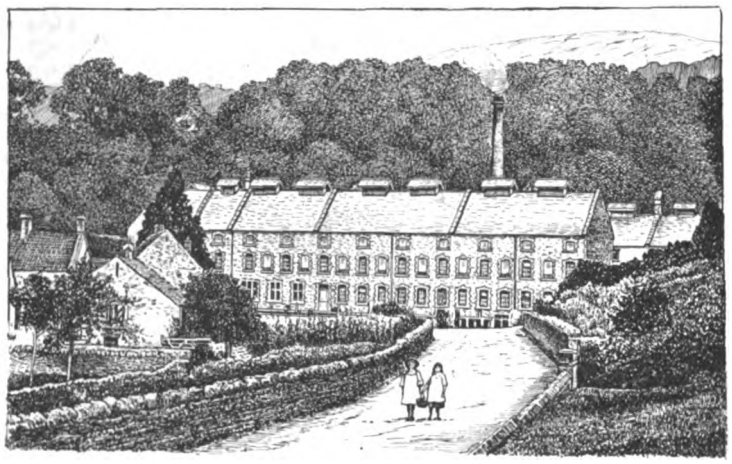
One of the natural resources which has helped to give Wookey Hole products the reputation which they enjoy is the unique water supply, which is obtained direct from the source of the River Axe. The rain collects high on the hills above, percolates through the soil and rocks some miles away, finally to appear through a natural cave, which is immediately behind the mill. The time taken to reach the cave is estimated at about 24 hours, in which period it has been rendered practically pure by filtration. This is a great advantage, since it is essential that a mill turning out a good class of hand-made paper must have immediately at hand an ample supply of pure water.

It is interesting to record that in an Indenture dated January 12th, 1610, it is stated that the Wookey Hole Mills, together with all lands, water resources, weirs, etc., were sold to a Mr. James Goodwyn for the sum of £100. At this period there were several mills grouped together under one roof. When the property was conveyed to Mr. Goodwyn, one of the mills was converted into a paper mill, and gradually the whole of the buildings were devoted to this purpose. The mill continued to produce a high-class hand-made paper under the ownership of Mr. Goodwyn. The property subsequently changed hands and came into the possession of a Sir William Doddington. There followed further changes of ownership, Mr. William Sampson Hodgkinson purchasing the mill early in the 19th century. Soon after this the mill was burnt down and the necessity of rebuilding fell upon Mr. Hodgkinson, who added greatly to the capacity and the efficiency of the mill. Whilst the rebuilding operations were in progress Mr. Hodgkinson turned his attention to the village, building houses for the workpeople and erecting a school. Under the Hodgkinson regime the mill has more than doubled in size, and the inhabitants of Wookey Hole have increased from 50 to the present population of over 600.

Messrs. W. S. Hodgkinson's hand-made products are well known to consumers by reason of their distinctive watermarks, and they are further classified as to sizes of the paper made, which range from foolscap to double elephant, special sizes being made if specified. Amongst the varieties produced at Wookey Hole Mill mention may be made of printings, bank note paper, account book papers and drawing papers. In the matter of drawing paper, Messrs Hodgkinson are making great strides. The quality of the W. S. H. brand is now recognised and the paper is becoming more and more popular among users of this class of product.

It may be mentioned that the mill equipment was installed by Alfred Sheldon and Sons, papermakers' engineers, Wells, Somerset.





TWO VIEWS OF THE WOOKEY HOLE MILLS.

Italian Paper Market.

During recent weeks the paper market in Italy has been very active and prices tend to rise. The needs produced by the abstinence of buyers during last summer have brought about a favourable situation for paper mills which have heavy orders in hand and are reluctant to accept others for immediate delivery. It is certainly dangerous to accept existing prices for delivery on very distant dates as it is not possible to make forecasts. The Germans are endeavouring with increasing efforts to capture the Italian markets, but consumers turn to the home industry, which offers great advantages.

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Defects in Paper.

Some of the Troubles Experienced by Printers and Their Cause.

Wrinkles of two kinds are often found in shipments of paper. The dry wrinkle is usually made on the rewinder of the machine, and is caused by unevenly calendered paper. The wet wrinkle from a crooked draw at the wet end of the machine is very troublesome and sometimes hard to detect, because it is so fine that it is hardly distinguishable. The best way to overcome troubles from this source is to be positive that all " wet " draws are perfectly straight, showing no inclination to wrinkle. Unclean felts will sometimes cause paper to draw unevenly from one press to another. So will uneven paper-carrying rolls.

Light or thin edges on the sheets cause the printer a great deal of trouble, and the papermaker at times finds it very difficult to overcome this defect on the paper machine, especially when making a sheet which fills the machine to its extreme width. A careful adjustment of slices is one remedy and use of steam in the stock to make it spread more evenly on the wire. "Slow" stock will always cause thin edges, and it is sometimes necessary to put bricks or some other object on the apron board to change the flow of the stock on to the wire, so as to direct as much of the flow as possible towards the edges of the sheet. The wire shake also has an influence on the edges, the longer the stroke of the shake, the more the stock is thrown from the edges of the sheet. A short, rapid stroke of the wire shake is best when this trouble is present.

Sizing Problems.

The sizing of the paper is very important, and very often a slight difference causes difficulty in the printing of the sheet. Book paper manufacturers are inclined to make their papers harder sized than is necessary. Most of the jobs upon which this grade of paper is used in printing require fast drying and the inks used are usually prepared for soft-sized papers.

Having the paper too hard sized also has a tendency to produce curling troubles, which are very detrimental to good printing.

Drying of paper is very important. The writer has seen some very serious troubles arise from uneven drying, which was caused by dryer felts which had become wet in spots. There was no felt dryer on the machine, and when some parts of the dryer felts became wet, they produced paper that would not lie flat.

Bonds and Ledgers.

Most of the above comments on the defects in paper have to do with book papers, but are applicable in most instances to other grades, though, in the manufacture of bond and ledger papers, somewhat different requirements cause defects in the manufacture of the paper that are not present in the making of the other grades. Bond papers must have hardness and rattle. They must be hard sized, good colour and of special surface or finish. The tub sizing of these papers is a very important part of their manufacture and requires very close attention. Some very reliable animal glues are procurable at present, and the papermaker has been relieved of much difficulty in being able to have a dependable glue. The density and temperature of the glue must be carefully regulated and maintained at a desired point, and when the paper is to be loft dried, all kinds of trouble are apt to follow if the tub sizing and drying of the paper in the loft are not carried out uniformly.

Bond papers must lie perfectly flat, and some manufacturers have found it necessary to sacrifice some of the desired hardness of the paper in order to fulfill the printers' call for a paper that will not turn up on its edges. The writer has known of rejections of perfect bond papers as far as all qualities, excepting that of lying flat, were concerned.

Two of the most popular medium priced bond papers on the market, and the most satisfactory to printers, are papers that do not have the rattle or feel of a real bond paper, and yet they meet all requirements, and are free from most of the complaints that printers turn in on these grades of paper.

Dirt specks and spots are prohibitive in bond papers of the better class, and this means that mills making such grades of paper must be ever on the alert in seeing that cleanliness in the mill and material used comes first in all things. The fine dirt usually comes from water or water pipes. Despite the most complete filtration system, all of the water cannot be properly cared for. From the time the water leaves the filters it must pass through pipes on its way to the beaters, washers and machine, and these pipes accumulate dirt, which is conveyed by the water to wherever it goes. To overcome this condition as much as possible, the water being furnished into the beaters is run through felt and wire screen, but in many instances the water used on the paper machine is not, and some of the dirt specks originate from this source.

Keeping machine clothing in good condition will do much towards making paper uniform in quality. It is reasonable to believe that the same felts when new will give a different character to the paper when they have been run for some time and become filled up; therefore, any appliance that will help to keep felts in good condition is bound to be an improvement.

Importance of Packing.

Next after the quality in manufacturing paper comes the packing of it, and this should be carefully done in order to give the stock proper protection. Many of the complaints that come to the mill represent things that happen through poor packing. No one has yet discovered a method that will properly protect the top and bottom reams of a bundle or case of paper, and the waste from this source is a very great annoyance to the buyer.

When all is said about defective paper and the cause of same, we all realise that just so long as the human element in manufacture must be depended upon, we will have repeats of these complaints, but they can be done away with, to a great extent, if we can put the various methods in making under mechanical control. In papermaking this is impossible in many instances, and therefore we must continue to hammer away at the same old job of doing the best we can. We can do a lot towards improving present conditions by securing the co-operation of the user of paper. Papermakers and the men who use their product are not close enough together on questions affecting each others' welfare. Printers should visit paper mills and papermakers should never miss the opportunity of seeing paper printed. Some day this will be realised, and then we can look for improvements over present conditions.

Insulating Paper.

In the course of an article in the *Manchester Guardian Commercial* on the manufacture of electrical cable-making at the works of a prominent Manchester firm further evidences are given of the important part paper plays as an insulating material. After briefly describing the use made of rubber as an insulating material for lighting purposes, the writer goes on to state that another great branch of output is the paper lead-covered cable generally used for power purposes. The conductor is lapped with a paper di-electric, which is impregnated with an insulating compound before it is applied to the conductor.

In the making of dry-core or air-space cables for Post Office telegraph and telephonic work, the paper lapping is not impregnated, but is applied to the conductors with some looseness, with surrounding lappings of string as separators. These cables in complete form contain a great number of other small wires, and each wire is contained in its own special colour of paper lapping.

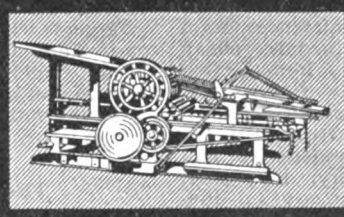
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Envelope Makers & Manufacturing STATIONERS.

Annual Meeting of the Employers' Federation.

Mr. J. Leonard Spicer presided on Mar.6th at the annual general meeting of the Employers' Federation of Envelope Makers and Manufacturing Stationers, and amongst those present were:—Messrs. Frank Appleton, C. Brooks, J. B. Browne, R. S. Dove, R. H. Frost, James Gallie, G. Hamilton, F. G. Hawdon, T. Owen Jacobsen, G. H. Marshall, H. A. Mead, C. M. Oliver, S. Reed, S. E. Sandle, Walter Shaw, H. J. Totman, Stanley Welch and H. F. G. Wood.

Annual Report.

The seventh annual report, which had been circulated to members in advance of the meeting, mentioned that during a period of striking political changes in this country and disturbed conditions all over the Continent of Europe, manufacturers of envelopes and stationery in Great Britain had continued with the development of the industry to meet the new conditions. In a reference to rates of wages and conditions of employment, it was stated that the relations between the Federation and the trade unions continued to be of a satisfactory character. It was claimed by the Council that the work of the Federation in reference to the Railways Act had been of great value to the members.

Postal Matters.

A reference was then made in the report to the fact the International Postal Convention last year had adopted the resolution of the postal authorities in this country re-admitting into the international post the two-piece type of outlook envelope. The report also mentioned with satisfaction that the postal authorities are more than satisfied with the success attending the "strong recommendation" issued in regard to "Trap" envelopes, in which result the Federation played a part, and that the Post Office fully appreciates the assistance given to its efforts by envelope manufacturers.

On the subject of freight rates to India the Council reported as follows:—Orders for stationery from India having been cancelled solely on the ground of the difference in rates of freight from United Kingdom ports and Continental ports to India, representations were made to the London Conference. As a result a concession was obtained for cheap commercial envelopes shipped from United Kingdom ports. Considerable pressure was exerted to obtain like concessions on all stationery, but so far the attitude of the Glasgow and Liverpool Conferences had rendered these efforts nugatory. Individual members can do much to educate the lines loading from these ports as to the need for lower rates of freight.

Under the heading of the Irish Free State, mention was made of the difficulties experienced by members with regard to consignments to destinations in the Irish Free State, under the headings of statistical stamp required on customs entries, high cost of delivery to inland towns, and Merchandise Marks Act. In regard to the latter item, the council had received a report upon the action of the Free State Customs authorities in stopping consignments of stationery entering Irish ports from Great Britain, on the ground that each envelope or piece of stationery should be marked "Made in England."

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, emphasised the important part that the Federation was playing in the councils of the employers' organisations of the country. Conditions had been such as to provide the Federation with continued opportunities for service. Mr. Spicer went on to speak of the vast amount of work, in one form or another, which was performed by the staff and mentioned the great efforts which were involved in order to safeguard the interests of the Federation. During the two years he had occupied the position of President, he had been surprised and gratified at the way in which his industrial being had been the constant care of Mr. Armstrong and his assistants. It was difficult to compute in pounds, shillings, and pence the cumulative effect of the steadily growing efficiency and influence of the Federation, but he assured the members that whatever subscription they paid into the Federation it was a very sound investment.

Mr. H. A. Mead seconded and the report was unanimously adopted.

Recovering from the Slump.

The report of the treasurer, presented by Mr. Appleton, mentioned that although the total amount of subscriptions received was still below that received in 1921, the amount received for 1924 was greater than that received for 1923, whilst that in its turn was greater than that received in 1922. The basis of subscription being the number of persons employed, the figures indicate and reflect the gradual recovery of the industry from the slump conditions.

The New President.

Mr. Spicer said it was with the greatest pleasure that he proposed Mr. T. Owen Jacobsen as President of the Federation for the coming year. Mr. Jacobsen had taken a lively interest in the doings of the Council, and was very regular in his attendance. The interests of the Federation could not be placed in safer hands.

Mr. J. B. Browne, as Mr. Jacobsen's nearest competitor, seconded the motion, which was cordially adopted.

Mr. Jacobsen, after suitably acknowledging his election, proposed that Mr. F. G. Hawdon be elected to the office of Vice-President. Mr. Hawdon, he observed, had done good work for the Federation right from the beginning.

Seconded by Mr. Oliver, the resolution was carried unanimously, and Mr. Hawdon appropriately acknowledged the compliment conferred upon him.

On the motion of Mr. James Gallie, seconded by Mr. W. Shaw, Mr. Appleton was re-elected Treasurer.

Thanks to Mr. Spicer.

Mr. Appleton, in proposing a vote of thanks to the retiring President for his extraordinarily able conduct of the presidential duties during his two years of office, observed that the members of the Federation could not allow that opportunity to pass without expressing their appreciation of Mr. Spicer's valuable services.

Mr. R. S Dove seconded the resolution, which was carried with enthusiasm.

Mr. Spicer, in reply, said his term of office had been a happy time, and the work, though intense, was interesting. There was a sympathetic atmosphere in the work of the Federation which assisted one to work well.

Mr. F. L. Cayzer.

Retirement After Nearly 50 Years in the Paper Trade.

In view of the closing of the voluntary liquidation of James Spicer and Sons, Ltd., which was necessitated by the amalgamation of that company with Spicer Brothers, Ltd., Mr. F. L. Cayzer, who was appointed joint liquidator, has suggested to his managing directors that it might be a suitable opportunity for him to terminate his period of nearly 48 years in the Spicer service. The board have acquiesced in Mr. Cayzer's proposal and have made the pathway clear for him by granting him a pension in appreciation of his past services.

Mr. Cayzer will, therefore, resign his directorship of the company at the end of the present financial year, namely March 31st next, and will then close his long business career with the good wishes of his fellow directors and all those he has been associated with for so many years.

Few men in British paper trade circles are more widely known or more highly respected than Mr. Cayzer, who has been identified with most of the social and public movements of his time. During his close upon half-a century with Messrs. Spicer, he represented them in many capacities and always with strict integrity and marked efficiency. When he started as a boy of 16 the firm of James Spicer and Sons had been established some 12 years, the founder breaking away from Spicer Bros. in 1865. Mr. Cayzer's services to the company ranged from office boy to director. Early in his long career he went out on the road and carried the name and fame of Spicer to town and country. He has had charge of selling and buying departments, and has even represented the firm abroad, going to Australia for a term. Later he became secretary, and he held this honoured position for several years. Finally, when in 1922 the business of James Spicer and Sons was amalgamated with that of Spicer Bros., under the style of Spicers, Ltd., he joined the board of directors.

On the social and benevolent side of the paper trade Mr. Cayzer has been a conspicuous figure. He was W.M. of the Papyrus Lodge in 1915-16, and is at the present time treasurer. He is also a Pastmaster of the Royal Thames Lodge and has been through the chair of the Old King's Arms Chapter.

He was elected President of the Stationers' Social Society in 1904, is now one of the Trustees, and has always been regular and conscientious in the discharge of his duties as member and officer.

Another direction in which Mr. Cayzer has exerted himself has been in connection with trade and other exhibitions. Last year, it may be remembered, he was chairman of the Exhibitors' Sub-Committee for the Paper, Printing and Stationery Section of the British Empire Exhibition.

After all these activities, Mr. Cayzer is entitled to rest from his labours, and he and Mrs. Cayzer will go into retirement at Bognor with the best wishes of "troops of friends."

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Organisation in the Paper Trade.

Important Propaganda Meeting of the National Association of Wholesale Stationers and Paper Merchants.

A special meeting was summoned by the National Association of Wholesale Stationers and Paper Merchants at the Cannon-street Hotel, London, on February 25th, the object being to introduce the facilities and advantages of the Association to a larger number of those interested. There was a very large attendance. Mr. A. Dykes Spicer, president of the National Association, was in the chair.

The president, in opening the proceedings, said the meeting had been called for the purpose of strengthening and reinforcing the distributing and stockholding interests of the paper trade. He outlined in detail the negotiations which had been and were being carried out with the English and foreign makers and paper mill agents and the printers on the subject of trade relationships and trade customs. Naturally a great deal of smaller work had been done and that went along regularly. The vital point, however, was that the members of the distributing trade had not had the courage to sink themselves and their varied interests in the common pool of organisation and progress. Mr. Spicer made an appeal to those who were not members of the Association to join its ranks. This was certainly the day for the big battalions, he said, and it was only when numbers were present that anything notable could be accomplished.

A Strong Association Necessary.

Mr. F. M. Carson said: I was reminded only the other day on looking at my calendar to "Let a trouble tarry till its own day comes." It is because we feel that the day of our trouble has not only come but has been with us too long that we ask you to come here to-day, and it is a great pleasure to us to see so many of you present. It seems to me, gentlemen, that it is absolutely essential that this organisation of ours should exist. We have from time to time in the history of our trade small associations formed in various parts of the country with the idea of trying to get some organisation into what is unfortunately a very unorganised trade. These associations have done a certain amount of good, but they have all failed from the main point of view when we came to deal with the bigger aspects that we have to face from time to time. We want to get an association of the greatest possible numbers and efficiency. As the chairman has pointed out, we have had occasions when we have been within an ace of getting our recommendations carried by the various bodies we have approached, and yet at the last moment we have failed by reason of the impression on the minds of those with whom we were negotiating that our numbers were not sufficiently strong to justify the taking of what might be to them a very serious step.

I am afraid that there has been an impression given in certain correspondence which has appeared in the trade papers recently that this is a new association. You will have seen from the brochure in your hands that we are celebrating our 21st birthday. Our youth has gone by; we have now attained the region of manhood; we have been allowed the "key"; and it is our desire that we should turn that key so as to open up a place of greater freedom and profit than we have occupied at all events for the last few years. We have got this to consider, that if we were an association designed or desirous of doing good only to our own portion of the trade—well, I for one should not be able to come here this afternoon and speak to you with any earnestness of purpose. It is because I do feel that if we can establish some form of organisation in our trade we shall be benefiting not only ourselves but the whole trade in which we are engaged that I am venturing to make this appeal to you to-day. It is quite easy to realise that the almost stupid competition which is going on in the trade to-day must react not only on ourselves but in the last degree upon the mills who are our friends and the suppliers of the commodity we sell.

The Chairman has given us a brief resumé of some of the work that we have undertaken during the last few years and he has dwelt upon just one or two of the larger aspects of the case. But there has been a very great deal of work done in addition to the negotiations to which he has alluded, and he will forgive me if I mention one or two of the directions in which this work has been carried out.

Useful Activities.

The conferences both with the mills and with the printers have done good in certain definite respects, but over and above this I am quite sure that we havecreated an atmosphere which, especially in such a time of difficulty as we are encountering to-day, will enable us if we are strong enough in ourselves to make such arrangements as will be for the general good. In addition to those negotiations, we have carried out others with the railway and shipping companies. Only the other day we had a meeting with representatives of all the railway companies to see whether there could be a better and speedier handling of goods. We also approached certain of the foreign shipping companies. In our export business we were faced with an arrangement on the Continent whereby paper was shipped on weight instead of on measurement rates. We have been successful in a sense in obtaining concessions from the shipping companies so that at all events some classes of goods can be taken on weight rates instead of on measurement rates.

Then we have an Inquiry Department which is of the greatest possible value. I suppose we have in that department records of 25,000 or 26,000 firms in this country with whom you are dealing every day. The information that we have, which is not only obtained from the usual channels, but is supplemented by our own actual experiences with these firms, has been of the greatest possible service.

We are desirous also, if we possibly can do so, of establishing some Court of Arbitration. Disputes will arise, and when all the efforts made in the ordinary way to settle matters by friendly negotiation have failed, the only thing left is an appeal to a court of law which is costly and slow. If we can get our kindred associations together we shall be able to form a Court of Arbitration which will enable us to settle the bulk of disputes in a friendly way.

I do not believe that the paper trade as a trade is in the same category as the very large majority of trades in this country. The paper trade is a trade of necessity, not of a trade of convenience.

Sales and Prices.

In certain trades of convenience increased sales can undoubtedly be obtained by reduced prices, but paper is such a useless article in itself that no one except of necessity will buy it. I say this because I feel that the increased competition caused by unnecessary salesmanship is not increasing the bulk of paper sold, but only decreasing its selling value. I have had the opportunity in the course of the last few months—and I should like to pay a tribute to the courtesy given me in this connection—of examining the details of the gross profits upon which some of our businesses are run, and I do not know whether you are going to agree with me from your own experience, but I have found in the course of the last three or four years that the proportion of gross profit on which we are supposed to run our businesses has been lowered by something like 6 or 7 per cent. Now, gentlemen, if you take those figures as being more or less accurate you will find that you are in this position: to day is not a day when you can honestly go to your workmen and reduce wages, because we do not find that the cost of living has been reduced. We are either having to keep up our establishments and pay the wages we used to pay on this reduced gross profit, or else we have—what is equally annoying to us—to reduce our staffs to the lowest degree compatible with bare efficiency. I am speaking from experience and from information given to me, and I suggest to you that that state of affairs is pretty nearly correct, and that you will find if you examine closely the figures of your own firms that they are not very different. It is essential, therefore, if this business is to continue to be a profitable business that those concerned should fall in line with the main current of business in this country. We find that other businesses are organised as closely and efficiently as they can be, and it seems to me rather a pity that we should be one of those trades which have not exhibited any particular power or organisation.

There is only one way out of the difficulty. In my own share in negotiations with various bodies, I have heard it said: "We believe your argument to be sound, but you are not strong enough to carry it through." Well, we have asked you to attend here to-day in order that we may appeal for your co-operation. I am going to suggest to you that if you feel after the arguments used this afternoon that you are in general agreement with the work of the Association you should support a resolution which will presently be moved expressing that agreement and pledging those present to support the work we have undertaken.

Fundamental Basis of Success.

Mr. H. Bradly said: I am very pleased to see such a representative gathering to-day of wholesale stationers and paper merchants. My firm have been members of this Association since its birth, but I am sorry to say that Mr. Walter Howard, who has always been our active representative, is now laid aside by illness, and his absence is deeply regretted.

We are all naturally deeply interested in the success of our trade, which is an integral and essential branch of the paper industry of this country, and I am very sensible of the honour in being asked to address you to-day, when I am sure there are many here who could do it so much better. My business, however, has always been my hobby, and I hope that my views on some part of our programme, which has been formed from a very varied experience, may be a little helpful in fostering your interest in the welfare of this Association.

The fundamental basis of our success, as just mentioned by our chairman, must, of course, rest chiefly on our sources of supply—the papermaker at home and abroad—and it is in that connection that I would like you to give me a hearing. I think that the conditions in each case are so similar that it will simplify matters if I treat them as one.

It is idle to contend that our arrangements with the makers are working at all smoothly, and our friendly relations with them are suffering in consequence. I believe this opinion is also shared by the makers, and as I know so many of them, they will understand that anything I may say, is in no sense antagonistic to them.

The trouble all arises from one thing—no ordered method of distribution—which has created an internecine and disorganised competition between us. In the main, this goes back to the great slump which occurred in 1921. It was entirely unforeseen, and there were no means then existing of providing against it.

I am convinced, however, as I mentioned at a similar meeting to this, held recently at Manchester, that if there had been any proper understanding between a strong National Association and the Papermakers' Association before, during and immediately after the war, that these conditions and their evil effects would not have been nearly so bad as they have been and are to-day.

In 1921 the merchants were heavily loaded with stocks bought at high prices, caused by what we now know to have been an artificial demand, and which drove us all to buy, naturally enough, to protect ourselves on a rapidly rising market. This temporary boon came very quickly to an end, and we were all left with these large stocks.

I was interested in papermaking at that time, and my mills had a waiting list of orders of anything between 10,000 and 20,000 tons at prices to be fixed when deliveries could be definitely promised. When the slump arrived these orders became so much waste paper, and the mills were left high and dry for want of business to keep their machines running. So much for the makers' position at that moment. They had bought large quantities of high-priced pulp and the merchant had equally large stocks of high-priced papers.

At this late stage, it is useless to discuss what might have been done, because there was such a total lack of cohesion between either section of the trade, and such arrangements as were then made were not of sufficiently universal application to have been really effective. I do not believe that our associations on either side were sufficiently strong or united to at all adequately control the situation.

Everyone was fighting for his own hand,

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and the maker went along the line of least resistance, and sold his paper to anyone who would buy it, not to the merchant only, but to the jobber, and even to the consumer. The mills in their anxiety to keep their work-people employed, and to turn their materials into money, sold paper at prices far and away below the figures at which the merchants had bought their stocks. Mill stocks went past the merchant, leaving him landed, and he eventually had to make such terrific allowances for depreciation that in many cases his financial resources were considerably weakened. I do not think even to this day that the makers realise how unfairly this state of things reacted on those who had been their best customers. So much then for the merchants' position, and it may be said that they have not long since been able to rid themselves of the incubus of these old stocks.

Having seen so much of the question from both sides (and that is largely why I am speaking to you to-day), I have to agree that the makers' financial position was affected too, but it does seem to me that the policy then pursued—I am speaking broadly and generally, of course—was extremely shortsighted, and more than anything else responsible for the chaotic conditions to-day. Not only are a great number of mills selling direct to the printers or using thinly veiled disguise of an intermediary at 1¼ per cent., but they are also selling to the consumer, the printer's customers, a practice not only unfair to us all, but equally unfair to their brother makers.

Manifold Competition.

Thus there is a manifold competition. The mills who need only compete amongst themselves have also the competition of the merchant and the printer, and through them the importation of foreign qualities. The result is that the maker of any quality in particular instead of having a dozen competitors, probably all friendly to each other, has created a hundred, or it may easily be a thousand more.

We have heard much of the shortcomings of the stationer, but he must be acquitted of most of the blame when he has to face conditions such as these. The stockholder, who I contend a wholesale stationer or a merchant must be, is as essential to the maker as to the printer. It is only he, carrying, perhaps, a couple of hundred varieties of paper in his warehouse—in the case of my firm this means between 2,000 and 3,000 different items—who can accomplish an economic distribution of the makers' products. And to contend that a merchant's overhead charges can be met by such part of his purchases as actually pass through his warehouse is as illogical as it is unsound.

Now the mills are largely carrying stock too. By standardising their products (which could be better effected in collaboration with the merchants), they can produce more cheaply, but what is the use of that when any saving is completely lost by the ridiculous competition I have referred to.

It is simply a policy of opportunism, and with good trade these stocks would mainly disappear. As it is, these mill stocks are largely a duplication of the merchants' stock and the amount of capital tied up in this overlapping, with unnecessary warehouses, double handling and freight and overhead charges, is enormous. This competition between the maker and the merchant means that such costs come out of the profits of one or the other, and certainly not out of any additional price.

Complementary to that is the placing on the market by the home mills of a monthly production of over 100,000 tons, when probably that market can only absorb 80,000 or 90,000 tons. Cutting prices does not dispose of the balance, but merely weakens or reduces the price of the whole. More pulp than is justified is bought and the maker forces the cost up against himself, whilst he is depressing the price of his manufactured paper. That, gentlemen, is exactly the position to-day.

The whole effect of the present system recoils on the mills themselves, and the merchant, who is doing the donkey work, cannot turn over his stock a sufficient number of times to cover his overhead charges, and leave a working margin of profit.

I say that the present system has failed and, strangely enough, it applies equally to both home and imported papers.

I wonder how much longer the stationers of this country are willing that this state of things should continue, and I wonder how long the makers are willing to go on pauperising themselves and their customer by such "Monte Carlo" methods?

It may be said that I have laid too much stress on the makers' responsibility, but whichever way I turn in reasoning the matter out I am inevitably brought back to it.

The makers may retort: What of your Association and its strength? I must agree that when I was on the mill side there was not a sufficiently representative body to deal with, and one felt that there could be no assurance that agreements entered into between the two parties would not be torpedoed from outside. The Association is stronger to-day, but I think I have said enough to show, firstly, the need of a really strong National Association, and secondly, that it must be fully and absolutely representative.

Control and Discipline.

One of our members at Manchester recalled the old days of Control with which I was intimately connected, and also reminded me of the way I ticked him off when I was a Government official. Yet he proposed a return to that Control—as being the lesser of two evils, I suppose.

No, what we have to do to-day is to control and discipline ourselves. Independent action by sectional or local organisation cannot have the weight, and we must unite our forces to get a sufficient move on this waterlogged ship of ours.

I would remind you that over 350,000 people in this country are directly interested in the paper, printing and allied trades; and I do not know of any other industry, so largely of concern to the nation as a whole, that is carrying on in such a precarious manner.

We want every stockholder to become a member of this Association. By doing that he is doing something to help, as it is only numbers which count. We can then go to the makers and say: Here is a large and responsible body who is prepared to help you in bringing order and method out of this madness. Such action will be, I am sure, of the greatest assistance to the other side as well. They are waiting for us, but it must be all of us, and all of them.

Obviously to safeguard and promote the interest of us all, we must all join hands in one National Association, and we shall then find the papermaker willing and ready to give us a square deal. Each association would strengthen the other, and out of the after-

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math of the past, an industry would be in existence of which we should all be proud, which we certainly are not to-day.

Then, having obtained our material, construction would commence. Ideas and method would be put forward and hammered into shape by both producer and distributor. The producer produces and the distributor distributes what is necessary and eliminates the unnecessary.

Surplus pulp, surplus paper and surplus stocks are no longer with us, but the necessary requirements of the trade producing the necessary revenue for us and our workpeople, and especially for the reconstruction of many of our mills which badly need it. It is only by such combined effort that waste, overlapping and duplication in every branch can be eliminated; and it is entirely to that that I look for profit, as I am a whole-hearted believer that cheap paper is what will bring success to the industry in the long run.

It is up to the maker to cease being a wholesale stationer or to come out into the open and declare himself as both. He will find that in supporting an economic method of distribution through the stockholder, and making it impossible for anyone who is not to unfairly compete—that he has only then to provide capital for his own business, and by limiting the competition to a strictly necessary dimension that his profits are not being needlessly frittered away. The merchant can then get into his stride again. He can get on with standardisation, which will be of untold benefit to the printer, the maker and himself.

We have the friendliest relations with the Master Printers' Federation, and it is up to us to strengthen ourselves in every way possible and prove our ability to give them service all the time. I won't go into the details of standardisation to-day, but would just mention that a strong agreed policy in this matter will cut out wastage, reduce stocks, improve quality, reduce costs and eliminate a mountain of unprofitable detail.

One other item in our programme I would refer to, and that is arbitration, briefly referred to by Mr. Carson. Disputes will happen, but I am optimistic enough to venture a hope that if the scheme I have outlined once gets going such things will largely disappear. Legal process is always costly and never satisfactory, and I am sure that our members will welcome a method by which these questions can be settled in a friendly way. Our idea is that our Executive (with power to co-opt) should form a panel from which two members with knowledge of the grade in dispute would be drawn and that we should approach the makers and the agents' associations to provide similar panels. This should form a very practical method of voluntarily dealing with such questions with a minimum of time and expense. I think that this would also appeal to the master printers and other allied traders, with whom it could work in conjunction. Gentlemen, I ask you for your strongest support of our Association and would ask you to use your influence with any of your friends who may not be present to-day.

At the conclusion of these three speeches, the audience were invited to take part in the discussion.

Resolution of Support.

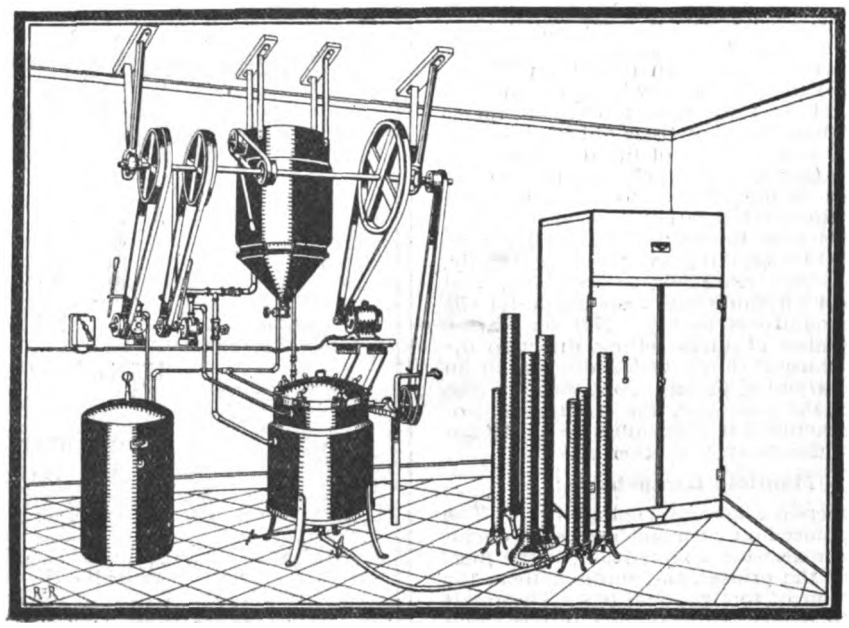
Mr. A. P. Burt said that it was with very great pleasure that he saw so many members of the trade present on that occasion, and he did hope that there would be a practical outcome of that meeting. The very best efforts of the Association had had much smaller results than they desired, simply because of the lack of members. It was always the cry of those on the other side in the negotiations that the Association was not sufficiently representative of the trade. Therefore the interest shown by the very large attendance that afternoon was all the more gratifying and hopeful. It was the strong desire of the Council to welcome into membership the smaller firms down to the very smallest of those who were legitimately occupied in stockholding. Every additional member was of service to the Association, and he hoped that none of those with small stocks would think that they were not wanted. They were wanted just as much as the bigger people. This applied especially in the Association's dealings with the British mills, and with foreign mills. He then proposed the following resolution: "That this meeting of paper distributors is in general accord with the aims of the National Association of Wholesale Stationers and Paper Merchants and pledges itself to support the Association."

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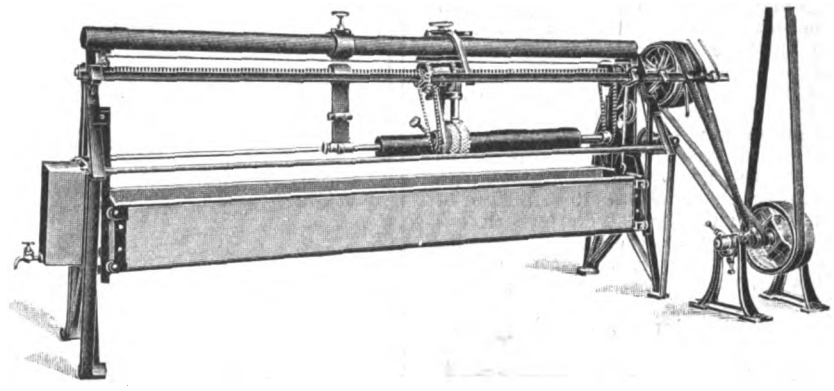
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Mr. Sydney Spalding seconded the resolution. He urged that the resolution should be carried not only in that room but outside by each person who had been present engaging himself to further the work of the Association in every way possible. If once a member joined he would find that there were a great many questions on which he could be very helpful, and every member so joining represented an accession of strength.

Mr. L. F. Bate said that most of the prosperous traders in this country were associated, and that a considerable degree of their prosperity was due to the fact that they had associations and that their interests were focussed in one central point in the shape of an association whose work it was to collate and bring together the interests of the trade as a whole. Almost alone among the trades they as distributors had not an efficient organisation, and consequently in any negotiations they were in the unfortunate position of the corn which was ground between the upper and the nether millstone, and sometimes they were "ground exceeding small.' Wherever there was an association of interests, those interests should form an organisation, where the general good could be furthered. He had listened carefully to the discussion and he had not heard that any dire results would follow in the case of anyone through joining.

The President then put the resolution and asked that it might be supported not only by a show of hands, but by enrolment in the Association.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

A HOLIDAY POINT.—The Newport branch of the Typographical Association asked the executive council for advice in reference to a holiday claim at an office where the weekly half-holiday was taken on a Thursday. The members concerned were of opinion that they should receive a half-day's holiday in lieu of the half-day they had lost in consequence of Christmas falling on a Thursday. The council decided that no claim could be made for a half-day's holiday, as the members had received a full week's wages.

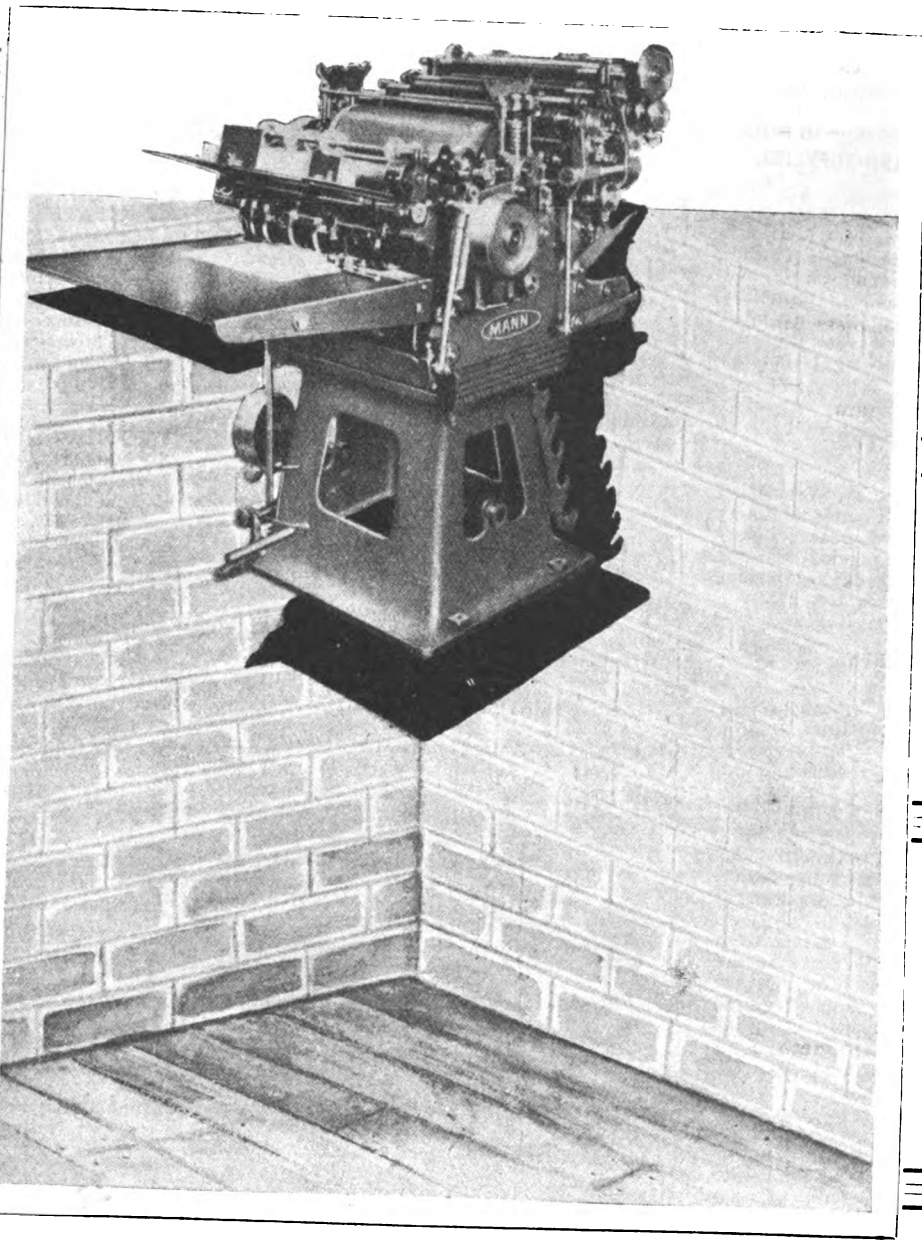
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BOOKBINDER, THE, forms a Monthly Section of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, and subscriptions are booked for these issues at the rate of 3s. 3d. per annum, including postage. Special contributions appear from the pen of leading authorities. Publishers: Stonhill & Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

DICTIONARY OF PAPER TERMS.—Definitions of the Terms as used in the Manufacture and Merchandising of Paper. Published in book form by the Lockwood Trade Journal Co., Inc., New York. Bound in cloth, 6 × 9, 87 pp. Price 7s. 6d. Copies may be had of Stonhill & Gillis, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

LITHOGRAPHIC TRADE REVIEW, THE. This forms the subject of a monthly section of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, and these issues are obtainable at an annual subscription of 3s. 3d. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

PAPER TRADE REVIEW, THE WORLD'S. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4. This weekly journal established in 1879, gives particulars of Papermaking Machinery and Processes, Current Prices of Raw Materials, Market Reports, Interviews with Leading Men associated with the industry, Commercial Intelligence, etc. Annual subscription: 26s. plus postage (Inland, 30s. 4d.; Foreign and Colonial, 32s. 6d.)

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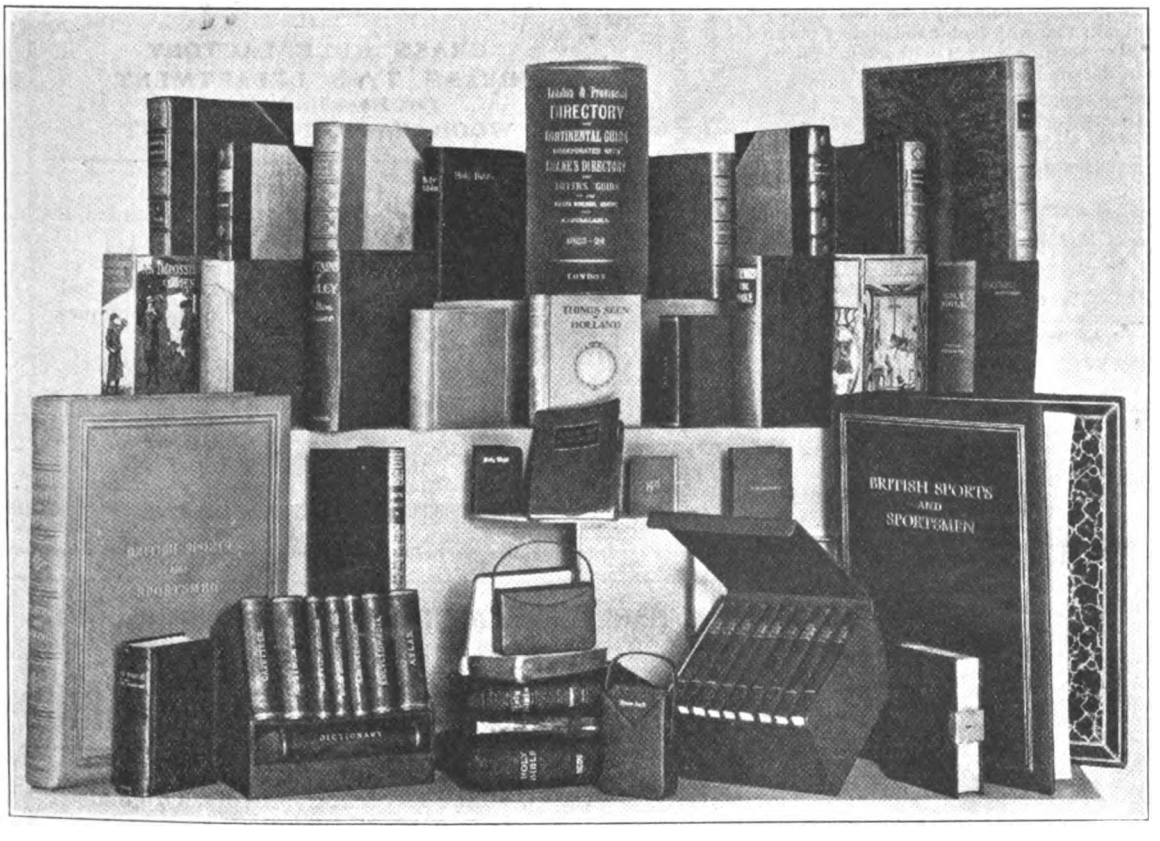
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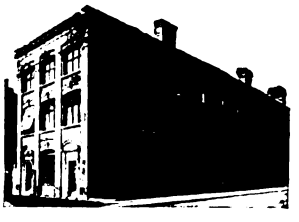
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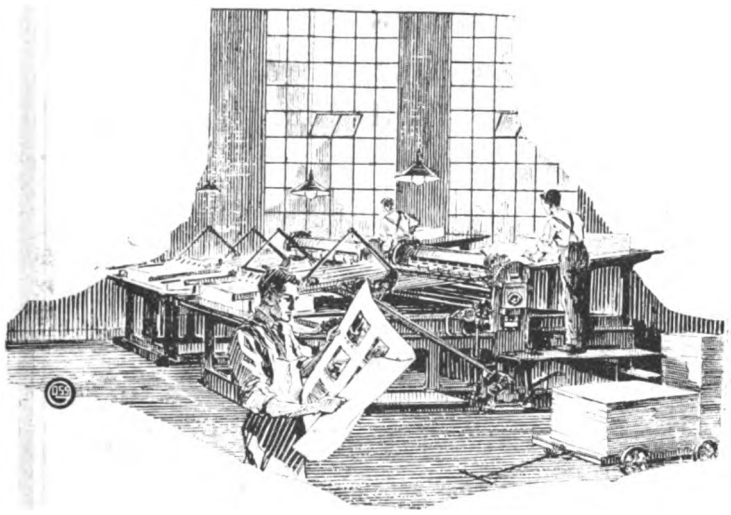
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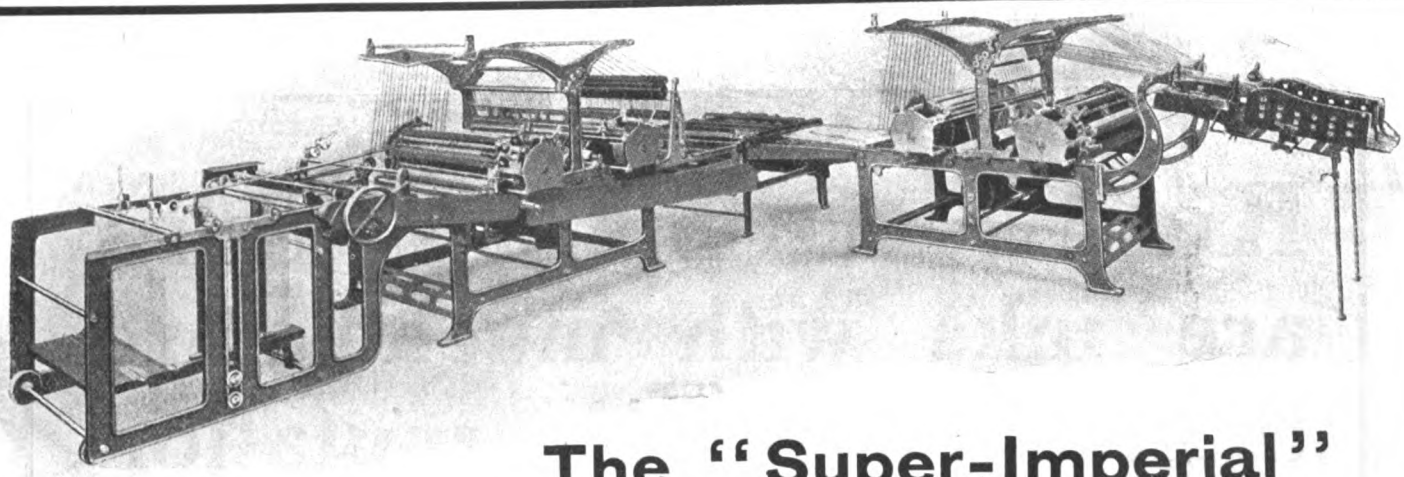
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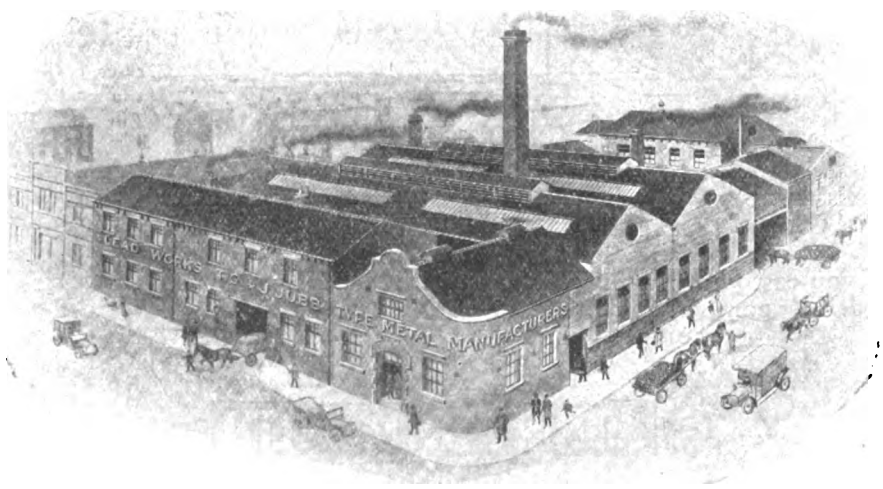
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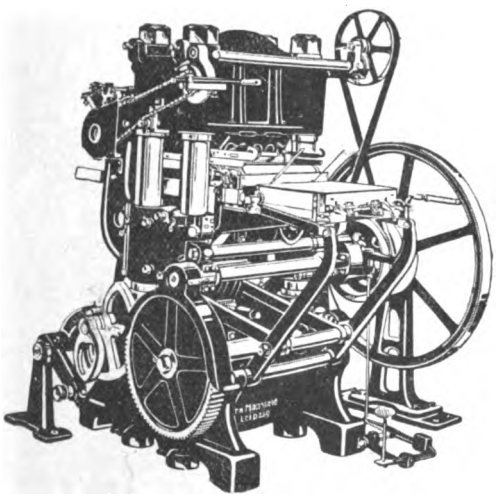
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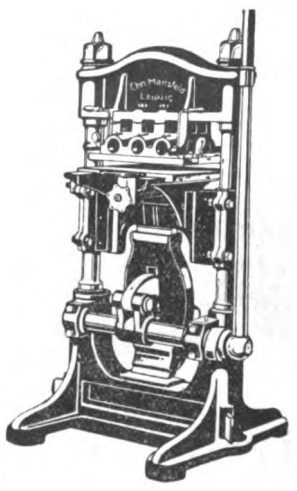
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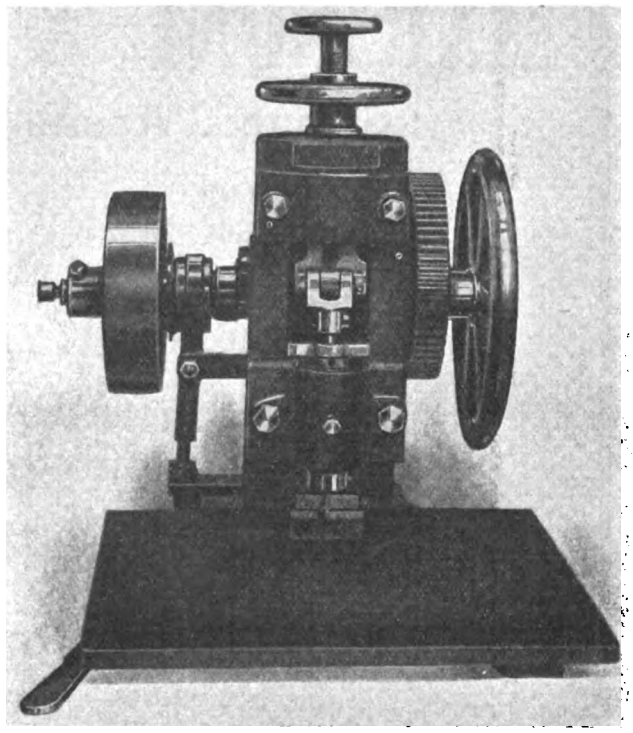
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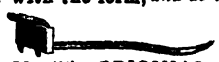
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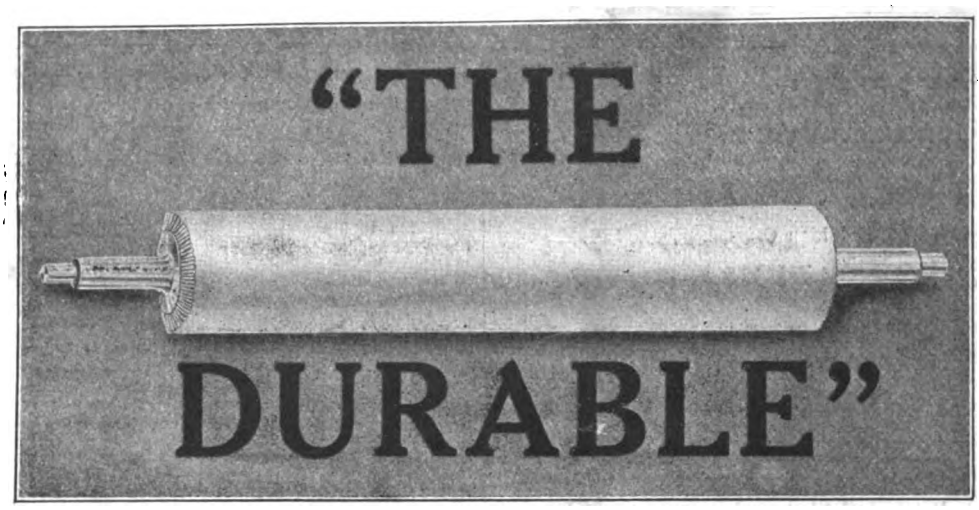
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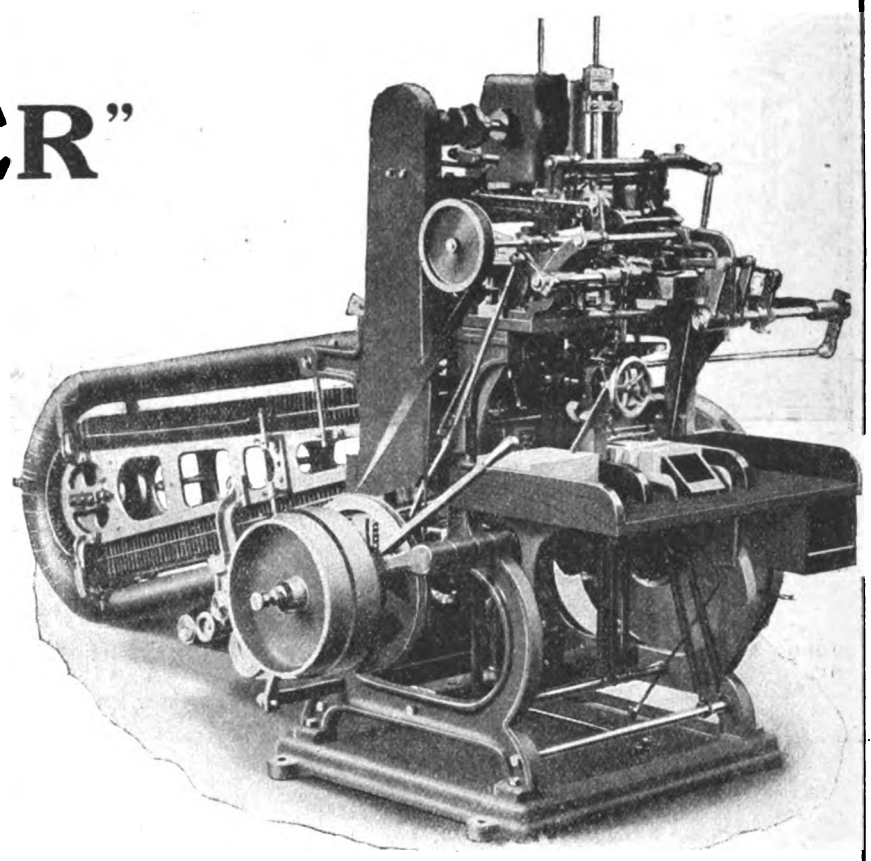
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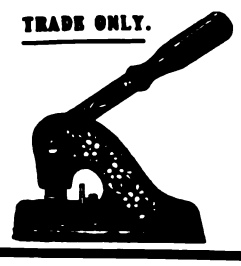
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VOLUME 96. NUMBER 13. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: MARCH 26, 1925. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

Printers' Costing Problems.

VIII.—Interest on Capital as an Item of Cost.

In view of the increasing necessity for the adoption of up to date and scientific methods of printing-house management, an expert in the subject of printers' costing is contributing a series of articles to this journal. The present article is the eighth of this series, and others will follow at intervals. Questions and discussion are invited.

The Master Printers' Federation Costing System lays it down as a principle of great importance that interest on the capital *employed in the business* should be treated as an item of expense. The words in italic should be noted particularly.

Around this topic much wordy warfare has raged, much ink has been spilled, and many heads have been shaken in disapproval or nodded in agreement. It can be stated, however, that opinion is steadily veering round to the interest inclusion point of view.

A Printing Custom.

This principle has by custom been established, at any rate in so far as the printing and allied trades are concerned. It may also be taken for granted that any organisation of trades setting up a standard system of costing will be obliged to recognise the importance of including interest as cost.

Careful Discrimination Needed.

Many persons do not discriminate between interest on capital and profit, but there is a wide gulf between them. One is the reward of waiting, the other the reward of working—one is passive, the other active. Interest on capital is as much a cost as are the wages of labour.

A Distinction and a Difference.

There is a delightful simplicity about some of the opponents to the inclusion of interest as a cost. They will readily agree that a loan, no matter its nature, is entitled to interest, and resent any suggestion that interest on an overdraft is not a cost. They fail to see any relation between capital borrowed to overcome a financial stringency or to meet the requirements of an exceptionally large contract, and that already in use by the firm. In effect both sorts of capital are borrowed by the business and it matters not a whit whether lent by Tom Jones who owns the concern or Richard Knight who has a superfluity of wealth, but has no active connection with the firm. Once invested, no matter the origin, capital in business flows along the same channels, renders the same services, and has no dual identity.

What the Lender Expects and Usually Gets.

Every lender not only expects interest on his capital, but endeavours to lend only in such quarters as will also safeguard and maintain that which is lent. If Jones had lent his concern £20,000 and borrowed from Knight another £20,000 at 5 per cent. interest, there is no profit until Knight has received £1,000

Rented versus Owned Property.

Interest on capital has a bearing on the cost of production in many directions. Let us examine the question of rent. There are many concerns occupying premises which, whilst associated, do not belong to one owner. The business may have started in rented premises, but expansion has followed on hard work and an opportunity has presented itself of purchasing the freehold of adjacent premises. Is it conceivable that the work done in the older section shall still be charged with rent and that in the newer section escape scot free? Would it be fair to take the former rent and distribute it over the whole of the extended floor space? It is illogical. Therefore, what is to be the basis of the charge as rent for the freehold section?

What is Rent?

If it may be assumed that Knight's £20,000 was used to buy the premises, we have at once a charge of £1,000, to which must be added such other charges as repairs, insurance, depreciation, and Schedule A Tax. It may be taken for granted that where premises are owned it is not safe to use a figure on a lower basis than 10 per cent. on the value of the buildings as the figure for an inclusive rent.

Capital Value Necessary for Comparison.

A further argument for the inclusion of interest is that of the importance of comparative figures. Take the composing-room as one illustration. How can a comparison of the merits of hand composition be made with those of mechanical composition unless cognisance is taken of the value of the plant to be used? Let it be assumed that each hand compositor needs type, fixtures and fittings to the value of not less than £250, and that his wages for 32 chargeable hours are £4, and that a monotype installation including metal, etc., runs up to about £1,300 with a wages bill of say £8 6s. for 40 chargeable hours, how can a comparison be made unless the capital expenditure is recognised?

How Some Businesses Run under a Handicap.

The whole of the factors, both of cost on the one hand and production on the other, have to be carefully weighed, and in the weighing the man who overlooks the necessity of securing a return on his investment as a first cost is handicapping himself heavily before he starts the race and will certainly lose it.

Some Illustrations.

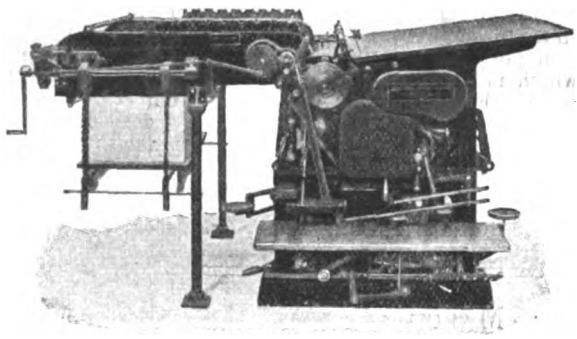
Take another instance: Here is a quad-demy Miehle engaged on a good average quality of work from one month to the next. It is hand-fed and whilst speeded up to 1,500 revolutions produces a steady 1,000 per hour on long runs. If the wages for the feeder are £3 15s. per week what advantage would be secured by the addition of an automatic feeder, assuming the output were raised by 25 per cent.? The omission of interest on the additional capital value would make it impossible to compare figures to advantage.

A further instance might be quoted. Take an ordinary platen capable of being fed by a junior say at £1 per week. If it is thought to be an advantage to substitute an automatic platen calling for superior skill or closer attention, how shall it be proved to be a good proposition unless capital value is taken into account along with wages paid, and increased output? (The figures and machines mentioned are to be taken as illustrations only).

Take the questions of holding stocks of material and the amount of outstanding debts. These, while differing in form, are still capital items, and their effect on business cannot be realised unless interest is debited against them as a cost.

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It is built with Pile Delivery, but can be supplied with an ordinary delivery board if desired.

This Offset Press is built in three sizes:—

Machine No.	Size of Sheet.	Size of Design.
	in. in.	in. in.
No 1	37½ x 52	37 x 52
No. 2	33½ x 45½	33 x 45½
No. 4	25 x 37	24½ x 37

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The Point of Application.

Every opponent of this principle agrees that interest on capital is a just charge; the disagreement arises on the point of application. If, however, it is left out of cost the margin for profit must be increased to secure it; if it is made an item of cost it is more certain of realisation, particularly in any industry in which competition is keen or which is the victim of seasonal variations in demand.

How Confusion has Arisen.

Like depreciation, this question of interest on capital has been confused in some minds by the relationship of the balance-sheet to imperial taxes. Taxes are levied on the reward for waiting as well as on the reward for working. But neither the official allowances for depreciation nor the merging of interest on capital into so-called profits for taxing purposes can prevent any business from putting into its costs an increased amount for depreciation or for interest on its capital.

How the Courts Define It.

The Courts recognise and define the position quite clearly when they say that a claimant is entitled to his expenses, his interest on capital and something for his adventure, commonly called "profit." Let the distinctions be marked.

A Suggestion Worth Consideration.

It is strongly urged that the Profit and Loss Account should be so constructed as to show the proper proportion earned by waiting (capital) and earned by working (profit). If this course were adopted it is to be feared that many businesses would find that "working" was inadequately paid, and that an equivalent return could have been secured by going on to the "waiting" list and letting others have the responsibility of working and worrying.

A CONFERENCE between the National Association of Wholesale Stationers and Paper Merchants and the British Association of Colonial and Foreign Paper Mill Agents was held recently at the offices of the former association. Various matters of mutual interest were discussed.

FILM OF BOOK PRODUCTION.—Ancona, Ltd., 37, New Oxford-street, London, W.C., announce to their participants that, resulting from their activities in connection with the Ancona film, the first British film on the making of a book has been produced for the University Press at Oxford by the Federation of British Industries. Part of this film by arrangement with the Oxford University Press, will form a section in the Ancona Film, "The Birth of a Book," which is to show the *rôle* of author, publisher, bookseller and mechanical production, and which will in the F.B.I. series of films secure a world-wide distribution via Messrs. Gaumont. As there has been, however, some delay in the production of the Oxford Film, the Ancona film has been correspondingly held back. The Ancona special exhibition motor car will show the film in the following places on the dates given: Macclesfield, May 4th to 8th; Sheffield, May 11th to 14th; Bury, May 18th to 22nd; Hanley, May 25th to 29th; Stoke-on-Trent, June 2nd to 6th; Burton-on-Trent, June 8th to 11th; Shrewsbury, June 15th to 18th; Wallsall, June 22nd to 25th; Leamington, June 29th to July 3rd; Worcester, July 6th to 9th; Newport, July 13th to 18th.

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Photogravure from the Printer's Standpoint:

METHODS AND MACHINES

By R. B. FISHENDEN, M.Sc. (Tech.)

(Continued from page 198.)

The cylinders for photogravure printing were originally specially hardened copper tubes similar to those used by calico and wallpaper printers. It is found, however, that it is not possible to produce tubes of sufficient uniformity, and for this reason they have been discarded in favour of cast-iron cylinders having a copper surface prepared by electrolytic deposition. For this purpose a cast-iron sleeve is employed ¼in. in thickness, and on this the copper is deposited to a thickness of ¼in. The weight of a cylinder 56in. long by 40in. circumference, after depositing, is approximately 3½ cwt.

Electro-Deposition.

Great progress has been made in the method of depositing cylinders during the past ten years, and they now come from the depositing baths with a remarkably smooth surface. To prepare the deposited cylinders for use, a slight turning is removed on a lathe, and the cylinders are then accurately ground with a special stone on a polishing lathe until the surface is reasonably smooth; when they are of the correct circumference, the surface is finally polished by means of a special kind of charcoal.

In the earlier type of printing machine the cylinders were forced on slightly conical solid iron mandrils the shape of the insides of the cylinders corresponding to that of the mandrils, keyways prevented the cylinders rotating independently of their supports. The usual present method is to use expanding mandrils in place of the conical ones formerly employed, the former being found to be more convenient and satisfactory in practice.

In periodical printing it is necessary that the cylinders should always be of approximately the same diameter, in order that the size of the printed sheet shall retain its standard dimensions; in most sheet-fed rotaries, too, the mechanical construction of the machines does not permit of any considerable variation in the diameter of the printing cylinders. It is found, however, that some latitude is allowable from the standard requirements; thus, in the case of cylinders 40 in. in circumference it is usual to have the cylinders turned and polished when they come from the depositor to a circumference of 40¼ in., and to continue printing from them until the circumference is reduced to 39¾ in. The depth of a photogravure etching, from the author's measurements, is 0.04 m.m., ($_{6\frac{1}{2}5}$ in.), but owing to possible faults in the resist, it is found necessary to remove $_{3\frac{1}{2}}$ in. in circumference—approximately equal to $_{2\frac{1}{0}0}$ in. of copper removed; this allows for sixteen etchings on one cylinder before it is necessary to deposit.

Plates for Use on Cylinders.

To avoid the use of heavy cylinders, Mr. Ruddiman Johnson suggested that thin copper plates should be stretched round specially prepared iron cylinders, and the joints bridged with special filling-in pieces. This idea has recently received practical application in machines designed by Messrs. Penrose and by Messrs. Pickup and Knowles. The etched plates can be prepared without the complicated appliances necessary in dealing with heavy cylinders, and probably their use will be found less expensive than deposited cylinders. It is, no doubt, advantageous to be able to store thin copper plates for future use, whereas it would be economically impossible to store expensive etched cylinders.

Photogravure Machines.

Photogravure machines may be divided into several classes: simple web rotaries, flat-bed machines, sheet-fed rotaries, offset-gravure machines and newspaper or periodical printing machines.

The rotary intaglio printing machine in its basic form is of remarkably simple construction. Such a machine consists of an engraved cylinder supported horizontally upon its mandril, which is driven by suitable gearing. Underneath the engraved cylinder a roller is arranged covered with gelatine composition, or velvet, or other fabric. This roller is in contact with the engraved cylinder, and revolves in a trough of suitable fluid printing ink. As the engraved cylinder is rotated, a film of ink is applied uniformly to the surface and the cavities. The surface of the engraved cylinder is cleaned by a steel knife edge or "doctor" disposed parallel to and about level with its axis; the excess of ink drops from the back of the doctor into the ink trough. The pressure of the doctor upon the engraved surface is adjusted in some convenient way. In order to avoid uneven wear, and to remove any solid impurities in the ink which might scratch the copper surface, mechanical devices are provided to cause the "doctor" knife to traverse laterally, parallel with the engraved surface.

Above the engraved cylinder is a pressure bowl, or impression cylinder, covered with a coating of partially vulcanised rubber. The web of paper to be printed is brought between the two, and sufficient pressure applied to secure a solid impression. The pressure bowl revolves by friction contact and is not driven. A machine of this simple construction is capable of producing prints of the highest quality, and if of sufficient strength may, under suitable conditions, be run with satisfactory results at a speed of 10,000 an hour. With a normal quick-drying ink the printed reel may be passed almost immediately through the slitter and delivered as sheets, or it may be re-reeled to be dealt with later.

The wear on the copper cylinder due to the doctor is extremely small, and is much less than in calico or wallpaper printing, because the doctors that are used in the newer processes are much thinner: the normal thickness is from 9/1000ths in. to 12/1000ths in., whilst in some cases the steel is only 5/1000ths in. in thickness. The tempering of the steel is of importance, as well as the setting or grinding of its edge. The steel doctor is suitably supported on the machine with a heavier steel backing-up piece behind it, which allows ¼ in. to ½ in. of the thinner steel to project at the wiping edge and retain its flexibility.

An improvement in web rotary machines has been effected by the introduction of an intermediate pressure bowl. In this case the ordinary pressure bowl has an iron surface. Between it and the engraved cylinder is disposed another small cylinder of the necessary length covered with partially vulcanised rubber; the effect of this device is to obtain a narrower pressure line in printing, thereby enabling the necessary printing pressure to be obtained with reduced total load, thus reducing the mechanical strain on the frame of the machine.

Although the web rotary machine is perfectly satisfactory in the results it produces, it has serious practical limitations, because an expensive stock of paper of varying widths, qualities and weights must be maintained, and to avoid waste the circumference of the cylinders must bear the correct relationship to the size of the required sheet.

Flat-bed Machines.

The speed of machines of this type is restricted to about 500 impressions per hour. Such machines are of the ordinary stop-cylinder wharfedale or litho type, with a suitably arranged inking device and "doctor" wipe mechanism. There appears to be few advantages in this type of machine for gravure printing, except for small runs; although excellent colour work is done in this way; the machine consumes a large quantity of ink, and it has been found difficult to maintain a clean wipe.

The Waite flat-bed gravure machine is similar in construction to the Waite die-press; the printing plate is inverted, so that the arrangement of ink, furnishing roller and doctor knife usual in rotary machines can be adopted; the objections to the ordinary flat-bed type of machine are in this way avoided. The machine operates at a speed of 1,000-1,200 impressions per hour; two sizes are made, 15 in. by 10 in. and 10 in. by 6 in. Other suggestions have been made for a flat-bed machine designed in such a way that the engraved plate is supported in an inverted position with the furnishing roller, doctor knife, and impression cylinder travelling underneath it. Another suggestion was to adapt a letter-press heavy art platen for photogravure printing.

Sheet-fed Rotaries.

Sheet-fed rotary machines have been introduced to meet single-colour commercial requirements and also for colour printing. Owing to the considerable variations in the quality, thickness and sizes of paper, it is impracticable to meet the wide range of commercial requirements on machines of the web pattern. A number of sheet-fed rotary machines are now available, and some general observations on their design may be made.

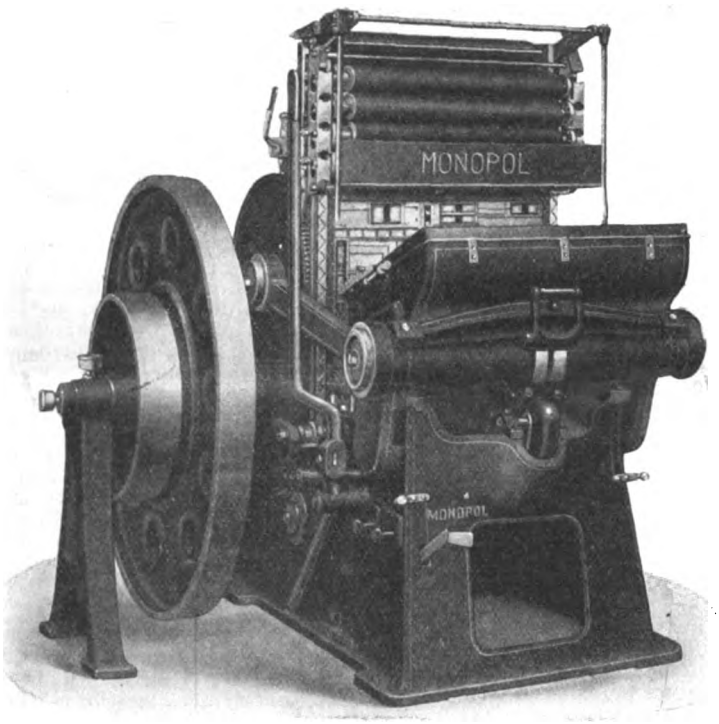
Sheet-fed machines are usually fitted with expanding mandrils to hold the engraved cylinder in printing position. With few exceptions the impression cylinder is fitted with grippers to carry the sheets through the impression and deliver them, allowing sufficient time for the ink to dry before reaching the delivery table. Some machines are fitted with blowers or heaters to hasten the drying. Occasionally a cold air blast is caused to impinge upon the cylinder between wiping by the doctor and the impression, to counteract the tendency of some varieties of printing ink to leave a slight scum on the surface of the cylinder. This device is also used occasionally to increase the brilliance of the finished prints by accentuating the high-lights; this use of the air blast imparts to the prints excessive brilliance, but it robs them of the soft delicacy in the lighter tones usually admired in photogravure. With few exceptions, sheet-fed gravure machines are designed in such a way that the impression cylinder is twice the diameter of the engraved one; the latter makes two revolutions for every impression and is automatically "tripped" when the impression is not being made. This principle of construction either halves the output of the machine or doubles the wear on the etched surface. It would appear that machine designers might give some consideration to the design of machines on some principle which would avoid the unnecessary wear. The speeds of sheet-fed rotary machines range from 1,500 to 3,000 impressions per hour.

One of the first sheet-fed rotary machines to be built in this country was designed and constructed by Messrs. Taylor, Garnett & Evans, of Reddish, Stockport, but it is not on the market. Messrs. Penrose & Co., Ltd., have designed and manufactured a number of sheet-fed rotary machines to print sheets ranging from 39 in. by 33 in. to 20 in. by 15 in. Messrs. Pickup and Knowles, of Pendleton, Manchester, have constructed a sheet-fed machine without grippers. The impression cylinder is arranged above the engraved cylinder, the latter dropping out of position every second revolution. The sheet is fed between the two cylinders to a front lay that is in advance of the nip, and the engraved cylinder rises and grips the sheet and takes it through the impression. This principle has recently been applied by this firm to a small machine taking sheets 12 in. by 18 in., designed to accommodate thin etched copper plates stretched round a suitable iron cylinder in place of the usual copper cylinder. The space between the edges of the copper sheet is

(Continued on page 246).

The above is the substance of lecture delivered before the London Central District Master Printers' Association on March 4th.

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Trade Notes.

THE balance of the debentures of the Newnes and Pearson Printing Co., Ltd., numbering 7,500 of £10 each, will be redeemed on September 30th next at 5 per cent. premium.

ALLIED NEWSPAPERS, LTD.—The purchase of the *Newcastle Chronicle* and associated publications by Allied Newspapers, Ltd., has been completed. Allied Newspapers, Ltd., of which Sir William E. Berry is chairman, was registered in March, 1924, with offices in Manchester, to acquire the *Daily Dispatch*, *Evening Chronicle*, *Sporting Chronicle*, *Sunday Chronicle*, *Empire News*, and *Athletic News* from *Sunday Times*, Ltd.; also the general printing business of E. Hulton and Co., Ltd.

THE *Diss Express*, with the accompanying printing stationery and bookselling business (trading as Edward Abbott) has been disposed of by the daughters of the late Mr. Edward Abbott to Mr. D. W. Comer of Eye. The printing business was commenced by Mr. Charles Abbott, who set up the first printing press in Diss in September, 1790, and it has ever since been in the hands of the family, who have carried it on in the present premises since the year 1830—a notable record. The business will in future be known as the Diss Publishing Co., Ltd., with Mr. Comer as managing director.

THE annual dinner of the Sheffield and District Master Printers and Allied Trades Association was held at the King's Head Hotel, Sheffield, on Wednesday of last week. Mr. Edgar T. Northend (president) was in the chair and there was a good attendance. The toast of "The Federation of Master Printers and the Yorkshire Alliance" was proposed by Mr. J. W. Hyde. Mr. W. B. Wykes, president of the Federation of Master Printers, replied, as did also Mr. Percy Hartley, president of the Huddersfield Master Printers' Association. Mr. George W. Jones submitted the toast of "The Sheffield Master Printers' and Allied Trades Association," response being made by Mr. Northend.

THE Bristol Master Printers and Allied Trades Association held its annual dinner at the Royal Hotel, Bristol, on Thursday last, when the president, Mr. G. A. Arrowsmith-Brown, was in the chair, and those present included the Lord Mayor (Mr. E. Brookhouse Richards, J.P.), Messrs. W. B. Wykes (president of the Federation), G. H. Holloway (vice-chairman, Bristol Master Printers' Association), and W. E. Harding (president, Bath Master Printers' Association).

THE South-West London Master Printers' Association is to hold its annual meeting on Tuesday, April 7th, at Arding and Hobbs' Restaurant, Clapham-junction, S.W., at 6.30 p.m. The occasion will be utilised for the showing of members' printing specimens intended for the Inter-District Competition.

IN an address on "Craftsmanship and the Printers" to the Sheffield Joint Industrial Council of the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation, on Thursday, Mr. G. W. Jones urged them to see that their ancient and honourable calling should not become lost in business and industry. They should give in their work the highest expression of their knowledge, skill, patience and sacrifice. Craftsmanship was not simply doing beautiful things, but doing perfectly even the simplest thing.

HISTORY OF MODERN PRESSES.—Mr. G. S. Tomkinson, of Kidderminster, states in the literary supplement to *The Times* that he is compiling a history and bibliography of modern presses, and asks for information regarding the Cloister, Orpheus, Sale Hill, and other presses. In addition to these he will welcome information concerning other presses. He gives a list of 71 presses with which he will deal, including the Oxford and Cambridge presses, the Beaumont, the Chiswick, and the Golden Cockerel presses.

THE directors of the well-known firm of Wyman and Sons, Ltd., invited the Bookstall and Advertising Departments to dinner at the Hotel Great Central on Saturday evening. The gathering of over 200 members of the staffs included many representatives of influential publishing and distributing firms and railway companies, and was presided over by Mr. H. W. Pountney (managing director).

BY a strange coincidence, Messrs. Raphael Tuck and Sons, Ltd., have just produced a book for Madame Tussaud's containing coloured illustrations of some of the tableaux which perished in the fire. It is issued by Madame Tussaud's at the price of 1s. 6d.

PRINTING EXHIBITION AT LIVERPOOL.—An exhibition of book, illustration, poster and general printing, organised by Liverpool School of Art, and stated to be the first of its kind in this country, was opened at the Walker Art Gallery, on Monday, by Mr. Harold Curwen, of the Curwen Press, Plaistow. The Lord Mayor (Alderman T. Dowd) presided at the opening.

THE death is announced of Mr. Frederick William Carter, J.P., in his 79th year, senior partner of Carter, Greig and Co., Edinburgh. He was a director of Bertrams, A. B. Fleming and Co., B. Winstone and Sons and other undertakings. Mr. Carter was admitted to membership of the Society of Accountants of Edinburgh in 1868.

THE death occurred on the 18th inst., at Manchester of Mr. James Robinson, in his 80th year. He was Manchester Corporation Stationery Manager for 42 years.

THE death has occurred at Tulse Hill, in his 77th year, of Mr. William Fancourt, who, when he retired at the end of March, 1920, had completed 57 years of service on the staff of *The Times*.

THE funeral of Mrs. Mascord, wife of Mr. G. W. Mascord (general works superintendent of United Newspapers (1918), Ltd.), took place on Wednesday of last week at Barnes Common Cemetery, London. A memorial service was held at St. Mary's Parish Church, Barnes, and among those present were many of Mr. Mascord's colleagues of the *Daily Chronicle* and the *Sunday News*. Many wreaths were sent.

THE late Mr. T. F. Ordish, F.S.A. (69), of Herne Bay, formerly editor of *The Bookworm* and the *London Typographical Record*, left £1,052 (net personalty, £976).

Trade Union Matters.

TYPOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION EXECUTIVE.—Messrs. J. J. Atkins (Birmingham), W. Bottomley (Leeds), C. N. Athey (Newcastle), C. Powis (Cardiff), H. T. Whitley (Belfast), and G. Holmes (Manchester), machineman, have been elected unopposed to the new Executive Council of the T.A. Ballots will take place in the other districts of the Association to complete the full number of 22 executive members.

CHRISTMAS DAY WAGES POINT.—The secretary of the Maidstone branch of the Typographical Association has received an answer from the Executive Council on a wages point in regard to Christmas Day raised by a staff of machine minders employed on night work. These members worked four nights, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, of eleven hours each. They were asked to work overtime on Friday (Boxing Day), which they did, and wished to know what rate of wage should be paid for that day. The decision now forwarded is that time and a half should be charged for all the time worked on Boxing Day.

LEAD POISONING COMPENSATION.—After considerable delay, a decision has been announced in the case of a member of the Wellington branch of the Typographical Association, who claimed compensation for an illness caused by lead poisoning. The Medical Referee found in favour of the member, and under the award the employers will pay all arrears of compensation from date of the member's ceasing work, and in addition a permanent payment of 30s. per week.

COMPENSATION CASE AT HYDE.—The secretary of the Hyde branch of the Typographical Association has reported to the Executive Council on the case of a member in his branch who met with an accident while at work by which he lost the first and second fingers of his right hand up to the first joint and the tip of his third finger. After receiving compensation for seventeen weeks, the insurance company had given notice that after the next payment the compensation would cease and a lump sum of £15 would be paid. The Executive Council directed legal advice to be taken on the case.

N. U. P. B. M. R. AND PAPER WORKERS' CHARITIES. — Under the auspices of the N.U.P.B.M.R. and Paper Workers' Sports and Social Association a fun carnival and dance is to be held at Prince's Hall, Lambeth Baths, Kennington-road, on Monday, March 30th. Tickets of admission (1s. 6d.) can be obtained from the hon. secretary of the Association, Mr. A. McLeod, 21, John-street, W.C.1. The famous Super-Synco Band will be in attendance.

Personal.

THE Rt. Hon. Lord Riddell of Walton Heath, Sir Sidney Lee, biographer of the late King Edward and editor of the National Dictionary of Biography, and Sir Ernest Wild, late Recorder of the City of London, are among those who have accepted invitations to be present at the annual dinner of the London Master Printers' Association at the Connaught Rooms on April 27th.

SIR WILLIAM WATERLOW, Sir J. Baddeley and Sir Rowland Blades, M.P., were amongst those present at a banquet at the Mansion House on Wednesday evening of last week when the Masters and Prime Wardens of the Livery Guilds of the City were the guests of the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress.

MR. T. L. JENKINS, of the *Surrey Times*, has been elected chairman, Mr. H. H. Norman, of the *South London Press*, vice-chairman, and Mr. Charles Kent hon. secretary of the Surrey Newspapers' Association.

MR. J. RAFFIELD (*Illustrated London News*) occupied the chair on the occasion of the last bohemian concert of the season of the Electrotypers and Stereotypers' Auxiliary on Monday at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street.

MR. J. R. RIDDELL, principal of the London School of Printing, seems to have been particularly busy of late in respect of the addresses with which in various parts of the country he renders good service to the printing and allied trades. Of recent weeks we have had several times to refer to some of his many activities in this direction.

LAST week Mr. Riddell broke somewhat new ground when he attended the annual conference of the Technical Section of the Papermakers' Association and, along with Mr. W. J. Pollock, placed before that expert body some of the difficulties experienced by printers in handling and using paper.

ON Saturday last Mr. Riddell visited the P. M. and O. A. Centre at Nottingham and gave an address on "Some Things that Happen in Printing Offices," being—as usual when he visits the town with which he was connected for so many years—received with considerable enthusiasm.

MR. PAUL REED, a Liverpool journalist, has been invited to stand as Labour candidate for the Bodmin Division of Cornwall, and has consented to do so.

SIR ALBERT SPICER, who is in India with Lady Spicer and a daughter, reached his 79th birthday last week. The family are on a visit to another daughter, who is a missionary.

ALDERMAN SIR THOMAS VANSITTART BOWATER, BT., M.P., has been re-elected Governor of the Irish Society.

MR. G. E. GARRETT (Edward Lloyd, Ltd.) has been presented with a silver cigarette case, suitably inscribed, by the Sittingbourne Paper Mills Sports Club as a memento of Mr. Garrett's scoring the first century on the new sports ground.

MR. C. R. SEDDON presided on Thursday of last week at the annual meeting of the Papermakers Association and also at the dinner in the evening, following his re-election as president. A report presented at the meeting reviewed the varied activities of the Association during the past year, particular reference being made to the work of the Technical Section under the chairmanship of Commander Pirie.

AT the annual dinner in the evening, attended by some 450 persons, representing the whole of the allied trades, Sir T. Vansittart Bowater, M.P., proposed the toast of "The Association" and Mr. A. Ralph Reed "The Visitors and Allied Trades," responses to the latter toast being made by Major the Hon. J. J. Astor, M.P., and Mr. Frank W. Clarke, president of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association. Mr. A. E. Goodwin, secretary of the Federation of Master Printers, was amongst those present.

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NORTH

London Master Printers' Association

Presentation to Mr. W. J. Mizen.

Master printers of North London with their ladies attended in large numbers on the occasion of the annual bohemian concert of this Association on Tuesday of last week at Wortley Hall, Finsbury Park, N. There was a well arranged and popular musical programme and ample opportunities were afforded during the evening for social intercourse, as well as for generous refreshment, all combining to bring about a highly successful and enjoyable evening. The following were amongst those present: Messrs. Alfred Langley (president, L.M.P.A.), L. F. Hunt (president, N.L.M.P.A.), F. Mason (secretary, S.E. Association), F. H. Cole (secretary, S.W. Association), W. Whyte (secretary, L.M.P.A.), W. R. Cummins, D. A. Whitehead, F. J. Collins, and W. J. Mizen (secretary, N.L.M.P.A.).

The musical arrangements were in the capable hands of Mr. F. J. Collins. During an interval in the programme a surprise presentation was made to Mr. Mizen of a handsome solid oak Jacobean smoking cabinet, which bore the following inscription: "Presented to W. J. Mizen, Esq., by members of the N.L.M.P.A. in appreciation of his services to the Printing Craft. March, 1925."



Mr. W. J. Mizen.

The Presentation.

Mr. A. Langley, who made the presentation, referred to the fact that his name in connection with the ceremony had been printed on the programme in large type. He supposed that was because he officially represented the London Master Printers' Association. Proceeding, he humorously remarked there was no type large enough to describe adequately the importance of that body. That day they had been engaged at the central offices on work of a very arduous character, and though he was not going to trouble them that evening with Federation or L.M.P.A. politics, he believed they had put up for London master printers a good fight which would have a very far-reaching effect. They were engrossed that evening in matters of pleasure, and he felt gatherings of that kind had a vital interest for the future welfare of the Association. He then recalled a meeting in 1916 when North London printers met and persuaded Mr. Mizen to take charge of the district. It was a wise selection; and nobody realised—even in the smallest degree—the hard work Mr. Mizen had had to encounter in that very scattered area, reeking as it was at that time with apathy. In spite of many disappointments and discouragements in the past, Mr. Mizen had persevered, and to day they were proud of all he had been able to accomplish. The excellent work Mr. Mizen had done for printers generally at headquarters was also fully recognised and appreciated. On behalf of the members of the North London Master Printers' Association Mr. Langley then asked Mr. Mizen to accept the gift. In doing so he said it did not represent in any way the value they placed on their friend's efforts, but was a token of the love and affection which members of the Association bore to their secretary.

Mr. Mizen, in returning thanks, was visibly affected by the spontaneity of the occasion. He said life was full of surprises, and the way they had shown their kindness to him that evening added evidence of it. However, they got used to surprises, for they had to meet them very frequently in the printing office. He had tried to stick to his bit of work in the hope of doing some little good to fellow master printers during his passage through this world. He wished them to know that it was Mr. Langley that in 1916 had called North London master printers together, and it was through his (Mr. Langley's) initiative that their district Association was founded. At that meeting he was appointed temporary secretary, and for some reason or other he had continued in that capacity ever since. At the moment he felt he could not express in appropriate words his appreciation of the great kindness they had shown to him.

The Artistes.

The concert was pleasingly varied in character, both humour and sentiment being well represented. The following were the artistes:—Miss Evelyn Clifford, Miss Suzette Tarri, Miss Winifred Vaugham, Mr. Harry Hearne and Mr. John Humphreys.

On the proposition of Mr. L. F. Hunt, seconded by Mr. W. Wilson (vice president) a vote of thanks was heartily accorded to Mr. Collins and the artistes for their contributions to the evening's enjoyment.

The singing of "Auld Lang Syne" brought a successful evening to a close.

S.E. London Master Printers.

Association's Annual General Meeting.

The tenth annual general meeting of the Association of Master Printers of South-East London, held at the Bridge House Hotel on March 10th, called forth a good attendance of members, and the whole proceedings, both social and business, were notable for the cordiality and enthusiasm displayed.

Commencing soon after 6 p.m. under the chairmanship of Mr. J. J. Griffiths, president of the S.E. Association, the meeting first occupied itself with the usual annual business agenda, which included reports of the year's work, and the election of officers for the coming year.

Following the reading and signing of the minutes of the last annual general meeting, the secretary, Mr. F. Mason, read his report. It was easy to see from this report that there is now in South-East London a real live organisation of master printers, with a membership of well over 150. Its representatives on the Council are in great demand at headquarters, and are members of most of the sub-committees formed, thus proving that the opinion of the South East Association is held in high esteem by Old Bailey. The social events held during the past year have been highly satisfactory and successful.

The report of the treasurer, Mr. H. H. Norman, was also a satisfactory one, he being able to report, amongst other things, that all the social events held during the past year had been managed at a cost (to the Association) of less than £1 per head per member, which must be considered an excellent performance.

Both reports, ably sponsored by Messrs. Jenkins and Errington, were cordially adopted.

Mr. Griffiths, introducing the election of officers, said he had appreciated very much the honour conferred upon him twelve months ago, and during his term of office, had tried in a small way to do something to help along the work of the South-East Association. He would take this opportunity of thanking all members for their support during his presidency, and trusted they would afford the same measure to his successor whom he now named in the person of Mr. H. R. Grubb, and further remarked that he (Mr. Grubb) had been a regular attendant at the meetings, and had taken a great interest in the affairs of the South-East Association. This nomination was seconded by Mr. J. Lack, who said he felt sure Mr. Grubb would do all in his power to carry on and strengthen the good work already accomplished, and he (Mr. Lack) would be ready at all times to accord Mr. Grubb what help and support he could. Mr. Griffiths was pressed to continue in the office for a further twelve months, but having made it quite clear that he had no intention of so doing, and there being no further nominations forthcoming, that of Mr. Grubb was accepted with acclamation.

Messrs. J. Lack and H. H. Norman were elected vice presidents.

Mr. G. Poulton cordially proposed the re-election of Mr. F. Mason as secretary, referring to him as a tried and trusted friend, and Mr. Griffiths also emphasised the great deal of work put in by Mr. Mason during the past year.

Mr. H. H. Norman was unanimously re-elected treasurer.

The following were elected to constitute the committee: Messrs. G. Neves (Woolwich), J. W. Jackson (Bermondsey), J. Bryant (Greenwich), C. Northam (Norwood), and E. H. Crosskey (Lewisham).

The following were elected as representatives on the Council: Messrs. Brigenshaw, Griffiths, Grubb and Mason

Following this, a very hearty vote of thanks to the retiring president, Mr. J. J. Griffiths for his great work during the past year on behalf of the South-East Association, was proposed by Mr. Grubb, who said that the best thanks of the whole South-East Association was due to Mr. Griffiths for his untiring energies to build up and strengthen not only the South-East Association, but the London Master Printers' Association as a whole. This vote was cordially seconded by Mr. G. Poulton who said there was no question whatever regarding the enormous amount of work accomplished by Mr. Griffiths during the past year to build up and strengthen the L.M.P.A. Mr. Langley, president of the L.M.P.A., added a further eulogy regarding Mr. Griffiths' work, and said that he personally had found the co-operation and help of Mr. Griffiths most useful during his term of office as president of the L.M.P.A. Yet another testifier as to Mr. Griffiths' sterling qualities was forthcoming in the person of Mr. J. J. Keliher, and the vote of thanks was carried amid scenes of great enthusiasm.

Mr. Griffiths in thanking the meeting for their vote of thanks assured them, that although no longer in the presidential chair, he would not abate his efforts to strengthen the Association and should Mr. Grubb be unable to attend any meeting, he would be pleased to deputise or help in any other way he could. He was very pleased to see present Mr. A. Langley, who had done much useful work on the Council during his year of office as president of the L.M.P.A. Another welcome visitor was Mr. W. J. Boyle, who seemed to be endeavouring to break all records in the matter of attendances. He was also pleased to see present Mr. W. Whyte, secretary of the L.M.P.A., who, in spite of his work at Old Bailey, had managed to put in a number of attendances at South-East meetings.

Mr. Lack put forward a suggestion that a visit might be paid to a paper mill again during the next few months, and suggested either the Apsley mill of Messrs. J. Dickinson and Co., Ltd., or a hand-made mill of Messrs. Spicers, Ltd.

Light refreshments were served during the course of the evening, and the business agenda being concluded, the company were entertained by a party of artistes under the direction of Mr. W. Martell, and from the volume of applause at the conclusion of each item, it was evident that their efforts to please had met with success. The singing of "Auld Lang Syne" and "God Save the King" at 9.30 p.m., concluded yet another pleasant and enjoyable function.

THE death has occurred at Stockton of Mr. H. Russell of the firm of Messrs. H. Russell and Sons, printers of that town.

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E. & N.-E. London Master Printers.

Exhibition of Printing Specimens.

The subject of typographical display was in the ascendant at the meeting of the Association of Master Printers of East and North-East London, held at the Langthorne Restaurant, Stratford, on Wednesday of last week, the evening being devoted to the exhibition of printing specimens submitted in connection with the Inter-District Association Competition. An important feature of the gathering was the presence of Mr. R. B. Simnett, president of the South-West Association.

Nomination of Officers.

The president, Mr. G. F. Tomkin, took the chair after tea, and several items of routine business were first dispatched. These included the nomination of officers for the coming year. An appeal was made for a nomination for a new president, but Mr. Tomkin eventually accepted the meeting's insistence upon his re-election, the secretary and others indicating the high esteem in which Mr. Tomkin's past services as president are held. Messrs. H. W. Upton and A. G. Reynolds were nominated as additional vice-presidents. The hon. secretary, Mr. T. D. Hawkins, and the hon. treasurer, Mr. S. T. Norman, were thanked for their services and nominated to serve again. To act as committee, the vice-presidents were nominated, together with Messrs. C. Lipscomb, — Wood and F. W. Ratcliffe. Messrs. S. T. Norman, G. F. Tomkin and A. G. Reynolds were nominated to represent the Association on the L.M.P.A. Council.

Those contributing specimens to the exhibition included: Messrs. The Curwen Press (Plaistow), G. Reynolds (Stepney), H. R. and A. Scott (Stratford), the Jackson Press (Stratford), G. F. Tomkin (Leytonstone), The Mercury Press (Ilford), Hawkins and Son (East Ham), W. H. Gillard (Bow), and Lipscomb (Forest Gate). The exhibition was an interesting one, and, if not very extensive, certainly contained much really first-class work of which any master printers' association might justly be proud. It covered a very wide range of letterpress work, from the smallest card right up to poster printing, and included admirable examples of periodical and booklet production, together with some beautiful facsimile multi colour reproductions.

After members had been allowed time for a general inspection of the exhibition, Mr. Simnett was called upon to address the meeting.

Mr. Simnett Discusses the Exhibits.

Mr. Simnett, after expressing his pleasure at making the acquaintance of the East and North-East Association, took the opportunity also of bearing personal testimony to Mr. Tomkin's able services in representing the E. and N.-E. Association on the Council of the L.M.P.A. He then proceeded to discuss in helpful fashion the subject of "perfect printing." He urged its value on the practical side, also the joy to be found by those engaged in its production. That a man's greatest happiness in life should coincide with his business was, he thought, the highest ideal; and when a man's business was printing, he was in the happy position of being able to run riot in bringing all the best that was in him to bear upon his work. The printer was uniqué among traders in that he had to sell an article that did not exist; every job involved a creative effort.

In proceeding to refer to the exhibits shown, Mr. Simnett commented upon the changes which the last decade had brought, as evidenced by what they saw that evening—the improved attitude, due to the good offices of the L.M.P.A., that had led printers to help one another; and the improved style now shown in specimens of printing, the beauties of simplicity and purity having taken the place of the florid design and clash of types common ten years ago. Their exhibition showed, he said, that printers in East London had lifted their craft up to a very high level; they were evidently getting away from the style of the ghastly typographical productions of the Victorian era and making for such printing as people would delight to take up and read. He congratulated them on the specimens their members had submitted.

All the exhibits were next officially inspected for the choosing of examples to go forward to the Inter-District Competition, Mr. Simnett contributing an interesting running commentary upon points of design and execution noted in the examples examined.

At the close of the proceedings Mr. Simnett was very heartily thanked for his visit to East London.

TENDER.

Willesden Urban District Council.

THE above Council invite tenders for the printing of their Agenda, Committee Reports and Minutes and other stock forms for all Departments of the Council, including the Education Committee, for the period ending 31st March, 1926.

Tender forms can be obtained on and after Monday, 30th March, 1925, and samples inspected at the undermentioned address between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m., except Saturdays.

Tenders to be delivered to the undersigned not later than Saturday, the 11th April, 1925, endorsed "Tender for printing."

The Council reserve to themselves the right to accept the whole or part of any tender and need not necessarily accept the lowest or any tender.

E. A. PRATT,
Clerk of the Council.

Clerk's Department,
Town Hall,
Dyne Road, Kilburn, N.W.6.
27th March, 1925.

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ROBERT H. RUDDOCK

on the premises as above on Thursday 2nd April, 1925 at one o'clock.

On view day prior and morning of Sale and Catalogues of the Auctioneer, 71, Fleet St., London, E.C.4.

Paper Trade of India.

Position of the United Kingdom.

A report by H.M. Trade Commissioner at Calcutta (Mr. D. M. Clarke) gives an account of the paper trade during the nine months ended December, 1924. Incidentally it is mentioned that imports of paper mill machinery were of the value of 6 lakhs of rupees, comparing with 4½ lakhs in the corresponding period of 1923.

With regard to paper and pasteboard the total value of this trade increased from Rs. 199½ lakhs to Rs. 230 lakhs. Details of the principal items are given as follows:

Printing Paper.—Here also an expansion in the total trade from Rs. 63½ lakhs to Rs. 92 lakhs is recorded. Shipments from the United Kingdom rose from Rs. 21 lakhs to Rs. 24 lakhs. Other increases were: Norway Rs. 15½ lakhs to Rs. 17 lakhs, Germany from Rs. 15 lakhs to Rs 29 lakhs, Netherlands from Rs 2½ lakhs to Rs. 6½ lakhs, Austria from Rs. 3 lakhs to Rs. 5½ lakhs. Imports from Belgium were about stationary at Rs. 5½ lakhs, while imports from Sweden declined from Rs. 3 lakhs to Rs. 2½ lakhs.

Writing Paper and Envelopes.—The total trade remained stationary at Rs. 40½ lakhs. The share of the United Kingdom fell from Rs. 27½ lakhs to Rs. 24½ lakhs.

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COMP. (24), seeks situation; News, Display; London district preferred; good reference.—N. Bennett, 8, Cray road, Foots Cray, Kent. 14593

CUTTER, Commercial, General and Acct. Bookbinder (N.S.).—C. J., 59, Vaubrugh-hill, Greenwich, S.E. 14590

LITHO MACHINE PRINTER, practical experience, Direct and Offset, wants situation.—L. Stanley, 7, Everington-street, W.6. 14595

READER, young and adaptable (N.S.), any locality, South preferred; able to Sub-Edit and Make-up Small Journals, also Typewriting.—Box 14592.

SHOW CARDS, ADVERTISING, Etc.—Young Lady requires Responsible Position, with all-round experience—Advertising and Estimating, etc.; eight years with well-known City firm.—Box 14596.

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DEMY (Payne's) WHARFEDALE for sale; balanced flyers, geared inkers, cut gears; cheap for quick sale.—J. Travis, Ltd., 8, Nile-street, Burslem. 14589

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THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1925.

The Lock-Out and Strike.

IT is very gratifying to learn as we go to press that the Joint Industrial Council has again come into its own and is functioning to restore peace to the printing and binding trades. At the time of writing, all parties are meeting under the auspices of the J.I.C. Conciliation Committee, and everyone is hopeful that the day will bring a settlement acceptable to all parties. Much more satisfactory than pacification through the efforts of agencies outside the industry is a settlement reached through our own J.I.C. If the Council is successful in the present difficult situation, another step will have been made towards the rationalising and stabilising of industrial relations in the printing trade—to the benefit of all concerned therein.

* * *

Standardising Paper Products.

THERE is scope for the enterprising manufacturer who will boldly and efficiently plan to standardise his product on definite lines. In recent years, says a writer in *The Times* (Trade Supplement), we have seen the policy successfully adopted in various ways. In one case tinted papers were converted into a proprietary speciality; in another a wrapping mill turned its attention to cover papers; in another a mill decided to eliminate a large part of its manufacture, which involved the storage of heavy miscellaneous stocks. Then there is the alternative example of a mill specialising on heavy mixed stock, with a policy of selling any amount and any size cut to requirement. Something has been done, therefore, by certain manufacturers who believe in the possibilities inherent in standardisation and specialisation. Much more remains to be done by the whole industry along these lines, just as, in the very same way, there is scope for improvement in the branding of paper.

The Printing Trade Crisis.

Prospects of Settlement.

Although at the time of writing (Wednesday morning) the Paper Workers' strike has been allowed to take effect and some 10,000 workpeople are added to the number affected by the binding trade dispute, the position is now very hopeful, there being prospects that before this issue is in our readers' hands the parties will—through the good offices of the Joint Industrial Council—have reached a settlement permitting the resumption of work.

The events of the past week, whilst there were hopeful features, have kept the printing and allied trades under a dark cloud of threatened widespread stoppage of business.

On the evening of Wednesday of last week the Union held a crowded meeting at the Kingsway Hall, where, it is understood, strong strike feeling was displayed. On Thursday the Council of the London Master Printers' Association met to consider the position and it was stated that the employers took the view that this was not a dispute about wages, but that the issue involved was one of vital importance to all industrial negotiations, namely the authority of the J.I.C., and that the employers were not prepared to resume negotiations until normal conditions had been restored.

Friday evening brought into effect the lock-out by the Master Bookbinders' Association of some 5,000 members of the Union in London binderies. A gleam of hope was, however, thrown on the situation by the fact that during Friday a deputation from the London Printing and Kindred Trades Federation waited on the Emergency Labour Committee of the Federation of Master Printers to inquire about the position of the members of the other unions. The deputation was informed that no instructions had been issued for employers to tender lock-out notices to the members of other unions, but that it was obvious that when the workers in the paper warehouse and binding departments ceased work on Tuesday many establishments could not find work for their compositors and printers.

Both parties to the dispute let it be known that they were not averse to meeting under the auspices of the Ministry of Labour with a view to the resumption of negotiations, but against this was the consideration that it was undesirable that the Joint Industrial Council should be superseded.

In the House of Commons on Monday Mr. J. M. M. Erskine and Mr. T. E. Naylor questioned the Minister of Labour on the matter, and were told that the Ministry were in touch with the parties and would render any service required. Tuesday brought renewed efforts on every hand to find some means of rapprochement, as it was the eve of the coming into effect of the strike notices tendered by the Union to the London Master Printers' Hssociation and calculated to add some 10,000 additional workers to the number umemployed.

The story of the origin of the dispute will have been read in our last issue and many times over in the daily Press. In regard to the charge against the Union that it acted unconstitutionally, Mr. T. G. Newland, the secretary of the Union, has stated that negotiations were broken off before the men employed by the Greycaine Book Manufacturing Co., of Highbury, tendered notices. The employers, however, contradict the statement.

At a late hour on Tuesday evening the following agreed statement was issued by the joint secretaries of the Joint Industrial Council for the industry, Mr. A. E. Goodwin, secretary of the Federation of Master Printers, and Mr. A. E. Holmes, secretary of the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation: "Throughout the day the officials of the Joint Industrial Council of the printing and allied trades have been in touch with all parties concerned in the dispute in the printing and binding industry. The representatives of the Joint Industrial Council urged that all parties should again meet under the auspices of the Conciliation Committee of the Council tomorrow morning in the hope of being able to settle satisfactorily the dispute, and arrangements have been made accordingly."

MESSRS. W. W. LEE AND CO., printers and bookbinders, of 17A, South Castle-street, Liverpool, with works at 24, Cable street, Liverpool, are amongst new members of the Federation of British Industries.

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Lithographers' Auxiliary.

Presentation to Mr. Mynott.

There was a very large gathering at the last concert of the season of the Lithographers' Auxiliary on Friday at the Cannon street Hotel, the chair being occupied by Mr. C. H. Crabtree, chairman and managing director of Messrs. R. W. Crabtree and Sons, Ltd. The concert was again under the able direction of Mr. W. Herring, and the results of his efforts resulted in the presentation of a first-class musical programme. During the course of the evening a well-deserved tribute was paid to Mr. J. Mynott, the popular secretary of the Auxiliary, who was presented at the hands of



Mr. J. Mynott.

Mr. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., with an illuminated address accompanied by a handsome gold watch and chain. Mr. Andrew Spottiswoode, the president of the Auxiliary, who was unable to be present owing to indisposition, sent a letter from Folkestone expressing regret at his absence. As regards the excellent financial results accruing from the chairman's



Misses Seagrove and Evans.

efforts considerable satisfaction was expressed, the amount of the plate representing £160.

Those present included: Right Hon. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., and Messrs. Joseph Mortimer (secretary, Printers' Pension Corporation), Frederic T. Corkett, A. B. Evans, Woodgate Stevens, J. E. Reeve. E. A. Lowe (chairman of committee), E. A. Mullins, J. Garner, J. A. J. Mackenzie, Sydney Cumbers, J. Sampson, F. J. Bold, J. H. Butler, W. T. Bell, W. E. Field, H. V. Pointon, S. W. Jordan, J. T. Riches (Government Printer of Zanzibar), B. Gomersal and J. Mynott (Auxiliary secretary).

The Chairman's Remarks.

During an interval in the programme, the chairman took the opportunity of paying a tribute to the work of the Printers' Pension Corporation. He went on to say that it gave him the greatest possible pleasure to be given the opportunity of doing something to help what he described as a very wonderful institution. The organisation was founded nearly one hundred years ago, and he believed the subscriptions announced at the annual festival dinners year after year showed that it was meeting with ever-increasing generosity and support. After briefly touching on the excellent idea suggested by the "Oldest Unsuccessful Pension," Mr. Crabtree remarked that his trade (the engineers) had no such institution as the Printers' Pension Corporation. He wished it had. In concluding, he expressed his deep appreciation to all who had co-operated with him in the evening's efforts.

The Presentation.

Mr. Bowerman, on behalf of the committee, then handed the gifts to Mr. Mynott. It was perfectly true, he said, that the Printers' Pension Corporation was the most wonderful institution of its kind in the world, and it was to be regretted that other trades had not followed the example set by the printing trade nearly one hundred years ago. Mr. Bowerman then went on to pay a tribute to the excellent work rendered to the Auxiliary by Mr. J. Mynott, whom he described as one of the most retiring men in the lithographic section of the industry. Mr. Mynott had been secretary of the Auxiliary for a period of fourteen years, and during that time it had collected by means of concerts and in other ways a sum of nearly £4,000. That, he considered, was a very notable performance.

Mr. Mynott, in returning thanks for the gifts, alluded warmly to the co-operation and the splendid services rendered by the Auxiliary committee, and the ladies and gentlemen who had so well supported them during the many years that had passed. Whilst he gave great praise to all these, he was anxious about the work of the Auxiliary in the future, and he hoped that many of the younger men in the industry would come forward to carry it on.

The gratitude of those present to Mr. Crabtree for the magnificent result of his efforts, and to Mr. Herring and the artistes was expressed in an appropriately worded vote of thanks by Mr. Woodgate Stevens.

The Concert Artistes.

A very pleasing feature in an excellent programme was the dancing and singing of the pretty little Misses Seagrove and Evans, the latter (the younger) being a daughter of Mr. A. B. Evans (a director of Messrs. Crabtree's). Other artistes were Miss Ethel Deal, Miss Constance Bonne, and Messrs. Richard Reader, Dan Stanley, George Foster, Albert C. Steer, Charles Harris, Mr. Chaas Lewis, and Miss Helen George, L.L.C.M. (accompanist).

A successful evening was brought to a close by the singing of the National Anthem.

The Hendon Paper Works Co., Ltd., Sunderland, have appointed Messrs. Corke, Sons and Co., 14, New Bridge-street, London, E.C., as their agents for London.

The Making of a Book.

Norwich J.I.C Lecture.

The third of the series of lectures arranged by the Norwich Printers' Joint Industrial Council was held at the Norwich Central Public Library on Thursday last, when the City Librarian (Mr. Geo. A Stephen, the author of "Commercial Bookbinding" and other works) gave a lecture on "The Making of a Modern Book." The lecture was illustrated by about a hundred lantern slides and exhibits. The latter included raw materials and pulp for papermaking, specimens of linotype and monotype printing, a collection of illustrations grouped according to the processes—line, half-tone, three and four colour work, photogravure and collotype—and a collection of decorative title-pages, end-papers, bookcovers, and book-jackets, designed by artists of repute.

Mr. F. S. Deyns Page, the president of the Norwich and District Master Printers' Association, presided.

Mr. Stephen said that Mr. Walter Crane, whose name was indelibly associated with the arts and crafts movement, had described the 19th century as a machine-made century. From the point of view of industry a machine-made century it truly was. In the book world, within the last three or four decades the mechanical talent of both hemispheres had created ingenious machines for nearly every process in the making of books, a rapid description of which he gave. First he outlined the processes of papermaking, from the felling of trees to the reeling of paper in huge rolls.

Mr. Stephen drew particular attention to the interim report of the Library Association's Book Production Committee, which was established as an Advisory Co nmittee to deal with everything connected with the production of books from a bibliographical and technical point of view. The scope of the inquiry covered printing, illustrations, paper, bindings as used by publishers, and bibliographical details of the arrangement of the contents of the book. The different kinds of decorative title-pages were explained and illustrated, and the desirable proportioning of the margins of the printed pages was illustrated by diagrams.

Passing to the binding of the books, the numerous processes, almost entirely executed by machinery in up-to-date binderies, were described and illustrated by slides of machines and of binderies.

In conclusion, the lecturer referred to Messrs. Thomas Nelson and Sons' book factory at Edinburgh, which, he said, was the most up-to-date of its kind in Great Britain.

On the proposition of Mr. Page, the lecturer was accorded a hearty vote of thanks.

Messrs Anderson & Burgess, paper agents, of 48, Dundas-street, Glasgow, have recently opened a branch office in Manchester, at 34, George street, of which Mr. Anderson is taking charge. The firm are the sole agents for the Hylte and Munkedal Paper Mills, Sweden, in the North of England, Scotland and the North of Ireland, and also represent Messrs. J. Lovell and Sons, Ltd., Linlithgow.

ACTUAL LOOSE LEAF MANUFACTURERS
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COMPLETE BINDERS.

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Commercial Intelligence

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Allied Newspapers, 17s. 7½d., 17s. 6d., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 20s. 9d., 20s. 6d.; Amalgamated Press, 45s. 6d., 45s. 1½d., Pref., 25s. 4½d., 25s.; Associated Newspapers, 23s., Def., 6 1/16, 6 1/16; British Glues and Chemicals, Pref., 12s. 10½d.; Jos. Byrom, 6s.; Cassell, Pref., 22s., 22s. 3d.; *Daily Mirror* Newspapers, 6 3/16, 6¾; *Daily Sketch* and *Sunday Herald*, Deb., 103½, 104 3/16; Thos. de la Rue and Co., 8 p.c. Deb., 30½, 29; John Dickinson, 33s. 9d., 2nd Pref., 84, 4½ p.c. 1st Mort. Deb., 87½; Ewart and Collis, 12s 9d, 8 p.c. Pref., 17s. 9d.; *Illustrated London News*, 6s. 1½d.; International Linotype, 66¼; Kelly's Directories, 6 p.c. Pref., 21s., 21s. 1½d., 7½ p.c. Pref., 22s. 10½d.; Lamson Paragon, 15s. 9d., 10 p.c. Pref., 23s. 1½d.; Lanston Monotype Corporation, 16s., 15s. 6d; Linotype B Deb., 68½; Mansell, Hunt, Catty, 26s. 3d., 8 p.c. Pref., 20s.; George Newnes, 24s. 6d., Pref., 15s. 9d.; Odham's Press, 6 p.c. Pref., 12s. 1d.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 77s. 6d.; *Sunday Pictorial* Newspapers, 86s. 10½d., 86s. 3d. Pref., 43s.; Raphael Tuck, 22s. 6d.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 42s. 6d., Prefd., 22s. 3d.; Weldons, 32s. 6d., 31s. 9d., Pref., 20s.; Wyman and Sons, 41s., 40s.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

NEWNES AND PEARSON PRINTING.—Directors announce that balance of debentures will be redeemed on September 30th next at 5 per cent. premium.

NEW COMPANIES.

COMLEYS, LTD.—Capital £400 in £1 shares; auctioneers, job dealers, printers, stationers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: Mrs. M. Comley and A. Greer. Registered office: 101, Grosvenor street, Chorlton-on-Medlock, Manchester.

GAZETTES, LTD.—Capital £100 in £1 shares; proprietors of gazettes, magazines, journals, guides, periodicals and publications, publishers and booksellers, etc. Private company. Directors: P. E. Abell, Catherine M. J. Abell and Kittie C. A. Abell. Registered office: 32, Shoe-lane, E.C.4.

ROBERT SOUTH, LTD.—Capital £1,000 in £1 shares; publishers, printers, newspaper and magazine proprietors, etc. Private company. Directors: A. Gray, F. M. Mowl and G. G. Sellick.

SOUTH LONDON PAPER WORKS, LTD.—Capital £5,000, in 12,000 ordinary shares of 5s. each and 2,000 preference shares of £1 each; to acquire the business of Thomas and Noble, Ltd., formed for carrying on the business of paper cutters, slitters, merchants and agents, carried on at 44-46, Shard-road, Meeting House-lane, S.E 15 Private company. Directors: A. J. Noble and A. E. Slade. Registered office: 44-46, Shard-road, Peckham, S.E 15.

BOOTH AND CO. (PAPER), LTD.—Capital £5,000, in £1 shares (2,500 preference and 2,500 ordinary); to acquire the business of a paper merchant carried on by E. Booth at 32, Hall-street, Birmingham. Private company Subscribers: E. F. Alden and A. P. Dalman. First directors: A. E. N. Bulpitt, W. S. Bulpitt, E. Booth and A. P. Dalman. Registered office: 32, Hall-street, Birmingham.

ADAMS AND HARRISON, LTD.—Capital £6,000, in £1 shares (1,000 7½ per cent. cumulative preference and 5,000 ordinary); to acquire the business of a printer and bookbinder now carried on by J. Adams at 67 and 68, Cowcross-street, E.C., as "James Adams." Private company. Directors: J. Adams, A. A. Mirams-Harrison and J. R. Adams.

BLEWETT PUBLICITY SERVICE, LTD.—Capital £5,050, in 1,000 preference shares of £1 each, 2,000 ordinary "A" 1, 1,000 ordinary "A" 2 and 1,000 ordinary "A" 3 shares of £1 each, and 228 ordinary "B" 1, 633 ordinary "B" 2, 89 ordinary "B" 3 and 50 ordinary "B" 4 shares of 1s. Private company To act as advertisers, publicity agents and contractors; to establish, manage and control services of advertisement of bread, confectionery, flour and cereals, etc, and to manufacture and deal in bakery equipment, etc. Private company. Subscribers: R. J. P. Campbell, L. Mellor and W. T. Aldham.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfactions registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfactions is not compulsory).

DISPATCH PRESS (CRICKLEWOOD), LTD.—Particulars filed of £1,000 debentures authorised February 11th, 1925, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, the whole amount being now issued.

WELLINGTON PRINTERS, LTD. (London).—Particulars filed of £5,500 debentures authorised March 3rd, 1925, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital and book debts, the whole amount being now issued.

PATERNOSTER PRINTING CO., LTD (Ponder's End).—Satisfaction in full on August 6th, 1924, of mortgage dated April 18th, 1921, securing £300.

CALENDAR PRESS, LTD. (London).—Debenture dated March 11th, 1925, to secure £500, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: E. E. Wishart, Wilbury Lawn, Hove.

E. BARTLETT AND SONS, LTD. (printers, papermakers, wholesale stationers, etc., Bristol)—Issue on December 3rd, 1923, of £750 debentures part of a series already registered. (Notice filed March 12th, 1925).

BASIL BLACKWELL AND MOTT, LTD. (newspaper proprietors, etc.).—Mortgage on certain property at Oxford dated March 2nd, 1925. to secure all moneys due or to become due from the company to the Westminster Bank, Ltd.

ENGINEERING REVIEW CO., LTD. (London).—Particulars filed of £1,000 debentures authorised February 27th, 1925, charged on the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the whole amount being now issued.

RECEIVER APPOINTED OR RELEASED.

DEVONSHIRE PRESS, LTD. (London).—H. Bugbird, of Brook House, 10-12, Walbrook, E.C.4, ceased to act as receiver or manager on March 17th, 1925.

MERTON BOARD MILL, LTD. (Merton, S.W.)—E. Portlock, of 186, Bishopsgate, E.C., was appointed receiver and manager by Order of Court, dated March 10th, 1925.

LISTER, EVANS AND CO., LTD. (manufacturing stationers, etc., Hull).—J. Thorp, of 89, Argyle-street, Hull, ceased to act as receiver or manager on March 12th, 1925.

G. ALDER AND CO., LTD (paper agents, etc, London).—A. F. Sharp, of 14, Grays Inn-square, W.C.1, ceased to act as receiver or manager on March 11th, 1925.

FRENKELS (1922), LTD. (advertising contractors, etc., London).—A. R. K. Farlow, of 50, Gresham-street, E.C., ceased to act as receiver on March 12th, 1925.

BANKRUPTCIES, etc.

Re RAMSON AND CO., LTD., printers and stationers, 16, Laurence Pountney-lane, E.C.—Under a compulsory winding-up order made against this company last October on a creditor's petition, accounts have been lodged showing unsecured liabilities £955, assets valued at £134, and a deficiency of £1,821 with regard to contributories, the issued capital being 500 ordinary and 500 preference shares, all of £1 each. Mr. G. D. Pepys, official receiver and liquidator, reports that the company was registered in March, 1919, with a nominal capital of £2,000, and was formed to acquire for £500, in shares, the connection and goodwill of a business then being carried on by Albert Wm. Ramson. The company made a net loss every year, with the exception of that ended March 31st, 1921, when a small net profit was made. The failure is attributed by Mrs. Ramson to depression in trade which commenced towards the end of 1922, and to insufficient working capital. The official receiver concludes by pointing out that on August 18th, 1924, the company received an amount of £725 10s. 3d. in respect of sales, out of which it paid £350 in respect of commission and £200 for goods supplied. Practically the whole of the balance was drawn by Mr. Ramson in respect of salary. The circumstances under which these payments were made just before the presentation of the winding up petition are receiving further consideration.

Re WOMEN PUBLISHERS, LTD.—A report of the meetings of creditors and shareholders held on the 12th inst. was included in our last week's issue. Mr. Pepys, Assistant Official Receiver, who presided, enquired whether certain of the directors of the company, particularly Miss Gates and Lady Aberdeen were present. Lady Aberdeen was thought to be in Scotland and the whereabouts of Miss Gates were unknown. The Official Receiver said it was the duty of the company's directors to attend the meeting of creditors and give assistance in investigation of the company's affairs, which, at present, were incomplete. It appears the control of the company was largely in the hands of Miss Gates, with the assistance of Dr. Luboff, and a net loss was shown on the trading of £6,351 in addition to overhead charges. He was of opinion that the validity of the debenture (representing £1,000) could not be challenged, and on his invitation Mr. Fincham, the receiver for the debenture holder, stated that he had realised the sum of £1,136 and had made payments to the extent of £386, leaving a nett sum of £750 in his hands available for the debenture holder, subject to costs and the receiver's remuneration. He had failed to realise the copyrights belonging to the company, and in his opinion there would not be sufficient to discharge the debenture debt and interest and the costs and charges in connection with the receivership in full; therefore, there could be no division for the unsecured creditors. The matter was left in the hands of the official receiver to continue as liquidator.

Suckling and Co.

A sitting of the London Bankruptcy Court was held on March 17th for the public examination of Edward John Suckling, paper merchant, carrying on business at Royal London House, Finsbury square, E.C., under the style of Suckling and Co. The debtor filed his own petition last March and subsequently lodged accounts showing total liabilities £14,088 (unsecured £12,388) and net assets valued at £3,850, after deducting £1,033 for payment of the preferential claims.

Replying to Mr. D. Williams, official receiver, the debtor stated that in 1911 he became manager to his father, who then carried on a printing business as Suckling and Co., at 8A, City-road, E.C. On the death of his father in 1915, witness became entitled to the business on terms that he paid a legacy of £400 to his mother, and gave her one-half of the profits after he had drawn £400 per annum as salary. The business consisted of obtaining orders and placing them with various firms for execution, in other words, "subcontracting." The chief people with whom the orders were placed were Philip John & Co., Ltd., of Worship-street, E.C. In 1916 witness decided to open a business as a wholesale paper merchant, and for that purpose took premises at Royal London House, Finsbury circus, where he afterwards traded as Suckling and Co.

The debtor was questioned in relation to certain expenses and payments and eventually the examination was concluded.

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The L.S.C. Jobbing Guild.

Mr. W. G. Tucker on "Layouts."

The March meeting of the London Society of Compositors' Jobbing Guild was held in the L.S.C. Board Room on Wednesday of last week, with Mr. W. M. Bower (advertising manager of Messrs. Linotype and Machinery Limited) in the chair, and the proceedings proved of great interest.

After being suitably introduced by the chairman, Mr. W. G. Tucker (sales manager, Messrs. Spottiswoode, Ballantyne and Co., Ltd.) proceeded to deliver an address entitled "A Talk About Layouts," and the value of his remarks was enhanced by the displaying of actual examples of printing work that had gone through the printery with which he is connected. These were extremely instructive, as they showed the progress of the job through the stages of the roughout, the finished layout for the customer, the layout for the composing-room, and, finally, the finished product. The methods by which ideas were sometimes hit upon, or improvements made on original ideas for printed matter, were ably demonstrated by Mr. Tucker with the aid of coloured chalks, as were also many points relating to the construction and balance of a job, with special reference to running heads, choice of types, margins and decoration. The many examples which he had brought with him were passed round the room for general examination. Some of these were of exceptional interest, as, for instance, three specimens of Italian watermarked hand-made paper (made by Pietro, Liani, Fabriano), in which the watermark reproduced actual photographs—showing the extent to which customers will sometimes go in considering the important question of the effect of paper as a factor in the finished job.

At the conclusion of Mr. Tucker's address the chairman commented on several of the points touched upon and threw the meeting open for questions and discussion. This part of the meeting also proved very instructive, a number of those present taking part, and the proceedings continuing to a late hour.

The vote of thanks to Mr. Tucker was proposed by Mr. H. B. Naylor (hon. sec. of the Guild) and seconded by Mr. E. J. Davey.

Mr. Bower was thanked for his services in the chair on the proposition of Mr. G. Papworth, seconded by Mr. C. Dee.

Electrotypers and Stereotypers

MANAGERS & OVERSEERS' ASSOCIATION

The monthly meeting of the above Association was held on Tuesday of last week at the usual headquarters, St. Bride Institute, Bride-lane, E.C., when Mr. A. Chadwell (president) presided over a moderately good attendance of the members.

After the reading of the minutes the meeting proceeded to the election of Mr. Howard Williams as an honorary member of the Association. Mr. Howard Williams, who is a son of Mr. Harry Williams, of the firm of H. Williams and Son, was unanimously elected.

Mr. Bullett (secretary) informed the meeting of the illness of Mr. Latimer (Hazell, Watson and Viney), who was at present convalescing at Clacton-on Sea. The secretary was then instructed to convey to Mr. Latimer the members' wishes for his speedy and complete recovery to health and strength again.

The secretary also informed the meeting of the recent illness of Mr. W. M. Forsyth, who had made satisfactory progress from a recent operation.

The meeting next turned its attention to the consideration of the official visit the Association is paying to the Printing Exhibition at the Agricultural Hall on May 25th. In order to ensure the success of this event the president appealed to the members to give it their full support.

Mr. J. S. Sunderland suggested that the Association might be made more useful to the members next season by securing lecturers on each of their meeting nights instead of only periodically as at present.

Mr. Bullett agreed with the suggestion, but thought that it was not giving much encouragement to a speaker to ask him to come along to a small attendance of the members as had so frequently happened.

Printers' Managers and Overseers

ASSOCIATION.

MANCHESTER AND DISTRICT CENTRE

At the March meeting, held in the Mitre Hotel, Manchester, President Frank Scouler had the support of a large gathering of members.

After the passing of the minutes and the roll call, Mr. Charles Robert Mason, overseer, letterpress machine room, Messrs. Jesse Broad and Co., Ltd., was admitted to membership.

The usual routine business being over, Mr. Frank Heywood (Messrs. Geo. Mann and Co., Ltd.), lectured on "The Evolution of Offset Machinery, together with Observations on the Process," and by the aid of a lantern efficiently operated by Messrs. E. Garrett and Jas. E. Mayo, he was able to demonstrate the gradual growth of offset printing until it has become a keen rival to the letterpress printer.

In the discussion which followed, Messrs. E. Garrett, J. Winstanley, F. Scouler, F. J. Hughes, A. J. Gyngell, and several others took part.

The Passing of Ex-President Fred. E. Robinson.

One month ago the members of the Manchester Centre had the pleasure of honouring their ex-president, and an enjoyable evening is was. On the Saturday following, February 28th, he attended the Birmingham dinner along with his wife, Mr. Frank Scouler (president), and Mrs. Scouler, and Mr. F. J. Hughes (secretary). The Birmingham friends provided a good dinner and an excellent concert, and at the close all went to their respective places of rest, being thoroughly satisfied. During the night Mr. Fred. Robinson was attacked by "flu," and during the following week other symptoms of human weakness intervened, and so weakened him that he passed away on March 17th. On Saturday last he was laid to rest in Cheetham Hill Cemetery amid a large gathering of friends, among whom, besides the family, were General Secretary E. W. Whittle (London); President Frank Scouler (Manchester); Messrs. J. E. Wall (president), Jas. N. Poole (secretary), Chas. Mackie (ex-president), Liverpool Centre; W. T. Broughton (ex-president), P. T. Austin, Birmingham Centre; W. H. Crane (president, Leicester Centre); Albert Helliwell (vice-president, Manchester Centre). Mr. R. H. Berry (president, London), and the Yorkshire Centre sent wreaths. The Association has lost one who was ever ready to lend a helping hand to those in need, never counting the cost. The Association is the poorer by his death, and the members have lost a real good friend who was one of nature's gentlemen.

Wee Mac.

The Printing Crafts Guild.

Unpropitious weather and the clash of two special craft functions robbed the attendance of members in the College of Technology, Manchester, when Mr. C. L. Stern, of Messrs. Linotype and Machinery Limited, lectured on "Printing Machinery." Having had a unique and universal experience of all classes of printing machines under varying conditions, the lecturer fully explained the practical methods as well as the systems adopted by eccentric pressmen. Having all things perfect—press, type, packing, etc.—he said it was impossible to do good printing, as a certain amount of pressure had to be used, thus making printing one of the most unscientific callings existing. He advocated building up to packing, and on no account building down. Some of his hearers received a shock when he stated that rollers should be changed four or five times a year. If the printer desired to work cleaner and sharper, and these changes would compensate the house in make ready, ink, and better work, as unsuitable rollers failed to give proper distribution. Mr. Stern suggested testing the rollers on the ink slab each morning before starting up for the day's run to see if they were running true. He advised those who had never used a rubber blanket to try one and they would be able to do better illustration and colour work. Hard packing was something that the average machineman did not understand, many of them doing a great deal of harm to both the machines and the formes, some having preposterous ideas of what really was meant by hard packing. With a good solid base and a rubber blanket buried between the cylinder and the impression surface there should not be much time wasted in the make-ready operation. He (the lecturer) would eliminate all wood from the press room owing to its unreliability.

In the discussion which followed Mr. Webb said he thought printers changed their rollers every four years, instead of four times annually. Amongst other speakers were President John Taylor and Mr. F. J. Hughes.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Stern concluded the meeting.

Wee Mac.



"The Master Printers' Annual and Typographical Year Book, 1925." Edited by R. A. Austen-Leigh and Gerard T. Meynell. London: Spottiswoode, Ballantyne and Co., Ltd. Demy 8vo.; pp. vii. + 502 + 60.

The new issue of this indispensable work of reference is the sixth that has appeared. It bears evidence of having been brought up to date, and moreover has a couple of new features of interest, namely, a short section "Printing History: 1860-1900," listing a large number of notable events that occurred during that period, and three pages enumerating "A few of the Chief Printing Technical Schools." The historical section of last year's edition—dealing with the negotiations of the London Printing Trade from 1785 to 1915—is omitted. The portraits this year—and excellent portraits they are—are of Mr. W. B. Wykes, president of the Federation of Master Printers, and Mr. E. G. Arnold, LL.D., chairman of the Public Contracts and Legislation Committee and past president of the Federation. As usual, about one-third of the volume is devoted to a useful directory of the member-firms and the office bearers of the Federation of Master Printers throughout Great Britain and Ireland, whilst the section setting forth the many agreements made between employers and workpeople is again a substantial one. There are the usual features of "Who's Who," legal section, tables of reference data, etc., the whole making a valuable compendium of information, of which employing printers everywhere should not fail to possess themselves. By way of a word of criticism, it might be mentioned that we have on several occasions consulted the index in vain: there is no entry under "L" to indicate that the volume contains anything relating to the lithographic side of the trade, nothing under "C" to guide one to information on copyright, and so on. The book would be much improved if the index were considerably extended. At the same time we suggest that a disuse of massed capitals for index entries would mean a gain in legibility, in convenience and in appearance. The price of the volume is 12s. 6d. net, or 13s. 6d. by post.

"The Newspaper Press Directory," 1925. London: C. Mitchell and Co., Ltd., 1 and 2, Snow-hill, E.C.1. Crown quarto, pp. 500 + 170.

The present is the 80th annual issue of this well-known guide to the Press, and it forms a comprehensive and most valuable index for the use of all who have to do with the newspapers, magazines, reviews and periodicals published in Great Britain and Ireland, the overseas Dominions, the Indian Empire, the Continent of Europe, America and the Far East. In respect of these publications the information supplied is calculated to be of value to advertisers seeking suitable media and to all who require to know the nature, interests, territory, publishing arrangements, etc., of the journals mentioned. There is presented with the volume a large newspaper map of Great Britain and Ireland, and the book includes a special article on "Empire Building at Wembley" (by Lieut.-Gen. Sir Travers Clarke), and others on "Things that matter in Advertising," "The Trend of the Modern Press," and "The Legal Year in its relation to the Press." Well produced, in serviceable cloth boards, it is wonderfully good value for its price of 5s.

The late Mr. John Fergusson (55), of Sale, Cheshire, for 25 years on the editorial staff of the *Manchester Evening News*, left £3,934 (net personalty, £3,616).

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Lloyd Memorial (Caxton) Home.

Flats for Retired Printers.

In aid of the latest charitable effort set on foot in connection with that well-managed institution, the Lloyd Memorial (Caxton) Seaside Home—the provision of self-contained flats for retired printers—a banquet was very successfully held on Saturday at the Hotel Cecil. Viscount Hambleden presided over a large gathering representative of the printing and allied trades.

Lord Hambleden, in proposing "Success to the Home," said the institution had long since passed the time of experiment. It was, in fact, a very great success, and he would be a bold man who would prophesy what development rested in the future. He could look back to the time thirty years ago when he went down to St. Margaret's Bay to open a new wing of the home as it then existed. Some sixteen years later the home was moved to Deal. It was interesting to know that, whereas the wing which was opened in 1895 provided accommodation for twelve beds, they had now a great organisation at Deal which provided accommodation for 200 beds. More recent developments had taken place. In 1910 the subscriptions amounted to £490, and the total property to no more than £1,271. Last year the subscriptions were no less than £9,500, while the total property was now approaching £39,000. Some 20,000 members of the trade subscribed to the institution. It was now proposed to substitute for certain cottages a row of self-contained flats for retired and aged members of the craft. He did not suppose it would be possible to erect the flats for less than £400 or £500 each, and they would realise that anything like a commercial rent would amount to something like 16s. per week. It was hoped that when sufficient funds were raised that it might be possible to let each flat at not more than 8s. per week. The total amount subscribed so far was £1,325.

Mr. Harry Lloyd (trustee), a member of a family which has subscribed generously to the home, responded. He referred to the increased number of subscribers and the growing popularity of the home.

Mr. C. H. Roud (chairman of committee), who also replied, alluded to the care and devotion of those who directed the home.

Mr. William H. Lock submitted the toast of "The President."

During dinner the sum of £200 was subscribed, and a promise was received from Viscount Hambleden that he would pay for the first flat.

South London Musical Society.

One of the most successful concerts of the season was given at the London and Brighton Hotel, Peckham, on Saturday evening, when the chair was occupied by Mr. Henry Featherstone, supported by Mr. H. Walbrook, and members of the staff of the Fleet Printing Works. This concert marks the thirty-first year in succession that representatives of Messrs. Walbrook and Co. have given their support to the Society.

Mr. Henry Featherstone, in announcing the result of the "plate" as over £50, read several letters from many of his friends who had sent donations but were unable to be present. He sincerely commended the work of the Society in their continued efforts to raise funds for the Caxton Convalescent Home, an institution which was worthy of the support of all associated with the printing industry.

An interesting feature of the evening was the presentation of Life Governors' Certificates to two members of the "Fleet" staff (Messrs. C. H. Belsham and J. Stace), in recognition of their work on behalf of the Society.

FEWER UNEMPLOYED.—The number of persons on March 9th recorded on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain was 1,220,700. This was 14,918 less than a week ago, but 106,875 more than a year ago. The Secretary of the Ministry of Labour draws attention to a discrepancy in the previous return due to a large decrease shown in certain of the detailed returns which were received late. There was actually a decrease of 447 on March 2nd as compared with February 23rd, instead of an increase of 1,635 as previously announced.

Vellum Binders' & Machine Rulers' PENSION SOCIETY.

Annual Meeting.

The eighty-second annual meeting of this Society, held at the St. Bride Institute, was presided over by Mr. Harry Goodman (Crowther and Goodman, Ltd.).

The secretary, Mr. F. C. Peacock, having read the notice convening the meeting, said it was with great pleasure he had to introduce Mr. Harry Goodman. The firm of which Mr. Goodman was managing director had for many years taken an active interest, both financially and personally, in this Society's welfare, Mr. Jas. S. Crowther, C.C. (now retired), having presided at their annual meeting as long back as 1907.

Letters were read from Messrs. W. V. Gibbs (trustee), Frank Garrett (hon. treasurer), T. J. Hunt, H. R. Danford and others regretting inability to be present.

Messrs. W. G. Finch, J. F. Walker and P. R. Aves were elected as scrutineers of the ballot for pensioners.

The chairman, upon rising to propose the adoption of the eighty-second annual report and balance-sheet, said he had, owing to the solicitation and persuasive powers of their secretary, consented to preside this evening, and had been increasing his interest in and knowledge of the Society by looking into its past history, and it had surprised him to find the very large amount of benefit to less fortunate brethren and also themselves which could be achieved by even a comparatively small section of the printing and allied trades like their own. There came a time in life when all must get old, and it was a wise provision that took the necessary steps in early years for that period when youth had gone, strength was exhausted, and they could no longer hold their own in the stern and strenuous battle of life. This pension Society was a cheap and effectual method of doing this, supported as it was by both employer and employee and under the experienced management of their executive and secretary. They could hope in the future to achieve greater success and bring still more comfort into the lives of the aged and infirm of their trade. They would see by the agenda that the committee had recommended an alteration of Rule 6, which alteration, the secretary informed him, would strengthen the permanent fund, increasing it by £1,000, thus assuring the permanence of the reserve for the increasing number of pensioners that would have to be provided for. He moved with pleasure the adoption of the annual balance-sheet and report.

The motion was seconded by Mr. H. A. Skeats, and, after some questions had been answered, carried unanimously.

Cordial votes of thanks were given to the trustees, hon. treasurer, auditors, etc., for their valued and gratuitous services during the year past, coupled with an expression of sympathy with Mr. Frank Garrett, hon. treasurer, in his sad loss.

A hearty vote of thanks and expression of confidence in the committee, proposed by Mr. J. J. Harwood, seconded by Miss E. Marr, was received with acclamation and responded to by Mr. W. T. Higgins.

Those retiring from committee in accordance with rule, were re-elected, and Mr. R. Hirst elected in place of Mr. J. Hall, resigned.

The secretary, after some very complimentary remarks by his proposer and seconder, was unanimously re-elected.

The chairman then announced that the scrutineers had completed their work and that Mr. J. J. Harwood had been elected at the top of the poll, followed by Miss L. S. Chapman, Miss E. Marr and Mr. J. Hall in the order named. He congratuled them on their election.

The meeting then proceeded to discuss the proposed alteration of rules, which were accepted without alteration, and a cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Harry Goodman for his able and genial services in the chair, proposed by Mr. Thos. Hunt and supported by the secretary, brought a business like meeting to a close.

MR. HAROLD HARTLEY SMITH, who has died in his 60th year, was news editor of the *Evesham Journal and Four Shires Advertiser*, and a director of Messrs. W. and H. Smith, Ltd., of the Journal Press, Evesham.

New British Patents.

For the benefit of our readers we have arranged for any inquiries relating to Patents, Designs and Trade Marks to be answered, free of all charge, by a Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Patent Agents. Inquiries should be addressed, in the first instance, to the Editor.

Applications.

Beasley, H. H., Burt, A. P., Robinson, P. G., Sargent, T., and Strachan and Henshaw, Ltd. Apparatus for cutting rolls of paper, etc. 6,896.

Cleland, Ltd., W. W., and Luce, R. C. Folding boxes. 6,499.

Forgrove Machinery Co., Ltd. Sealing apparatus of wrapping machines. 6,343.

Grosse, E. Printing machines. 6,754.

Hayashi, E., and Monobe, N. Mould for casting types. 6,491.

Hoe and Co., Ltd., R. Stapling and folding mechanism. 6,562.

Kinahan, D. B. Show cards, etc. 6,527.

Linotype and Machinery Limited (Mergenthaler Setzmaschinen-Fabrik Ges.). Typographical composing and line-casting machines. 6,919.

Morland and Impey, Ltd., and Rendell, A. G. Printing. 6,803.

Pickering, A. Means for binding folders for papers, etc. 6,704.

Raphael, J. R. Engagement calendars, etc. 6,447.

Richards, A. A. Block printing illustrations and wall-papers. 6,929.

Steele, L. C. Apparatus for feeding sheet material. 6,668.

Thomlinson, W. G. Apparatus for separating sheets of paper from a pile. 6,714.

Waite, F., and Waite and Saville, Ltd. Delivery mechanism for printing machines. 6,469.

Waldes, H. Folding cases for display cards. 6,804.

Winkler, C. Rotary drier for stereo matrices. 6,515.

Winkler, C. Mould for casting stereo plates. 6,516.

Specifications Published.

1923.

Backhouse, H. T. Sheet-feeding apparatus for printing machines or other machines operating on paper sheets. 230,155.

Wrigley, F. Paper bags and the like. 230,188.

1924.

Green, C. F. Feeding sheets to stencil or type duplicating machines. 230,260.

Hoe and Co., Ltd., R. Plate clamps for clamping stereotype printing plates. 230,289.

THE death has occurred at Las Palmas, Canary Islands, whither he went last autumn for the benefit of his health, of Mr. Harry Woosnam Mills, formerly managing director and editor-in-chief of the *Times of Ceylon*. Born in 1873, Mr. Mills joined the staff of the *Times of Ceylon* in 1901 as assistant editor, having been previously assistant editor of the *Civil and Military Gazette*, Lahore, and for some time secretary to the British Chamber of Commerce at Paris.

FATAL MILL ACCIDENTS.—While following his employment at the Stubbin's Paper Mill, Bury (Crompton Bros. and Co., Ltd.), last week, Richard Carter (20) was drawn into the machine and received injuries from which he died while being conveyed to hospital.—An inquest was held at Heywood, Lancs, recently on the body of Stanley Chadwick (31), a reeler at the paper mill of Messrs. Yates Duxbury and Sons, Heap Bridge, Bury. Deceased, it was stated, was wiping off a pulley wheel resin which had been sprinkled there because the belt was not gripping. He was afterwards found dead under the machine. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

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PRESS BLANKETS.

LIGHT & CO., LTD., W. J., 36-38, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.4. 'Phone; Central 3839. "LIGHT'S-EVERWEAR" Press Rubbers. Oil and Ink-Proof and Reversible.

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TRADE PUBLICATIONS.

BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER, THE. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4. Founded in 1878, this weekly journal is the recognised medium for Printers, Stationers, Box Makers, Envelope Makers, Bookbinders, etc. Its pages contain the latest improvements in machinery, descriptions of new processes, and commercial intelligence and current news. Subscribers get the paper for 52 weeks for 13s.

TRADE PUBLICATIONS.

BOOKBINDER, THE, forms a Monthly Section of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, and subscriptions are booked for these issues at the rate of 3s. 3d. per annum, including postage. Special contributions appear from the pen of leading authorities. Publishers: Stonhill & Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

DICTIONARY OF PAPER TERMS.—Definitions of the Terms as used in the Manufacture and Merchandising of Paper. Published in book form by the Lockwood Trade Journal Co., Inc., New York. Bound in cloth, 6 × 9, 87 pp. Price 7s. 6d. Copies may be had of Stonhill & Gillis, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

LITHOGRAPHIC TRADE REVIEW, THE. This forms the subject of a monthly section of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, and these issues are obtainable at an annual subscription of 3s. 3d. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

PAPER TRADE REVIEW, THE WORLD'S. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4. This weekly journal established in 1879, gives particulars of Papermaking Machinery and Processes, Current Prices of Raw Materials, Market Reports, Interviews with Leading Men associated with the industry, Commercial Intelligence, etc. Annual subscription: 26s. plus postage (Inland, 30s. 4d.; Foreign and Colonial, 32s. 6d.)

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(Continued from page 235).

Photogravure: Methods & Machines.

bridged by a filling-in piece. Arrangements are made to protect the doctor knife when passing over this portion of the cylinder, and the impression cylinder is cut away in a corresponding position. This machine is designed for the use of small printers, and it is suggested that the photogravure plates will be ordered and purchased by the printer in the same way as half-tone blocks.

Among the first of the Continental machines that were introduced in this country was that manufactured by Kempe. This was of simple construction, having two cylinders of equal diameter. The grippers were carried on bars supported on chains, and the gripper bars fell into a slot cut in the impression cylinder; the grippers carried the sheet from the laying-on board through the impression to the delivery table. It was found that this type of construction did not permit of satisfactory register being maintained. This firm has now introduced a machine of the usual 1 to 2 ratio between the two cylinders.

A more elaborate machine is that manufactured by Albert—the "Palatia." This machine is designed to meet every requirement of high-grade work. The engraved cylinder is fitted with the blower, already referred to, and an extra slip sheeting cylinder with its accompanying feed-board is provided, in order that the slip sheet may be carried round with the printed sheet to the delivery table. This device, however, is only necessary in the case of exceedingly slow-drying inks.

A machine introduced more recently in this country is the Johannesburg, which is used both in single and in multi-colour printing; several sizes are made, ranging from 47 in. by 35 in. to 20 in. by 15 in.

One of the most recent additions to sheet-fed rotaries is the Marinoni-Voirin; the only size made at present is 30 in. by 22 in. Details of this machine are not yet available, but it embodies several original features in design. Among these, the most important appears to be a device whereby the pinion on the engraved cylinder is not continuously driven, as is usual in sheet-fed rotary machines; during the period of the impression the positive drive does not operate and the cylinder revolves by pressure contact. This innovation should improve the register, and also remove the need to vary the thickness of the packing on the impression cylinder to allow for variations in the size of the engraved one.

Offset Gravure Machines.

There would appear to be little advantage in applying the offset principle to intaglio printing; but although the full strength of the intaglio impression may be lost in the process, possibilities are opened up for an entirely new range of printing styles.

Every printing process has its peculiarities, and offset gravure, although similar in some respects to litho off-set, will have its own individual characteristics. In spite of the great progress that has been made in litho-offset, gravure offset would have an advantage over litho-offset in that the printing surface cannot deteriorate, whereas in dealing with an ink image on a litho plate there is always an attendant risk. Offset gravure has also been employed on suitable machines for printing on rigid materials, such as glass or metal.

The Renaissance process introduced into this country some years ago by Linotype & Machinery, Ltd., was an offset gravure process, the printing being done from thin copper plates. In this machine the doctor was substituted by a composition roller revolving in contact with the engraved surface and travelling in the opposite direction. The excess of colour was wiped from the engraved surface by this roller, and this in its turn was cleaned by passing through a bath of solvent. Experimental prints were taken on this machine in monochrome and in colour by Mr. G. W. Jones, who obtained some highly successful results, and it is to be regretted that the process was not further developed.

Messrs. Penrose have been at work for some time on the problem of offset gravure, and Mr. Owen has designed and built an entirely original machine that has a number of interesting features. The copper cylinders are replaced by thin copper plates 1/50 in. in thickness. After etching, these plates are curved on a special bending machine to fit the printing cylinder, and are then gripped in position on the cylindrical base provided; a filling-in piece is fitted to bridge the gap. The size of the machine is 30 in. by 20 in., and it is designed as a perfector; a pair of engraved and offset-cylinders being arranged in a horizontal plane, the two offset cylinders being in the centre; the web of paper to be printed is passed between the two and is thus printed on both sides at one operation. The printing of the web is intermittent, the paper remaining stationary whilst the portion of the offset cylinder corresponding to the bridge-piece in the engraved cylinder passes it; the web then moves forward again to the next impression. The feeding mechanism moves the web forward continuously, and a specially designed looping device absorbs the spare paper from the reel during the stoppage of the web previously referred to. The web after printing travels forward to the cutting device and the prints are delivered in sheets. Speeds from 5,000 to 8,000 per hour have already been obtained. The composition of the ink necessary for the process has not yet been finally settled, but the results that have already been accomplished are of undoubted interest.

(To be Concluded.)

LECTURE ON TITLE PAGES.—Mr. Arthur Kay read a paper on "Title-Pages and Other Pages" to the members of Edinburgh Bibliographical Society in the Philosophical Institution, Edinburgh, recently. Mr. Kay, whose paper was illustrated by lantern slides, taken from books in his own library, said some of the works were unknown, so far as he could trace, and several were not in the British Museum. The illustrations were taken from perfect books, all dated before 1542.

SOUTH AFRICAN printers are asking the Railway Administration of the Union to apply a flat rate to all papers and board used in the printing industry without regard to price, and that the material should be carried at the lowest rate, and that the general manager of railways be approached by a committee appointed by the Federation on the subject.

Death of Mr. Robert Watt.

A well-known figure in the British paper trade has passed away in the death of Mr. Robert Watt, a director of St. Cuthbert's Paper Works, Ltd. He died on March 14th at his residence "Avalon," Arden-road, Finchley, after a long and painful illness.



THE LATE MR. ROBERT WATT.

Mr. Watt, who had turned his 60th year, had a most successful career. Not only in London but throughout the whole country his genial and courteous disposition had gained for him a host of friends, among whom he was held in the highest respect and esteem.

Mr. Watt, who was born at Peterculter, commenced his papermaking career as a cutter boy at Culter Mills.

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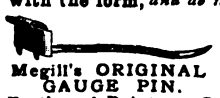
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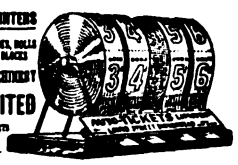
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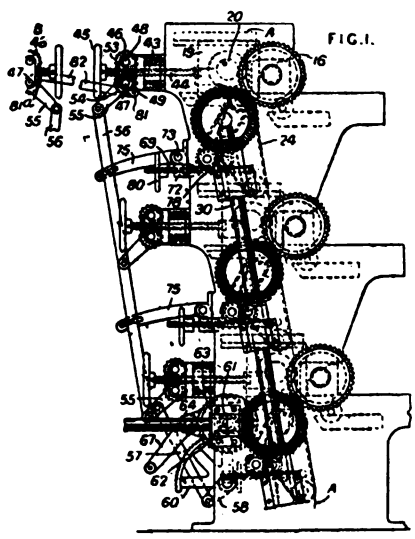
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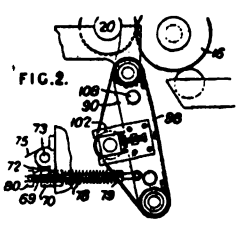
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New Inventions

Rotary Intaglio Printing.

In rotary multi-colour presses, as patented by Mr. C. F. Dausmann, a web passing between the spaced printing couples is maintained in registration by mechanism which includes a moving rubber blanket yieldingly urged against one side of the web. The blanket rubs against a fixed convex support of brass, etc., to generate static electricity so that the web is attracted to the blanket. Fig. 1 show a series of rotary printing couples 16, 20 driven by bevel gearing from a common shaft 30. Each couple preferably consists of

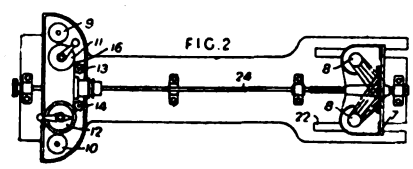


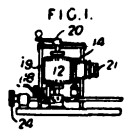


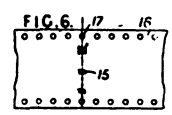
an etched intaglio roller and a rubber-covered impression roller. The web A passing from one printing couple 16, 20 to the next is engaged by a blanket 24, Fig. 2, mounted on a pivoted framework 90 spring-pressed towards the web. The blanket may be tightened to regulate its frictional pressure on the convex surface 98 by moving an adjustable guide roller 102. A screw 69 is pivoted on the framework 90 and a spring 78 is disposed on the screw 69 between a fixed collar 79 and a poppet head 70 movable on the screw to an outer limit determined by a stop-nut 80, the head 70 being pivoted on an arm 72 on a shaft 73 connected by a lever 75 to a common rod 56 for withdrawing all the feeding blankets from the web, except the lowermost blanket, which is independently controlled. The impression roller 20 of each printing couple is mounted in a slide bearing 19 connected to a screw 44 provided with a hand-wheel 45 and engaging a screw threaded block 43, which is pressed outward by springs against cams 48, 49 on parallel shafts 46, 47 geared together by pinions 53, 54. The lower shafts 47 of the several sets are coupled by arms 55 to the rod 56, and the lowermost arm 55 is connected by a rod 57 to an arm 58 operated through a train of gears 60 . . 64 from a handle 67. To print on both sides of the paper the press may be duplicated; a small portion B of a second press is shown interconnected for simultaneous control by a system of links 81, 82, 81a to a second connecting rod 56, so that operation of the rod 56 of one of the presses will simultaneously and equally operate the other. In carrying out this operation the rod 57 of one press is disconnected. Steam pipes 108 mounted in the blanket frame dry the paper as it passes over the blanket.

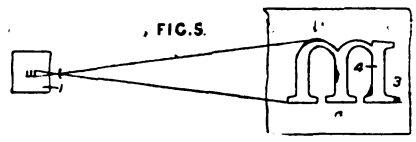
Photo-Mechanical Composing.

An invention patented by Messrs. J. R. C. August and E. K. Hunter relates to the production of a character matrix band or plate 16, Fig. 6, for use in photographic composing machines, the characters 15 are produced thereon photograpically, the projected image of the characters being registered on the band or plate 16 by means of at least two perforations or projections 17 thereon. A small imprint of the desired character may be made on a sheet of paper 1, Fig. 5, and an enlarged image 4 made thereof, preferably photo-





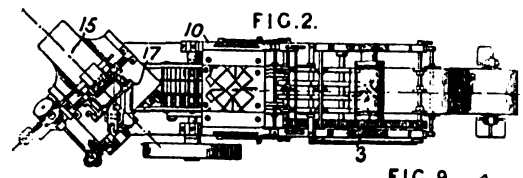


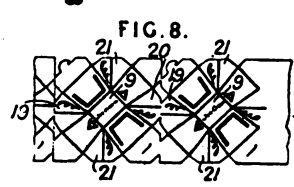


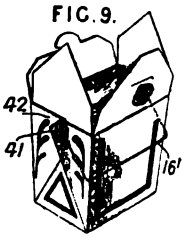
graphically, and touched up manually. The magnified image 4 is then photographically reproduced on the matrix band or plate 16 on a smaller scale. In the reduction apparatus described, the carrier 3 of the image 4 is inserted in holder 7, Figs. 1, 2, illuminated by lamps 8, and the reduced image formed by lens 21 is projected on to the sensitive matrix band 16. The band 16 contained in a light-tight casing 19, passes from a roller 9 on to a roller 10, over guide-drums 11, 12, and sprocket wheels 13, 14. Drum 12 has a handle and pointer 20 to show accurately the position of the band 16, and like indicating means may be provided on sprocket wheels 13, 14. A lever 18 enables the drums and sprocket wheels to be displaced into three or more positions in order to get more than one row of characters 15 on the band. The carrier 7 can be adjusted on guides 22 by threaded spindle 24 for accurate focussing. Lens 21 may have a shutter. The matrix band or plate may be in the form of flexible film as described in Specification 195,104, or a flexible metallic strip as described in Specification 222,940, or a paper sheet or glass plate. The perforations or projections 17 can later be used to locate accurately the band or plate 16 in the projection camera of the photographic composing machine.

Paper Boxes.

A British patent has been granted to Mr. F. W. Golby relating to paper, etc., receptacles. Ice-cream pails or boxes and similar receptacles are made from a web or strip of paper or the like which is converted into rectangular blanks, each having a rectangular bottom section 9, Fig. 8, disposed obliquely to the longitudinal edges of the web, the blanks being cut off at right-angles to the web and finally formed into receptacles; the edges 19, 20, 21 of the blanks are consequently disposed transversely of and parallel with the length of the web and the web is narrower than would be the case if







the sections 9 were disposed with their edges transversely of and parallel with the length of the web. The web may be printed obliquely before entering the blanking-press, the web being fed automatically from a reel 6, Fig. 2, through the printing-press 3 and blanking-press 10 to the cutting-device 47 from which the separated blanks pass to the forming-machine 15, where they are formed into receptacles, preferably having overlapping two-ply flaps 41, 42, Fig. 9, at each side thereof fastened together by a bail-shaped wire handle 16', which is inserted through five thicknesses of paper, at each side of the pail, as described in Specification 225,594. The blanks enter the forming-machine cornerwise, the forming-machine beinfl either arranged at an angle to the web and blanking-press, as shown, or in line therewith, in which case the blank is turned through an angle before entering the forming-machine.

PRESS SCHOLARSHIPS. — Journalism is in great demand as a profession, and the Diploma Course held at King's College in connection with the University of London is doing excellent work in giving students who have the right instinct an instructed background in general literature, modern history and languages. Five exhibitions were awarded last year, and five new exhibitions of the value of £100 per annum, and tenable for two years, are open for 1925. Applications for the examination, which will begin on Monday, July 13th, should be made to the Academic Registrar, University of London, South Kensington, S.W.7, not earlier than April 27th, for return by June 1st.

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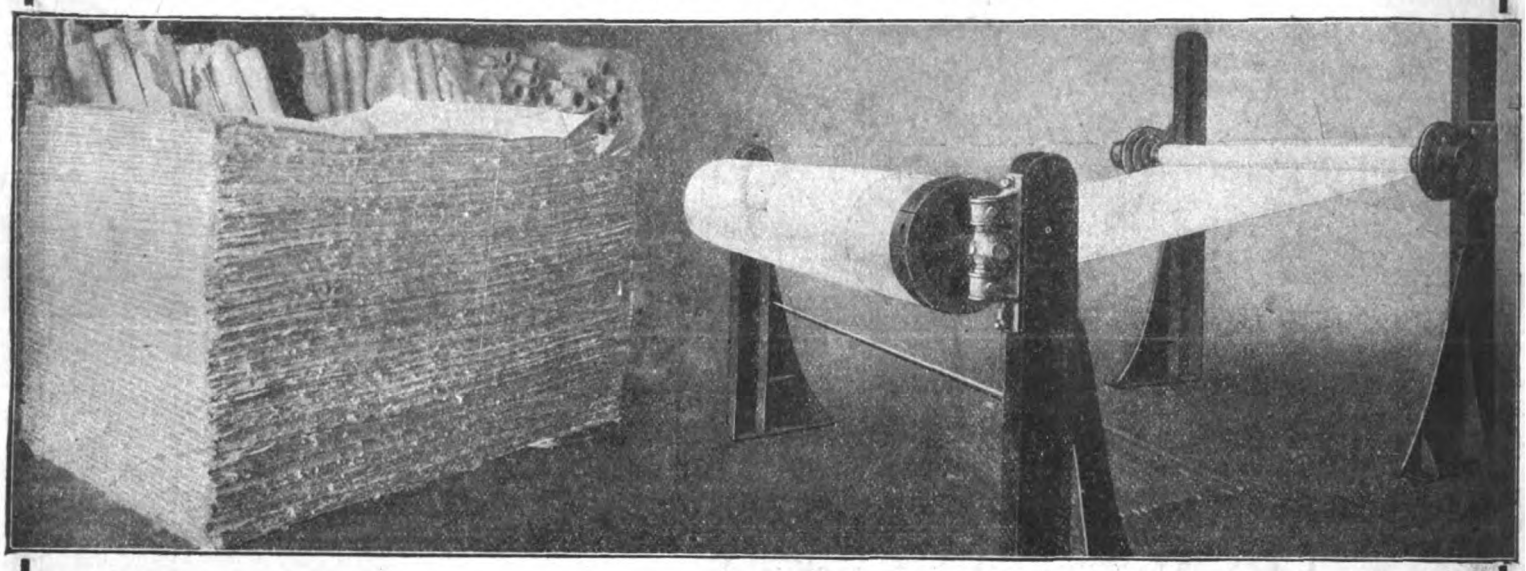
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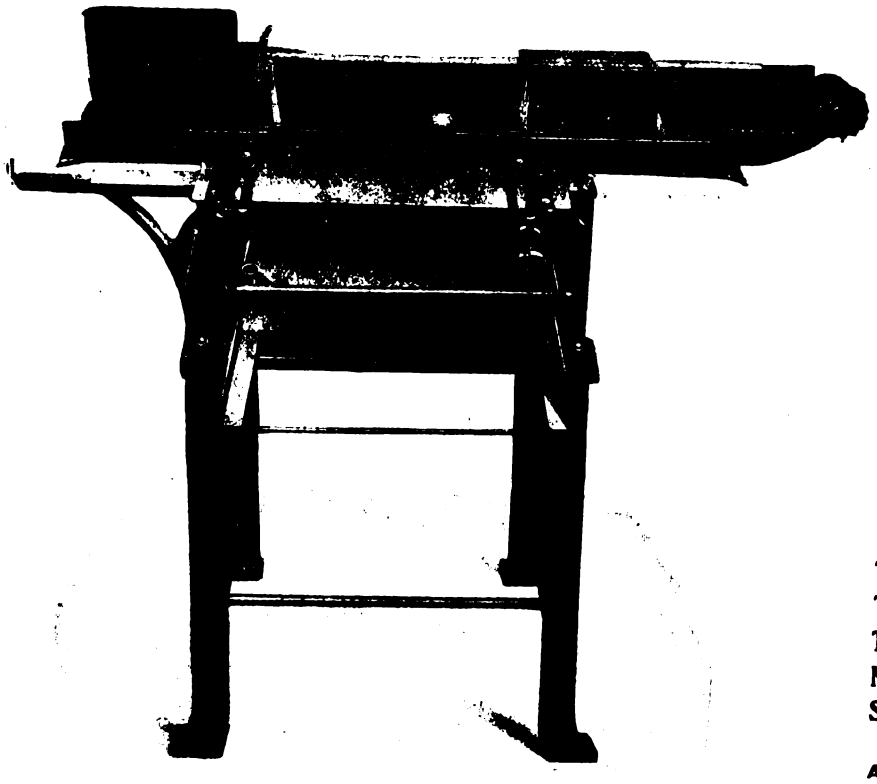
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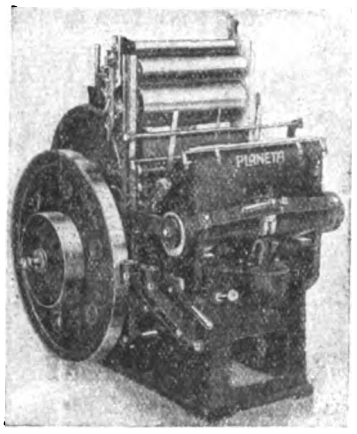
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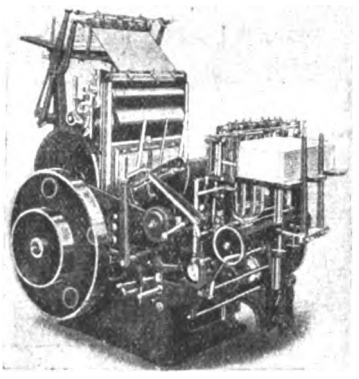
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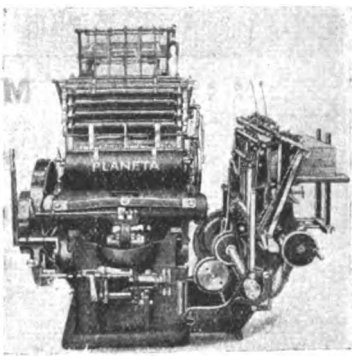
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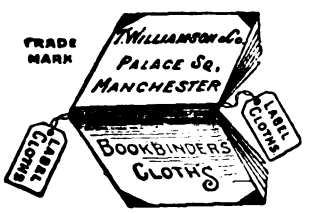
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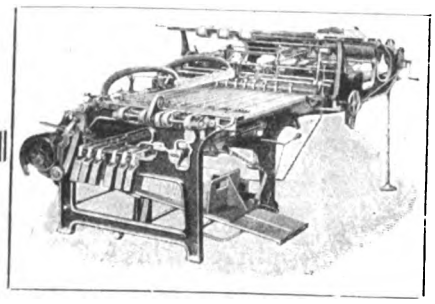
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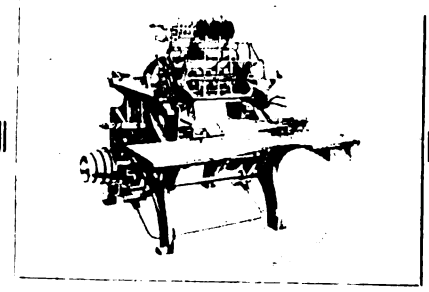
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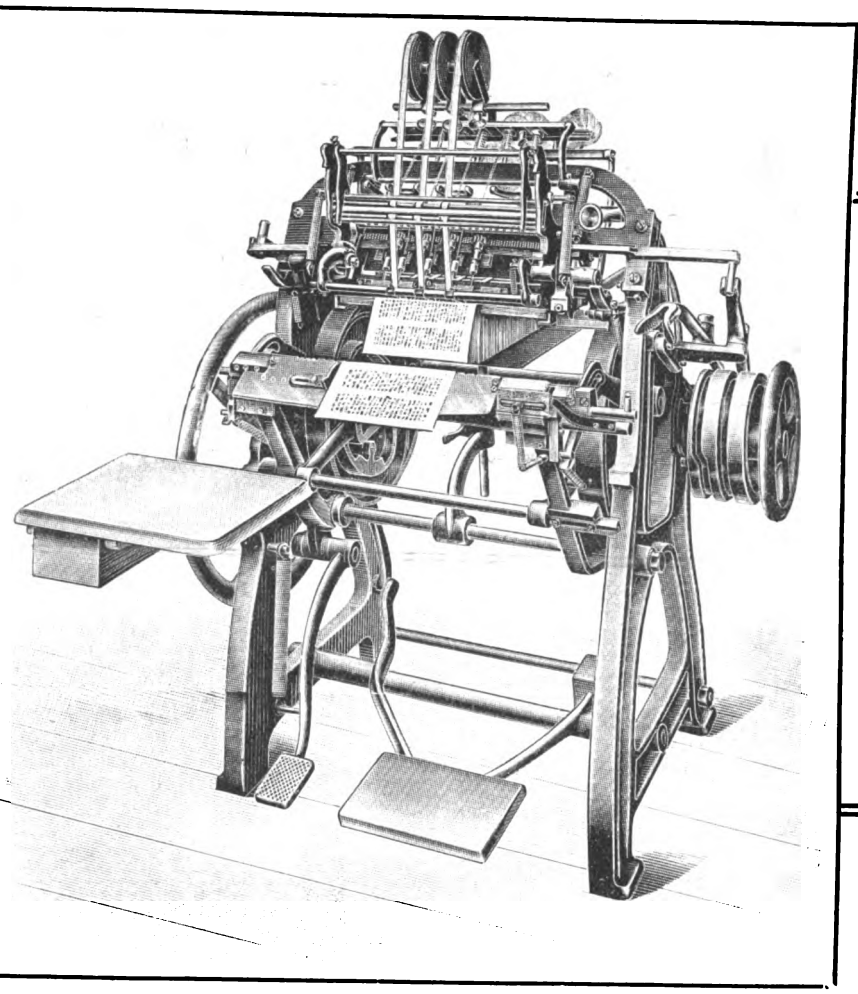
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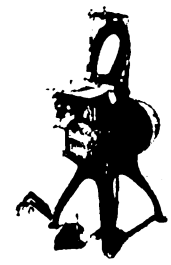
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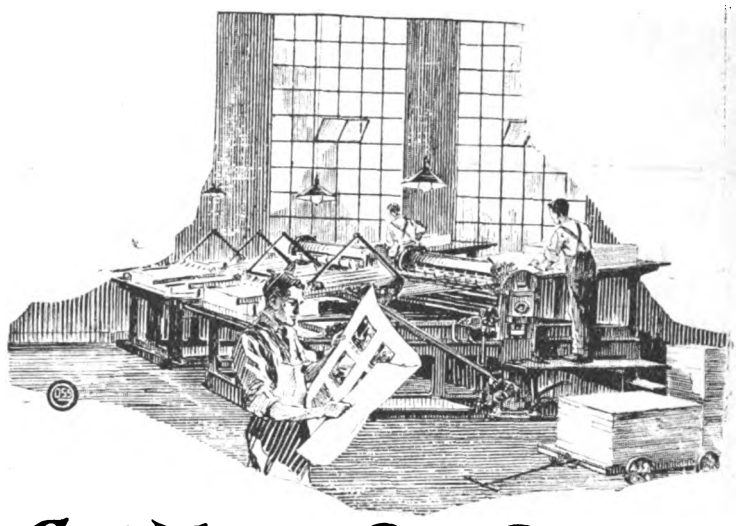
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VOLUME 96. NUMBER 14. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: APRIL 2, 1925. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

Government Printer's Testing Methods.

Scientific Investigations Carried Out.

The Testing Section of the Government Printing Office, U.S.A., which was established by the Public Printer, Hon. George H. Carter, in February, 1922, was organised for the purpose of making technical tests on all paper, envelopes, materials, and supplies offered or procured for the use of the Government Printing Office, and to conduct such investigational work as might be deemed necessary from time to time to promote the best interests of the Government, and to prepare or assist in the preparation of standard specifications for the purchase of all materials used by this office.

Modern Devices.

This section has been equipped with the most modern devices for the testing of paper, textiles, oils, ink-making materials metals, and other miscellaneous supplies which are used by the printing plant.

The inspection and testing of the approximately 50,000,000 pounds of paper and paper products, including every kind from newsprint to high-grade bonds and ledgers, envelopes, tags, fibre containers, binders boards and the like, which are purchased annually by the Government Printing Office upon definite specifications for quality, is one of the most important duties of the Testing Section.

During the fiscal year, 1923, approximately 5,000 miscellaneous samples were tested in the routine work of the laboratory. There were 3,731 samples of paper and paper products tested. The other materials tested, which amounted to approximately 1,200 samples included textiles of all kinds, especially bookbinding cloths and cordage, bookbinding leathers, gasoline and oils, ink-making materials, metals, including babbitt and type metal, as well as miscellaneous materials such as waxes, soaps, glues, and various chemicals.

Standard Specification.

One of the primary duties of the Testing Section is the development of standard specifications for the quality of all materials used in the printing industry and the carrying out of investigational work to promote the best interests of the office. Standard specifications have been prepared for flax book twines, various types of bookbinding cloths, such as buckrams, imitation leather, and vellums, for the various materials used in the manufacture of ink, ruling dyes and inks, and the other materials used by the office. The investigational work has covered the use of solvents for cleaning type and plates; the development of various formulæ for special inks such as copying ink, stencil ink, metallic inks and safety ink; the methods of handling glue and the development of formulæ for casemaking and flexible glues; in fact, investigational work is being extended to all materials used in the various branches of the office.

It is also planned to study the difficulties experienced with paper in printing plants, such as static electricity, curl effect of ink on paper, and the various types of paper sizing and their relation to printing inks.

In the Interests of Fairness.

In order that the routine inspection work should be conducted with fairness to both the Government and contractor, definite methods are employed for sampling, inspecting, and testing. All physical tests on paper for weight, thickness, bursting strength, folding endurance, tensile strength, water resistance, absorption, and the like, are made under the uniform testing conditions of 70-75 deg. F. temperature and 50 per cent. relative humidity. A careful study and investigation has been made in establishing this testing condition in order to secure by test results which would be in harmony with actual service. Full consideration was given to the indoor conditions prevalent in press rooms, storage rooms, libraries, offices, and homes.

The Testing Section has endeavoured to handle all technical work in a strictly commercial manner. The construction and operation of the constant temperature and humidity room of the Testing Section would undoubtedly be of interest to all concerned with the testing of paper, and many requests have been made for this information. Most humidity rooms which have been constructed for testing purposes have been constructed without automatic control and with practically no attempt at temperature control. The testing rooms of the Bureau of Standards and the Bureau of Chemistry have been constructed at figures which would be too costly for a commercial plant or paper mill.

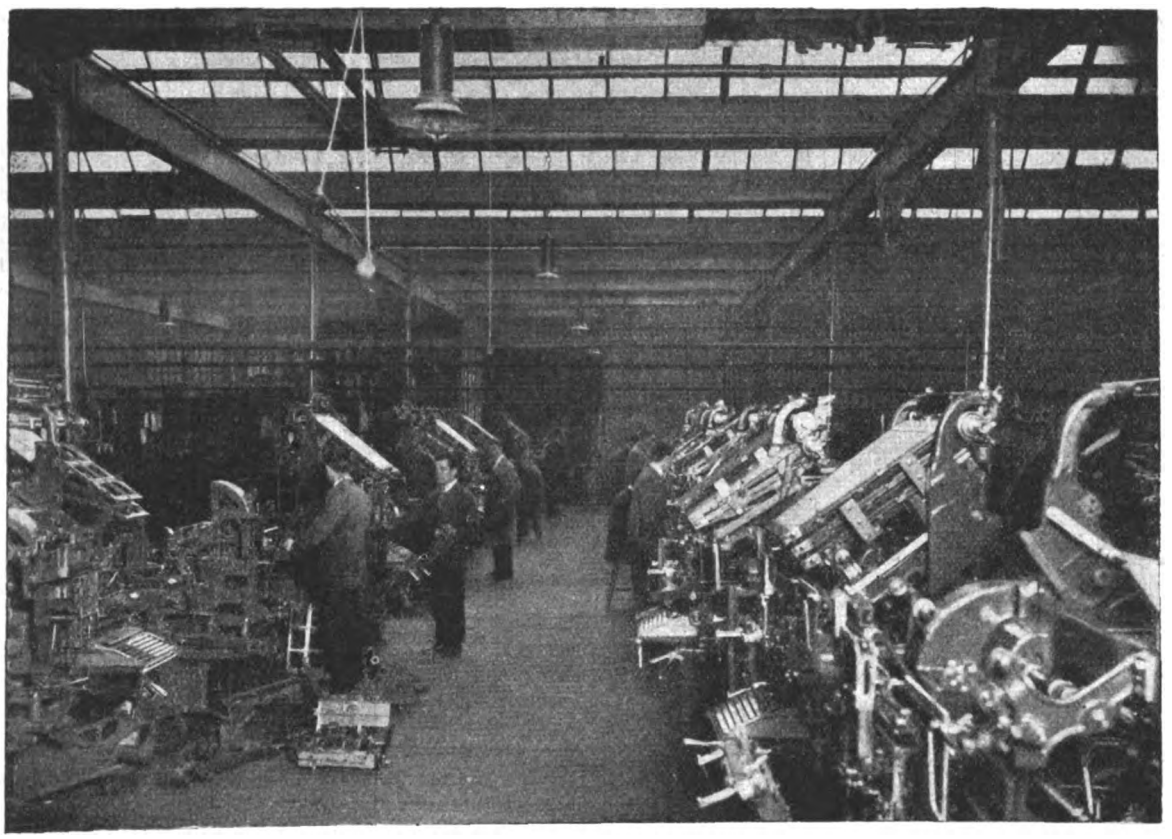
Physical Testing Room.

The Physical Testing Room of the Government Printing Office was designed by the Chief of Tests and constructed by the Buildings Division of the office. This room operates automatically day and night, maintaining uniform conditions of 70-75 deg. F. and 50 per cent. relative humidity throughout the year. The room has no outdoor exposure, being constructed within the building, and is 12 x 20 feet and 14 feet high; one end and one side is equipped with two-thirds glass, while the other end and side have double partitions with approximately 3-inch air space between them. All partitions are tongue-and-groove lumber, except the outside walls of the end and side having the double partitions, which are constructed of compo-board with all joints stripped. There is a vestibule to the entrance in order to minimise the effects on the conditions of the room by the opening and closing of the door.

The conditions are controlled by a hydrostat, which automatically, through the medium of air pressure and diaphragm valves, operates water spray nozzles or circulates ice water in the cooling coils. Neither brine nor a separate ice plant is used, the regular chilled drinking water of the plant being utilised. The atomising water-spray heads supply the necessary moisture for the room, while the ice water coil is used for dehumidifying or cooling. This coil is so constructed that in winter a section of it can be used for steam for heating and dehumidifying purposes. The blower fan supplying air to the room is so arranged that the air can be taken from any one of three sources—out of doors, inside of the adjoining room, or recirculated from the testing room itself, the air being passed through a specially constructed insulated box containing the water-spray nozzles and coil before being distributed in the room.

The Government Printing Office testing room has been in operation with entire satisfaction for about two and a half years. The total cost of the construction of the testing room, and the equipment for automatically maintaining uniform atmospheric testing conditions was between £250 and £300.

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This photograph, taken a few weeks ago, shows a portion of the Linotype Erecting Department at Altrincham, Cheshire

The average monthly sales of Linotype machines during the past two years have been much larger than at any other period of this Company's activities. The Model 4 with Side Magazines alone has heavily taxed the resources of the Works at Altrincham, and there is now no doubt that jobbing printers in this country, the Continent, and the Colonies have determined for themselves that the modern Linotype gives them the facilities they need for the rapid composition of display work and general jobbing.

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Photogravure from the Printer's Standpoint:

METHODS AND MACHINES

By R. B. FISHENDEN, M.Sc. (Tech)

(Continued from page 246.)

Whilst England was the birthplace of machine gravure and has maintained its premier position for "fine art" work, Germany led in the newspaper field. The possibilities of this application of rotary intaglio printing had been, however, foreseen in this country, and after having observed its application to wall-paper and calico printing, the author in 1905 mentioned in an article the possible advantages of a periodical with both type and illustrations printed in intaglio.

Periodical Printing.

The first newspaper to make use of photo-mechanical intaglio printing was the *Freiburger Zeitung*, the illustrations without the type being printed by an intaglio half-tone process. The *Hamburger Fremdenblatt* was also illustrated in the same way, but adopted the rotary gravure process for both illustrations and type in 1912. The first periodical in this country to have a photo-gravure supplement was the *Illustrated London News* of October 12th, 1912. This innovation was due to the energy and foresight of the late Mr. E. H. Rudd. The author believes that the credit for the first demonstration of gravure printing applied to periodical work in this country is due to Mr. Charles E. Bell, late of Intaglio Patents, Ltd., who made a study of every detail of the photogravure process, so that it might be worked systematically. Mr. Bell is now in charge of the largest gravure department in this country at the Amalgamated Press. Mr. Corkett, too, although gravure is not at present his chief interest, was, in America, concerned with the development of the process for periodical printing on a large scale. Mr. Corkett has also succeeded, in connection with the "Lithotex" process, in perfecting a method of engraving rollers for calico printing, a method likely to be of great commercial importance for the calico printing industry.

The first installation in the British Empire for strictly newspaper printing was in December, 1913, at the office of the *Southend Standard*; the printing machine was made by Messrs. R. Hoe and Co., and the process supplied by Messrs. A. W. Penrose and Co. This must be recognised as a remarkable achievement for a small, although important, local newspaper undertaking. The *Southend Standard* still publishes regularly pages printed by machine gravure. Since that time the use of gravure for newspaper work has made a good deal of progress, more particularly in America and on the Continent.

The *Cape Times* has also successfully adopted the process, and has attained the exceedingly high speeds of twelve to fifteen thousand impressions an hour (unit speed); although higher speeds than these have been obtained they are not deemed to be practicable in normal running.

Photogravure Speeds.

The speed of machines engaged in periodical printing varies considerably. For the best work—which scarcely comes within this category—2,000 impressions per hour is usual. Some weekly periodicals run at a speed of 3,000, while others attain 4,500 per hour. Reference has been made in the previous paragraph to the speeds obtained by the *Cape Times*. The speeds given are unit speeds, or impressions per hour per cylinder; in the case of duplex or perfecting machines these outputs are doubled. The character of the impression in rapid gravure printing differs from that which is done at low speeds. Extremely mobile ink is employed, and usually a highly calendered paper. If the impressions produced under these conditions are examined under a magnifier, it will be noticed that in some portions, particularly the lower middle tones, the effect is that of a dark cross line with a white centre instead of white cross lines dividing the dark squares corresponding to the cavities. This effect may be due to several causes, among which may be cited the possibility of a slight film of the fluid ink dragging under the "doctor," so that it is left upon the surface of the screen walls, the ink also being attracted to these elevations by capillarity. Under the conditions prevailing in this class of work, too, the pressure employed is not sufficient to cause the paper to dip into the cavities and pick up all the ink which they contain. These causes may be responsible for the dark cross lines and the white centres to the dots described.

Inks for Photogravure.

Referring again to the subject of rotary gravure inks, these are essentially different in quality from those that are used in letterpress and lithographic printing. Gravure inks consist of pigments the particles of which are in an extremely fine state of division, or of colour lakes; these are ground in some medium to bind them together, and a diluent is added to provide the necessary "shortness." A "long" varnish ink such as is used in other classes of printing is unsuitable for this work, and a "waxy" quality must be substituted. Whereas letterpress and lithographic inks dry mainly by the oxidation of the varnish, gravure inks dry by the evaporation of the solvent and its absorption into the paper. The most used forms of diluent which greatly facilitate the production of a clean "wipe" are zylene, toluene or benzine. The presence, however, of quantities of these volatile solvents in the machine-room is undesirable, and efforts are being made by the ink makers to provide a satisfactory substitute. In high-grade printing done at relatively low speeds, the ink is of a creamy consistency and the impression may show the ink standing up slightly on the surface of the paper. In work of this kind a matt surface is usually sought for; in periodical printing, however, a glossy effect is more frequently seen, which, it is suggested, sacrifices some of the most pleasant characteristics of the process. For high-speed newspaper printing, water inks are found to be satisfactory, and are, of course, economical; the pigment is made into a paste which is diluted as may be required, and for the formation of this paste, casein may be suggested, as it has the property of becoming waterproof when dry.

In periodical printing it is usual, in order to hasten the drying of the ink, to allow a considerable length of the web between the two printings. If necessary, some drying arrangement may be added between the first and second or perfecting impression, such as passing the web over a steam-heated drum; a second drying apparatus may be provided between the second impression and the cutting and folding of the paper.

Colour Gravure.

Among the examples in the exhibition (shown in connection with this lecture) are some beautiful examples of colour photogravure produced by Mr. Emery Walker. These are produced from flat plates in the same manner as colour mezzotints, the colour result being obtained in a single impression by applying the necessary coloured inks to the various parts of the plate; the colour, therefore, has to be practically drawn on the plate for every impression. Work of this kind possesses great beauty and individuality, but is, in the nature of things, expensive.

Machine gravure in colour has been done for a number of years with considerable success by the Rembrandt Intaglio Printing Co., who were the first to produce results in this way.

Machine gravure in colour is usually produced by three printings, the colour selection being made as in three-colour block making, and although some of the results that have been shown indicate that in some ways the process is still in an experimental stage, there is ample evidence that three-colour machine gravure offers many advantages. A proper understanding of the exact colour selection that is required in the positives is a necessary preliminary to success; but although fine etching as ordinarily understood is impossible, tones that have been etched too deeply may be lightened if the cavities are reduced in strength by the application of charcoal where necessary.

In spite of the inaccuracy of colour rendering which is often seen in colour gravure at the present time, it will be noticed that the colour values, particularly in the lighter tones, are more satisfactory, and appear to present a better colour rendering of those portions of the subject than is the case with three colour letterpress or colour offset work. The author suggests that the fundamental difference in the method of rendering tonal gradation between gravure and the other two processes may give an indication of the reason for the existence of the differences indicated. It has been shown in an earlier part of this communication that the lighter tones in a gravure impression consist of a thin film of ink that is merely broken by the thin screen lines. In the other processes the variations in the light tones are produced by dots on a white paper ground, the dots being of varying size but of equal intensity. Thus second and third gravure impressions superimpose further films of ink, which are practically continuous. The resultant colour, therefore, is one that is produced purely by subtractive colour mixture, a form of colour mixture which also exists in the darker tones of colour half-tone letterpress and offset work. In the lighter tones of three-colour impressions produced by these latter processes, however, the colour units consist of dots which may occasionally fall one upon the other, but are usually disposed side by side. Such an arrangement of small colour units results in an additive mixture of the constituent colours, and it has been shown by several authorities that certain irregularities in the early three-colour process may be traced to this source.

The development of machine colour gravure has been slow because there are many practical difficulties to be overcome; but when these are attacked with the same persistence that has been applied to the commercial applications of gravure, colour machine gravure printing will be equally successful.

Machines for Colour Gravure.

Flat-bed machines are being used for high class colour gravure, and are found to be satisfactory for small editions. The possibility of make-ready on the cylinder and the comparatively easy correction of the plates outweighs the slow speed and the waste of ink. Sheet-fed machines fulfil practically every requirement, especially as regards accurate register and the possibility of making ready on the impression cylinder. Such machines may be arranged in groups or tandem fashion, for continuous printing without experiencing the difficulties caused in colour letterpress work, under similar conditions, due to the slow drying of letterpress inks.

There is a great future for colour gravure in connection with periodicals, but progress has been slow in the designing of suitable machinery for rapid printing in accurate register. The *Chicago Tribune* was the first to experiment in this direction, and obtained 5,000 complete impressions per hour on a machine built by Goss, using an oil ink. This machine consists essentially of three single-colour reel-fed machines arranged as a group, with a sufficient interval between each colour to permit the ink to become surface dry before the next is applied.

In this type of machine there is great difficulty in keeping accurate register owing to the paper stretching between the impressions. To overcome this the Goss machine is fitted with an electro-magnetic register control, which, however, requires the close attention of several operatives to make the necessary adjustments. An improved device has been patented in Germany, which is designed to be entirely automatic. In a valuable article in the *Deutsche Buch & Steindrucker*, a portion of which was translated in the "Process Year Book, 1925," Ernst Brinkmann gave an account of the present position in Germany, where more attention has been given to this subject than in other countries. According to this authority, the first colour prints produced at Sieburg in 1914, some of which were seen in this country, were obtained on a calico printing style of

The above is the substance of lecture delivered before the London Central District Master Printers' Association on March 4th.

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machine at a speed of 1,200 complete impressions per hour; this speed was only possible by the use of a blower for drying between the component prints.

The calico printing type of machine has a large central impression bowl or cylinder around which the paper web travels. The printing units are arranged round the circumference; in the present case four copper engraved cylinders, each complete with doctor and ink are provided, three for colour and one for monochrome. The monochrome unit provides for the inclusion of type matter. This style of machine offers considerable advantages for accurate register because the paper is supported between the impressions and the risk of uneven stretching, therefore, is reduced to a minimum. It is anticipated that speeds of 2,500 to 3,000 an hour may be obtained on a machine built with a specially large impression cylinder to allow more time for drying between each print.

According to Herr Brinkmann, a German machine is to be introduced in the near future that will combine the advantages of the calico printing type of machine with those of sheet feeding; this will be done by fitting sets of suction grippers round the central bowl, the sheets being fed and delivered in the usual way. Another machine that may be perfected shortly consists essentially of a group of single-colour units; it is designed to print from the web at 6,000 complete impressions per hour.

The technical interest of the machine gravure process is equalled only by its economic importance. The production of the cylinders requires perfect craftsmanship, accurate knowledge, and careful organisation, but, by comparison with other branches of the industry, the printing is remarkably simple, and provides the means whereby large editions can be produced cheaply at speeds which cannot be approached, for similar quality by either letterpress or offset printing. For the production of high class illustrations, both in monochrome and colour, machine gravure is perhaps of even greater importance. No process is universal in its applications, and gravure undoubtedly has its limitations, but a steady increase in its commercial use may be confidently anticipated.

(Concluded).

U.S. Paper Statistics.

The Department of Commerce, Washington, announces that, according to the data collected at the biennial census of manufactures, 1923, the establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of paper and wood pulp reported products valued at 907,346,992 dols., an increase of 35·9 per cent. as compared with 1921, the last preceding census year. Of the 746 establishments engaged in the industry, 525 reported the manufacture of paper only, to the value of 467,584,925 dols.; 49, wood pulp only, 21,212,772 dols; and 172, both paper and wood pulp, 418,549,295 dols.

Paper Output Increase.

The total output of paper of all classes (including cardboard and other paper boards) in 1923, 8,029,482 tons, valued at 812,509,171 dols. shows increases of 47·8 per cent. in quantity and 38·7 per cent. in value as compared with 5,431,265 tons, valued at 585,734,960 dols., in 1921. The amounts and values of the principal classes of paper included in the total for 1923 were as follows: Paper boards (cardboard, strawboard, "news" board, etc.), 2,792,832 tons, valued at 182,867,070 dols.; book paper, 1,221,402 tons, valued at 171,135,954 dols; wrapping paper, 1,026,979 tons, valued at 120,763,063 dols.; "news" paper (in rolls and sheets), 1,521,680 tons, valued at 110,864,736 dols.; fine paper, 377,029 tons, valued at 89,098,027 dols.; tissue paper, 250,616 tons, valued at 44,144,313 dols.

The production of wood pulp, including that consumed in the mills in which manufactured, increased from 2,876,301 tons in 1921 to 3,789,172 tons in 1923, the rate of increase being 31·77 per cent. The production of wood pulp for sale or for consumption in mills other than those in which manufactured increased from 867,740 tons, valued at 63,373,552 dols., in 1921 to 1,063,398 tons, valued at 65,497,098 dols., in 1923, the rates of increase in quantity and value being 22·5 per cent. and 3·4 per cent. respectively.

The output reported for 1923 also included paper bags, paper boxes and other containers, and miscellaneous products, to the combined value of 29,340,723 dols. (The production of paper bags and of paper boxes and other containers in this industry constitutes only a minor proportion of the total output of such products, most of which are made in establishments classified in other industries).

Of the 746 establishments reporting for 1923, 153 were located in New York, 82 in Massachusetts, 62 in Pennsylvania, 57 in Wisconsin, 53 in Ohio, 42 in Michigan, 41 in Maine, 37 in Connecticut, 36 in New Jersey, 28 in Indiana, 25 in New Hampshire, 23 in Illinois, 17 in Vermont, 10 in Maryland, and the remaining 80 in 20 other States.

JOURNALISTS who have accepted invitations to represent this country at the Imperial Press Conference to be held in Australia next autumn include Viscount Burnham (president, Empire Press Union, and chairman of the conference), Major the Hon. J. J. Astor, M.P. (honorary treasurer of the union), Lord Apsley, M.P. (*Morning Post*), Right Hon. Charles W. Bowerman, M.P. (president, National Printing and Kindred Trades' Federation), Sir Harry Brittain, M.P. (chairman, Arrangements Committee), Mr. H. T. Cadbury (*Daily News*), Sir Emsley Carr (*News of the World*), Brigadier-General Edward B. Cuthbertson (United Newspapers, Ltd.), Mr. David Davies (*South Wales Daily Post*), Sir William Davies (*Western Mail*), Sir Howard d'Egville ("Journal of the Parliaments of the Empire"), Mr. J. E. R. Findlay (*Scotsman*), Mr. N. B. Graham (*Express and Star*, Wolverhampton), Mr. Harold Harmsworth (*Western Morning News*), Sir Edward M. Iliffe, M.P. (the Periodical Trade Press and Weekly Newspaper Proprietors' Association, Ltd.), Sir Roderick Jones (Reuter's, Ltd.), Mr. Perceval Landon (*Daily Telegraph*), Sir Frank Newnes (George Newnes, Ltd.), Sir Joseph Reed (*Newcastle Chronicle*), Mr. R. H. Shaw (*Times*), Mr. Ernest Woodhead (*Huddersfield Examiner*), and Mr. H. E. Turner (secretary, Empire Press Union).

FROM Helsingfors it is learned that the Soviet has contracted with the Esthonian Paper Mills Union for the supply of about nine million kilos of paper, valued 350 million Esthonian marks.

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Trade Notes.

A LARGE number of weekly papers and periodicals were unable to publish last week owing to the strike and lock-out.

IN the Commons, on Tuesday, Colonel Guinness, replying to Sir Harry Brittan (C., Acton), said cost of printing and distributing the last issue of the London Telephone Directory was approximately £41,500, and the receipts from advertisements about £23,450.

THE National Sunday School Union announces that the executors of the late Mr. Herbert Clarke have transferred to it the *Sunday School Times*, which has existed for 65 years. From April 2nd it will be incorporated in the *Sunday School Chron cle*, and the combined papers will in future be known as the *Sunday School Chronicle and Times*.

PROPOSED UNIFICATION OF CO-OPERATIVE NEWSPAPERS.—Proposals are being made for the unification of all the newspapers published in the interest of the Co-operative movement, including the *Co operative News*, the *Millgate Monthly*, the *Woman's Outlook*, the *Scottish Co-operator*, the *Producer*, and the *Wheatsheaf*, but excluding those published by the Co-operative Union and the Co operative Productive Federation. The proposals will be put forward for ratification at the Easter meetings of the Co-operative movement.

F.M.P. ANNUAL MEETING.—A programme has just been issued of the annual meeting and cost congress of the Federation of Master Printers, to be held at Buxton from May 9th to 13th. Business, social and sports interests will all be catered for in very satisfactory fashion.

THERE is on view in the Birmingham Art Gallery an excellent exhibition of the work of students attending the Industrial Classes at the City Schools of Arts and Crafts. It includes a first-rate collection of printing, of posters, plain and illustrated, book work and book-binding ranging from fine specimens of the beautifully ornate, full-bound leather volume to the paper-cover book, also some very effective advertisement writing and illustrating.

THE sudden death is reported from Southampton of Mr. Chas. James Benest, a much-respected ex-printer belonging to Jersey, who had been settled there since 1921. He formerly worked at the Beresford Press and at the Halkett Press, Jersey.

THE death has occurred of Mr. Hubert A. Prosser (57), editor for 14 years of the *Hexham Herald*. He had previously been connected with papers in London, Sussex, Devonshire and Lincolnshire.

THE death occurred on Friday of Mr. Brice Edward Stillman, journalist, of Greenwich. Mr. Stillman, who was 52 years of age, was for more than a quarter of a century sub-editor and reporter of the *Kentish Mercury*.

THE death has occurred at Dollar, Clackmannan, of Mr. Stewart Melville, who for 52 years served as a compositor on the staff of the *Alloa Advertiser*—16 years as foreman.

THE funeral of Mr. James John McEwen, who was for 43 years in the service of *The Times*, took place on Thursday.

THE late Mr. George Henry Wilkinson, of Messrs. Wilkinson Bros., Ltd., London, printers, stationers, etc., left £59,937 (net personalty £54,659).

Exhibition of Printing.

The exhibition of British commercial printing to be on view at the London School of Printing, 61, Stamford-street, S.E.1, from April 7th to the 18th, is to be officially opened by the Right Hon. Lord Riddell at 3 p.m. on Tuesday, April 7th.

This collection of work will, we understand, prove of an interesting character, and will serve as a set-off to the exhibition of Continental printing recently held at the Printing School; it will also show that work equal to that produced on the Continent can be done in this country. Some excellent examples of printing are to be on view, including newspapers, posters, showcards, pamphlets, books, and colour reproductions.

The exhibition is free to all interested, and will be open from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. on the 7th and 8th April, and on other days (excluding 10th and 13th) from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Personal.

SIR CHAS. STARMER has been invited to stand as Liberal candidate for Cleveland (Yorks).

SIR JOHN AND LADY BADDELEY leave London this week for the Mediterranean, where they will stay for about three weeks.

LORD RIDDELL visited the Royal Free Hospital, London, on Thursday, and opened the adjoining Alfred Langton Home for nurses.

MR. SIDNEY LAMERT, chairman and managing director of Messrs. Thomas De La Rue and Co., Ltd., was honoured at the Hotel Great Central on Thursday evening, when he was given a complimentary dinner by 200 of the company's employees, in recognition of the services he has rendered the company during his two years' tenure of the combined positions of chairman and managing director.

MR. F. W. PEARCE, who has sixty years' service in the company to his credit, presided, and was supported by fifteen colleagues whose combined service totalled 820 years.

VISCOUNT BURNHAM presided on Tuesday at the 86th annual general meeting of the Newsvendors' Benevolent and Provident Institution at Stationers' Hall, and spoke of a year of consistent usefulness and well-doing.

DURING the year the expenditure amounted £3,884, of which pensions and assistance accounted for £2,887. The year's income, £8,746, included £3,333 from the executors of the late Viscount Northcliffe.

THE RT. HON. C. A. MCCURDY, K.C., presided on Tuesday at the 31st annual dinner of the Associated Wholesale Newsagents, Ltd., and the Sunday Newspapers Distributing Association held at the Holborn Restaurant. Others present included Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. E. F. Lawson, Sir Frank Newnes, Mr. J. H. Parham, and Mr. and Mrs. E. Fifoot.

MR. CEDRIC CHIVERS is to give a lecture on "Bookbinding" at the Society of Arts on April 22nd. Mr. J. M. Dent will preside.

MR. THOMAS SUMMERBELL has been elected president of the Sunderland and District Master Printers' Association, and, along with Mr. N. H. Patterson, will represent the Association on the Alliance Executive Committee.

AT the annual meeting of the Rochdale and District Master Printers' Association, Mr. J. T. Schofield was elected president, and Mr. G. Scott (*Rochdale Observer*) vice-president. The treasurer is Mr. E. Noble and the secretary Mr. A. T. Harte.

MR. HENRY GOOD, chairman of the printing firm of Messrs. Henry Good and Son, Ltd., Moor-lane, London, E.C.2, has just celebrated his diamond wedding. Mr. Good, who is a son of Mr. Henry Good, the founder of the firm, is now in his 83rd year.

MR. G. F. MAYBOURNE, a member of the Newcastle-on-Tyne printing firm of Messrs. G. F. Maybourne and Co., has been elected vice-president of the Newcastle Fifty Club.

MR. T. K. SLEDGE, the president of the National Union of Journalists, has been presented with a gold watch on resigning from the literary staff of the *Yorkshire Post*, of which he has been a member for nearly forty years.

MISS MARGARET SPENCER JONES has, after 16 years' service, resigned her position as editor of the *Shop Assistant*, and Mr. William Fraser has been appointed in her place.

MR. JOHN CRAWFORD KIDD succeeds the late Mr. Robert Watt as country representative of St. Cuthbert Paper Works, Ltd. Mr. Kidd was formerly with Messrs. Chadwick and Taylor, Ltd.

MR. F. L. CAYZER is receiving many tokens of affection and esteem on his retirement at the end of this month from the directorate of Spicers, Ltd.

ON Thursday the directors entertained Mr. Cayzer to lunch in a private room at the Reform Club, Sir Howard Spicer being in the chair, and tributes to Mr. Cayzer were paid by the chairman, Mr. A. Dykes Spicer, Mr. Groves and Mr. H. G. Spicer.

MR. H. G. SPICER presented to Mr. Cayzer a silver cigarette box, bearing the following inscription: "Presented to Frederick Lloyd Cayzer, with the best wishes of his fellow directors at Spicers, Ltd., 25th March, 1925."

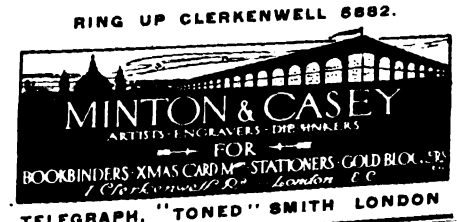
Trade Union Matters.

T.A. AND AUTONOMY IN WAGES MOVEMENTS.—The Executive Council of the Typographical Association have placed before their members a resolution passed by the Administrative Council of the Printing and Kindred Trades' Federation declaring that any affiliated union having agreements with employers' associations on wages, hours and holidays, etc., on being approached by the employers or themselves desiring to alter any existing agreement, shall notify the Federation of such contemplated change, whereupon the Executive Council of the Federation shall take the necessary steps to secure unity of action. The Executive Council of the T.A., in submitting the resolution, state that the resolution, if carried, will give the Federation a dominating influence on all movements, including wages. "To this policy," they say, "we cannot subscribe, being strongly of opinion that the conducting of wages movements must remain an integral part of the functions of any organisation desiring to act independently. Our members have already given evidence that they are not prepared to relinquish the autonomy they now possess so far as wages are concerned. We, therefore, impress upon the membership the necessity of voting against the proposal."

UNION DIFFERENCES AT CARDIFF.—The general president of the Typographical Association, Mr. J. D. French, has reported to his Executive Council on a visit to Cardiff in connection with Associate members doing the work of N. S. O. P. and A. members at a local newspaper office. He met representatives from the offices, and discussed the matter with them, and it was eventually decided that the question was one for consideration by the office "chapel" and the branch committee, who should endeavour to arrive at a settlement before bringing the case before the Executive Council. It was also decided to inform the N. S. O. P. and A. that they had a claim to the work, and that the Association would support them in their claim.

T. A. DELEGATE MEETING.—The Executive Council of the Typographical Association have received from the secretary of the Lowestoft branch a letter sent by the Lowestoft Advertising Committee promising assistance in making the forthcoming triennial delegate meeting of the Association at Lowestoft a success.

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3/- per lb.—The recognised ink medium for Litho, Offset and Letterpress. BEWARE of imitations.
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Stereotypers' Concert.

Work of the Auxiliary Reviewed.

The last concert of the season of the Stereotypers' Auxiliary, held on Monday of last week, proved an unqualified success. Mr. J. Raffield, of the *Illustrated London News*, occupied the chair, and the concert arrangements were again in the capable hands of Mr. George J. Harrison. Those present included: Messrs. W. C. Warren, T. Middleton, A. Chadwell, W. Crosby, W. Bullett, J. Parker, J. S. Sunderland, W. E. Condy, and W. H. Longley. The concert resulted in the raising of £84 towards the funds of the Auxiliary.

Mr. Warren (general secretary, National Society of Electrotypers and Stereotypers), in proposing a vote of thanks to the chairman, said they were all agreed that evening terminated a very successful season. By no means the smallest cause for this success, he proceeded, was the splendid result of that evening's concert, for which the hard work done by Mr. Raffield was largely responsible. In reviewing the work of the past season, Mr. Warren said the Auxiliary, as a result of the concerts, had been able to pay to the Printers' Pension Corporation a sum of £200. It had also made four grants of £5 each to the longest unsuccessful candidates, grants of ten guineas to the Almshouse Fund, and ten guineas to the Orphan Funds of the Corporation. In addition to that, the London branch members had this year voted a sum of no less than £750 to the Orphan Fund. That meant that the electrotyping and stereotyping section of the industry, with other amounts promised, will have contributed this year more than £1,000 to the Corporation. They had now completed seven pensions and were well on the way to building up an eighth. After expressing his great pleasure at what the Auxiliary had been able to do, Mr. Warren emphasised the fact that the work of the Printers' Pension Corporation was nothing in the nature of a charity. He thought one of its grandest features was that no man or woman can be a candidate for a pension unless he or she has been a subscriber to its funds.

Mr. Warren then announced that Mr. Tom Middleton was arranging a football match in aid of the funds, to be played at the "Hare and Hounds," Lea Bridge-road, on April 4th, between teams representing the Stereotypers and Fry's Metal Foundry. He also mentioned that the coming of age of the Auxiliary would be celebrated next season by a concert on October 5th, at which the joint secretaries (Messrs. Shillam and Crosby) would occupy the chair, and by a dinner to be held on October 17th.

In concluding, Mr. Warren referred very appreciatively to the excellent concerts arranged by Mr. George Harrison during the season, and then tendered to Mr. Raffield the sincere thanks of the Committee for the handsome contribution he had collected towards the funds.

The vote of thanks was heartily carried, musical honours being accorded.

Mr. Raffield, in returning thanks, said he was always pleased to do anything for the advancement of the industry in which he had spent the best part of his life. He had been very closely connected with electrotypers and stereotypers for many years, and his association with them had always been of the pleasantest character.

The Concert Artistes.

The musical programme included many features of outstanding interest. Miss Vera Davis (child entertainer) delighted the audience with a character sketch, and showed a complete mastery of elocution, acting and mimicry. Miss Audrey Smith (the clever daughter of Dr. Edwin Smith, the N.E. London coroner), as a solo pianist, played Chopin's Scherzo in B Flat Minor and other compositions in excellent style. Amongst other well-known artistes were Mr. Thomas Thomas and Telini (in operatic duets), Miss Ruby Helder (the famous lady tenor) and Mr. John Story, the celebrated Dickens' entertainer. Others who contributed to the programme were: Georgia Drayson, Josephine Dorrell, Jessie Wood, Ada Kisby, Ethel Maude, Selwyn Driver, Robert Pitt and Langton Marks, Courtney Mayverne, Chas. Hayes, Fred Morris, Fred Hylton, Albert Parkins, Chas. Hardy (accompanist).

WASTE and old paper require a special license on export from Austria.

Who's Who

IN THE

PRINTING & ALLIED TRADES.

Mr. J. Raffield.

Mr. J. Raffield, who occupied the chair at the recent concert of the Electrotypers and Stereotypers' Auxiliary (reported in another column) is a well-known and popular member of the printing industry. He is now



MR. J. RAFFIELD.

serving his twenty-fifth year with the *Illustrated London News and Sketch*, Ltd., having started with this concern so long ago as January, 1901. At the present time Mr. Raffield holds the position of commercial representative with this important establishment, and specialises in electrotyping, stereotyping and photogravure processes. He has held his present position since 1913. In 1920 he was elected a member of the executive of the Electrotyping and Stereotyping Employers' Federation, an organisation which, by agreement and mutual understanding with the National Society of Electrotypers and Stereotypers has exerted its influence in securing harmony in the working conditions in the section of the industry covered by these bodies.

Claims for Offset Machines.

Messrs. Francis J. Connolly, Ltd., the sole agents for Marinoni-Voirin, Paris, write us: "We notice on page 194 of your issue of March 19th an article referring to Messrs. George Mann and Co.'s products. In this article it is claimed that they are the only manufacturers of an offset machine which will print at will (1) two colours on the front of the sheet; (2) the same colour back and front, *i.e.*, perfecting; (3) different colour front and back, *i.e.*, perfecting; (4) single colour front or back. Allow us to advise you that their claim cannot be substantiated; we have been making such a machine for years past." Messrs. Connolly go on to refer to their two-colour successive (or perfecting) rotary lithographic offset machine, for which they claim as a great advantage that each colour has its own damping equipment.

MR. JOSEPH H. FIELDING, formerly of Messrs. Kelph, Darwen and Pearce, London, has been appointed by Messrs. Cookson Bros, paper stock merchants, Stockport, to act as their representative.

CAMBRIDGE University Press sends us a new issue of the *Cambridge Bulletin* in which particulars are given, with illustrations, of recent notable books issued by the Press.

FROM the house of John Swain and Son, Ltd., comes a charming piece of work in calendar production, the main feature of which is a Swain Colourgravure reproduction. The picture, a portrait study, "Reverie," is an enlargement of a miniature on ivory, and the delicate tinting of the original is delightfully indicated in this fine piece of colour printing.

Government Contracts.

Contracts were entered with the following firms during February:—

H.M. Stationery Office.

CLOTH, BOOKBINDING.—T. Williamson and Co., Manchester; Manchester Bookcloth Co., Ltd., Manchester.

CLOTH, TRACING.—Winterbottom Bookcloth Co., Ltd., Manchester; B. J. Hall and Co., Ltd., Cheadle.

PRINTING, RULING AND BINDING, ETC.

Contracts for the Northern Area:—Group 10 (1925), Post Office—All operations.—Hurst, Kidd and Rennie, Ltd., Oldham.

Group 11 (1925), Admiralty, Customs, Health and Pensions—Printing only.—M. Carr and Co., Manchester.

Group 12 (1925), Admiralty, Customs, Health and Pensions—All operations.—Mackie and Co., Ltd., Warrington.

Group 13 (1925), Miscellaneous Offices, No. 1—Printing only.—M. Carr and Co., Manchester.

Group 14 (1925), Miscellaneous Offices, No. 1—All operations.—C. Tinling and Co., Ltd., Prescot.

Group 15 (1925), Miscellaneous Offices, No. 2—Printing only.—Hugh Howarth and Co., Ltd., Manchester.

Group 16 (1925), Miscellaneous Offices, No. 2—All operations.—Mackie and Co., Ltd., Warrington.

Group 17 (1925), Customs, Health and Pensions—Specified Items.—C. Nicholls and Co., Ltd., Manchester.

Group 18 (1925), Ministry of Labour—Specified Items.—C. Tinling and Co., Ltd., Prescot.

Contract for Scotland:—Group 21 (1925), Scottish Record Works.—McCorquodale and Co., Ltd., Glasgow.

Binding 1,075 Rate Book and Vocabulary, 1925-26; binding 1,300 Vocabulary, 1925-26; binding 1,000 General Orders, 1923, Metropolitan Police; binding 2,478 Telephone Directories, Vol. V.—J. Adams, London, E.C.

30,000 Books, P. 1023.—H. Blacklock and Co., Ltd., Manchester.

1,000 Occurrence Books, No. 55.—W. Collins, Sons and Co., Ltd., London, E.C.

3,000 Books, P. 1167; 1,500 Books, S.O. 127; 400,000 Rope Manilla Labels.—J. Dickinson and Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead.

230,700 Form 12A.—Dyson Bros, Peterborough.

271,900 Forms R.2 and R.37B, Inland Revenue.—W. P. Griffith and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

925,000 File Covers 133G.—J. Heywood, Ltd., Manchester.

15,000 Books, P. 1038.—R. Johnson and Sons, Ltd., Ancoats.

Binding House of Lords Debates, Session 1924-5.—Leighton, Son and Hodge, Ltd., London, E.C.

5,000 Books, P. 1160; 10,000 Books, T.E. 1084, Telephone Fault Book.—McCorquodale and Co, Ltd., Wolverton.

Binding House of Commons Debates, Session 1924-5.—Nevett Bookbinding Co., Ltd., Hendon.

167,325 Form No. 11A with Form No. 11-1 inserted.—W. Paterson, Salford.

1,000 General Attendance Books, M. 1001.—Tee and Whiten and J. Mead, Ltd., London, S.E.

100,000 Registry Jackets, War Office; 12,000 Books, P. 1037, G.P.O.; 3,000 Books, Index to Register of Births.—Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

1,171,375 N.H.I. Contribution Cards (Wales).—*Western Mail*, Ltd., Cardiff.

2,000,000 T. 23 Enquiry Docket.—Wightman and Co., Ltd., London, S.E.

CARBONIC PAPER.—Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., Dunstable; Read Manufacturing Co. (London), Ltd., Hounslow.

ENVELOPES.—J. Dickinson and Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead; McCorquodale and Co., Ltd, Wolverton; Smith and Young, London, E.C.

LOOSE LEAF COVERS.—J. Walker and Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; J. Adams, London, E.C.

PAPER, MOUNTED.—A. West and Partners, Ltd., London, S.W.

PAPER OF VARIOUS DESCRIPTIONS.—J Baldwin and Sons, Ltd, Birmingham; J. Brown and Co., Ltd., Penicuik; Bury Papermaking Co., Ltd, Bury; Caldwell's Paper Mills Co., Ltd, Inverkeithing; R. Craig and Sons, Ltd., Airdrie; J. Cropper and Co., Ltd., Kendal; J. Dickinson and Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead; Golden Valley Paper Mills,

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Bitton; Hollingworth and Co., Maidstone; Imperial Paper Mills, Ltd., Gravesend; Iping Paper Mills, Ltd., Iping; S. Jones and Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; W. Joynson and Son, St. Mary Cray; London Paper Mills, Ltd., Dartford; Receiver and Manager for C. Marsden and Sons, Ltd., Barnsley; W. Nash, Ltd., St, Pauls Cray; New Northfleet Paper Mills, Ltd., Northfleet; Olive and Partington, Ltd., Glossop; Ryburndale Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Ripponden; T. H. Saunders and Sons, Ltd., High Wycombe; R. Sommerville and Co., Ltd., Creech Saint Michael; Star Paper Mills, Ltd., Feniscowles; St. Neots Paper Mill, Co., Ltd., St. Neots; Waterside Paper Mill Co., Ltd, Darwen; Wiggins, Teape and A. Pirie (Sales), Ltd., Dover, Hele and Bucksburn; J. Wild and Sons, Ltd., Radcliffe.

PORTFOLIOS.—J. Adams, London, E.C.; Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

TAGS, INDIA.—G. Hughes and Co., London.

WAXED STENCIL PAPER.—Ellams Duplicator Co., Ltd., Bushey.

Post Office.

PAPER.—J. Cropper and Co., Ltd., Kendal.

PAPER, CONDENSER.—Brittains, Ltd., Cheddleton.

SLEEVES, PAPER.—S. O'Neill and Sons, Ltd., Castleton.

Map-Making Firm's Centenary.

An interesting centenary being celebrated in Edinburgh is that of the well-known firm of W. and A. K. Johnston, map makers, which was instituted in March, 1825, by Mr. Wm. Johnston. A year later he was joined by his brother, Mr. Alexander Keith Johnston, whose influence turned the fortunes of the firm from steel-plate and copper plate printing into a distinguished geographical channel. The first maps published by the firm appeared in 1830, under the title, "A Traveller's Guide," but the first work of importance with which Keith Johnston's name was associated was the "National Atlas," after five years' work, gaining for him the distinction of Geographer at Edinburgh in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

The founder of the firm, William, became Lord Provost of Edinburgh, and was knighted by Queen Victoria. Keith became one of the leading scientists of his day, and was honoured by geographical societies all over the world.

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THE London County Council invites applications for the position of WHOLE-TIME INSTRUCTOR of DAY and EVENING CLASSES in connection with the Printing Courses conducted at the London School of Printing and Kindred Trades, 61, Stamford-street, Blackfriars, S.E. 1, and the Kingsway Junior Commercial and Junior Technical Evening Institute, Wild-street, Kingsway, W.C 2.

A comprehensive practical knowledge of the Printing Trades is essential and experience in the training of juniors is desirable. The subjects included in the courses are Trade Work, Calculations, Technical Drawing and General Knowledge. The present scale of salary for such a position is £300, rising by annual increments of £15 to £425, subject to an abatement of 5 per cent. Commencing salary according to experience. This scale, however, is subject to any adjustment that may be rendered necessary by the adoption of a scale to be hereafter determined.

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Clerk of the London County Council.
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G. A. POWELL,
14605 Clerk to the Board.

Patents, etc.

THE Proprietor of British Patent No. 168,648 dated June 2nd, 1920, relating to "MAKING CONTINUOUS BARS OF METAL SUITABLE FOR PRINTERS' LEADS, SLUGS AND RULES," is desirous of entering into arrangements, by way of a Licence or otherwise, on reasonable terms, for the purpose of exploiting the above patent and ensuring its practical working in Great Britain.—All inquiries to be addressed to B. Singer, Steger Building, Chicago, Illinois. 14599

THE Proprietor of British Patent No. 148,864 dated April 1st, 1914, relating to "DRIVING MECHANISM for PRINTING PRESSES," is desirous of entering into arrangements, by way of a Licence or otherwise, on reasonable terms, for the purpose of exploiting the above Patent and ensuring its practical working in Great Britain.—All inquiries to be addressed to B. Singer, Steger Building, Chicago, Illinois. 14600

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DEMY (Payne's) WHARFEDALE for sale; balanced flyers, geared inkers, cut gears; cheap for quick sale.—J. Travis, Ltd., 8, Nile-street, Burslem. 14589

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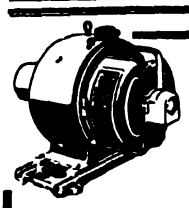
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THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1925.

The Settlement.

NOT only the bookbinding trade but the printing industry as a whole has good reason to feel deep satisfaction that the recent dispute, which threatened to disrupt the whole printing trade of the country, was brought to an end last week in a manner acceptable to both the employers' and the workers' sides of the industry. Amongst vital matters at stake in the dispute the most important were the authority of the Joint Industrial Council of the Printing and Allied Trades and the prevention of sectional and unconstitutional strikes and lock-outs, also the question of the cost of bookbinding—a matter indissolubly linked to the subject of wages. On all these points the new agreement will, we think, commend itself as reasonable. On the matter of the stability of the industry, the printing and allied trades are granted increased security—thanks to the excellent working of the Joint Industrial Council, which itself emerges stronger from the severe trial to which it has been subjected. Moreover, there is not linked with the settlement anything to cause an appreciable increase in the general cost of bookbinding—which, it is felt by binders, bindery engineers, and the trade generally, would mean a serious set-back to an industry already handicapped by high costs of production.

* * *

Postage Stamp Printing.

AN interesting question asked the other day in the House of Commons related to postage stamp printing. Mr. R. J. Meller, M.P., for the Mitcham Division of Surrey, asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer "if he will say whether the British Mint Authorities prepare and supply to His Majesty's printing contractors stamp plates for postage stamp printing; if so, was this concession offered to other tenderers for the contract; and if he will state the number of 10s. and 20s. notes printed in their present form up to December 31st, 1924." The reply was: "The Post Office supplies free of expense to the contractor the plates required for printing postage stamps; this is a condition of the contract, and was clearly stated in all the invitations to tender. The plates are prepared at the Mint. The number of £1 Currency Notes of the present design issued up to December 31st, 1924, was 2,224,000,000 and of 10s. notes 948,000,000." The information conveyed in the last part of this reply will be of much interest in certain sections of the trade, but what we want to point out at the moment is that the plates the Mint authorities are able to supply are typographic plates, that is to say that they can only be printed in a typographic manner; hence the British authorities overlook all other processes. In other words, they do not give printers who are able to work by other methods the opportunity of quoting for postage stamp printing, insisting as they do that typographic printing plates should be supplied by the Mint authorities. Every one in the printing trade knows of the great revolutions that are taking place in printing procedures, particularly in offset printing and in the photo-mechanical methods of making printing surfaces. Is it not time the Mint authorities should cease to insist upon typographic plates being used, thus shutting the door to possible advantages which might be reaped from technical progress?

* * *

Books and their Paper.

SPEAKING at a recent luncheon of Manchester printers, the chief librarian of the city, in a witty allusion to the prolific accumulation of books, put forward a humorous suggestion that the paper for books might be graded according to the value of the work, arranging that after a certain period the paper would suddenly disintegrate and put an end to the life of the work. One can well understand such a desire on the part of the librarian controlling an ever-accumulating store of literature, much of which is ephemeral in interest and trashy in content. But why not consider the proposition from a different point of view, after conceding that even paper from sawdust cannot be sold with an accompanying guarantee that it will fall to an impalpable powder within a given space of time? Why should not librarians agree upon a scheme of annual clearance, ridding the shelves of obsolete works, dilapidated volumes and novels which have passed their period of interest or of fashion? Waste stock merchants would doubtless attend with alacrity for the removal of condemned literature. Or, better still, if fantastic propositions have any value, why not call upon the inkmakers who have already demonstrated mystic powers in the preparation of inks for the creation of hoarding images which have the trick of vanishing by a more or less predestined date. They could supply inks as the photographic people supply films, carrying a date of expiry on the wrapper.

* * *

Removable Ink?

TAKEN seriously, there is the germ of an idea in this ink suggestion. Waste stock would gain greatly in value as an auxiliary type of papermaking material if the difficulties of de-inking could be eliminated. Printers' black ink is a compound of linseed oil and carbon, or similar mineral black, the former acting as a carrier or vehicle for the latter. It is impossible to bleach or efficiently saponify the ink impression as imparted by mineral blacks. If the printers' inkmaker could discover an alternative to the present class of inks which would embody, along with other necessary features, an easy susceptibility to cheap removal treatment, he would give a renewed lease of life, or, more correctly, a prospect of re-birth, to the bulk of the paper which under our existing system serves a too-restricted purpose.

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The Printing Trade Crisis.

Terms of Settlement.

On Wednesday of last week there were strong hopes in the trade that the day might bring an end to the serious dispute in the bookbinding section of the industry—which had led to a strike of some 10,000 members of the Paper Workers' Union, following a lock-out of 5,000 employees of the Master Bookbinders' Association. The points at issue, however, proved too difficult to allow of these hopes being realised, and negotiations continued for something like twelve hours on Wednesday, and then had to be carried over to Thursday. Thursday's proceedings provided the longest single conference that has ever taken place in the printing industry, and one of the longest recorded in any labour dispute. Representatives of employers and operatives met at one p.m. on Thursday afternoon, and sat more or less continuously for joint or separate parleys until an agreement was signed at about 5.45 a.m. on Friday.

An Agreed Statement.

Entitled "Settlement of the Dispute in the London Printing and Binding Trade," an agreed statement as to the negotiations and settlement has this week been issued in the following terms:—

"We are glad that this dispute is now satisfactorily ended, and we think it is desirable to issue a joint brief report of the ultimate settlement, for the information of all concerned.

"Mr. G. A. Isaacs, the chairman, and Mr. A. E. Holmes, joint secretary, on behalf of the Joint Industrial Council, early last week invited the negotiating committees of the Federation of Master Printers, the London Master Binders and the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding, Machine Ruling and Paper Workers to meet the Conciliation Committee of the Joint Industrial Council and endeavour to find some means of settling the dispute. Protracted negotiations, under the able chairmanship of Mr. Isaacs, took place on Wednesday and Thursday last, the final sitting lasting from 1 p.m. on Thursday until 5 a.m. on Friday.

"A settlement satisfactory to both sides was ultimately reached, largely as a result of the influence of the Conciliation Committee of the Joint Industrial Council and the principal points of the agreement are given below.

"It is gratifying that this serious dispute, which had most dangerous possibilities, has been settled within the industry, without the intervention of any outside parties. The main object of the Joint Industrial Council is to prevent disputes, or, if they arise, to find a satisfactory solution. The negotiations of last week prove that the Joint Industrial Council can be of very considerable service in dealing with difficulties in the printing and binding trades, and its usefulness has been recognised by all the parties to the dispute.

Federation of Master Printers:
President: W. B. Wykes.
Secretary: A. E. Goodwin.

National Union of Printing, Bookbinding, Machine Ruling and Paper Workers:
President: G. Harraway.
Secretary: T. G. Newland.

"The chief points in the agreement are:—

"It was agreed that the employers' organisations and the Union nationally and locally, and all their branches, sections and chapels shall respect the Constitution of the Joint Industrial Council, and will take no aggressive action of any kind, until Rule 26 of the J.I.C. dealing with disputes is fully complied with.* This means that no strike, lock-out, or other aggressive action can take place until the matter in dispute has been referred to the Joint Industrial Council, and their efforts have failed to secure a settlement.

[**Extract from Joint Industrial Council Constitution, Rule 26.*

In the case of any dispute of a local character, as defined by Rule 18 (District Committees), no strike, lock-out or other aggressive or coercive action shall be taken until the matter in question has been placed by the consent of the parties, before the District Committee, or failing such consent, before the Conciliation Committee of the Joint Industrial Council, and pending such reference, the dispute shall remain in abeyance, the members of the union (or unions) to remain at work, and the employer (or employers) concerned not to persist beyond the point of protest. Both parties shall conform to normal conditions pending the reference. In all cases the District Committee must be notified of the dispute.]

"In future all negotiations for the binding industry shall be national, and that if any agreement be made for extra rates or any special conditions over and above the minimum existing wages these shall be flat rates for the whole country, London, and the Provinces.

"It was also agreed that the finding of the Joint Industrial Council Conciliation Committee on 24th February, 1925, on the Greycaine Book Manufacturing Company's dispute shall be carried out, and that there shall be no victimisation on either side.

"New rates of wages have been agreed on a National basis for a considerable number of special binding machines."

On behalf of the Federation of Master Printers and London Master Binders.

H. Rivers Fletcher. J. Griffiths.
M. Clowes. Alf. Langley.
R. Leighton. A. E. Goodwin.
J. Crowlesmith. W. Whyte.

On behalf of the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding, Machine Ruling and Paper Workers.

T. G. Newland. S. Stubbings.
Geo. Harraway. James Kelly.
E. W. Spackman. E. Friend.
G. F. Larcey. B. W. Kirby.
F. Knight. H. Chalk.

The Members of the Joint Committee Industrial Council Conciliation Committee.

Geo. A. Isaacs. W. B. Wykes.
W. Wright Bemrose. R. A. Austen-Leigh.
W. A. Clowes. Frank Murrell.
G. T. Bevan. H. Wilson Howes.
G. Tomkins. A. E. Howes.
Edwin Geo. Yates.

March 30th, 1925.

It may be added that the finding of the J.I.C. Conciliation Committee referred to (February 24th) was to the effect that the Greycaine employees engaged on work printed on the premises should be paid at L.M.P.A. rates but that those on ordinary bindery work should be paid at rates to be settled by the current negotiations.

The schedule of the new rates of wages for special binding machines will be found on page 261.

Copies of the above statement can be obtained on application to the Federation of Master Printers, 7-10, Old Bailey, E.C., or from the N.U.P.B.M.R. and P.W., 44, Blackfriars-road, London, S.E.1.

From the London Gazette.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

H. D. Jackson and J. J. Melly, general and commercial printers, 65, Weston street, Upper Norwood, S.E.19, under the style of Jacksons.

W. J. Taylor and A. E. James, printers, publishers and wholesale stationers, at Avonmouth, Bristol, under the style of Taylor and James.

H. J. Barnes and E. H. Burt, plain and fancy box manufacturers, 8, Academy Buildings, Fanshaw-street, Hoxton London, under the style of Barnes and Burt.

BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914.

RECEIVING ORDER.

J. Carter, Station-road, St. Blazey, Cornwall, printer and stationer.

Boys on Motor Vans.

At a recent meeting of the Joint Reference Committee composed of a sub-committee of the Labour Committee of the London Master Printers' Association and a sub committee of the Paper Workers' Union (London Central Branch) it was agreed to point out to London master printers that the Joint Reference Committee consider that no boy should be left on a van as van boy or guard after he has reached the age of 16. It is hoped that, in the best interests of their employees, master printers will so arrange their apprenticeship vacancies that any boys employed as van guards or messengers can be absorbed into permanent employment at the age of 16, and the Labour Committee trust that every effort will be made by L.M.P.A. members to carry out this suggestion, which would have the effect of discouraging "blind alley" employment and, at the same time, lead to a reasonable number of skilled journeymen being available in due course.

The Australian Government have agreed to regard rags and waste paper as in the same category as wood pulp in applying the preference concession to British paper.

The FINAL PLATE MOUNT
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Provides absolute security to every user throughout every press run.
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The Bookbinder

Modern Book Production and its Future Aspects.

By C. L. GREY.

Article I.—From Folding to Trimming.

It is seldom one can read a frank article on modern wholesale bookbinding. There is plenty to be read about the art and ancient craft, etc. (all very laudable), but the practice of present-day wholesale bookbinding is largely taboo. It is my intention herewith to give vent to opinions formed through practical and administrative aquaintanceship with modern book production.

First and last, wholesale binding to-day is a question of machinery. From the genesis, when the printed sheets are taken from their parcels (*i.e.*, if the concern is a binding shop only), machinery should take up the job. The sheets should be laid out flat on wooden skips or trays, which in turn will be conveyed by elevator truck to their destination by the folding machine.

The best way to fold book work is by the quadruple 16 folding machines which fold 64 pages at a time and deliver work as four 16-page or two 32 page sections, the 32 pages being formed by one 16 page being inserted into another by the machine. This method should apply to all quantity work up to Royal 8vo. Above this size one has to use 32-page machines, which throw out two 16-page sections or one 32-page (16's inset). These folding machines should be fitted with continuous feeders. There are jobbing folders to fold 32 pages, all up in one sheet, or single 16-page folds, 12 page or 24 page, etc. These are useful in certain classes of work, but are not recommended for general book work.

After folding, the first and last sheets of the book go to the endpapering machine. There are two types in general use, the "Brehmer" and the "Marresford." The Brehmer is hand-fed, whilst the Marresford has an automatic magazine feed for both sheets and endpapers, and is an essential unit for quantity work. The next step—having pasted plates, if any, into their sections, is the gathering machine, There are two types of gathering machines, the Juengst and the Sheridan. Both are American machines, and are in a state of high perfection. The Juengst is particularly effective; wire-stitching attachment, wrappering, and so-called "perfect binding machines" can be coupled on, the whole working in continuous motion up to any desired number of sections. Very few British binderies have enough work to keep more than one of these gathering machines running continually, their running speed being 3 600 books per hour.

The book is now ready for sewing. Smyth Sewers No. 3, improved type, are speedy machines for French sewn work (no tapes), also for tape-sewn books providing the work is not too heavy. Personally I prefer the Smyth No. 8 machine sewing through the tapes for the general run of work. This machine sews two up, that is, two books side by side, such as crown 8vo. novels; it is also capable of standing up to heavy work. But there are other good types of sewers and it is advisable to have a variation in plant to meet the fluctuating peculiarities of work. For instance, there is a Martini sewer which puts every other stitch higher up in the sheet. This has the effect of distributing the thread more evenly throughout the work thereby reducing the swell in the back by about half. This is of great value when sewing a book of thin paper, with many sections, and enormously facilitates nipping, for this kind of book has a knack of "running in" at the back on taking pressure.

The next operation is to nip the book. It is the first stage towards giving the work a definite uniform shape and size, which is of the utmost importance. It is absolutely necessary that all books of a job should be of equal thickness, otherwise nothing but trouble will result in all the stages of forwarding. Messrs. T. W. Sheridan have gone out seriously to cater for the efficient and quick nipping of books. It is essential to take the air out of a book in one press, that is to say, the book should be nipped all over at the same time and one nip in most cases should give the required result.

There is a point of criticism to make with regard to these nipping presses. They are of American origin and their design is the outcome of American conditions, but American work is on the whole of a more solid nature than the British. They use papers of a harder nature, with finished surface, instead of the wood pulp so largely used in this country. Consequently this kind of book is of a more solid nature before nipping and reduction in bulk after pressure is not so marked. We use extensively the spongy wood pulp paper, which bulks well, and the prevailing idea is to keep up the bulk. Thus we bring to the nipping machine occasionally a job which, nipped in say 4½ in. handfuls, is awkward to feed in because the rise and fall of the machine is insufficient. To open up the machine is obviously no remedy, as thereby one loses pressure. Perchance machine designers will notice this point.

Our next stage is to the cutting machines. Here the outstanding machine for massed cutting is undoubtedly the Seybold Automatic Book Trimmer with trough feed, conveyor delivery, and suction shaving remover. This machine is quite revolutionary in character and is equally efficient on book or magazine work. As only 4½ ins. of book are clamped and cut at a time, swell in the back if any is easily overcome. The output is 20 24 piles cut per minute, head, tail and fore-edge. Multiplying this by number of books in each pile, we arrive at output.

The Smyth 3-Knife Trimmer is also in use in several big binderies. As this machine has a comparatively large volume of books under pressure whilst cutting, it is necessary that the work should be of a fairly solid nature; swell in the back leads to trouble. Output is 700-1000 handfuls per hour. Obviously both these machines are constructed for long runs. For general jobbing book work the Seybold 3-Knife Trimmer wants a lot of beating. The single knife guillotine cutter for book work is a back number, though of course indispensable for cutting up sheets, plates, etc.

(To be Continued.)

Notes and News.

The Lock-Out and Strike.

There must have been very widespread relief in the bookbinding trade, when the week end brought the news that the dispute had been brought to a settlement. Early in the week there was every indication of a serious crisis. The circular issued by the Federation of Master Printers was worded so strongly as to leave no doubt regarding the menace with which the trade was threatened. All the elements of a dangerous situation were present in the position of affairs at the commencement of the week. Although there was no dispute, no quarrel and no difference of opinion between the employers' federation and any of the 23 unions except the odd one or two, there was, behind it all, the fact of the National Agreement, and also something of an alliance between a number of unions. So long as the National Agreement is preserved intact, the whole industry is safeguarded for both sides. The machinery has been laboriously devised to retard and as far as humanly possible prevent sudden or spasmodic lock-outs and strikes. If loyalty to the Agreement is an assurance of peace and constitutional progress for all concerned in its working, disloyalty, on the other hand is a direct menace to the whole of the allied industries. Sectional direct action, whether undertaken by employer or employee, by association or by union must inevitably bring the printing and allied trades of the whole country face to face with calamity.

Reviving Trade.

There are signs of reviving trade in the bookbinding industry, and reports from the principal centres are fairly good. Both on the letterpress and stationery side the volume of orders appears to be growing larger. Some good contracts have been placed by banks, corporations and the leading public companies. The binders' chief complaint is that co npetition is so very keen. It behoves employers to study costs very carefully. The true knowledge of cost of production based on recorded data and current expenses often turns the scale between loss and profit. There are still too many bookbinders whose methods of arriving at cost are out of date. Unfortunately these non progressive establishments, with their haphazard lack of system, harm not only themselves but their more efficient fellow employers also. Much of the low-priced work of to-day has been brought about by the ignorance of bookbinders on the subject of cost of production and how to arrive at it.

Bindery Costing.

Much is made of the difficulty of arriving at bookbinding costs, but the arguments are no stronger or better founded than those advanced in the early days by printers who are now praising the Costing System and claiming priority over their *confreres* in the matter of working it out to finality. There is no room for arguments from small or large establishments when the most progressive and the most reputable among both large and small bookbinders have adopted the official Costing System and would not under any consideration revert to early crude ideas of conducting that side of the business.

Leather Prices.

Prices of bookbinding material are keeping steady, with leathers on the firm side. For good quality skins the following prices are being paid: Rough goat, 1s. per square foot; rough calf, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d.; rough morocco, 1s. 3d.; fair calf, 2s.; coloured calf, 2s. to 2s. 3d.; thin coloured basils, stained, 7d.; ditto, dyed, 8d.; stout basils, 9d.; buff basils for half-binding, 7d.; ditto, for full binding,

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9d. to 10d.; fair basils, 10d.; diced basils, 1s.; grained basils, 9d.; skivers, 6d. to 7½d.; grained skivers, 7d. to 8d.; H.G. morocco, 1s 9d.; Levant morocco, 1s. 9d.; Levant goat, 1s. 6d.; H.G. goat, 1s. 9d. to 2s.; pigskins, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 9d., according to quality; Anglo-Russias, 1s 9d.; Persian calf, 1s. 3d.; P.G. roan, 7d. to 8d.

Miscellaneous Supplies.

Gold leaf is quoted on the basis of 48s. 6d. per 1,000 leaves, 22 carat, 3¼ in. square, or 60s. 6d. per 1,000 for 4 by 3¼ in. Best imitation gold leaf is obtainable at 25s. per 1,000 sheets. 5 in. by 5 in. Calicoes vary between 4d. and 6½d per yard, a very fine lining quality being offered at 5¾d. Glues remain firm, the price for high grade skin glue standing at 45s. per cwt. Bone glues are to be secured at 30s. to 35s per cwt. Millboards are quoted 28s. per cwt. for fine quality machine-made grey; 36s. per cwt. for black hand made.

Dutch Strawboards.

Dutch strawboards are quoted £9 per ton from store, carriage forward for half ton lots, with the usual extras for substances over 1¼ lb. Recent imports have been heavy, and stocks are good. The approach of mild weather should bring a slight easing in price, but mill quotations are not yet reduced.

Commendable Book Cloths.

Samples of book cloths have reached us from the producers, Messrs. Bentley, Smith and Co., Ltd., of 2, King Edward-street, E.C., and we have subjected them to practical test. They are of exceptional value, and stand quite apart from the usual run of cheaper book cloths, which have little else beside low price to recommend them. The new B. and S. book cloths are certainly low priced, but they possess the strength, firmness, closeness of texture and suitable surface demanded by the bookbinder. Prospective users should investigate for themselves by securing the pattern books showing the various grades, colours and finishes produced.

Unemployment Statistics.

Official reports furnished to the Ministry of Labour show that employment in the paper trade registered a further improvement during February, and was generally described as fair, though bad in the wrapping section. The mills were still working irregularly in some districts, owing to a shortage of orders. In the letterpress printing trade employment was fairly good, and rather better, on the whole, than in January. London and Manchester were included among those centres reporting an improvement; at Birmingham, however, there was a decline, and employment was only moderate at Edinburgh. With electrotypers and stereotypers employment was again good. With lithographic printers employment continued fair generally. It was, however, reported as bad and worse than in January at Manchester and Glasgow. Employment with lithographic artists was reported as fair in London and slack at Manchester. In the bookbinding trade employment was again moderate generally; there was a slight improvement in London and Edinburgh, but a decline at Liverpool and Leeds. The percentage of unemployed among workpeople covered by the Unemployment Insurance Acts in the printing and bookbinding trades was 6·0 at February 23rd, compared with 5·9 at January 26th and 6·2 at February 25th, 1924 In the paper and paperboard industry the percentage was 7·5 at February 23rd. compared with 7·5 at January 26th and 9·6 at February 25th, 1924. In the cardboard box, paper bag and stationery trades the percentage was 7·2 at February 23rd, compared with 7·9 at January 26th and 7·6 at February 23rd, 1924.

Messrs. J. M. Dent and Sons, Ltd., the London publishers, have just issued the first number of the *Bookmark*, a neat little quarto quarterly containing well-written and illustrated articles about recent books issued by this famous house.

In the King's Bench Division on Friday Sergeant Sullivan, K.C., was granted a rule *nisi* for a writ of attachment for contempt of court, returnable for April 6th, against the editor, publisher, and printer of the *People* in publishing articles relating to William Cooper Hobbs, who was sentenced to two years' hard labour at the Central Criminal Court, and whose appeal is now pending.

Special Machines in the Bindery.

The New Wage Rates.

The following is the schedule of rates for special power machines agreed in the recent settlement. These rates are to be embodied in the National Agreements designated No. 5, for Bookbinders and Machine Rulers and No. 4 Male Members' Agreement, N.U.P. & P.W.

Binding Machines.

(Combination):

(a) *Perfect Binder* (gatherer, back cutter, rougher, muller wrapperer). Manager (Provincial) ... 20s. 0d.

(b) *Gatherer, Wire Stitcher and Wrapperer.* Manager (Provincial) 10s. 0d. Where an Assistant is employed the rate shall be 5s. above Class III.

Single:

(c) *Wrappering only* (back cutter, rougher, muller and wrapperer) Manager (Provincial) 10s. 0d.

(d) *Wrappering only* (wire stitcher and wrapperer) Manager (Provincial) 5s. 0d.

Mercer or Similar Gathering Machines.

Up to and including 25 boxes to be excluded from this Agreement.

Above 25 boxes:

	One Machine	Two Machines
Provincial—above Class II	2s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
London	5s. 0d.	10s. 0d.

Where two machines of any size are being worked in close proximity a man shall be in charge at above rates.

Folding Machines

(completely automatically fed)
One or two folds excepted.
All Sizes.

Pile Self Feeders:

	One Machine	Two Machines
Provincial—above Class II	3s.	4s.
London	5s.	7s.

Continuous:

Provincial—above Class II	4s.	5s.
London	6s.	8s.*

Where an assistant is employed he shall be paid not less than the Bench Rate in London and in the Provinces, Class III Rates.

Only to apply to machines at present on the market or in use.

* In London, 2s. for every additional machine.

Cutting Machines

Three and Four Pile Friedheim:

Operator (Provincial) above Class I 5s. 0d.

Assistant (Provincial) above Class III 2s. 6d.

Krause and Seybold (Striker):

Provincial ... ... 2s. 6d.
London ... ... 8s. 6d.

Seybold Trimmer:

Operator—Provincial ... ... 10s. 0d.
London ... ... 25s. 0d.

Assistant (Second Hand):
Provincial—above Class III ... 5s. 0d.
London ... ... 10s. 0d.

Smyth Trimmer:

Provincial ... ... 2s. 6d.
London ... ... 5s. 0d.

Gauge Perfectas:

Provincial ... ... 2s. 6d.

Strip Back Lining:

Provincial ... ... 5s. 0d.
London ... ... 7s. 6d.

Blocking Machines:

Vertical Miehle and Miller Feeder:
London ... ... 9s. 6d.

These advances are on minimum rates.

Where higher rates are now being paid there shall be no reduction.

This Agreement becomes operative on pay day of the week ending April 4th, 1925.

Mr. Charles James Cropper (72), J.P., of Ellergreen, near Kendal, Westmorland, chairman of James Cropper and Co., Ltd., a director of the London and North-Western Railway Co., the Birmingham Canal Navigation, the Cockermouth, Keswick, and Penrith Railway Co., and the Dundalk, Newry, and Greenore Railway Co. left £59,850 unsettled (net personalty £16,422).

JUST PUBLISHED.

The Price Book
1925
FOR THE PRINTING & ALLIED TRADES

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The Bookbinder

Modern Book Production and its Future Aspects.

By C. L. GREY.

Article I.—From Folding to Trimming.

It is seldom one can read a frank article on modern wholesale bookbinding. There is plenty to be read about the art and ancient craft, etc. (all very laudable), but the practice of present-day wholesale bookbinding is largely taboo. It is my intention herewith to give vent to opinions formed through practical and administrative aquaintanceship with modern book production.

First and last, wholesale binding to-day is a question of machinery. From the genesis, when the printed sheets are taken from their parcels (*i.e.*, if the concern is a binding shop only), machinery should take up the job. The sheets should be laid out flat on wooden skips or trays, which in turn will be conveyed by elevator truck to their destination by the folding machine.

The best way to fold book work is by the quadruple 16 folding machines which fold 64 pages at a time and deliver work as four 16-page or two 32 page sections, the 32 pages being formed by one 16 page being inserted into another by the machine. This method should apply to all quantity werk up to Royal 8vo. Above this size one has to use 32-page machines, which throw out two 16-page sections or one 32-page (16's inset). These folding machines should be fitted with continuous feeders. There are jobbing folders to fold 32 pages, all up in one sheet, or single 16-page folds, 12 page or 24 page, etc. These are useful in certain classes of work, but are not recommended for general book work.

After folding, the first and last sheets of the book go to the endpapering machine. There are two types in general use, the "Brehmer" and the "Marresford." The Brehmer is hand-fed, whilst the Marresford has an automatic magazine feed for both sheets and endpapers, and is an essential unit for quantity work. The next step—having pasted plates, if any. into their sections, is the gathering machine, There are two types of gathering machines, the Juengst and the Sheridan. Both are American machines, and are in a state of high perfection. The Juengst is particularly effective; wire-stitching attachment, wrappering, and so-called "perfect binding machines" can be coupled on, the whole working in continuous motion up to any desired number of sections. Very few British binderies have enough work to keep more than one of these gathering machines running continually, their running speed being 3 600 books per hour.

The book is now ready for sewing. Smyth Sewers No. 3, improved type, are speedy machines for French sewn work (no tapes), also for tape-sewn books providing the work is not too heavy. Personally I prefer the Smyth No. 8 machine sewing through the tapes for the general run of work. This machine sews two up, that is, two books side by side, such as crown 8vo. novels; it is also capable of standing up to heavy work. But there are other good types of sewers and it is advisable to have a variation in plant to meet the fluctuating peculiarities of work. For instance, there is a Martini sewer which puts every other stitch higher up in the sheet. This has the effect of distributing the thread more evenly throughout the work thereby reducing the swell in the back by about half. This is of great value when sewing a book of thin paper, with many sections, and enormously facilitates nipping, for this kind of book has a knack of "running in" at the back on taking pressure.

The next operation is to nip the book. It is the first stage towards giving the work a definite uniform shape and size, which is of the utmost importance. It is absolutely necessary that all books of a job should be of equal thickness, otherwise nothing but trouble will result in all the stages of forwarding. Messrs. T. W. Sheridan have gone out seriously to cater for the efficient and quick nipping of books. It is essential to take the air out of a book in one press, that is to say, the book should be nipped all over at the same time and one nip in most cases should give the required result.

There is a point of criticism to make with regard to these nipping presses. They are of American origin and their design is the outcome of American conditions, but American work is on the whole of a more solid nature than the British. They use papers of a harder nature, with finished surface, instead of the wood pulp so largely used in this country. Consequently this kind of book is of a more solid nature before nipping and reduction in bulk after pressure is not so marked. We use extensively the spongy wood pulp paper, which bulks well, and the prevailing idea is to keep up the bulk. Thus we bring to the nipping machine occasionally a job which, nipped in say 4½ in. handfuls, is awkward to feed in because the rise and fall of the machine is insufficient. To open up the machine is obviously no remedy, as thereby one loses pressure. Perchance machine designers will notice this point.

Our next stage is to the cutting machines. Here the outstanding machine for massed cutting is undoubtedly the Seybold Automatic Book Trimmer with trough feed, conveyor delivery, and suction shaving remover. This machine is quite revolutionary in character and is equally efficient on book or magazine work. As only 4½ ins. of book are clamped and cut at a time, swell in the back if any is easily overcome. The output is 20 24 piles cut per minute, head, tail and fore-edge. Multiplying this by number of books in each pile, we arrive at output.

The Smyth 3-Knife Trimmer is also in use in several big binderies. As this machine has a comparatively large volume of books under pressure whilst cutting, it is necessary that the work should be of a fairly solid nature; swell in the back leads to trouble. Output is 700-1000 handfuls per hour. Obviously both these machines are constructed for long runs. For general jobbing book work the Seybold 3-Knife Trimmer wants a lot of beating. The single knife guillotine cutter for book work is a back number, though of course indispensable for cutting up sheets, plates, etc.

(*To be Continued.*)

Notes and News.

The Lock-Out and Strike.

There must have been very widespread relief in the bookbinding trade, when the week end brought the news that the dispute had been brought to a settlement. Early in the week there was every indication of a serious crisis. The circular issued by the Federation of Master Printers was worded so strongly as to leave no doubt regarding the menace with which the trade was threatened. All the elements of a dangerous situation were present in the position of affairs at the commencement of the week. Although there was no dispute, no quarrel and no difference of opinion between the employers' federation and any of the 23 unions except the odd one or two, there was, behind it all, the fact of the National Agreement, and also something of an alliance between a number of unions. So long as the National Agreement is preserved intact, the whole industry is safeguarded for both sides. The machinery has been laboriously devised to retard and as far as humanly possible prevent sudden or spasmodic lock-outs and strikes. If loyalty to the Agreement is an assurance of peace and constitutional progress for all concerned in its working, disloyalty, on the other hand is a direct menace to the whole of the allied industries. Sectional direct action, whether undertaken by employer or employee, by association or by union must inevitably bring the printing and allied trades of the whole country face to face with calamity.

Reviving Trade.

There are signs of reviving trade in the bookbinding industry, and reports from the principal centres are fairly good. Both on the letterpress and stationery side the volume of orders appears to be growing larger. Some good contracts have been placed by banks, corporations and the leading public companies. The binders' chief complaint is that co npetition is so very keen. It behoves employers to study costs very carefully. The true knowledge of cost of production based on recorded data and current expenses often turns the scale between loss and profit. There are still too many bookbinders whose methods of arriving at cost are out of date. Unfortunately these non progressive establishments, with their haphazard lack of system, harm not only themselves but their more efficient fellow employers also. Much of the low-priced work of to-day has been brought about by the ignorance of bookbinders on the subject of cost of production and how to arrive at it.

Bindery Costing.

Much is made of the difficulty of arriving at bookbinding costs, but the arguments are no stronger or better founded than those advanced in the early days by printers who are now praising the Costing System and claiming priority over their *confreres* in the matter of working it out to finality. There is no room for arguments from small or large establishments when the most progressive and the most reputable among both large and small bookbinders have adopted the official Costing System and would not under any consideration revert to early crude ideas of conducting that side of the business.

Leather Prices.

Prices of bookbinding material are keeping steady, with leathers on the firm side. For good quality skins the following prices are being paid: Rough goat, 1s. per square foot; rough calf, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d.; rough morocco, 1s. 3d.; fair calf, 2s.; coloured calf, 2s. to 2s. 3d.; thin coloured basils, stained, 7d.; ditto, dyed, 8d.; stout basils, 9d.; buff basils for half-binding, 7d.; ditto, for full binding.

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9d. to 10d.; fair basils, 10d.; diced basils, 1s.; grained basils, 9d.; skivers, 6d. to 7½d.; grained skivers, 7d. to 8d.; H.G. morocco, 1s 9d.; Levant morocco, 1s. 9d.; Levant goat, 1s. 6d.; H.G. goat, 1s. 9d. to 2s.; pigskins, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 9d., according to quality; Anglo-Russias, 1s 9d.; Persian calf, 1s. 3d.; P.G. roan, 7d. to 8d.

Miscellaneous Supplies.

Gold leaf is quoted on the basis of 48s. 6d. per 1,000 leaves, 22 carat, 3¼ in. square, or 60s. 6d. per 1,000 for 4 by 3¼ in. Best imitation gold leaf is obtainable at 25s. per 1,000 sheets. 5 in. by 5 in. Calicoes vary between 4d. and 6½d per yard, a very fine lining quality being offered at 5¾d. Glues remain firm, the price for high grade skin glue standing at 45s. per cwt. Bone glues are to be secured at 30s. to 35s. per cwt. Millboards are quoted 28s. per cwt. for fine quality machine-made grey; 36s. per cwt. for black hand made.

Dutch Strawboards.

Dutch strawboards are quoted £9 per ton from store, carriage forward for half ton lots, with the usual extras for substances over 1⅛ lb. Recent imports have been heavy, and stocks are good. The approach of mild weather should bring a slight easing in price, but mill quotations are not yet reduced.

Commendable Book Cloths.

Samples of book cloths have reached us from the producers, Messrs. Bentley, Smith and Co., Ltd., of 2, King Edward-street, E.C., and we have subjected them to practical test. They are of exceptional value, and stand quite apart from the usual run of cheaper book cloths, which have little else beside low price to recommend them. The new B. and S. book cloths are certainly low priced, but they possess the strength, firmness, closeness of texture and suitable surface demanded by the bookbinder. Prospective users should investigate for themselves by securing the pattern books showing the various grades, colours and finishes produced.

Unemployment Statistics.

Official reports furnished to the Ministry of Labour show that employment in the paper trade registered a further improvement during February, and was generally described as fair, though bad in the wrapping section. The mills were still working irregularly in some districts, owing to a shortage of orders. In the letterpress printing trade employment was fairly good, and rather better, on the whole, than in January. London and Manchester were included among those centres reporting an improvement; at Birmingham, however, there was a decline, and employment was only moderate at Edinburgh. With electrotypers and stereotypers employment was again good. With lithographic printers employment continued fair generally. It was, however, reported as bad and worse than in January at Manchester and Glasgow. Employment with lithographic artists was reported as fair in London and slack at Manchester. In the bookbinding trade employment was again moderate generally; there was a slight improvement in London and Edinburgh, but a decline at Liverpool and Leeds. The percentage of unemployed among workpeople covered by the Unemployment Insurance Acts in the printing and bookbinding trades was 6·0 at February 23rd, compared with 5·9 at January 26th and 6·2 at February 25th, 1924 In the paper and paperboard industry the percentage was 7·5 at February 23rd, compared with 7·5 at January 26th and 9·6 at February 25th, 1924. In the cardboard box, paper bag and stationery trades the percentage was 7·2 at February 23rd, compared with 7·9 at January 26th and 7·6 at February 23rd, 1924.

Messrs. J. M. Dent and Sons, Ltd., the London publishers, have just issued the first number of the *Bookmark*, a neat little quarto quarterly containing well-written and illustrated articles about recent books issued by this famous house.

In the King's Bench Division on Friday Sergeant Sullivan, K.C., was granted a rule *nisi* for a writ of attachment for contempt of court, returnable for April 6th, against the editor, publisher, and printer of the *People* in publishing articles relating to William Cooper Hobbs, who was sentenced to two years' hard labour at the Central Criminal Court, and whose appeal is now pending.

Special Machines in the Bindery.

The New Wage Rates.

The following is the schedule of rates for special power machines agreed in the recent settlement. These rates are to be embodied in the National Agreements designated No. 5, for Bookbinders and Machine Rulers and No. 4 Male Members' Agreement, N.U.P. & P.W.

Binding Machines.

(Combination):

(*a*) *Perfect Binder* (gatherer, back cutter, rougher, muller wrapperer). Manager (Provincial) ... 20s. 0d.

(*b*) *Gatherer, Wire Stitcher and Wrapperer.* Manager (Provincial) 10s. 0d. Where an Assistant is employed the rate shall be 5s. above Class III.

Single:

(*c*) *Wrappering only* (back cutter, rougher, muller and wrapperer) Manager (Provincial) 10s. 0d.

(*d*) *Wrappering only* (wire stitcher and wrapperer) Manager (Provincial) 5s. 0d.

Mercer or Similar Gathering Machines.

Up to and including 25 boxes to be excluded from this Agreement.

Above 25 boxes:

	One Machine	Two Machines
Provincial—above Class II	2s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
London	5s. 0d.	10s. 0d.

Where two machines of any size are being worked in close proximity a man shall be in charge at above rates.

Folding Machines

(completely automatically fed)
One or two folds excepted.
All Sizes.

Pile Self Feeders:

	One Machine	Two Machines
Provincial—above Class II	3s.	4s.
London	5s.	7s.

Continuous:

Provincial—above Class II	4s.	5s.
London	6s.	8s.*

Where an assistant is employed he shall be paid not less than the Bench Rate in London and in the Provinces, Class III Rates.

Only to apply to machines at present on the market or in use.

* In London, 2s. for every additional machine.

Cutting Machines

Three and Four Pile Friedheim:

Operator (Provincial) above Class I 5s. 0d.

Assistant (Provincial) above Class III 2s. 6d.

Krause and Seybold (Striker):

Provincial ... ... 2s. 6d.

London ... ... 8s. 6d.

Seybold Trimmer:

Operator—Provincial ... ... 10s. 0d.

London ... ... 25s. 0d.

Assistant (Second Hand):

Provincial—above Class III ... 5s. 0d.

London ... ... 10s. 0d.

Smyth Trimmer:

Provincial ... ... 2s. 6d.

London ... ... 5s. 0d.

Gauge Perfectas:

Provincial ... ... 2s. 6d.

Strip Back Lining:

Provincial ... ... 5s. 0d.

London ... ... 7s. 6d.

Blocking Machines:

Vertical Miehle and Miller Feeder:

London ... ... 9s. 6d.

These advances are on minimum rates.

Where higher rates are now being paid there shall be no reduction.

This Agreement becomes operative on pay day of the week ending April 4th, 1925.

Mr. Charles James Cropper (72), J.P., of Ellergreen, near Kendal, Westmorland, chairman of James Cropper and Co., Ltd., a director of the London and North-Western Railway Co., the Birmingham Canal Navigation, the Cockermouth, Keswick, and Penrith Railway Co., and the Dundalk, Newry, and Greenore Railway Co. left £59,850 unsettled (net personalty £16,422).

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1925

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Allied Newspapers, 19s. 3d., 19s. 1½d., Pref., 20s. 3d., 20s. 9d.; Amalgamated Press, 45s. 3d., 45s. 9d., Pref, 25s.; Argus Press, 7 p.c. Pref., 20s. 7½d.; Associated Newspapers, 23s., Def., 6⅛, 6½; British Glues and Chemicals, 3s. 4½d., Pref., 11s. 11¼d.; Cassell, Pref., 22s. 1½d; *Daily Mirror* Newspapers, 6⅞, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 25s. 3d.; *Daily Sketch* and *Sunday Herald*, Deb., 104, 104½; Thos. de la Rue and Co., 8 p.c. Conv. Mort. Deb. Stk.. 29½; Eyre and Spottiswoode, Deb., 65 xd.; *Financial Times*, 5 p.c. Cum. Pref., 13s. 9d., 14s.; International Linotype, 66s. 6d.; Kelly's Directories, 6 p.c. Pref., 21s, 21s. 3d., 7½ p.c. Pref., 22s. 9d., 22s. 7½d.; Lamson Paragon, 15s. 6d., 15s. 9d, 10 p.c. Pref., 22s. 9d., 24s.; Lanston Monotype Corporation, 15s. 9d.; Linotype, A Deb.. 67, B Deb., 67; Edward Lloyd, Pref., 22s. 3d., 22s. 7½d. xd.; George Newnes, Pref., 16s. 1¼d.; Odham's Press (4s. shares), 2s. 6d., 2s., 6 p.c. Pref., 13s.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 80s.; *Sunday Pictorial* Newspapers, 85s. 10½d., 85s., Pref., 23s, 23s. 10½d.; Raphael Tuck, 22s. 3d.; Waterlow and Sons, Defd., 42s. 1½d., 42s. 6d., Prefd., 22s. 10½d., 4 p.c. Pref., 14s. 3d.; Weldons, 32s. 6d., Pref., 19s. 7½d.; Wyman and Sons, 44s.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

INTERNATIONAL LINOTYPE. — Balance dividend of 3½ per cent., making 6 per cent. for the year to March 31st, 1925, against 5½ per cent. for the preceding year. Warrants will be posted on April 30th.

WINTERBOTTOM BOOK CLOTH CO. — Proposed dividend of 10 per cent. and bonus of 6¼ per cent., less tax, on ordinary shares, payable April 1st, making 23¾ per cent.; £25,000 to depreciation fund; £2,500 to workpeople's benefit fund; £97,222 to reserve; £103,663 forward. (Last year 7½ per cent. and bonus of 3¾ per cent., making 16¼ per cent. for year; £25,000 to depreciation fund; £2,500 to workpeople's benefit fund; £99,050 to reserve; £79,296 forward).

ASSOCIATED NEWSPAPERS, LTD.—Interim dividend on deferred shares for quarter ending March 31st, 1925, of 2s. per share (at the rate 40 per cent. per annum), less tax. Warrants will be posted on April 7th.

LAMSON PARAGON SUPPLY CO.— Profits for the year ended January 31st last, including dividends from subsidiary companies and E.P.D. refunded (£12,893), amounted to £62,423, against £64,526 for the previous year, to which has to be added £10,329 brought in, as against £8,509 last year. The preference dividends amounted to £35,396 (the same), and the dividend proposed on the ordinary shares, 5 per cent. (the same), will require £20,000. The directors further recommend the transfer to investment reserve of £5,000 (against £3,310 to investment reserve and £4,000 to removal expenses), making the investment reserve £35,000 and leaving a carry-forward of £12,356 (against £10,329 last year).

W. AND A. K. JOHNSTON.—Net profit for 1924, after charging depreciation, etc., was £3,401, and £2,409 was brought in, making £5,810, which directors recommend should be carried forward. Net profit for 1923 was £5,136, including £1,371 taxation refund and £178 brought in. Balance of preference dividend for 1922 was paid.

NEW COMPANIES.

BOSCOMBE PRINTING CO., LTD. — Capital £10,000. in £1 shares; to acquire the business of printers and bookbinders carried on by A. J. Abbott and E. T. Hames, at Palmerston road, Boscombe, Bournemouth, to adopt an agreement with the said A. J. Abbott, relating to the purchase of freehold property in Haviland-road, Boscombe, etc. Private company. Subscribers: A. H. Abbott and S. W. Killinger. Solicitors: Litchfield and Kusel, Palace chambers, Bridge-street, S.W.1.

M. F. ROBINSON AND CO., LTD.—Capital £7,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of a printer, bookbinder, account book maker, stationer, dealer in and maker of fancy goods, magazine and book proprietor and publisher, now carried on by F. Robinson, at 56 and 57, High-street, Lowestoft, as "F. Robinson and Co., The Library Press, Lowestoft." Private company. First directors: F. Robinson, Miss Mona S. Robinson and A. F. Goffin. Registered office: 56 and 57, High-street, Lowestoft.

MILNES (LENHAM), LTD.—Capital £5,000, in 2,500 ordinary shares of £1 each and 500 preference shares of £5 each; to carry on and develop the business of a general agent carried on by C. H. Milnes at London, Lenham (Kent), and elsewhere, and to carry on the business of printers, stationers, lithographers, designers, draughtsmen and producers of any written, engraved, painted or printed productions, publishers, advertising agents, show card manufacturers, designers of advertisements, newspaper proprietors, etc. Private company. Subscribers: G. Robeson and H. E. Morgan. First directors: G. B. Robeson and H. E. Morgan.. Registered office: The Factory, Lenham, Kent.

TYPARY AND TYPON CO., LTD.—Capital £5,000, in £1 shares; photographic printers, lithographers, engravers, die-sinkers, etc. Private company. First directors: B. A. Holland, H. Kessler and W. Dandridge. Registered office: 1-4, Red Lion-passage, Fleet-street, E.C.

J. MAWDSLEY AND SON, LTD. — Capital £6,000, in £1 shares (1,000 preference and 5,000 ordinary); to acquire the business of a printer and stationer as formerly carried on by J. Lawton as "J. Mawdsley and Son," at 1, Exchange-street West, 2, Water-street, 38A, Imperial Chambers, 62, Dale street, and 7 and 8 in 7, and 8 ie 9, Davies-street, all in Liverpool. and to carry on the business of advertising service and general agents and contractors, stationers, printers, etc. Private company. Directors: J. Lawton and J. H. Midgley. Solicitors: J. F. Read and Brown, Liverpool.

H. WOODWARD (GOLDBEATERS), LTD.— Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; to adopt an agreement with H. Woodward, and to carry on the business of manufacturers and agents of English and foreign gold leaf, ribbon gold leaf and silver, copper, aluminium and all other metallic gold and shellac metallic leaf, gold, silver, copper and other metal size, leaf blocking and other foils, bronze powders, etc. Private company. Directors: W. Fearnley, H. Woodward and H. Fearnley. Solicitor: R. Mills Roberts, 21, Harrington-street, Liverpool.

UNITED AUTOMATIC SIGNS, LTD.—Capital £2,500, in £1 shares; manufacturers of electrical and other advertisement devices, advertising contractors, printers, etc. Private company. Directors: T. Bennett and J. Andrews. Registered office: 146A, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfactions registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfactions is not compulsory).

SPICERS AND DETMOLD, LTD. (manufacturing stationers, paper merchants, etc., office London).—Satisfaction in full on March 20th, 1925, of debentures dated January 3rd, 1896, shown in statement under Section 12 of Companies Act, 1907, as created December 10th, 1895, securing £15,000.

L. UPCOTT GILL AND SON, LTD. (printers, etc., London).—Issue on March 2nd, 1925, of £470 debentures, part of a series already registered.

PETERBOROUGH PRESS, LTD.—(a) mortgage on printing and publishing offices in Cross-street, Peterborough, dated March 13th, 1925, to secure £300. Holder: G. E. Knight, The Laurels, Houghton, Huntingdon. (b) second mortgage on same property dated March 14th, 1925, to secure £200. Holder: G. T. Vawser, 36, All Saints-road, Peterborough.

BARCLAY AND FRY, LTD. (stationers and printers, etc., Southwark).—Particulars filed on March 19th, of £50,000 debentures, authorised January 6th, 1925, charged on the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the amount of the present issue being £22,500.

JOHN WADDINGTON, LTD. (printers, etc., Leeds).—Satisfaction to the extent of £1,000 on October 1st, 1923, and to the extent of £2,000 on October 1st 1924, of mortgage dated September 28th, 1922, securing £25,000.

RECEIVER APPOINTED OR RELEASED

SUTLIFFS, LTD. (bookbinders, etc., Clerkenwell). — H. Edgelow, of 11, Albion place, Clerkenwell, E.C., was appointed receiver and manager on March 16th, 1925, under powers contained in mortgage debenture dated October 14th, 1924.

SOPER AND WHEELER, LTD. (stationers, printers, etc., Brighton).—E. C. Baldwin, of Union Bank Chambers, 8, North street, Brighton, was appointed receiver and manager on March 16th, 1925, under powers contained in first mortgage debentures dated June 23rd, 1923, and May 1st and 22nd, 1924.

CLERKENWELL FOLDING BOX CO., LTD.—J. Mattice, of 7, Princes-street, Cavendish-square, W.1., ceased to act as receiver or manager on August 5th, 1924. (Notice filed March 20th, 1925).

BANKRUPTCIES, etc.

Re JOHN FREDK. ATKINSON, publisher, late of 31, Essex-street, Strand.—An application for an order of discharge was made to Mr. Registrar Hope at the London Bankruptcy Court, on behalf of this bankrupt who failed in April, 1923, with liabilities £1,545 and assets £3 3s. Mr. E. Parke, official receiver, reported that the bankrupt took offices at the above address in 1920, and there compiled and published books of reference entitled *The Motor Car Index*, *The Motor Cycle Index*, *The Commercial Motor Index* and *The Special Insurance Edition*. The bankrupt attributes his failure to the loss of an action brought against him by his publishers for printing work done on his behalf. The offences reported by the official receiver were (1) insufficiency of assets to equal 10s. in the £ on the amount of the liabilities; (2) omission to keep proper books of accounts; and (3) trading with knowledge of insolvency. His Honour upheld the official receiver's report and suspended the discharge for two years.

Re THOMAS SAWER (trading as Thomas Sawer and Co), paper agent, 10-12, Ludgate-hill, E.C.—This debtor attended before Mr. Registrar Mellor at the London Bankruptcy Court on March 24th for public examination upon accounts showing liabilities £2,377 and assets valued at £80. In the course of his evidence, the debtor stated that he originally commenced bnsiness in Norwich in 1900; the trading was successful until 1915, but was then adversely affected by the war and the business was closed down. He was next employed by a firm of manufacturing stationers till October, 1922, when he resumed business on his own behalf. In February, 1923, he was joined in partnership by a friend and they started as agents and importers at 10-12, Ludgate-hill, under the style of Thomas Sawer and Son. The firm traded successfully until February, 1924, when the partner retired under an agreement that he was to be paid £282, plus 5 per cent. interest per annum. Witness continued the business alone, but owing to difficulties arising from late and in some cases non-delivery of goods by the manufacturers and also to the goods not being up to sample, a number of his principal customers closed their accounts with him and his business was seriously affected. In August, 1924, witness entered into a contract with a firm in Hamburg to deliver to his order 100,000 silk-lined boxes, which on delivery were found to be not up to sample, and had to be returned to the manufacturers after having been totally rejected by his customers. As a result, witness lost his profit of about £700 on the transaction. The examination was concluded.

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Stationers' Examinations, 1925.

Technical Board's Arrangements.

The Stationers' Company & Printing Industry Technical Board, at a recent meeting, decided to extend the scope of their examinations. Suggestions have been made that these examinations should be extended to the provinces, and the Technical Board will, at an early date, have under consideration a scheme for this object.

The following are the dates upon which specified examinations will be held:—

Subject to a sufficient number of candidates making application, the Stationers' Company & Printing Industry Technical Board will arrange for examinations in the following sections of the printing industry at Stationers' Hall on—

Monday, 27th April, at 6.30 p.m.: Costing, Printers' Assistants, Cylinder Machine, Binding (Women).

Tuesday, 28th April, at 6.30 p.m.: Paper, Linotype, Warehouse, Estimating, Stereo & Electro, Monotype.

Wednesday, 29th April, at 6.30 p.m.: Composing.

Thursday, 30th April, at 6.30 p.m.: Binding, Lithography, Reading, Order Clerks, Platen Machine.

The Technical Board awards certificates, medals and prizes on the result of the examinations, but a candidate having obtained a first-class certificate or prize is not eligible for a similar award in the same section. Candidates submitting themselves for examinations must have attended a recognised course of technical instruction. An entrance fee of 1s. 6d. has to be paid by each candidate.

There are two grades of examination: (a) Technical Certificate; (b) Craftsman's Certificate.

Technical Certificate.

In the Composing, Machine, Lithography, Bookbinding, and Stereo and Electro examinations, the following conditions must be observed:—Candidates must be between the ages of 18 and 21. It is recommended that candidates should not present themselves for examination until they have attended at least a third year's course of instruction at a technical school. The medals of the Worshipful Company of Stationers are awarded on the results of these examinations.

Craftsman's Certificate.

Candidates must be (1) over 21 years of age; or (2) the possessor of a first-class Technical Certificate awarded by the Board. In all craft sections candidates must bring with them to the examination an example of practical work certified by their instructor or overseer that it is the work of the candidate. Examinations may be arranged for elementary and advanced students in sections not specifically mentioned under (a) and (b).

Applications and entrance fees must reach the Hon. Secretary at Stationers' Hall not later than 14th April, 1925.

Following the lines of previous years, a Students' Reunion will be held at Stationers' Hall on Friday, 1st May, when a programme including dancing, music and cards, will be arranged. Particulars can be obtained at Stationers' Hall or from instructors at the various technical schools.

German exports of industrial machinery for the first half of last year totalled 44,079 metric tons. Receipts by Great Britain were limited to bookbinding and mining machinery, in each of which she was the largest importer, bookbinding machinery figuring at 204 metric tons, while mining machinery received totalled 141 tons.

Henry Roser, a compositor, who threw himself from a window, was said, at the inquest at the North Middlesex Hospital, Edmonton, to have been depressed since an attack of sleepy sickness a year ago Verdict, suicide while of unsound mind.

At the inquest in Bury recently on Richard Carter, a backtenter at the paper mill of Crompton's (Stubbins), Ltd., who died following an accident at the mill, a verdict of accidental death was returned. Deceased had been brushing a felt, and was found with his arm up to the shoulder fast between a felt roller and a cylinder.

Openings for British Trade, etc.

Inquiries have been received by the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence), 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1, to whom further inquiries should be addressed with the reference number quoted.

Sweden.

A commission agent resident in Gothenburg, who is a British subject, and now on a visit to the United Kingdom, desires to secure the representation for Sweden of British manufacturers of wallpapers, etc. (Reference No. 346.)

Switzerland.

An agent established in Davos-Platz is desirous of obtaining the representation of British manufacturers for the sale in Switzerland of stationery (writing and drawing), etc. (Repetition of Reference No. 160.) (Reference No. 348)

As the result of a conference in Toronto between representatives of the Montreal, Toronto and Western Ontario Typothetaes and paper merchants of Ontario and Quebec, it is possible that the paper merchants may accede to the requests of the Typothetae members, and retain the use of the Long Price List.

The capitalisation proposals are being considered by the International Paper Co. U.S.A., for the purpose of acquiring the Riordon and Gatineau properties in Canada. The Canadian International Co. so formed will own upwards of 12,000 square miles of timber limits in Quebec, together with the Kipawa and Hawkesbury bleached sulphite mills with an aggregate daily capacity of 300 tons, and the Three Rivers news-print mill with a present daily capacity of 320 tons now in process of enlargement to a capacity of about 500 tons a day. It is understood that the design of the Three Rivers mill provides for ultimate doubling of the present capacity, bringing the total capacity of that mill when finally developed to 650 tons a day.

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A Famous Leipzig House.

The Karl Krause Engineering Works.

The German town of Leipzig has attained world-wide fame not only as the centre of German book-production, but also as the main seat of numerous concerns occupied with the manufacture of machines and appliances for the printing and allied trades. In this line of engineering the works of Karl Krause, Leipzig, are an outstanding feature. The history of the Krause works is also the history of the technical development of the graphic arts.

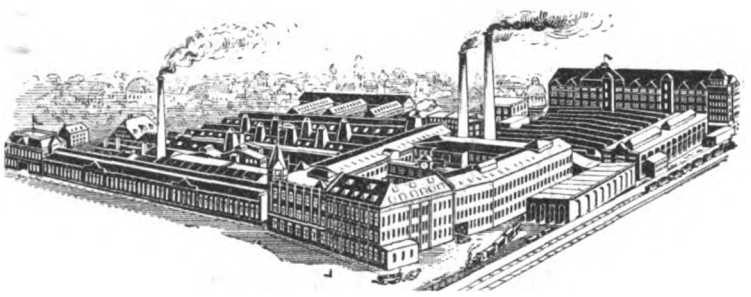
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The manufacturing plant of the Krause works is situated in the eastern suburbs of Leipzig, called Anger-Crottendorf, close by the railway line Leipzig-Hof. It comprises a territory of about 100,000 square yards. There are over three floors of brightly illuminated halls, conference-rooms, private offices and drawing offices, in which intercourse with the paper-working industry of the whole world is organised and maintained, and from which impulsive force is provided for the very extensive workshops adjoining.

The original design of the Krause machines is contained in the models which, sketched out in the drawing offices, are put in shape in the joinery workshops, and so initiate the practical development of the machines. The first stage in manufacturing is the casting department. In two large halls gigantic melting furnaces transform the crude pig-iron into a red glowing fluid to be poured into the mould. The product of the foundryman, however, has a rather ugly appearance and is full of rough edges and imperfections, entirely unsuited for building up a nicely-joined machine. It has therefore to be treated by chisel, hammer and file and by numerous metal-working machines of most varied character, standing in rank and file in a hall of vast dimensions, covering more than 10,000 square yards of floor space. Here, as if guided by an invisible hand, the crude unshapely casting is transformed into an individual machinery part, which after planing, milling, turning and drilling, receives its ultimate shape and finish.

The finished single parts are then transported into the spacious fitting halls, which seem to be strewn over with bright pieces of iron in apparent confusion. But soon it can be seen how part is joined to part, and what had been looked upon as confusion is seen to have been well ordered, as parts take shape more and more, gradually growing into a well-formed, complicated machine. Travelling cranes move to and fro in the spacious halls, in one place joining together heavy machinery parts, in another carrying up thin structural limbs which are essential to give the whole machine stability and support. Thus everything grows into perfection, and the visitor is able finally to inspect the finished machines in the exhibition rooms, where all the special lines which have given world-wide fame to the name of Krause can be seen in operation.

As a concluding word, mention may be made of the "welfare" organisations which allow the many hundreds of employees, busy at the vice or at the desk, to find after their strenuous labour relaxation and recreation. These organisations were mainly called into existence by the late head manager, Privy Councillor Heinrich Biagosch. Among the sanitary arrangements is a large and modern bathing hall, with swimming-pool, equipped in the latest style. Garden colonies procure for a considerable number of employees the charm which the possession of a garden creates. Then there are libraries and lecture-rooms as well as the large dining-rooms, whilst the organisation of a fire-brigade and the provision made for employees' insurance likewise bear witness of a generous social policy, which is aimed at securing the welfare of, and establishing a sense of unity and harmony amongst, all employees concerned in the works.



General View of the Works of Karl Krause, at Leipzig.

Paper Trade Golfing Society.

Fourth Annual General Meeting.

Mr. E. H. Raynham presided at the annual meeting of this Society on March 17th, when there were present: Messrs. W. C. Powers, A. Dykes Spicer, George Buchanan, E. C. Lait, J. Macnaughton, L. C. Lewsey, R. H. Calcraft, N. H. Leander, P. W. Kennett, A. S. Batchelor, T. T. Mackenzie, J. W. S. Johnston, and the hon. secretary.

1924 Report.

In presenting the report of the Committee for the past year, the hon. secretary said that record entries had been obtained at all meetings.

After referring to the various competitions held during the year and reported in our pages at the time, the report mentioned the Inter-team Competition for the Alliance Challenge Cup and for the Blades Challenge Salver which took place at Walton Heath, the following teams entering for the competition:—The London Press Golfing Society, the Newspaper Golfing Society, the Printers Golfing Society, the Carmelite Golfing Society, the Fleetway Golfing Society, together with this Society.

Six players scored for each team, and the best aggregate returns were: The Newspaper Golfing Society (winners) 542, London Press Golfing Society 543, with the Paper Trade Golfing Society third with 545. The best scratch scores were returned by Mr. C. B. Macfarlane and Mr. A. J. Mitchell. Captain Edward Jefferson won the Blades Challenge Salver, presented by Sir. Rowland Blades and Mr. Alfred Blades, with a score of 1 up.

At the beginning of the season, Mr. Harding presented a prize in the form of a silver cigarette box to be won by the player returning the best score at any two meetings of the Society during the year, and Mr. W. C. Powers is to be congratulated on winning this prize with the splendid score of 4 up on the scratch scores of the courses concerned.

The membership of the Society now stands at 204.

It is with deep regret that the Society has to record the deaths of Sir Frederick Bowater, K.B.E., Mr. H. Godfrey, Mr. A. King Smith and Mr. W. G. Stocker.

In conclusion, thanks were expressed to the Committee for the immense assistance which they had given in connection with the management of the Society, which has been carried out with such perfect smoothness.

The members were also grateful to Mr. Harding for the manner in which he captained the Society during the year, and in this connection reference was made particularly to the Captain's Prize which he had so kindly presented to the Society and to the presentation by him of the Alliance Challenge Cup, the competitions in connection with which were proving such an immense success.

The report, together with the statement of accounts submitted by the hon. treasurer (Mr. Raynham), were unanimously approved and adopted.

Office Bearers for 1925.

The following were unanimously elected:—Captain, Mr. W. C. Powers; hon. treasurer, Mr. E. H Raynham; hon. secretary, Mr. R. G. Harvey Greenham; hon. auditor, Mr. William Oliver.

Committee.—In accordance with Rule 5, the following retain office during the ensuing year: Messrs. P. B. Burn, A. J. Evans, E. C. Lait, L. C. Lewsey and G. W. Shilcock, and the undermentioned were unanimously elected to fill the vacancies occurring: Messrs. Keith Barlow, P. W. Kennett, J. W. S. Johnston, T. T. Mackenzie, W. Sommerville.

Vice-Presidents.—Sir George Thompson Hutchinson and Mr. S. A. Harding (the retiring Captain) were unanimously elected vice-presidents of the Society.

Annual Dinner.—This will be held at the Trocadero Restaurant, Piccadilly, at 7 for 7.30, on Wednesday, April 29th.

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The following arrangements were unanimously approved:—Tuesday, April 28th, Spring Meeting, Addington; Thursday, June 11th, Alliance Challenge Cup Competition; Friday, June 12th, Match *v.* The Printers' Golfing Society; Wednesday, June 24th, Summer Meeting, Walton Heath; Thursday, October 8th, Autumn Meeting, Moor Park.

Captain's Prize.—Mr. Powers very kindly offered to present a Captain's prize to be competed for on the same condition as the captain's prize presented last year by Mr. S. A. Harding.

A unanimous vote of thanks was passed to Mr. S. A. Harding for the manner in which he had captained the Society during the year, particular reference being made to the presentation by him of the Alliance Challenge Cup.

A unanimous vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Oliver, the hon. auditor, and to Mr. Greenham, the hon. secretary, for the work which they had done on behalf of the Society.

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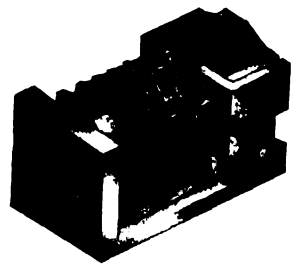
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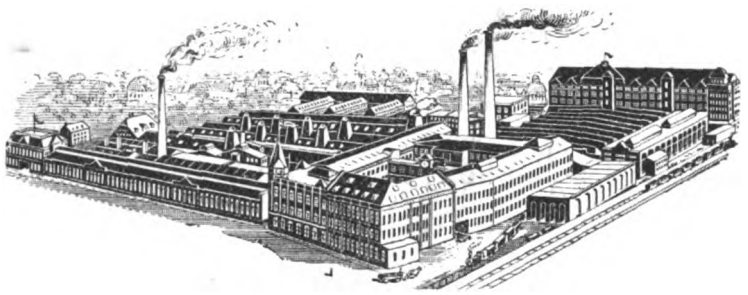
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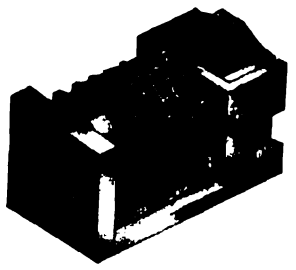
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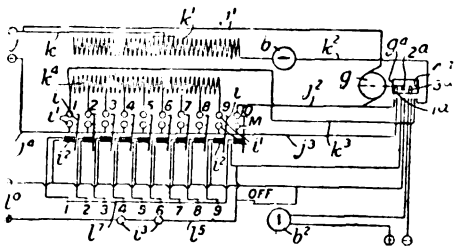
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New Inventions

Photographic Printing.

Mr H. V. Lawley's invention consists in a controlling switch device of the kind described in Specification 180,189 modified to function more particularly in connection with printing apparatus described in Specification 220,009, and electric circuit connections including said switch device, an electric motor g for operating said printing apparatus, a print ng light b and a contact member g_4 by means of which the motor g is started, the printing light b illuminated for a definite period, and a grading light b_2 then illuminated and the motor stopped, all said functions being performed automatically. The controlling switch device has a keyboard with keys 1 9 for closing the printing light circuit for different light intensities, a key M controlling the motor circuit and an "off" key for causing return of all the armatures i of the controller to normal. On pressing one of the keys 1 9, say the key 2, the device is operated auto-



matically as follows: The circuit from a battery l^0 is closed through magnet i^2, No. 2, series connection l^7, magnet i^2, No. 10, which is in series with the magnets of all the other armatures i, conductor l^5 and armature release magnets i^3. The armatures i of the two magnets i^2 are attracted and bridge the circuit between their pairs of mercury cups i^1. The motor circuit is thus closed from the main supply j through conductor j^1, motor g, conductor j^2, mercury cups i^1 of armature No. 10, and conductor j^4. During the first quarter of the rotation of the motor, the paper is moved into printing position and the printing light circuit completed from the main j, by the contact segment 4^a on the contact drum g^4 rotated by the motor, through conductor k, fixed test resistance k^1, lamp b, conductor k^2, contact 4^a, conductor k^3, variable resistance k^4, and mercury cups i^1 of armature i No 2. At the end of the third quarter of the revolution the printing light circuit is broken and the circuit of the red grading lamp b^2 is completed by the contact segment 3^a, the paper being now raised out of printing position and automatically fed forward. During the last quarter of the revolution the armatures i are returned to normal by a contact segment 2^a momentarily closing a circuit through the armature release magnets i^3 an auxiliary motor circuit being meanwhile provided through a contact segment 1^a and conductor j^3. At the end of the complete revolution the auxiliary motor circuit is broken and the motor g stops leaving the red light b^2 in.

Stencil Sheets.

A patent application has been made by Mr. D. Smith relating to stencil sheets. In the production of coated sheets for conversion by impact into stencils for use in duplicating, a porous base, such as yoshino paper, is treated with a cellulose composition and, preferably subsequently, with tempering and coagulating agents. Viscose is prepared by soaking cotton in caustic soda or other alkaline solution for 24 hours, expelling surplus moisture, standing the cotton in a closed vessel for 48 hours, adding carbon-bisulphide, stirring for four hours and then adding caustic soda solution. The mass is now dissolved in water and is wholly or partly neutralised by the addition of an organic acid such as malic, butyric or malonic acid. The tempering agent comprises glycerine and water together with a small amount of a sulphonated oil such as Turkey red oil. A coagulant such as formaldehyde may be added to this bath. The sheet is drawn over the viscose solution, dried and then drawn over the tempering and coagulating solution. If required, the surface of the sheet may be moistened before use with water or with water and glycerine.

New British Patents.

For the benefit of our readers we have arranged for any inquiries relating to Patents, Designs and Trade Marks to be answered, free of all charge, by a Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Patent Agents. Inquiries should be addressed, in the first instance, to the Editor.

Applications.

Batcock, C. E. Mechanism for feeding paper, etc. 7,684.
Bolton, F. Reproduction of pictures, etc., in colours. 7,458.
Dickinson and Co., Ltd, J, and Ellens, W. E. Postal wrappers, etc. 7,683.
Hunt, H. W. Loose leaf binders, etc. 7,296.
Linotype and Machinery Ltd. (Mergenthaler Setzmaschinen-Fabrik Ges). Matrix composing and line casting machines. 7,229.
McHardy, M. C. Correspondence envelopes, etc. 7,012.
Musgrave, F. W., and Watkinson, R. A. Means for feeding sheets to printing machines. 7,021.
Owen, M., and Penrose and Co., Ltd., A. W. Rotary intaglio machines. 7,545.
Reid, H. R. (Harris Automatic Press Co.). Sheet grippers. 7,174.
Rose Bros. (Gainsborough), Ltd. Apparatus for feeding webs to machines. 7,401.
Valentine, H. J. Decoration of calendars, etc. 7,617.
Widmaier, O. Manufacture of letter envelopes. 7,386.
Woods, T. P. Paint and printing ink mills. 7,439.

Specifications Published.

1923.

British Tabulating Machine Co, Ltd. Record card-controlled printing machines. 208,533.
Creasy, B. J, and Robinson, Ltd., E. S. and A. Cardboard and like boxes or containers. 230,541.

1924.

Bohn and Herber Maschinenfabrik und Eisengiesserei, and Finkhaus, O. Cylinder printing machines. 230,639.
Brun, A. M. Process for the manufacture of paper envelopes. 226,485.
Dausmann, C. F. Printing presses. 230,579.
Hart, H. (Mergenthaler Linotype Co.). Typographical composing and distributing machines. 230,731.
Smithe Machine Co, Inc., F. L. Apparatus for making envelopes and the like. 224,500.
Taylor, H. Loose-leaf binder. 230,606.
Wade, H. (Cross Paper Feeder Co.). Sheet feeding machines. 230,684.

New Trade Marks.

LESTOREX.

453,452. Bags, wrappers, envelopes and the like articles included in Class 39, being composed wholly or principally of paper. John Lester, 9, Norfolk-road, Long Eaton, and Alfred Ernest Greatorex, Market-place, Long Eaton; manufacturers.—November 8th, 1924.

NORCO.

454,988. Paper (except paper hangings), stationery and bookbinding. Agnes Joanna Dewar Northcott, trading as Northcote and Co., 58A, New-street, Birmingham; importer and merchant.—January 3rd, 1925.

NEVATA.

455,962. All goods included in Class 39. Spicers, Ltd., 19, New Bridge-street, London, E.C.4; manufacturers and merchants.—February 4th, 1925.

LUDATA.

456,022. All goods included in Class 39. Spicers, Ltd., 19, New Bridge-street, London, E.C.4; manufacturers and merchants.—February 6th, 1925.

FLEXA.

452,017. Index cards. William Woolley, 5, Walpole-gardens, Strawberry-hill, Middlesex; merchant.—September 19th, 1924.

CAMBERWELL BEAUTY.

454,223. All goods included in Class 39. Samuel Jones and Co., Ltd, 7, Brideweil-place, London, E.C.4; paper manufacturers.—December 3rd, 1924. (To be Associated. Sect. 24.)

ARPAK.

455,884. All goods included in Class 39. Florence Cohen, 11, Kenmare-road, Smithdown-road, Liverpool; manufacturer.—February 2nd, 1925.

THE late Sir Thomas J. Bennett, C.I.E., Tunbridge Wells, principal proprietor and for many years editor of the *Times of India*, who died in January, aged 72 years, left estate of the gross value of £52,878, with net personalty £51,522.

THE late Mr. Robert Cairns, of Stoke Newington, N, for 41 years a member of the staff of *The Times*, who died on December 19th, aged 66, left estate of the gross value of £4,722, with net personalty £4,321.

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BOXMAKING MACHINERY.

FRIEDHEIM, LTD., OSCAR, 25, Water-lane, Ludgate, London, E.C.4. Combined Rotary Cutting, Scoring and Creasing Machines; Rotary Cutting Machines; Corner Cutting and Slotting Machines; Bending Machines (Flat); Corner Staying Machines; Wire-stitching Machines, etc., etc.

BRONZING MACHINES.

FRIEDHEIM, LTD., OSCAR, 25, Water-lane, Ludgate, London, E.C.4. Flat Bronzing Machines.

COMPOSING AND TYPE-SETTING MACHINES.

INTERTYPE LTD., 15, Britannia-street, London, W.C. 1. Text and Display Machine, flexible, and economical. Send for descriptive literature.

ENVELOPE MACHINES.

CARLAW, DAVID & SONS, LTD., 31, Finnieston Street, Glasgow. High Speed Adjustable Envelope-making Machines for all sizes and shapes; Blank Cutting Machines; Cutters; Embossing Machines, etc.

ENVELOPE MACHINE MANUFACTURERS.

FRIEDHEIM, LTD., OSCAR, 25, Water-lane, Ludgate, London, E.C.4. Envelope-Making Machinery of every description; Punching Machines; Paper-Bag Making Machines.

FOLDING MACHINES.

CANADIAN-AMERICAN MACHINERY CO., LTD., 63, Farringdon Street, E.C.4. ('Phone Cent, 1165). The "Cleveland" and "Cameo" series. A Folder for every need, from Eight Crown down to Demy Folio.

OFFSET MACHINES.

CRABTREE, R. W., & SONS, LTD., Water Lane, Leeds, makers of "Ensign" Super-Offsets in all sizes for Sheet or Reel feed, in One, Two or Three Colours or Perfecting.

PAPER BAGS AND CARRIER BAGS.

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PAPER FEEDERS.

CANADIAN-AMERICAN MACHINERY CO., LTD., 63, Farringdon Street, E.C.4. ('Phone Cent, 1165). The "Cameo" (Spiess Patents) Automatic Feeder.

PRESS BLANKETS.

LIGHT & CO., LTD., W. J., 36-38, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.4. 'Phone; Central 3839. "LIGHT'S-EVERWEAR" Press Rubbers. Oil and Ink-Proof and Reversible.

PRINTERS' ENGINEERS.

CONNOLL & COLES, LTD., Leather Lane and Clerkenwell, E.C.1. New, Second-hand and rebuilt Machinery bought, sold and exchanged. Repairs, Removals and Breakdowns a speciality. Old machines in part payment—terms arranged.—Established 1898. Holborn 5183.

PRINTING METAL MANUFACTURERS.

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PRINTING PRESSES, ETC.

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ROTARY WEB PRESSES.

CRABTREE, R. W., & SONS, LTD., Water Lane, Leeds, and 7, Farringdon Road, London. NEWSPAPER (Speciality) & MAGAZINE ROTARIES.

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HOE & CO., LTD., R., 109-112, Borough Road, London, S.E.1. Telephone: Hop 4028-9. Telegrams: Expugnator Sedist, London. Cables: Hoe, London.

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DIXON & CO., LTD., L. S. 38, Cable Street, Liverpool. **DRY FLONG** "DIXOTYPE" All British. Wet process; Tissue, Blotting & Backing.

STEREO DRY FLONG.

LIGHT & CO., LTD., W.J., 36-38, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.4. 'Phone: Central 3839. "IDEAL" Hand-casting Dry Flong and "CLEARTYPE" Autoplate Dry Flong.

STEREOTYPING MACHINERY, ETC.

CRABTREE, R. W., & SONS, LTD., Water Lane, Leeds, and 7, Farringdon Road, London. ROTAPLATE (Reg. Trade Mark) and ROTASHAVER Casting and Finishing Machines.

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TRADE PUBLICATIONS.

BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER, THE. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4. Founded in 1878, this weekly journal is the recognised medium for Printers, Stationers, Box Makers, Envelope Makers, Bookbinders, etc. Its pages contain the latest improvements in machinery, descriptions of new processes, and commercial intelligence and current news. Subscribers get the paper for 52 weeks for 13s.

BOOKBINDER, THE, forms a Monthly Section of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, and subscriptions are booked for these issues at the rate of 3s. 3d. per annum, including postage. Special contributions appear from the pen of leading authorities. Publishers: Stonhill & Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

DICTIONARY OF PAPER TERMS.—Definitions of the Terms as used in the Manufacture and Merchandising of Paper. Published in book form by the Lockwood Trade Journal Co., Inc., New York. Bound in cloth, 6 × 9, 87 pp. Price 7s. 6d. Copies may be had of Stonhill & Gillis, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

LITHOGRAPHIC TRADE REVIEW, THE. This forms the subject of a monthly section of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, and these issues are obtainable at an annual subscription of 3s. 3d. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

PAPER TRADE REVIEW, THE WORLD'S. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4. This weekly journal established in 1879, gives particulars of Papermaking Machinery and Processes, Current Prices of Raw Materials, Market Reports, Interviews with Leading Men associated with the industry, Commercial Intelligence, etc. Annual subscription: 26s. plus postage (Inland, 30s. 4d.; Foreign and Colonial, 32s. 6d.)

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The Paper and Board Consumer.

Matters of Interest to Printers, Bookbinders, Paper Box, Paper Bag, and Envelope Manufacturers, etc.

THERE is undoubtedly at the present moment very grave depression, at all events, in certain sections of the paper trade. It may be that at the "news" mills and some of the printing plants the order books have been fairly well filled, but there is a particular cause for this, namely, the preference which Australia has granted to British paper. But for this fortuitous and gratuitous circumstance one trembles to think what would be the position of the British paper mills to-day. There is, however, no certainty that this market will much longer be free from severe competition. The extension of the preference to Canada is still in the air, and once this comes into operation, the whole position in the Commonwealth, so far as British papers are concerned, will be materially changed.

SOME of our leading papermakers and merchants are showing increased activity in the matter of advertising, and, in fact, some really worthy examples of publicity have been produced. The point cannot be stressed too strongly that where direct propaganda is concerned, the best results are secured when professional assistance is engaged. The compilation of selling copy, the arrangement of matter and design, and the general structure of any given piece of advertising literature: these are factors calling for the experience of accumulated test and data such as can only be acquired by regular practice. Toward modern business development the professional printer and advertising consultant stands in much the same relationship as does the architect to the builder. The plans may add to initial outlay, but they are a reasonably sure guarantee of economical procedure and safety in the process of construction. In the past, papermakers and merchants' direct advertising has been not only meagre but uninspired. Mainly, sampling has been deemed a sufficiency in itself, supporting, of course, the energies of the sales staff. Times are changing and paper sellers' methods are changing with time. It is fast being realised that press advertising must not only be more wholeheartedly indulged in as the cheapest and most efficient way of keeping a name before the trade, but that it must be supplemented according to circumstances by literature placed direct in the hands of prospective and established customers.

WE have received from Messrs. T. H. Saunders and Co., Ltd., a little folio of samples of mould and hand-made paper samples, attractively got up and well printed. In particular a quarto leaf of cream laid mould-made book paper printed in black and red demonstrates the influence of good paper on the books. Apart from bringing out the best that is in typography, the character of the paper itself is a factor in creating an atmosphere.

Papermakers' Association.

Trade Reviewed at Annual Meeting.

Mr. C. R. Seddon, J.P., presided at the annual meeting of the Papermakers' Association held on Thursday, March 19th, at the Association offices, Farringdon-street, London.

Following the adoption of the minutes of the previous meetings, Mr. A. W. Foster, the secretary, in the course of his report said:—

Trading Conditions.

The trade depression which characterised the previous year continued to prevail during 1924, the sixtieth year from the formation of the Scottish Papermakers' Association, the oldest of the organisations now amalgamated into your Association. The dislocation of European industry caused by the war conditions and their aftermath, the continued depreciation of international currency, and the consequent impoverishment of customer nations, acted as a steady discouragement of world commerce, and papermaking, dependent as it is on the prosperity of general trade, suffered accordingly. It is unfortunately necessary to record that the financial strain of the past few years has entailed the closing down of a number of firms of long standing and unblemished record, and in several instances there is little or no hope that their mills will ever re-open.

The official figures published by the Ministry of Labour showing the number of workers in receipt of unemployment benefit stood at 4,387 at the end of December, 1924. This compares with 5,046 on the corresponding date in 1923, but during the year it had been as high as 7,938 and as low as 3,942. The number of insured workers in the industry (excluding paper-stainers) is stated by the Ministry as 39,920 males and 14,690 females, a total of 54,610, being a reduction of 1,950 since 1923, and the percentage unemployed at the end of the year was 7·7. This compares favourably with a percentage of 10·8 for all industres, but is not so good as that in the allied trade, bag, box and stationery manufacture being 6·3, and printing only 4·9. It must be remembered, when comparing the papermaking figure with those of allied trades, or with the general figure of 10·8 per cent. for all insured industries, that the papermaker when short of orders does not close down his mill if he can possibly avoid it, but runs on short time, retaining his workers in employment. Consequently bad trade in papermaking is not to be judged by the numbers unemployed at a given moment.

Overseas Trade.

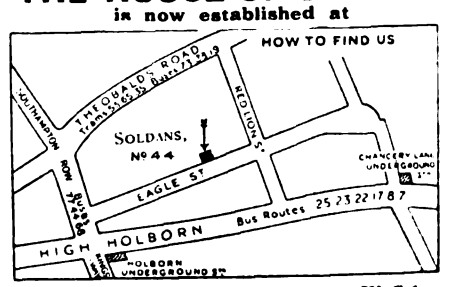
The quantity of paper exported showed a further increase, the tonnage being maintained at its high level owing to the preferential tariff operating in Australia. The quantity of news-print paper exported to Australia during the year was 73,260 tons, out of the total of 237,897 tons shown in the following table:—

TOTAL EXPORTS OF PAPER AND MANUFACTURES (TO NEAREST TON).

	1913.	1922.	1923.	1924.
January	16,147	7,345	16,763	17,863
February	14,416	5,960	19,298	13,790
March	14,139	6,896	15,029	17,777
April	15,295	6,908	18,001	16,585
May	14,932	7,782	17,715	21,113
June	13,852	9,904	17,345	17,774
July	16,668	10,067	13,783	24,439
August	14,008	10,982	13,894	20,455
September	14,521	13,382	19,763	21,090
October	14,582	13,264	25,006	21,956
November	13,493	15,350	21,025	20,917
December	12 932	15,006	21,792	19,294
	174,975	122,751	217,420	237,897

The quantity of paper imported continued to increase, any additional demand being filled by foreign supplies, while the home mills in most cases had to reduce their output. In the group of printing and writing papers the imported tonnage rose from 192,209 tons in 1923 to 202,997 tons in 1924. Packing and wrapping papers (including tissues) rose from 191,633 tons in 1923 to 211,337 tons in 1924, an increase of 10 per cent. Of this quantity no less than 81,048 tons came from Sweden, as against 62,459 tons in the previous year. The position of the wrapping branch of the industry has been the subject of careful consideration during the year, and as soon as the Board of Trade issued its scheme for the Safeguarding of Industries, preparations were begun for the presentation of an application on its behalf.

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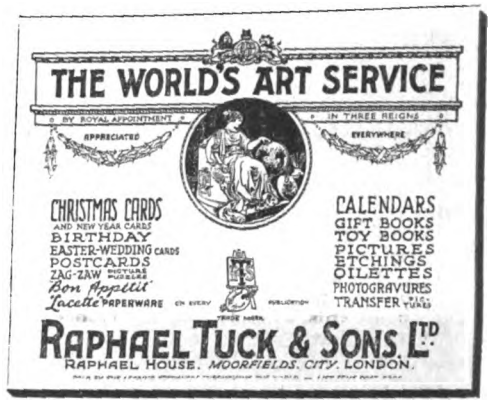
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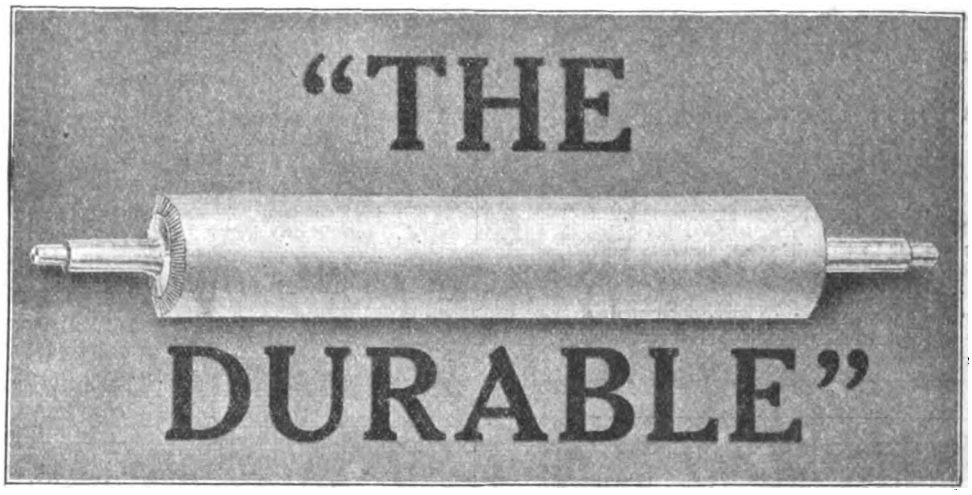
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BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER, April 9th, 1925.

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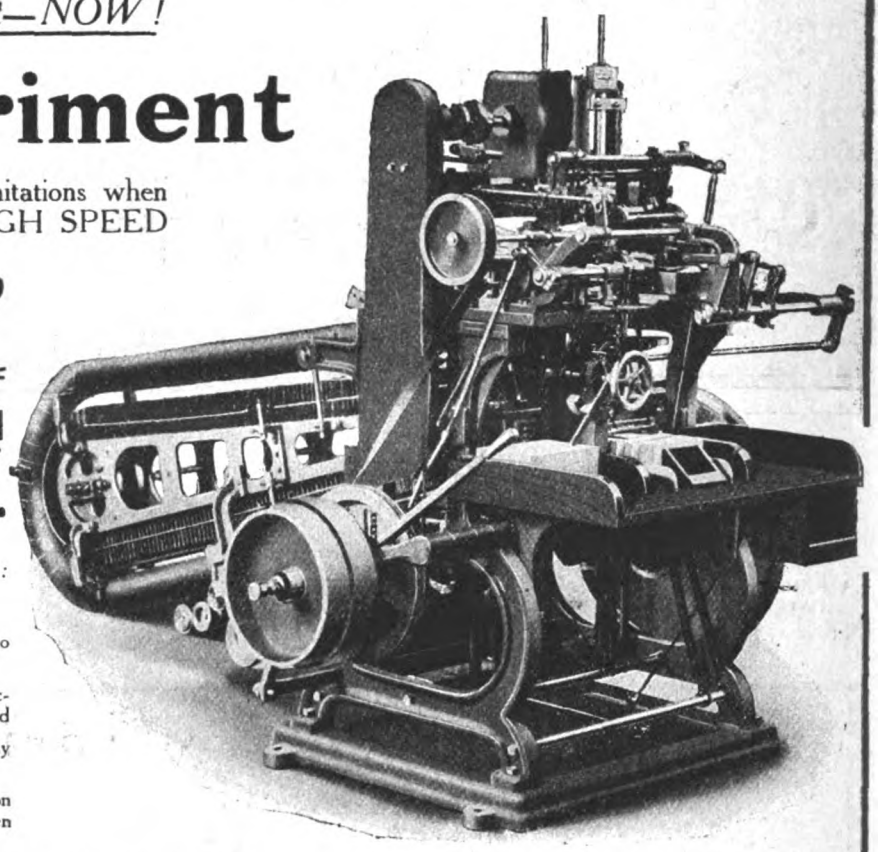
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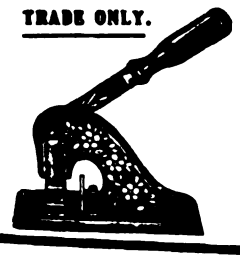
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THE TRIUMPH OF Modern Offset Lithography

By JOSEPH GOODMAN, F.R.P.S.,

City and Guilds of London Honours Silver and Bronze Medallist, Lithography and Photo-Mechanical Processes. Author of "Practical Modern Metalithography," etc.

Attention may be turned now to the various types of machines employed in offset lithography.

Rotary Rubber Offset Machines.

This type of rotary machine is fast supplanting both the direct and offset flat-bed types of lithographic printing machinery. It is also displacing in large measure the direct rotary litho, on account of the special facilities and prolific working endowments which this mechanism possesses. This class of machine depends absolutely on a metallic printing surface, and for this purpose zinc is admirably adapted. As with the flat-bed offset machine, so with these rotaries: the ink impression is first picked up by the rubber blanket from the printing plate, and then transferred to the sheet of printing paper, a procedure that enables considerably less water and ink to be used than by the direct printing methods, and at the same time yields a more even and solid impression. Large editions of fine work—such as machine ruling, half-tone, metzograph screen grain work, and the highest forms of chromo-lithography and colour commercial work, etc.—can be printed upon rough paper with excellent results. For such work on this machine, the methods already described of transferring and preparing the machine plate, in conjunction with the non-corrosive etching process, are the methods par excellence, the general treatment remaining analogous throughout. This printing of screen half-tone work upon plain unglazed papers opens out an enormous field of work for the lithographer, which cannot be approached by typographic methods. All this is accomplished on this type of machine at a greatly enhanced speed and with automatic uniformity of running. With the improved aid of mechanical self-feeders, more accurate and increased production is attained and a large part of the troubles necessarily involved and inherent in the human element are eliminated, as the mechanical appliance can maintain its energy of service over long periods as well as short ones, and there are no vexatious bad time-keeping or holiday troubles, whilst in addition these mechanical feeders save the wages bill entirely after they have earned their prime cost.

Once the single-colour offset rotary securely established itself and proved its high utility, it opened up the road for the development of the

Two-colour Rotary Offset,

or perfector offset machine, in which two colours can be printed upon the face of the sheet at the same time, or one colour on the front and one colour upon the back at the same time. This evolution ensures perfect register and more expeditious printing, with all the concomitant advantages attendant upon this acquisition. Naturally, this move onward gave a great impetus to lithographic printing, as it realised the precept of the old adage about "making two blades of grass grow where only one grew before." It did more: it marked out the lines of the next development, that of applying the offset principle to an entirely new field of lithographic work, that of reel-fed newspaper, periodical and illustrated magazine production. Thus the two-colour sheet-fed offset became a starting ground for a

Two-colour Reel-fed Offset Machine,

which enabled production to be nearly doubled again, and at the same time provided the market with an improved form of illustration so far as periodical and magazine work was concerned. For the first time these publications were produced solely by the offset process, which included high-light half-tone illustrations, irregular grain and metzograph screen work. In addition, the usual forms of lithographic drawings, such as chalk work, airbrush, spray or splash work, and shading medium of the irregular pattern were all called into service, thereby introducing a much wider range of variety in the manner and form of pictorial illustrative work than had hitherto been attempted on this class of printed matter.

From this position, again, offset has made another remarkable step forward, the latest acquisition being the

Four-colour Reel-fed Offset Machine,

which is producing bi-weekly German publications of quite a wide range of character. In Berlin we have seen these machines producing in multi-colour 36-page publications with four-colour illustrations from both process images and hand-drawn litho artist images. Humorist periodicals as well as political and social-economic weeklies are produced in large editions. In a subsequent article we hope to give a full and detailed description of these machines and their present-day accomplishments. In passing, we must not forget to mention that the reel-fed offset machine has also well-established itself in England, some very creditable productions being now turned out. It is safe to predict that it will not be long before the four-colour machine also will establish itself in this country.

It will be appropriate here to indicate further the ever-increasing popularity of the offset method of printing, by briefly referring to the experimental letterpress platen machine, which has been made to print typographically by the offset process. At this stage it will be as well to wait for more experience before striking a comparison of litho versus typo offset printing methods and machinery, as litho has had a good start and is already a long way ahead.

Photo-Metalithographic Processes for Offset.

This is a most interesting and valuable branch of offset metalithography, and is one that is being constantly developed, as it permits of the finest line and other work being copied by the camera and then being reproduced direct on to a zinc machine plate in any desired size. It includes direct photo-metalithography in line, grain, screen tone, tri-colour, and multi-colour, etc., as well as a combination of kindred methods. Editions can be at once printed, or re-transfers taken, without the aid of draughtsmen, etc, for the purposes of multiple printing on a large scale. Photo process work also covers photo multiple transferring; in this the old orthodox hand-work, in transfer pulling, patching-up, and running down for offset printing purposes, is now more efficiently and expeditiously accomplished, in quite a large range of work, by "step-and-repeat" duplicating methods, wherein the primal aid of the camera is brought fully into play in displacing the former methods of procedure.

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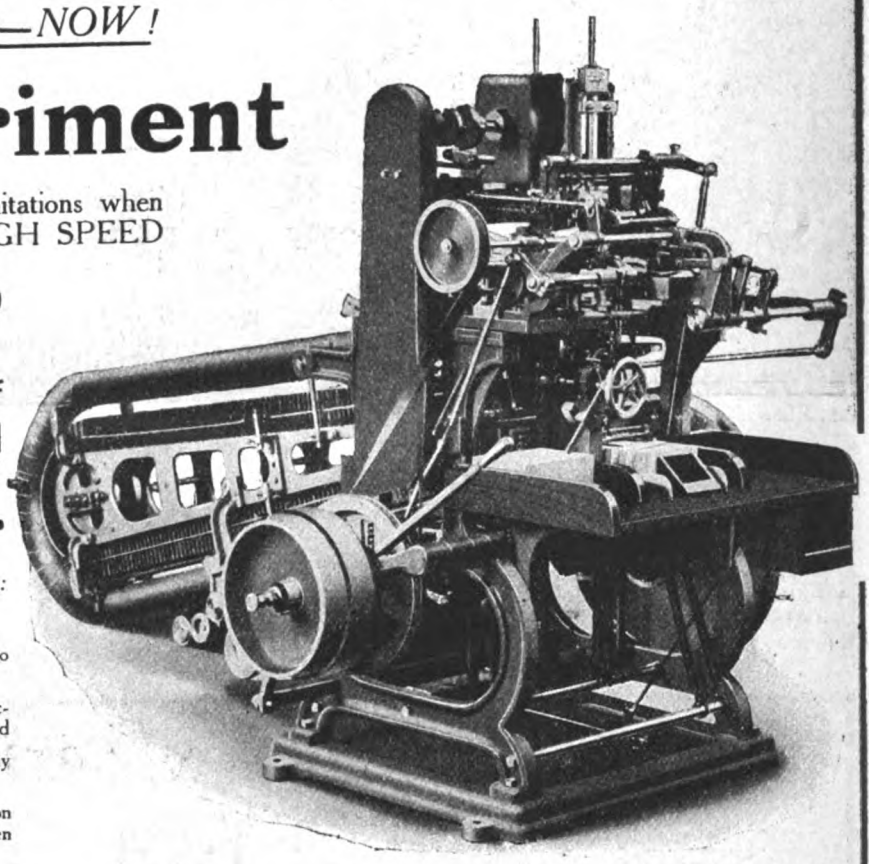
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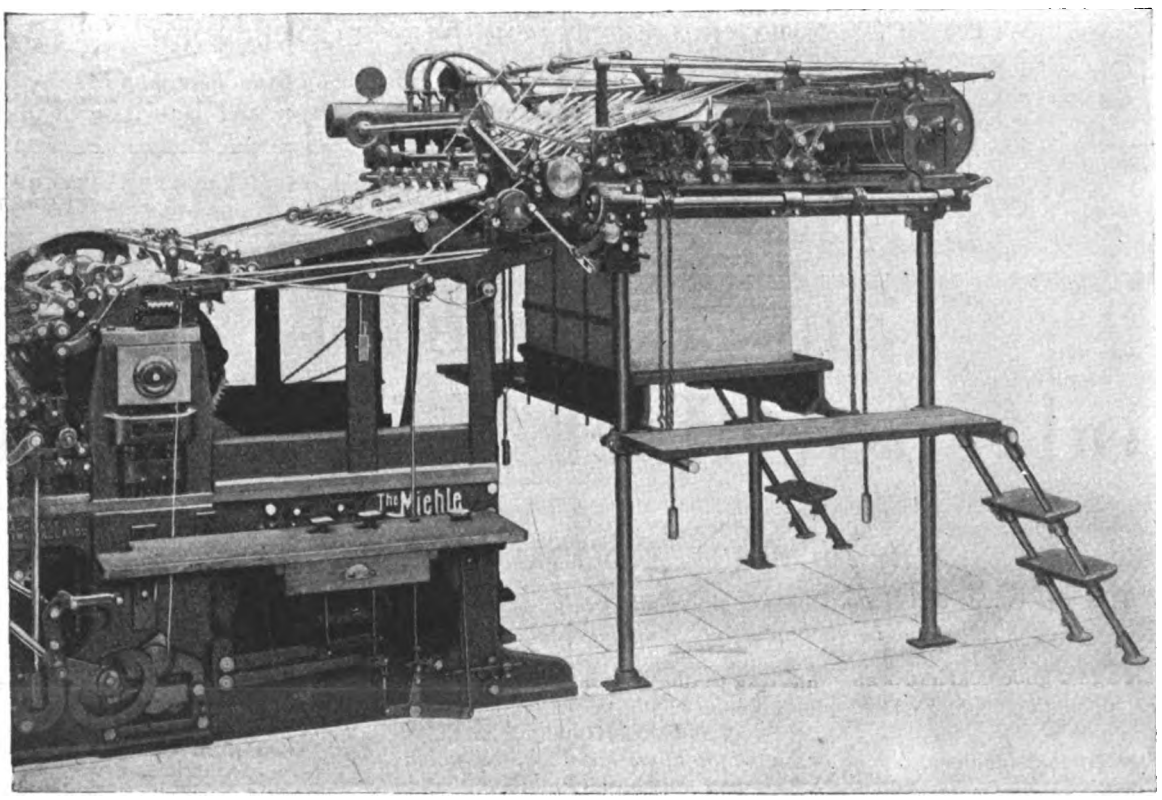
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Trade Lithographers' Lunch.

Interests of the Trade Discussed.

Upwards of a score of members of the Trade Lithographers' Section of the London Master Printers' Association met for lunch at the Holborn Restaurant on Thursday, when the chairman of the Section, Mr. L. Wiles, occupied the chair. The toast list called forth speeches touching upon various matters of trade interest, and there followed the annual meeting of the Trade Lithographers' Section.

L.M.P.A. Solidarity.

The first toast after lunch, that of "The Prosperity of the Trade Lithographers' Section," was proposed by Mr. W. Whyte, secretary of the L.M.P.A., who, after a humorous introduction, proceeded to refer to the recent strike, the result of which, he thought, would tend to reduce the likelihood of similar crises occurring in the future. L.M.P.A. members, he said, had held together remarkably firmly throughout the dispute, and he thought sufficient reference had not been made to the very fine and loyal support received from the periodical printers. Turning from the subject of labour troubles to difficulties in connection with prices, Mr. Whyte referred to the lithographers' jobbing price list, and recommended that any revision necessary should be made therein and the list reissued and observed. He thought its observance was only fair to the customer as well as to the lithographer, for uncertainty of price was irritating to both, whilst without fair prices they could not pay good wages, employ good workers and do good work. He hoped they would very soon have and observe a fair price list, for that was a matter very closely bound up with the prosperity of their trade. (Applause.)

Response was made by Mr. F. W. White, who, on behalf of the Section, thanked Mr. Whyte very cordially for finding time to be present with them. Reviewing the history of the Section, Mr. White said that since its formation five years ago a good deal had been done that was beneficial to the trade lithographer. The very fact that they had a Section of their own had served to focus the attention of the L.M.P.A. officials upon the difficulties and needs of the lithographic trade, whilst they had a representative on the Council of the Federation and a representative also on the Labour Committee. They needed, however, more enthusiasm on the part of their membership. Mr. White concluded by stressing the necessity for maintaining fair and reasonable prices, and appealing to members to co-operate in that direction.

Mr. V. G. Read proposed the toast of "The Visitors," and took the opportunity of recommending the Association to any non-members present. He cited as an example of loyalty between members of the Section a case that had come to his personal knowledge, in which one member refused to undercut a price obtained by another member.

Response was made by Mr. J. Griffiths (of the Cornwall Press, past president of the South-East L.M.P.A.), who intimated that, although himself a member of the Periodical Group, he was much interested in and closely connected with the lithographic side of the industry. He congratulated them upon having a Lithographic Trade Section of the L.M.P.A., and went on to bear personal testimony to the effectiveness of the collective advertising now being carried out by the Section. After speaking of the recent strike negotiations (in which he took part), Mr. Griffiths concluded by a reference to the subject of price-cutting, urging members to be on their guard against the unscrupulous customer who played one printer off against another in the endeavour to obtain cut prices.

Progress Being Made.

In a speech from the chair, Mr. Wiles said he was sure he was expressing the feelings of them all in saying they were sorry to hear that Mr. Johnson (L.M.P.A. organiser), who was the original founder of their Section, was prevented by indisposition from being present with them. They wished him a speedy recovery. (Hear, hear.) Proceeding, Mr. Wiles said he had no reason to change the opinion he had expressed a year previously, viz., that the position of their trade was improving and would, given satisfactory conditions, continue to improve. One of the requisite conditions for progress was advertising. Mr. Griffiths had given them an example of the effectiveness of their collective advertising campaign, and he believed several members had received inquiries and orders through the scheme, which, however, he thought was not sufficiently appreciated. Special advertising was being arranged in connection with the coming Printing Exhibition. Reviewing the year's work, Mr. Wiles said he felt the year had brought much more encouragement than they had had previously, and it was becoming known that there was benefit to be derived from the Section. Their committee in the main had been very regular in attendance, and, though he could not report any additions to membership, their membership included 60 out of about 66 firms in the City of London. They wished, however, to get the interest of their full membership, for this would enable them to benefit the trade to a greater degree than was at present possible—by arranging lectures of special interest to trade lithographers, and by making fuller use of their Section for discussing and advising in respect of the various little troubles that cropped up from time to time. He appealed to members to take a wider view of their membership than the mere consideration of what return would come to themselves, and to seek to consider the interests of the trade as a whole, and so bring about that harmony which would make life brighter and better worth living. (Applause.)

Election of Officers and Committee.

At this point the business of the annual meeting of the Section was entered upon, Mr. E. G. Baker (L.M.P.A. assistant secretary) reading the minutes of the last annual meeting, which were approved and signed.

The next item being the election of officers and committee, Mr. Wiles vacated the chair, which was temporarily occupied by Mr. Love.

Mr. Love proceeded to bear testimony to the excellent way in which their chairman had carried out his duties during the past year. Mr. Wiles' courtesy, ability and care in the interests of the Association had, he said, helped forward their cause in no small degree. He had the utmost pleasure and confidence in asking them to re-elect Mr. Wiles as chairman.

Mr. Wallace, who also spoke in high praise of Mr. Wiles' services, seconded the proposition, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Wiles thereupon returned to the chair, expressing thanks for the confidence shown in him.

As representative of the Section on the L.M.P.A. Council, Mr. F. W. White was unanimously elected.

All the committee for the past year, with one exception, were eligible for re-election and were re-elected *en bloc*, viz, Messrs. E. A. Cackett, J. Foot, F. W. Harcourt, A. F. Love, V. G. Read, H. Wallace, W. H. Wass and F. W. White. Mr. W. A. Witterick was also elected to serve on the Committee.

The late Mr. Benjamin H. Blackwell (75), of Gross, Oxford, bookseller and publisher, left £54,243.

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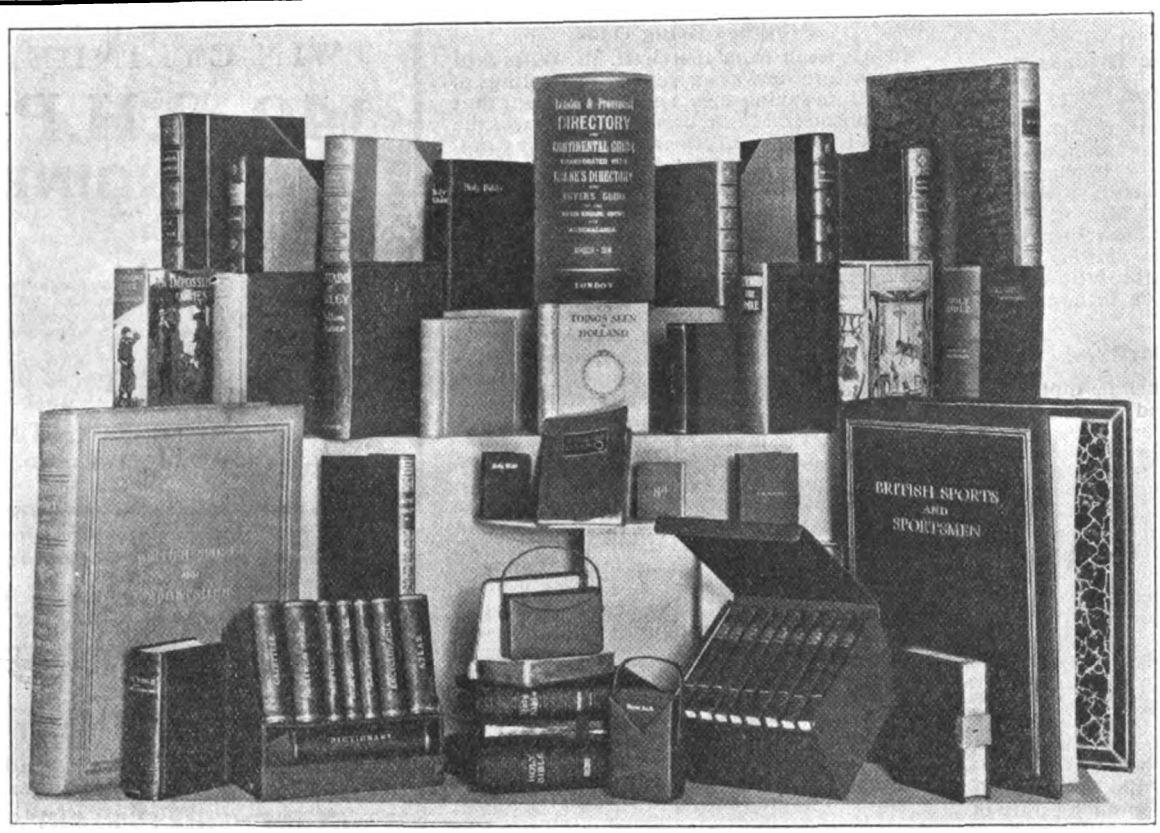
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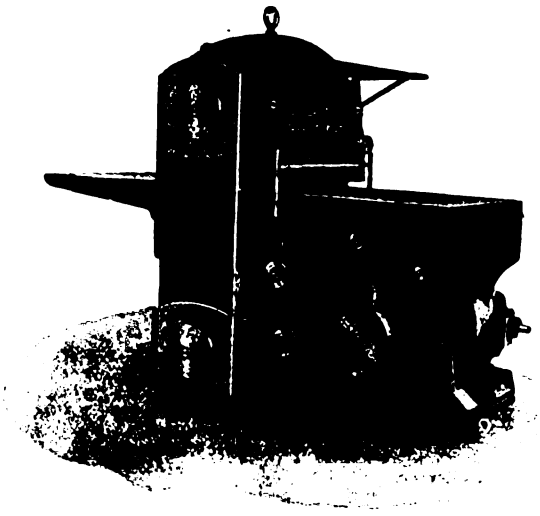
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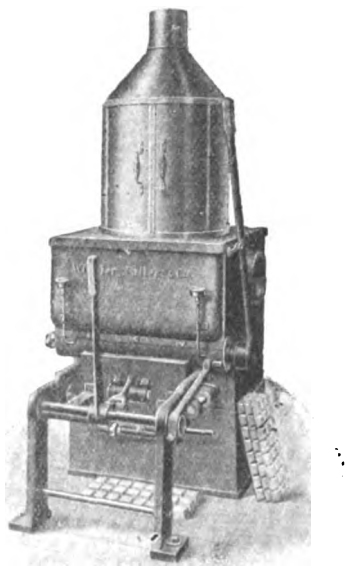
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Lithographic Trade Review.

NOTES AND NEWS.

The improvement recently reported in the lithographic section of the industry appears to be well maintained, whilst the figures relating to unemployment continue to indicate a satisfactory decline. As far as general business amongst lithographic printers in London goes, reports show that a better condition of things prevails at the present time than was the case a month ago, whilst compared with a year ago a very appreciable improvement has taken place.

Little has been heard for some time of the dry litho process discovered by Mr. W. P. Price, *i.e*, the special ink rendering possible the execution of genuine lithographic printing without the use of any damping apparatus. This does not mean, however, that the process has died a natural death; we gather that it is, on the contrary, very much alive and that more will be heard of it in the near future.

"Offset and the Process Engraver" provided an interesting subject for the March meeting of the Process Engravers' Club. Mr Willie, of Messrs. Hunter, Ltd., was the principal speaker, and had some practical suggestions to make in regard to co-operation between the offset printer and the process engraver. The Engravers' had the help for this meeting of four members of the Printers' Managers and Overseers' Association, experts in offset, namely Messrs. W. C. Davenport, A. Leggatt, A. D. Cartwright and A. Shepherd, who took part in the discussion.

The Federation of Master Process Engravers will have an exhibit at the Printing Exhibition, where the work of individual process firms will be displayed and a rendezvous provided for all who are interested in the production of illustrations of any kind.

The progress being made in the application of photogravure to colour printing is a matter which lithographers may well note with interest—though not necessarily with anxiety. The London *Graphic* startled the trade recently by coming out with a fine two-page picture in three colours, the result being strikingly successful and reflecting great credit on the Sun Engraving Co., Ltd., whose excellent photogravure department was responsible for the printing. Readers interested ean obtain a copy for themselves by dropping a line to the company at Milford-lane, Strand, W.C.2.

Mr. A. J. Dowden, assistant to Mr. Woodgate Stevens, of the London branch of the Amalgamated Society of Lithographers, is making excellent progress from his recent serious operation, and expects to be out of hospital very shortly.

Paper merchants are stirring themselves in the matter of papers for offset book and publicity literature printing. It is beginning to be realised that the future course of advertising will bring about an increased use of certain types of paper. Hitherto offset has been too closely associated with bond papers, with the result that the paper market is now inundated with a multitudinous variety of bond papers. It is very satisfactory to observe the almost total disappearance of American bond papers on the English market. There are two reasons for this: first, the high price of the imported product, and, second, the capability of English papermakers to produce equal and better papers, with similar characteristics, at lower prices. Recent sample sets of tint ranges from English mills furnish abundant proof of the progress made in bond paper manufacture in recent years. A very sensible development is the gradual elimination of the American sizes, which at one time threatened to stake a claim on the English market. Canadian makers adopt their neighbour's customs, and although they are sending some excellent cheap tinted bonds, they are making a mistake with their sizes.

The other types of paper referred to as within the province of offset include cartridge, matt and antique printings, cover papers and paper specially adapted for illustration and colour. This is where offset will eventually find its biggest field, and there is no reason why the whole of it should not be fed by British paper. In fact, British paper is characteristically fitted for offset printing, and Continental paper is not. Yet there are English paper merchants whose first thought is toward foreign mills.

As regards "art" or coated papers, by the way, the facts of the situation to-day seem to be as follows:—There is, and will continue to be, a growing demand and a widening field of use for coated printing paper. Fears that the offset process, with its ability to reproduce half-tone work on any sort of paper, would supersede letterpress half-tone printing are dispelled by the rapidly increasing use of art paper for publicity literature and advertisement. Modern publicity consists essentially of picture, photograph and text. The offset press is making a new field for itself and is chiefly concerned in exploiting art and atmosphere. Sheer fidelity, forcefulness and commercial value are still embodied and so far as we can see ahead always will be in coated paper and half-tone monochrome and colour plates. The rapidly extending interest and education in the right use of paper and print are responsible for a growing desire for newer standards. In art paper the movement seems to be in the direction of a semi-matt surface, dead but smooth. Such papers are on the market, but the price is high compared with ordinary paper. What is wanted is a paper free from any suspicion of gloss, easy to print and quick to dry, obtainable at prices equal to the present cost of smooth art paper.

New British Patents.

For the benefit of our readers we have arranged for any inquiries relating to Patents, Designs and Trade Marks to be answered, free of all charge, by a Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Patent Agents. Inquiries should be addressed, in the first instance, to the Editor.

Applications.

Bamber, W. Cardboard boxes. 8,287.
Bethell, T. P. Means of forming cardboard cases. 7,800.
Goodhart, G. C., Huskinson, A. C., and Research Engineers, Ltd. Printing machinery. 8,126.
Hugo, T. Manufacture of envelopes. 8,185.
Rose Bros. (Gainsborough), Ltd., and Rose, W. Apparatus for applying gum, etc., to web of paper, etc. 7,962.

Specifications Published.

1923.

Claybourn, L. W. Means for correcting printing plates. 230,881.
Hartmann, F. H., and Hartmann, B. E. Paper feeding mechanism of rotary duplicators. 230,785.
Sattler, R. Machines for printing from engraved plates. 230,938.

1924.

Agricola, jun., H. A., and Lane, J. E. Inking apparatus for a printing press. 230,947.
Crayssac, L. Photographic printing apparatus. 230,988.
Lanston Monotype Corporation, Ltd. (Lanston Monotype Machine Co.). Machines for cutting matrices, punches and the like. 230,973.
Rose, W. and Rose Bros. (Gainsborough), Ltd. Apparatus for feeding a web of paper or like material to means whereby a succession of sheets, wrappers, or the like are cut therefrom, and for analogous purposes. 230,976.
Waite, L. Paper ruling machines. 231,111.

1925.

Filmer, R. H. Folding box. 231,119.

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1924.

Spiess, G. Feeding device for sheets with hoisting feed table for folding, printing, and the like machines. 231,128.

1925.

Widmater, O. Manufacture of letter envelopes. 231,181.

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By WILLIAM GAMBLE, F.R.P.S., F.O.S.

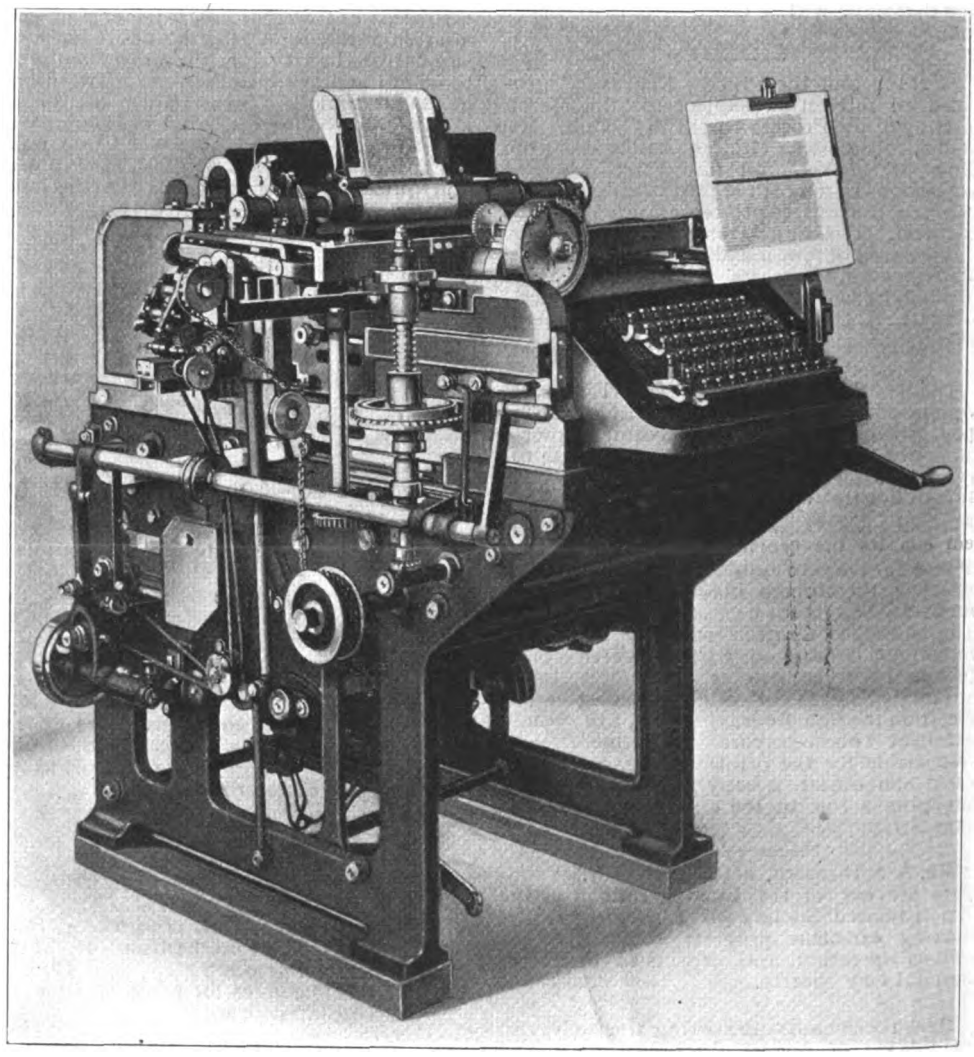
In the World's Printing Trade Congress at the Printing Exhibition held in May, 1921, I ventured to predict that some form of photo-composing machines might eventually dispense with either hand or mechanical type-setting, and in a lecture at Stationers' Hall in November, 1922, I elaborated this theme, giving a period of five years for the development of the idea—that is to say, for producing some workable machine which could be put into practical use. Nearly four years of that period have passed and in that time a number of inventors have been actively at work endeavouring to give practical effect to that idea. A good deal has been accomplished, and numerous patents have been taken out with the objective, in some form or other, of solving the problem of superseding type-setting, or at least supplementing it by some more direct way of producing text copy for the lithographer or photogravure printer. At least four machines have reached the stage of completion, if not of perfection, and I know there are others in progress the details of which have not been made public.

Two Ways of Attacking the Problem.

Inventors in this field have been working on two distinct lines of thought. One section have essayed to carry out the idea purely of photo-composing. This means photographing letter by letter or line by line as the text is composed. Of this nature is the apparatus of Mr. Arthur Dutton, Mr. A. E. Bawtree, and Messrs. August and Hunter. The other section have conceived that the more practical way is to proceed on the principle of the typewriting machine, producing a sheet of copy in clean-cut printing characters so that it can be reproduced as a whole either in the camera, or by one of the methods of photo-printing through the sheet, or by a reflex method, such as the Manul process. Though the idea of photographing letter by letter or line by line is a fascinating one, and may be perfected sooner or later, the typewriter method seems to present the prospect of the earliest solution, and indeed the purpose of this article is to show that it has already been accomplished. The Rev. T. Walton, about two years ago, showed a typing machine of this nature which seemed to have very practical features, and which was a marvel of ingenuity, but he thought it best to demonstrate first that it would produce copy for music printing, believing that as this was the more difficult problem the typing of text matter would be an easy transition. No doubt that would be so, for it only meant replacing the music characters with alphabets, but in my opinion this policy was a mistake, and led to the withdrawal of the machine from public exhibition before the text-typing idea had been carried out. The fact that the music-printing trade showed comparatively little interest in the machine probably discouraged the manufacturer from proceeding further. Mr. Walton has since planned a new machine on improved lines specially for text-typing, but so far, I believe, has not been able to make arrangements for its manufacture.

The "Typary" Machine.

Meanwhile, an important Swiss printing firm, the Polygraphic Co., of Laupen, near Berne, have been steadily working on a typing machine, which is entirely based on mechanical principles, ignoring any optical complications such as arise in photo-composing. This firm set out with a very practical conception of the idea they sought to realise. Being engaged in offset printing on a large scale—being in fact, the largest producers of offset work in Switzerland, and regularly employing ten rotary offset machines—they found the difficulty which handicapped them in printing text matter was the necessity of having to utilise letterpress operations for producing the original to be put down on the offset plate. This meant that all the routine of letterpress work had to be gone through—composition, correction, making up into formes, and putting them on to the machine—to obtain the one good copy necessary for the photo-reproduction. This firm were the first to adopt the Manul process and work it successfully on a large scale, but they found out its limitations, chief amongst which was that it could reproduce only existing printed matter, and that only in its original size and with its inherent imperfections. It was a natural thought to aim at producing new text by means of some machine as facile as the typewriter. No doubt they considered all the possibilities of photo-composing, and were acquainted with the various suggestions made even so far back as the middle of the last century. The first patent directly bearing on the present day schemes of photo-composing is one by Professor Eugen Pozzelt, of Budapest, who devised a photo-electrical apparatus by which types were photographed as single letters by means of a rotating drum. He took out an English patent No. 14,525 of 1890. The English patent of Friese-Greene (7,099 of 1895) revealed another way of proceeding, though it never came to practical fruition. These and more recent patents convinced the directors of the Polygraphic Co. that no solution had yet been found for the problem by purely photographic methods and they therefore proceeded on the line of constructing a new kind of typewriting machine which would produce type print.



The "Typary" Text-Typing Machine.

The Basic Principle.

The principle adopted by the Polygraphic Co. is one set forth in an English patent, No. 156,618, by Werner Schäffer, of Berlin, the application date for which was January 6th, 1921. The invention is described as "An improved typewriter of the type-bar class." The object was to print by lines instead of by letters, but there is nothing to indicate in the specification that the inventor had the idea of using the machine for anything more than ordinary typewriting purposes; no suggestion is made of using it in conjunction with photo-offset. A further patent No. 182,908 by the same inventor, with the application date of April 11th, 1921, elaborates the idea, and mentions the object of justifying the lines by variable spacing, but still without any reference to the purpose for which the machine is to be used. After that the invention is apparently taken up by the Polygraphic Co., who apply for a patent of addition to the foregoing patents their application date being November 21st, 1921, but not yet revealing that the invention is anything more than an improved typewriter. Then follow a series of eight patents in which the idea is clearly revealed of utilising the invention, with the various improvements on it, in connection with the preparation of printing surfaces.

Essential Features of the Machine.

Though characterised as a typewriter, there are certain analogies connecting the invention with the typecasting and composing machine and the printing press. Perhaps the nearest relation to it is the Multigraph, which, however, prints whole sheets, whilst the "Typary" prints line by line. The Multigraph uses single letters which have to be set up and pushed into grooves, but the "Typary" uses type bars on which there are 12 spaces or characters. In appearance the type bar is somewhat like a thin linotype slug, but only about ⅛ in. high. The characters are arranged vertically in relation to the length of the slug, which is about 3⅛ in., that is to say, they are at right angles to the usual direction in which

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type is set. There is a rounded groove between the characters, the purpose of which is to bring about alignment. Each end of the slug is brought to a V edge, and the whole length of the slug on one side is grooved, this having the object of guiding the bar in its forward and backward course. The bar is of hard type metal, and a dozen or so of these bars are loosely placed in grooves in a holder, which has a similar function to a matrix case. The holder, or as many similar holders as may be required to charge the machine, is inserted in its proper place in the machine, and the face of type used may be changed by inserting holders containing a different set of type bars. The justifying space bar has flexible springs on one side of it, so that when the line comes slightly over length the line can be squeezed up. Two models of the machine are constructed, one being termed the One-Style machine, with 120 type characters, and the other the Combination-Style machine with 225 characters. The combination or arrangement of the type characters is such that a sufficient number of letters are provided for setting one line. There is no possibility of running short of letters, even if a whole page had to be set with one letter, say the letter "x," of which there is ordinarily very few in a fount of type. It should be noted that each holder contains a complete alphabet of lower case and capitals with all the requisite figures, signs, spaces and punctuation marks, and every holder is interchangeable, thus permitting the setting of any desired style of type for which type bars are available. The machine, therefore, possesses all the advantages which the Linotype, Monotype and similar machines achieve by change of matrices. Another essential feature is a justification and re-assembling control device, which automatically sets and locks one line at a time up to the length of 32 pica ems, regulates the spacing between the words, and admits of corrections, or the insertion of hand-set display type, or blocks.

The Keyboard Equipment.

A universal keyboard similar to that of a standard typewriter is furnished with 60 keys, allowing of 120 characters with the shift device. By means of mechanical support of the escapement the touch is rendered extremely light, as in the case of the best typewriting machines. A throw-out or correction arrangement enables the typist to correct errors of typing by simply striking the proper key, an operation impossible to perform on composing machines with dropping type or matrices, or on machines operated by a perforating device. A line-spacing device permits of any desired spacing between the lines. An indicator showing the length of line set in typographic points operates with high speed.

Inking and Impression Mechanism.

This works automatically and independently of the type-assembling mechanism, printing one line at a time, and permitting the operator at the keyboard to continue typing line after line, without having to wait for the impression. The type bars are, of course, inked with printers' ink by means of a roller, not by any ribbon or pad.

Operations by Motor.

An electric motor of ½ h.p. is directly coupled to the machine, its object being to run the inking and impression mechanism, and to carry the type bars back. The return of the type back to the holders takes eight seconds, after which the motor automatically switches off until wanted for the next line. In the event of anything going wrong, or any mistake being made in the typing, the machine can be stopped instantly at any moment by tapping the emergency key. Having tapped the wrong key the typist can correct the mistake by means of the type release key. For the spaces between the words there is a space key, and for tabulating and open space work special spacing keys are provided. The releasing of the type does not result immediately from striking the keys, but indirectly by putting in operation some interior mechanism actuating a recording device, which in turn works the printing mechanism to form the line, inking and printing it, and returning the bars to the holders. Whilst the impression is being made, the next line is put into position by the recording device through striking the keys, so that the keyboard manipulation is never interrupted. This conduces to high speed of operation. Whilst the average speed is 10,000 strokes per hour, the machine would accomplish as a maximum of 25,000 strokes if an operator could type at that speed.

Size and Weight of the Machine.

The bulk of the machine may be judged by the fact that it weighs approximately 1,800 lbs. Its width is about 30 ins., length 40 ins. and height 44 ins. The solidity and practical character of the machine can be judged by the accompanying illustration.

Routine of Operations.

As a preliminary, the operator selects the desired size or style of fount and inserts the type holders or magazines in the machine. The motor is connected up, and the inking apparatus regulated. The margin lock and line spacing device is set. A line is typed out, locking when the bell rings; motor started by the switch key, waiting two seconds, when the type assembler is ready for the next line. The next line is typed out, whilst in the meantime the machine is making the impression of the previous line, carrying back the type bars to the holders (requiring eight seconds), and switching off the motor. The cleaning of the type once a week takes about fifteen minutes.

Correcting.

Most previous inventions of this kind have failed in not making provision for correction, but in the machine here described every contingency of this kind has been thought of. A kind of lay-out board is provided on which fresh lines on separate strips of paper may be inserted, or display type and illustrations fitted in. It is no more difficult, nor does it take more time than is occupied by the litho. transferrer in "needling up" work which has to be patched. To aid in placing the lines, every type bar prints a dagger at the ends of the lines automatically on the right and left margins. Title lines, paging, etc., are written on a separate sheet, cut up and stuck in their proper places. Lines above 12 point size have to be set up, pulled and inserted by hand, but it is likely that in course of time machines for larger type will be constructed. A supply of ornaments and borders, etc., are kept in the form of clean copies, and pasted in where required.

Laying Down the Work on Zinc.

A perfectly typed and laid-out page having been obtained, the next step is to put it down on the zinc plate for the offset or direct litho press. This is done by means of the Polygraphic Company's "Typon" process. This is an even simpler method than the Manul process for obtaining a reproduction of printed matter without using the camera. As this interesting method deserves a full explanation, and this article has already exceeded permissible limits, it will be best to reserve for another article a description of this and other processes which have been worked out by the Polygraphic Company as accessory to the Typary machine.

Exhibition of the Machine in London.

A small battery of three machines has been in use for some months in the Polygraphic Company's works in Laupen, and it is intended to bring over a machine to London early in May in time for the forthcoming Printing Exhibition. Offices have also been opened in London for demonstrating the machine and the auxiliary processes. The machine will undoubtedly cause a great amount of interest, if not sensation, in the printing trade, and is sure to provoke a lively discussion of its merits and possibilities. Such discussion should contribute to the further clearing of many questions opened up by this wonderful invention, which personally I regard as of the highest importance, and likely to have a profound bearing on the future of the craft.

Trade Union Matters.

The Executive of the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants give notice that a ballot will be taken, commencing from Saturday, April 11th, and ending on the Saturday, April 25th, upon the proposal for an alteration of the rules of the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation, making it necessary for any affiliated union having agreements with an employers' association on wages, grading of districts and towns, hours and holidays, etc., on being approached by any employers' organisation, or themselves desiring to change any such existing agreement, to notify the Executive Committee of the P. and K. T. F. of any such contemplated change. The Natsopa Executive advises members to support the resolution, "as it will be seen that it is an attempt to ensure that the Federation and its affiliated societies shall be informed of actions taken by any of the societies with a view of avoiding complications such as have arisen in the past."

Eight-Hour Rest Rule.—The secretary of the Manchester branch of the Typographical Association has reported that a local printing firm desired an agreement suspending the operation of the rule relating to the rest of eight hours after working overtime in connection with the printing of a list. The time of arrival of copy was so uncertain that members were often waiting for copy and being paid at overtime rates. During the Christmas season members were called in to work all day and night up to 7 a.m., and were then told to recommence at 4 p.m. in order to comply with the required rest of eight hours. Seven hours' ordinary time pay was thus deducted. The Executive Council, after consideration of the question, have informed the secretary that they could not agree to any variation of the rule.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

Payment is accepted, for advertisements under the following headings, on the basis of seven words to the line (minimum three lines):—

Situations Vacant, Agencies,
Machinery for Sale and Wanted,
Businesses for Sale and Wanted,
Partnerships and Investments,
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One Insertion 3/0
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Per line 1/0

Telegrams: Stonhill, Lud. London.
Telephone 2439 Holborn.

Situations Wanted.

MACHINE MINDER, accustomed to Three-Colour, Half-Tone, Two Revs., and Babs.; can produce excellent references.—W., 25, Winter-avenue, East Ham, E.6. 14601

MINDER (27), Soc.; Two Revs., Wharfe, Half-Tone, Com.—E. K., 27, Wadby-road, Leytonstone, E.11. 14607

SHOW CARDS, ADVERTISING, Etc.—Young Lady requires Responsible Position, with all-round experience—Advertising and Estimating, etc.; eight years with well-known City firm.—Box 14596.

Machinery for Sale.

AN Eight-Crown BABCOCK "OPTIMUS" Two-Revolution Printing Press, fitted for power, with two bowl tracks, geared inkers, geared distributors, steel ink knife, automatic counting apparatus, flyers, delivery printed side up; very low price to effect quick sale.—Apply, J. J. Keliher and Co., Ltd., 11, Marshalsea-road, S.E.1. 14604

DEMY (Payne's) WHARFEDALE for sale; balanced flyers, geared inkers, cut gears; cheap for quick sale.—J. Travis, Ltd., 8, Nile-street, Burslem. 14589

DEMY FOLIO BREMNER WHARFEDALE, with Flyers, in good condition.—J. Travis, Ltd., 4, Market-place, Burslem. 14606

SECOND-HAND MACHINERY.—If you are wishing to dispose of Second-Hand Machinery relating to the Printing, Bookbinding, Box-making, Envelope and Bag-making Trades, etc., secure prompt and effective service by advertising in the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer.*—Apply for special rates to the Publishers, Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's-place,
Gray's Inn-road, London, E.C.1.

Occasionally we have Rebuilt Smyth Book Sewing Machines to offer, such Sewers having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted with New Standard Parts where necessary. We erect and teach on a trial basis.—Box 13993.

Machinery Wanted.

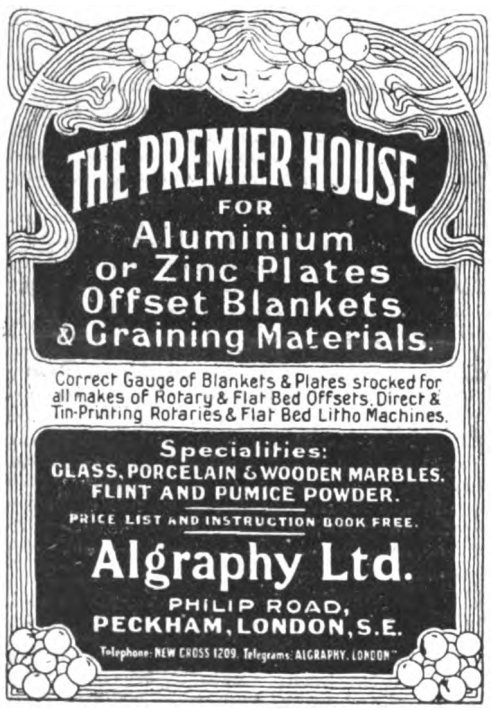
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Miscellaneous.

TO LET (Vacant Possession), TWO GOOD OFFICES, size 18-ft. by 12-ft. and 22-ft. by 12-ft., on second floor, at low rental. Also DRY BASEMENT in same building, size 50-ft. by 13-ft.—Apply, Secretary, Madame Maudes Patterns, 4 and 5, Stonecutter-street, E.C. 14602

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EDWIN W. EVANS
150, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4
Telephone No.: CENTRAL 6678.
Telegrams: Printauct, Fleet, London
Auctioneer and Valuer
TO THE
Printing & Allied Trades
FIRE LOSS ASSESSOR
NEWSPAPER VALUER
RATING SURVEYOR
SALES BY AUCTION conducted in Town or Country, of Printers' Plant and Machinery.
VALUATIONS for Fire Insurance, Probate Company Promotion and Partnership.
The Valuations and Sales of Printing Plant executed by me during the TWELVE MONTHS ended 31st December, 1924, exceeded ONE & A HALF MILLION POUNDS STERLING.



WE ARE EXHIBITING
AT THE
PRINTING
STATIONERY AND ALLIED TRADES
EXHIBITION
STAND
Nos. 51 & 52
GALLERY.
EVERYTHING FOR THE SERVICE OF OUR ADVERTISERS AND SUBSCRIBERS
STONHILL & GILLIS
58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.4
'Phone—Holborn 2439. 'Grams—"Stonhill, Lud, London"

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FORTY-SEVENTH YEAR.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

Tel.: Stonhill, Lud, London. 'Phone: 2439 Holborn

SUBSCRIPTION: Per Annum. 18s. (including Postage.

Charges for Trade Advertisements:
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Across Whole or Half-Width of Page:		In Single Column Form:	
Whole Page ...	£8 0 0	One Column ...	£3 8 0
Half Page ...	4 10 0	Half Column ...	1 17 6
Quarter Page ...	2 10 0	Quarter Column	1 0 0
One Eighth-Page	1 10 0	One-inch Column	7 6

An Extra Charge for Cover and Special Positions.
Discounts according to Number of Insertions.

All communications for the "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER" should be addressed and Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to—STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, SHOE-LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above, or from Messrs. W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., newsagents, 11, St. Bride-street, London, E.C.4.

Representatives:

London—Mr. STANLEY J. GILLIS 58, Shoe Lane, E.C.4

Lancashire and Yorkshire—Mr. W. C. FOSTER, 1, Duncan-street, Higher Broughton, Manchester.

France & Belgium—Mr. FELIX VANBUGGENHOUDT 196, rue Gerard, Brussels.

United States—LOCKWOOD TRADE JOURNAL CO. 10, East 39th-street, New York.

Representatives also in Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, Norway, Sweden, Finland, etc.

THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1925.

Mr. Gamble's Prophecy.

IN the striking article which Mr. William Gamble contributes to this issue he recalls his now famous "five years' prophecy," in which he confidently predicted the coming of a really practical apparatus that would permit of the printing of typographic matter without the need for the setting up of metal type. Very shortly after its appearance in our columns this prophecy circulated throughout the printing world, being quoted in the United States and other overseas countries and arousing universal interest. It had a mixed reception, there being amongst those who heard it some who regarded it as impossible of fulfilment and others who interpreted it as indicating an alarming menace to the important section of the printing industry engaged in the practice of, or the providing for, the setting of type by hand or by machine. Developments that have already taken place indicate, as Mr. Gamble's article shows, that he is on pretty firm ground in respect of his forecast. This does not mean, however, that typographic printing is on the eve of extinction. Any serious diminution in its use is, we think, as yet in the distance, and we still have doubts as to whether the rich, clear-cut beauty of type impression as seen in the best book printing will ever be quite equalled by photographic reproductive methods. The new movements, nevertheless, are of immense interest, particularly to lithographers, and should command serious attention throughout the industry.

* * *

Imperial Preference.

BRITISH trade is in danger of losing advantages in the colonies which it has previously enjoyed. There is now a recommendation to abolish preference in South Africa. The existing Customs rebate on British and foreign goods, under the new proposal, is to be replaced by a so-called two line tariff, with a most favoured nation clause, operating on a strictly *quid pro quo* basis. Indifference on the part of the British Government and the British public is held in some quarters to be largely responsible for the changed attitude in South Africa. With some show of interest at home it is thought the South African producers will wake up to the fact that it is contrary to their interests to abolish preference. Thus South Africa appears to be following the example of Australia, and all for the lack of encouragement at the heart of the Empire.

* * *

A Blow to the British Paper Trade.

THE abolition of preference on British goods as outlined above is of vital concern to the British paper industry, and affects both employers and employed. It is well known that our colonies as markets for British paper have been of the greatest assistance during a long period of depression, and just at a time when a revival in business is so badly needed we are threatened with a new trade orientation of a most disturbing nature. Already it is stated that South Africa has arranged a commercial treaty on the lines of mutual concession with Holland, that another is being negotiated with Germany, and the policy may possibly be extended to other countries, thus placing Great Britain in a position of great disadvantage.

Lloyd Memorial (Caxton) Seaside HOME.

"Daily Telegraph" Composing Chapel Night.

The B.S.C. Fund held a concert in aid of the funds of this Home on Saturday last, when, as is usually the case where this popular institution is concerned, there was a large attendance at the Oval Tavern, Kennington.

The chair was taken by Colonel E. F. Lawson, D.S.O., M.C., who was supported by Mrs. E. F. Lawson, the Right Hon. G. W. Bowerman, M.P., Mr. F. J. Caine, Messrs. D. Salter (Lino father), W. Pearse (case father), F. W. Swaby (time hands father), F. R. Gummon (chapel clerk), and J. T. Portas (imperial father).

The artistes were specially worthy of notice, two being particularly good, both in their single turns and duets. These comedians were programmed as Dan Stanley and Billy Warren. Dr. Loura, the Italian Minstrel, was quite good, and merited his encores. Miss Annie M. Preston, a pleasing mezzo-soprano, as always, obtained encores. Mr. Derek Carfax met with an ovation at the conclusion of his item "Macushla," whilst Mr. J. Cope's fine pianoforte selections brought much applause. Mr. Fred Hylton, Mr. S. R. Whiffen, Master James Vale, Mr. William Pittham, Miss Maud Hill, Miss Catherine Harclare, Miss Evelyn Fraser, and Miss Minter also contributed to the programme. Mr. Chas. H. Hardy was the accompanist, and Mr. T. Wheeler acting musical director.

The plate resulted in about £50.

A vote of thanks to Colonel E. F. Lawson for presiding, coupled with a vote of thanks to Mrs. E. F. Lawson, brought a very successful and pleasant evening to a conclusion.

In connection with the Lloyd Memorial Home, a novelty at the Printers' Exhibition is announced in a circular being circulated to the trade. It states that there is no home like the Deal Home, with its bright cosy rooms, near the seashore, and facing the North Sea, whose life-giving air has made this quaint old seaport so famous, and that this is the reason why the self-contained flats for retired London men from the printing, stationery and allied trades are to be built at Deal. To assist in raising funds for this scheme a great variety of things have been got together, including watches, clocks, cabinets of cutlery and other valuable articles, some of which are expressly given by well-known gentlemen and firms, for the shilling dip in "Pot Luck." The shilling is a payment for the article received, which is not less in value than the sum charged, and may be twenty times its value. There is a prize for everyone, and there are no blanks. To assist this excellent object chapels and others are requested to purchase their admission tickets for the Printing Exhibition from Mr. H. F. Parker, 80, Blackfriars-road. The price is 3s. per dozen.

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Who's Who

IN THE

PRINTING & ALLIED TRADES.

The New President of the National Association of Wholesale Stationers and Paper Merchants.

Since he left the manufacturing side of the paper industry Mr. H. G. Bradly, C.B.E., has quickly come to the front again on the administrative side of the wholesale trade. Few men in the paper trade have had such an all-round experience as Mr. Bradly, since he has touched the industry on every facet. As our



Photo, Elliott & Fry, London.

MR. H. G. BRADLY.

readers are aware, he is now throwing himself heart and soul into the efforts which are being made to bring the wholesale stationers into a compact organisation, and at the annual meeting of the National Association, which was held recently, he was elected president.

Mr.Bradly was 25 years with Messrs. Lepard and Smiths, Ltd., to whom he has returned last year, after adding to his unique experience in other fields. As technical adviser to the Paper Commission and the Paper Controller, he had exceptional opportunities of gaining an insight into the working of the industry. This office he held for several years during and subsequent to the War.

A little while after giving up his official duties, Mr. Bradly became associated with Messrs. Charles Marsden and Sons, Ltd., and the Northfleet Paper Mills, Ltd., and as a director of these concerns he had a very close insight into the manufacturing end of the business. At the close of 1922 he severed his connection with these companies, and after a little rest he joined Mr. H. H. Hardy (Burnell, Hardy and Co.), and the style of the firm was altered to that of Burnell, Hardy and Bradly. Last year Mr. Bradly made still another change, when he returned to his old love, Messrs. Lepard and Smiths, Ltd., of which he is a director.

We learn, says *Papyrus*, that Sig. Guiseppe Isidoro Arneudo has completed his (Italian) "Technical, Exegetic, Historical Dictionary for the Graphic Arts."

A new technical journal has just made its appearance in Italy, under the title of the *Art of Printing* (*L'Arte della Stampa*). This title recalls the famous review of Salvatore Landi, published in Florence for many years. It is a new weekly publication for workers in the graphic arts. The offices are in Via Michele Rosa No. 27, Rimini, Italy.

Personal.

Mr. E. S. Agnew, the assistant managing director of Messrs. Bradbury, Agnew and Co., Ltd., the proprietors of *Punch*, has been appointed chairman of the Periodical Trade Press and Weekly Newspaper Proprietors' Association.

Lord Riddell is president of this Association, and Sir George Sutton and Sir Edward Iliffe vice-presidents.

Mr. James Walker, a past president of the Printing, Bookbinding and Kindred Trades Overseers' Association, and works manager of the Fisher Bookbinding Co., Ltd., has again been elected as a member of the Wood Green Urban District Council. During the last three years Mr. Walker has filled with credit to himself and satisfaction to the ratepayers the position of chairman of the Baths, Fire Brigade and Entertainments' Committee.

Mr. C. C. Botwright, of Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons (Ltd.), who has for 17 years acted as hon. secretary to the Bath and District Master Printers' Association, and recently relinquished the office on account of indifferent health, was on Wednesday of last week at the bi-monthly meeting of the Association at the Red House, the recipient of a handsome clock as a token of the members' appreciation of his long and valuable services.

Lieut.-Col. Egbert Lewis, J.P., one of the vice-presidents, who made the presentation, referred to the valuable work done by Mr. Botwright during the 17 years he had been secretary, and there were many other expressions of the esteem in which Mr. Botwright is held.

Mr. E. H. Tillett, general manager of the *Yorkshire Evening Argus* for the past two years, has been presented by the staff with a gold watch on leaving to take up an appointment on the *Yorkshire Evening Post*.

At Thursday's session of the University Students' Congress at Oxford Mr. Wickham Steed spoke on "Newspapers and the National Life."

Mr. Oliver T. Breakspear, the editor of the *Advertisers' Weekly*, has been entertained at luncheon by his colleagues and presented with a silver cigarette case, on resigning to take up a newspaper appointment in Hong Kong.

Mr. H. W. T. Garnett, principal of the firm of Messrs. P. Garnett and Sons, paper manufacturers, Otley, Yorkshire, has returned to this country after his Pacific tour.

A Handsome Specimen Book.—The specimen book of the types and printing materials issued by Messrs. H. W. Caslon and Co., Ltd., the old established typefounding firm of Chiswell-street, E.C., is a very handsome production forming a bulky quarto volume that contains examples of the many and various forms of type that are supplied by this firm. From cover to cover its pages have an interest for the printer who loves his art and who may find here faces to suit the most exacting job he may have. The celebrated romans and italics of the Caslon firm have never been surpassed for beauty of design and fineness of cut, and they are here shown with the very latest and up-to-date specimens of display type, borders, ornaments and other material, and it is interesting to note that some of the borders shown in the book were introduced by the first William Caslon, and are as suitable for display work to-day as when the designs were first cut. The book is most beautifully printed—as a typefounders' specimen book should be—on a light tinted paper that serves to throw the various examples into prominence, and it is a volume that should prove a welcome and useful addition to the printers technical library. We understand that there has been a great demand for it both in this country and America. Price lists accompany the specimen book, and are so arranged that the cost of any particular fount can be easily ascertained.

Trade Notes.

Messrs. Berry have acquired the three Glasgow papers controlled by Lord Rothermere—the *Daily Record and Mail*, the *Sunday Mail*, and the *Weekly Record*—and have also purchased the *Glasgow Evening News* from Lord Weir's brother. It will be remembered that a few weeks ago they bought the *Newcastle Chronicle* series of newspapers.

Messrs. Percy Brothers, Ltd., proprietors of the Hotspur Press, Manchester, have removed their London offices to 170, Fleet-street, E.C.4, where they will continue to be represented by Mr. Gomer Evans.

The Lord Chief Justice (Lord Hewart) and Justices Shearman and Salter, in the King's Bench Division on Monday, discharged, without costs, the *rule nisi* granted against the editor, publisher, and printer of *The People* for a writ of attachment for alleged contempt of Court in publishing an article relating to William Cooper Hobbs.

After an existence of over 25 years the announcement is made of the suspension, until further notice, of the *Hackney Spectator*. The paper was founded by Mr. Albert King, who was killed in France in 1916. The journal was carried on until 1920 by his widow, and then the property was sold to Mr. Henry Nevill.

The annual festival of the *Daily News* and *Star* Overseers' Guild was held on Saturday at the Holborn Restaurant. Mr. E Stewart occupied the chair. The visitors included three directors of the *Daily News*, Ltd, and their wives. Mr. Henry T. Cadbury, managing director, replying to the toast of "The *Daily News*, Ltd.," spoke of the progress being made in the much-needed extension of the existing premises.

Mr. Heber Mardon, founder and for many years head of the Bristol printing house of Mardon, Son, and Hall, now a branch of the Imperial Tobacco Co, has died, aged 85. He retired in 1904, and had since lived at Teignmouth, Devon. In early life Mr. Mardon took an active part in local affairs in Bristol, and gave generous support to benevolent institutions.

Mr. Percy Livingstone Parker, editor and proprietor of *Public Opinion*, died on Wednesday at St. Leonards. He edited the *London Magazine* in its early days, and started the "*Daily Mail* Year Book."

Mr. John Archibald Brown, editor and managing director of the *Isle of Man Times*, died on Thursday in his 86th year.

The death occurred last week, aged 49 years, of Mr. James Cochrane (for over 35 years on composing staff of the *Liverpool Daily Post*).

The death has occurred in Glasgow of Mr. Robert Livingstone (aged over 70) who was a pioneer in football journalism, and was one of the founders of *Scottish Sport*, a weekly journal.

Mrs. C. E. Humphry, one of the best-known women journalists of a generation ago, died on Thursday, aged 82. For thirty years she wrote as "Madge" in *Truth*.

Great regret is expressed in North Devon at the tragically sudden death from angina pectoris of Mr. Leonard William Wallis, stationer and newsagent, of Church corner, Butcher's row, Barnstaple.

The members of the Oyez Club Dramatic Society, formed of employees of the Solicitors' Law Stationery Society, Ltd., gave a first performance at the Guildhall School of Music on Tuesday, March 31st., when "Nothing but the Truth" was played before an audience of about 400. Although a play of this character makes a somewhat ambitious beginning for a new company, the acting was excellent throughout and the production was enthusiastically received by those present. It is hoped to arrange another performance in the near future, possibly on behalf of a printers' charity.

The South-East London Master Printers' Association will hold a progressive whist drive and dance at the Bridge House Hotel, London Bridge, on Wednesday, April 29th.

Going to press early in view of the holidays, we are unable to include this week a report of the exhibition of British printing at the London School of Printing, Stamford-street. It is sure to attract much attention, including as it does examples of the best type of coloured poster printing, artistic letterpress reproductions of Old Masters and modern pictures, calendars box covers, and magazine covers.

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Commercial Intelligence

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Allied Newspapers, 22s., 22s. 9d., 8 p.c. Pref., 20s. 4½d, 21s.; Amalgamated Press, 44s. 6d., 43s. 9d., Pref., 24s. 9d., 25s.; Associated Newspapers, 23s. 1½d., Pref., 18s. 6d.; British Glues and Chemicals, 2s. 7½d., Pref., 13s.; Buff Book, 20s., 20s. 3d., Def., 2s. 1½d., 1s. 9d.; Caribonum, 6½ p.c. Notes, f.p., 95; Cassell, Pref., 21s. 6d xd.; *Daily Mirror* Newspapers, 6⅞, 7, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 24s. 6d., 25s.; *Daily Sketch* and *Sunday Herald*, Deb., 104¾, 104½; Thos. de la Rue and Co., 8 p.c. Conv. Mort. Deb. Stk., 29½, 30; J. Dickinson, 32s. 6d., 4½ p.c. 1st Mort. Deb., 87½; Eyre and Spottiswoode, Deb., 67½; Ilford, 25s. 7½d., Pref., 19s.; *Illustrated London News*, 6s. 6d.; International Linotype, 66; Kelly's Directories, 6 p.c. Pref., 21s. 3d., 7½ p.c. Pref., 22s. 9d., 23s. 6d.; Lamson Paragon, 10 p.c. Pref., 23s. 9d.; Linotype, A Deb., 67, B Deb., 66¾; George Newnes, 24s., 24s. 3d., Pref., 16s. 9d.; Odham's Press (4s. shares), 2s., 6 p.c. Cum. Pref., 14s., 13s., 7½ p.c. Cum. A Pref., 15s.; *Sunday Pictorial* Newspapers, 86s. 3d., 86s. 10½d., Pref., 23s. 1½d.; Raphael Tuck, 22s. 3d.; Waterlow and Sons, Prefd., 21s. 6d.; Weldons, 32s. 6d.; Wyman and Sons, 43s., Pref., 18s. 9d.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

SOLICITORS' LAW STATIONERY SOCIETY.—Report for 1924 shows sales amounting to £245,231, against £213,330 in 1923, and profit of £42,911, against £38,936. With £8,236 brought forward, available balance is £51,147. Directors recommend dividend of 18 per cent., less tax, which entitles solicitors whose accounts with society during last year amounted to £50 to 6 per cent bonus. Directors propose to write off £6,134 appearing in balance-sheet as business purchased, add £5,000 to reserve, carrying forward £12,094, subject to corporation tax.

ASSOCIATED NEWSPAPERS, LTD.—Interim dividend on deferred shares for quarter ending March 31st, 1925, of 2s. per share (at the rate 40 per cent. per annum), less tax. Warrants will be posted on April 7th.

NEW COMPANIES.

LONG-ACRE PRESS, LTD.—Capital £100,000 in £1 shares; to acquire from the M.L. Publishing and Copyright Co., Ltd., and to hold, use and exercise the exclusive licence for a term of years to print and publish the *People* newspaper; to acquire and hold all the issued ordinary shares of the said M.L. Publishing and Copyright Co., Ltd., and other assets, and to carry on the business of newspaper and periodical proprietors, printers and publishers, stationers, booksellers, etc., and to adopt agreements (a) with the above-named company, (b) between Right Hon. Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery and J. B. White of the first part, J. E. Ward of the second part, and a trustee for the company of the third part, and (c) with Odhams Press, Ltd. Directors: W.J.B. Odhams, J. S. Elias and Lieut.-Colonel A. Bellamy. Registered office: 93-4, Long acre, W.C 2.

STADIUM PRESS, LTD.—Capital £50,000, in 176,000 participating preference shares and 24,000 ordinary shares, all of 5s. each; to adopt an agreement with F. Howard and to carry on the business of publishers and owners of periodicals, newspapers, magazines and other literary works, printers, bookbinders, booksellers, etc. Subscribers: W. R. Semken and Agnes Morrison. Solicitors: J. D. Langton and Passmore, 2, Paper-buildings, Temple, E.C.

BIRDSALL AND SON, LTD.—Capital £35,000, in £1 shares (13,000 5 per cent. preference and 22,000 ordinary); to acquire the business of stationers, printers and lithographers carried on at Wood street, Northampton, and elsewhere as "Birdsall and Son." Private company. Directors: A. Birdsall and Mrs. N. C. Birdsall. Registered office: 44, Wood street, Northampton.

MEARS AND CALDWELL, LTD.—Capital £10,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business carried on at Broadway, Ludgate-hill, E.C., as "Mears and Caldwell," to adopt an agreement with W. A. Mears and H. H. Caldwell, and to carry on the business of wholesale or retail stationers, printers, lithographers, stereotypers, electrotypers, engravers, photographic printers, photo-lithographers, box and paper bag makers, cardboard manufacturers, manufacturers of playing, fancy and other cards and valentines, etc. Private company. First directors: W. A. Mears and H. H. Caldwell. Registered office: Cranmer Works, Cranmer-road, S.W.9.

CONTINENT PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO., LTD.—Capital £7 500 in 7,500 founders' shares of £1 each; to adopt an agreement with Eccoli Valerio and Sons, Ltd. (vendors) regarding the acquisition of the vendors' printing and publishing business established at 14, Little Howland street, W., and the property and rights described in the agreement, and also to carry on the business of dealers in and importers of publications and printing matter of all kinds, and that of advertising agents, etc. First directors: Frank Vaughan Magrini, Emilio Pesci, Leopoldo Tomba, Wm. B. Capper, Diomede Caprotti. Registered office: 8, Moor-street, Soho, W.1.

BRITISH UNITED TOY MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.—Capital £3,000, in £1 shares; manufacturers of and dealers in toys, fancy goods, etc., relief stampers, die sinkers, printers, engravers, box-makers, etc. Private company. First directors: J. Renvoize, senr., J. Renvoize, junr., and S. Renvoize. Registered office: Union Works, Carysfort-road, Stoke Newington, N.

R. M. ROCHE AND HULL, LTD.—Capital £1,500 in £1 shares; to acquire the business of a printer, bookbinder and stationer now carried on at Liverpool by R. M. Roche as R. M. Roche and Co. Private company. First directors: R. M. Roche and C. J. Hull. Solicitor: P. J. Hackett, 15, Lord street, Liverpool.

DUNCAN SCOTT, LTD.—Capital £100 in £1 shares; proprietors and publishers of newspapers, journals, magazines, books and other literary works and undertakings, printers, stationers, advertising agents, etc. Private company. Directors: J. Scott-Taggart, F.Inst.P., A.M.I.E.E, and Dorothy Scott-Taggart. Registered office: Bush House, Kingsway, W.C.2.

GENERAL ART WORKS, LTD.—Capital £1,000 in £1 shares; exclusive agents of the American Art Works of Ohio, U.S.A., in Great Britain and Europe, and advertising contractors and agents, designers of advertisements, printers, and sellers of art advertising calendars, art blotters and fans, manufacturers of and dealers in celluloid, leather and advertising novelties, lithographic and gummed plated signs and displays, etc. Private company. First directors: R. H. Kulka and N. Blanco White, D.S.O., M.C. Solicitors: T. and N. Blanco White, 10, Bedford row, W.C 1, and 77-79, High-street, Watford, Herts.

PREMIER ADVERTISING SERVICE, LTD.—Capital £100 in £1 shares; to acquire the businesses of advertisement contractors heretofore carried on by William Cooper as the Premier Advertising Service at 38, Angell-Road, Stockwell, and by W. D. Cooper, under his own name and as "Paragon Publicity Ads." at 179, Waterloo-road, S.E. Private company. Directors: W. Cooper, W. D. Cooper, S. Wickens and J. S. Wright. Registered office: 268 and 270, Kennington-road, S.E.11.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfactions registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfactions is not compulsory).

CONNOLL AND COLES, LTD. (printers' engineers, etc., London).—Particulars filed of £500 debentures authorised March 24th, 1925, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital (subject to a debenture for £250 dated August 19th, 1924), the amount of the present issue being £250.

EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE, LTD.—Particulars filed of £25,000 debentures authorised March 20th, 1925, and covered by trust deed dated March 24th, 1925, charged on certain properties in Hackney and the City of London and the company's other assets, present and future, including uncalled capital (subject to prior trust deed dated March 31st, 1911), the whole amount now being issued. Trustees: J. J. C. Mack and F. Cook, 3 and 4, Cheapside, E.C.

ODHAMS PRESS, LTD.—Satisfaction in full on December 30th, 1924, of mortgage dated February 8th, 1921, securing £4,000. (Notice filed March 26th, 1925).

PATERNOSTER PRINTING CO., LTD.—Mortgage on Bylock Hall Works, South-street, Ponder's End, dated March 13th, 1925, to secure £300. Holder: F. C. T. Mortimer, 85, Hatton Garden, E.C.

DIXON PRINTING CO., LTD.—Mortgage dated December 1st, 1924, to secure £1,500 and further advances, charged on certain land and premises in Strickland-place, Kendal. Holders: Halifax Permanent Benefit Building Society. (Registered March 5th, 1925, by permission of the Court).

NORTHERN PHOTO-ENGRAVING CO., LTD. (Manchester).—Particulars filed of £1,800 debentures authorised March 24th, 1925, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the whole amount being now issued.

PAVITT AND BARTLETT, LTD. (dealers in paper, twine, cord and packing materials, etc., London).—Particulars filed of £5,000 second debentures authorised January 29th, 1925, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the amount of the present issue being £2,300.

GILCHRIST BROS., LTD. (photo process engravers, etc.).—Three mortgages on properties in Brunswick-terrace and claypit-lane, Leeds, with plant, etc., all dated March 6th, 1925, to secure all moneys due or to become due from the company to the National and Provincial Bank, Ltd., respectively.

MATHIESON AND CO., LTD. (publishers, booksellers, etc., London).—Statement under Section 12 (old charges outstanding on July 1st, 1908, now first registered); mortgage debentures dated December, 1895, securing £2,000.

From the London Gazette.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

S. S. B. Millar, A. J. Green, E. S. E. Double, J. B. L. Martin, and A. G. Hackett, advertising agents and consultants and printing contractors, at Bridge House, 181, Queen Victoria-street, London, under the style of the Doreill Advertising Co.

H. Woodcock and B. A. Prior, booksellers and stationers, at John William street, Huddersfield, under the style of Woodcock and Prior.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914.
RECEIVING ORDER.

P. R. Mackie, the Bungalow, Beetham, near Milnthorpe, Westmorland, papermaker.

Future of the News-print Industry.

In an interview in New York recently, Mr. A. R. Graustein, president of the International Paper Co., said that the trend of economic developments in the past 20 years had shown clearly that the future of the news-print industry was in Canada. American paper mills, which could not compete with the cheap wood supply and continuous water power of the Canadian mills, he said, would have to be diverted from news-print production to other kinds of paper.

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The Printing Crafts Guild.

Visit to Messrs. Furnival's.

A visit to the Reddish Ironworks of Messrs. Furnival and Co., Ltd., printers' engineers, is always popular amongst Lancashire, Yorkshire and Cheshire craftsmen, therefore it was no surprise on Saturday last to observe an attendance of over eighty members desirous of seeing for themselves the building of machines that print perfectly, whether the work be one or more colours of the highest class. The party was met by Messrs. A. Harrison, R. E. Forshaw, H. Lee, H. Standring, W. I. Fielding, H. Yates, Shorrocks, Clarke and Baines, each of whom took in hand a section of the visitors and conducted them through the drawing office and around the works, where all sizes of letterpress and lithographic printing machines and guillotines were in progress or ready for dispatching to various parts of the printing world.

The new Furnival reversing motion on the two-revolution press entirely eliminates the overhang, and does away with the necessity of reducing the strength of the type bed though cutting down its weight, and, therefore, gives a full strength type bed with a full impression. The Furnival extended pile delivery is a new and improved style which obviates the necessity of continually removing sheets by hand, thus reducing the liability to smear the freshly printed work, and, being jogged up, is a great saving of time in handling.

Two-Colour Offset Press.

The Furnival two-colour offset press found favour with about thirty lithographic critics who have made a special study of offset work. The machine is designed to provide a two-colour press containing all the valuable features of the most up-to-date single-colour presses, and also to possess a delivery at a convenient height in full view of the operator, without the printed sheet passing around a drum, along delivery sticks, strings or tape, which would have the disadvantage of smearing the printed surface. The sheet, therefore, after having left the feeder passes through the machine, is printed, and delivered printed side up, without having been touched on the printed side. The machine consists of six cylinders. There is a large impression cylinder which makes one revolution per cycle of machine, and then there are five cylinders, half the diameter of the impression cylinder, these being grouped around the impression cylinder in the following manner: A transfer cylinder on the delivery end is simply used for making possible this particular and valuable open delivery. Beneath the feed board there are two pairs of cylinders, that is, two blanket cylinders in contact with the impression cylinder, printing surface, and two plate cylinders in turn in contact with these blanket cylinders. Grouped around the two plate cylinders are the inking and the damping rollers. The inking and distribution of ink are quite ample for every class of work, as there is constant double rolling for each impression. There is a separate damping apparatus for each plate, and with a slight alteration of link, this can be made to damp the plate once or twice for each impression. The supply of water can be regulated from nothing to a maximum. The plates and blankets are as easy to get at as those on a single-colour press, and extremely simple arrangements make it possible to adjust one cylinder either longitudinally or circumferentially with respect to the other, thus ensuring that the design on the plate will pitch exactly in position with the design on the other plate. By means of depressing a pedal the machine moves around very slowly indeed in a forward direction, which is most helpful to the operator when fixing his plates or blankets. The shafts are journalled in strong eccentrics which are adjustable for pressure and which can be easily set by coupling nuts with left and right-hand screws in them. It is essential that during the printing the centres of the toggle levers and the coupling rods should be in dead straight line, so as to form a lock which will resist the heaviest impression, and this is obtained quite easily by means of the coupling nuts above referred to. The sheet is fed to hinged lays outside the impression cylinder. These lays lift as soon as the grippers have closed on the sheet, and fall into position again as soon as the tail edge of the sheet has passed. This gives more than half the circumference of the impression cylinder for laying the next sheet. The sheet passing around is then transferred to the transfer cylinder grippers and after one revolution of this cylinder is re-transferred to other grippers which carry it round for its impressions from the two-blanket cylinder surfaces. The sheet then passes under another laid sheet on feed board which is slightly lifted and is taken by the delivery grippers, carried forward, and laid on to a set of tapes which, winding from underneath, allow the sheet to fall carefully on the delivery board. Absolute register is obtained during the transference of the sheet between the impression and the transfer cylinders, by the sheet being nipped between the surfaces; also, by having the sheet held by both sets of grippers for a distance of half an inch or more during the nip, so that the sheet is under perfect control during transference. This is a most important matter as it is impossible for a disturbance of register to take place. The machine is arranged for printing either paper or cards, and when changing from one to another, register segments and split gears are provided which can be so set as to eliminate all back-lash from between the teeth of the wheels. By depressing a foot pedal on the feeder's platform, the cylinders are automatically separated and checked. This is necessary when running the machine without sheets being passed through, and also when a sheet is badly fed. When the cylinders are checked the inking rollers are automatically lifted. For inking-up plates while cylinders are checked, it is only necessary to alter the positions of the check handles. The damper duct roller supply ceases each time the cylinders are checked, and the damping rollers can be drawn right away from the cylinder by the simple movement of a handle. The firm claims for this machine:—(1) Quick speed for rapid production; (2) perfect register everywhere; (3) solid impression over a full-sized plate; (4) good inking power and sensitive damping; (5) undamaged print when delivered; (6) ease of working for pressman; (7) long life.

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A Full Automatic that has come to stay!

THE following important announcement has been made by the Printing Machine Branch of the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding, Machine Ruling and Paper Workers:—

"AFTER full investigation, the above Union have agreed to one member operating two Heidelberg Automatics."

THINK what this means to you in costing!

ONE minder supervising two Heidelberg Automatics can produce the same output as five minders controlling five hand-fed platens.

THIS is just one of the many practical advantages gained by using Heidelbergs. The others will be readily obvious when you see them at work. Ask us for a demonstration—on your own formes, if you wish.

£185 Erected, Left Running, Complete. Guaranteed Speed 2,500 prints per hour.

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The Improved Express Litho printing machine is claimed to be unequalled in capacity for turning out the very best class of work at a high speed, its simplicity of arrangement, solidity of construction, and rolling and inking power are such that we find British printing firms have 16, 35, 38, 50, and 160 machines in their several establishments. Those firms desirous of using their flat-beds for offset work may have an offset arrangement fitted to their machines, the time required for changing from an offset to a direct printing being a matter of a few minutes.

Of course, the lithographer having a large output of bronze work always gives preference to the Mark Smith Patent Safety Vacuum Bronzing Machine which has proved itself to be so profitable that it has found its way to all parts of the world. The Drum Cylinder Machine, the Cutting and Creasing Press, the Wharfedale, the Reddish Jobber, the Plate Graining Machine, and the Express Self-clamp Guillotine Cutting Machine came in for attention during the two hours' progress through the works. With respect to the last named, the clamping is effected by hydraulic pressure, which is self-contained in the machine and is believed to be the most reliable clamping power of any machine made. It requires the minimum of power to drive and is the quickest self-clamp on the market.

Firm Thanked for Hospitality.

The hospitality of Messrs. Furnival and Co., Ltd., is well known, and before the party dispersed all were requestsd to be seated in the spacions dining room where a knife-and-fork tea was an agreeable surprise and was enjoyed by all.

At the conclusion of the feast, Mr. John Taylor, president, said his earliest recollection of Messrs Furnival and Co., Ltd., went back many more years than he cared to recall, but he had always found the firm generous in giving facilities for those connected with the Old Princess street Technical School and the present Municipal College of Technology. No firm in the district had done more for the students than had Messrs. Furnival, and they had always encouraged suggestions from practical craftsmen. Even that day whilst going around the works, numerous questions had been asked about the workings of improved portions of the machinery and answers had been freely given. On behalf of the Guild he thanked them for the opportunity of visiting the works, and for their hospitality.

Mr. H. Lee, chief draughtsman, said President Taylor, being a practical and keen craftsman, knew what he was speaking about and any advice he gave was always valuable to the craft. Various machines they had seen erected should have been dispatched to their several homes, but the firm desired the party should see and offer suggestions, as those who ran machinery were able to do. Not all suggestions were feasible, nor practical, yet many a good hint had been exchanged between the printer and engineer on such visits as the one they had had that afternoon. On behalf of the firm he thanked them for their attendance, hoping they had increased their knowledge and appreciated some of the difficulties the engineer had to overcome.

Mr. F. Hewitt also added a few words of advice and praised the beauties of Reddish Vale.

WEE MAC.

Selling Paper Under Cost Price.

Bankruptcy Court Admission.

An application was made on March 31st to Mr. Registrar Mellor at the London Bankruptcy Court for an order of discharge on behalf of Wm. Rowe, late of 29, New Bridge-street, E.C., trading as Wm. Rowe and Co., paper and board agents and export merchants. Mr. V. Armstrong, official receiver, reported that the bankrupt failed last October with ranking liabilities £1,774 and assets that had yielded £55; a small dividend would be paid. He acted as a traveller in the paper, printing and allied trades until 1921, and then commenced on his own account as a paper merchant under the style of "W. Rowe and Co." In June, 1923, he and two other paper merchants entered into a partnership under the style of Fibre Research and Development Co. with a view to obtaining and exploiting concessions in the Sudan and Brazil for developing fibres, papyrus, etc., but that venture was not a success. He invested £50 in it and a company registered and promoted by the partnership under the name of Sudan Papyrus Products Syndicate, Ltd., was also unsuccessful owing to lack of financial support. The bankrupt attributed his failure and insolvency to loss in trading brought about principally by heavy overhead charges, selling at a small margin of profit, and in a lesser degree to selling paper under cost price. The application was opposed by the official receiver on the grounds (1) insufficiency of assets to equal 10s. in the £ on the amount of the liabilities; (2) omission to keep proper books of account; (3) trading with knowledge of insolvency; and (4) grave misconduct as a trader in obtaining credit after February, 1924, under the false representation that he was dealing with his stock in the ordinary way of his trade, and further, in dealing with such stock by sales under cost price.

The learned registrar said the bankrupt knew in the middle of 1923 that he was insolvent. He then called a meeting of some of his creditors, who apparently sympathised with, and allowed him to continue the business. The report showed very clearly that during 1924 the bankrupt was not carrying on the business in a legitimate manner, but was buying paper and selling it under cost price. That, of course, was a very serious charge, especially as those goods had not been paid for. As an explanation of those sales, the bankrupt had stated that he sold the paper before he purchased it. Had it been an isolated transaction, something might be said in mitigation, but that was by no means the case and the sales under cost amounted to misconduct. The discharge would be suspended for three years and six months.

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3/- per lb.—The recognised ink medium for Litho, Offset and Letterpress. BEWARE of imitations.

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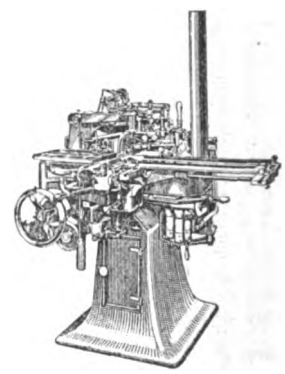
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CARLAW, DAVID & SONS, LTD., 31, Finnieston Street, Glasgow. High Speed Adjustable Envelope-making Machines for all sizes and shapes; Blank Cutting Machines; Cutters; Embossing Machines, etc.

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CRABTREE, R. W., & SONS, LTD., Water Lane, Leeds, makers of "Ensign" Super-Offsets in all sizes for Sheet or Reel feed, in One, Two or Three Colours or Perfecting.

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PRESS BLANKETS.

LIGHT & CO., LTD., W. J., 36-38, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.4. 'Phone; Central 3839. "LIGHT'S-EVERWEAR" Press Rubbers. Oil and Ink-Proof and Reversible.

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CONNOLL & COLES, LTD., Leather Lane and Clerkenwell, E.C.1. New, Second-hand and rebuilt Machinery bought, sold and exchanged. Repairs, Removals and Breakdowns a speciality. Old machines in part payment—terms arranged.—Established 1898. Holborn 5183.

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TRADE PUBLICATIONS.

BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER, THE. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4. Founded in 1878, this weekly journal is the recognised medium for Printers, Stationers, Box Makers, Envelope Makers, Bookbinders, etc. Its pages contain the latest improvements in machinery, descriptions of new processes, and commercial intelligence and current news. Subscribers get the paper for 52 weeks for 13s.

TRADE PUBLICATIONS.

BOOKBINDER, THE, forms a Monthly Section of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, and subscriptions are booked for these issues at the rate of 3s. 3d. per annum, including postage. Special contributions appear from the pen of leading authorities. Publishers: Stonhill & Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

DICTIONARY OF PAPER TERMS.—Definitions of the Terms as used in the Manufacture and Merchandising of Paper. Published in book form by the Lockwood Trade Journal Co., Inc., New York. Bound in cloth, 6 × 9, 87 pp. Price 7s. 6d. Copies may be had of Stonhill & Gillis, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

LITHOGRAPHIC TRADE REVIEW, THE. This forms the subject of a monthly section of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, and these issues are obtainable at an annual subscription of 3s. 3d. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

PAPER TRADE REVIEW, THE WORLD'S. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4. This weekly journal established in 1879, gives particulars of Papermaking Machinery and Processes, Current Prices of Raw Materials, Market Reports, Interviews with Leading Men associated with the industry, Commercial Intelligence, etc. Annual subscription: 26s. plus postage (Inland, 30s. 4d.; Foreign and Colonial, 32s. 6d.)

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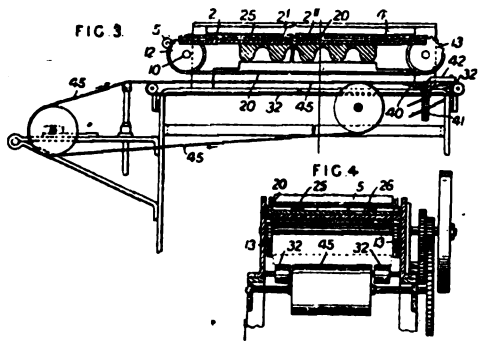
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New Inventions

Offset Machine Improvements.

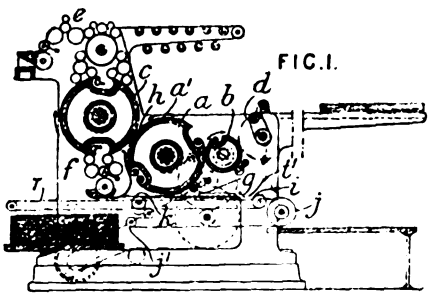
In travelling cylinder offset printing, as patented by Mr. J. J. Ormond, the rotation of the offset roller is regulated by its soft surface contacting with a fixed guide rail or rails as it is moved over the printing plates. Fig. 3 shows a sectional side elevation and Fig. 4 shows an end elevation of a machine in which the offset roller 5, carried forward on moving chains 20, rolls over inked printing plates 2, 2^1, 2^{11}, each having part of a design or colour, and deposits the design on a surface on a plate 4. The plates are spaced apart a distance equal to the circumference of the roller 5 which receives its rotation by sagging into contact with guide rails 25, 26 level with the printing plates. The shafts 10 of the



sprocket wheels 12, 13 carrying the chains are mounted in adjustable bearings. When the roller 5 has been carried round as far as the bottom of the sprocket 13, it is rotated rapidly by belts 32 moving in the opposite direction which belts bear on the ends of the roller. When spinning round thus, the roller passes over a horizontal rotating disk 40, which cleans off any ink from the roller surface. A cleaning solvent may be applied to the disk and its vertical shaft 41 is preferably hollow to receive the dirt scraped off by a scraper 42. After leaving the disk, the roller comes in contact with a broad wiper-belt 45 moving slowly in the same direction. This belt 45 is formed of thin textile fabric supported by thin steel and cleans and polishes the roller surface. When the roller reaches the sprocket 12 it is lifted off the belts and travels round until it mounts the curved ends of the fixed guide rails 25, 26 which stop its spinning and cause it to rotate in the opposite direction for printing as before. The printing plates may be electrotypes, etched or engraved plates, lithographic or stereotype plates, etc. Specification 223,690 is referred to.

Rotary Offset Machines.

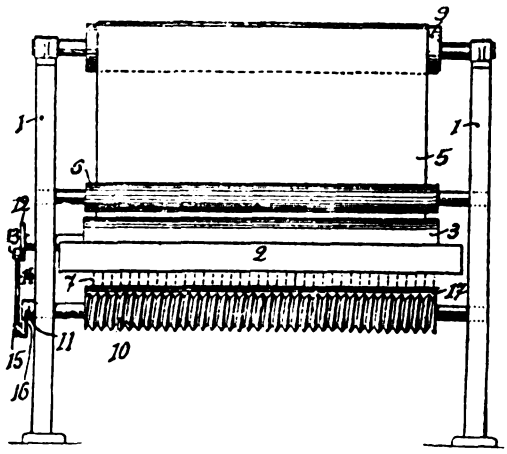
In a rotary offset machine, patented by Mr. A. Fallot, of the kind in which an offset cylinder as *a* coacting with an impression cylinder



b of half its diameter is formed with a sheet-carrying surface a^1 which takes the sheet and delivers it printed side up to a delvery device arranged beneath the printing cylinder *c* is constructed with suction orifices *h* in the surface a^1 for holding the sheet in position as it is carried by this surface, and the sheets are stripped from the cylinder *a* by strippers *g*, or are blown off by compressed air, and are delivered in a pile by a drop-sheet delivery device. The sheets are fed to the impression cylinder *b* by grippers *d*, and the plate cylinder *c* is fitted with damping rollers *f*, and inking rollers *e* spaced apart sufficiently to permit of hand-wiping of the printing plate. The printed sheets are received by tapes t^1 passing over pulleys *i*, *k*, driven in the same direction and speed as the cylinder *a*. The pulleys are mounted in arms *s*, s^1 which are oscillated to cause descent of the tapes *t* to deposit the sheets on tapes *t* passing over fixed pulleys *j*, j^1, and pulleys *l*, *m* carried by a sliding rack *z* which is reciprocated by a crank *x* which reciprocates a wheel *r* in gear with a fixed rack *y*, a wheel r^1 on the shaft of wheel *r* engaging the rack *z*. As the pulleys *l*, *m* move to the left they are held against rotation by pawls, and the pulleys *j*, j^1 rotate, but on the reverse movement only the pulleys *l*, *m* rotate, and the sheets are thus dropped on to the pile. Specification 13,793/15 is referred to.

Reinforced Wrapping Paper.

Wrapping paper made by pasting together two webs of paper and enclosing re-enforcing fibres or thread between the two layers is generally difficult to wind into rolls, especially when it is narrow, because of the uneven thickness of the finished paper. The



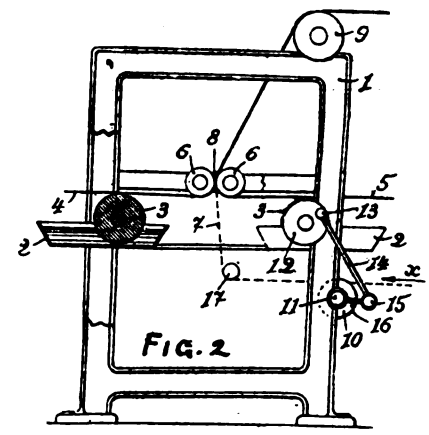
succeeding layers of paper in the roll have a tendency to slip owing to the presence of the re-enforcing threads.

A recent invention overcomes this tendency by passing the re-enforcing threads between the threads of a screw, which is given a suitable oscillating motion. In this manner the re-enforcing threads enclosed between the two plies form wavy instead of straight lines.

Figure 1 gives a diagrammatic front elevation, and Figure 2 a side elevation, partly in section, of a suitable machine for obtaining this result.

Webs 4 and 5 pass over the gumming rolls 3, partly immersed in the troughs 2, which are filled with glue or with tar. The two sheets are pasted together by passing between rolls 6, and at this point the threads 7 come between them to re-enforce the finished wrapping paper.

The re-enforcing threads pass between the threads of screw 10, which is driven through



lever arm 16 and connecting rod 14 from disc 12. As the radius of rotation of point 13 is smaller than lever arm 16, rotation of point 13 causes an oscillating motion of the lever 16, and the re-enforcing threads are displaced alternately to the right and left. By using two screws and making them oscillate in opposite directions, each with one set of re-enforcing threads, there will be formed a criss-cross network.

Sand Paper.

According to an invention by the Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Co., flexible and moisture proof sand paper, or like composite structure, comprises a paper or other base upon which the abrasive is secured by a binder which permeates the base, a sizing coating then being applied to the abrasive, after which the paper is baked at a temperature of about 140 degs. F. The binder comprises an oil, for example, linseed oil or china wood oil, rosin, drying agents and thinners, and the sizing coating may be of substantially the same composition, but with more thinner. The paper also prior to the baking may be coated on the back with the sizing coating; the paper alternatively may be waterproofed by means of oil, grease or wax, with which the binder mixes or combines. The sizing coating may include natural or synthetic shellac, treated cellulose or synthetic rosins. After completion of the sheet, the base may be thinned down to give greater flexibility. Specifications 194,274 and 219,341 are referred to.

THE late Harry Smith, Chester-le-street, Durham, paper merchant, left £8,378.

ACTUAL **LOOSE LEAF** MANUFACTURERS

Established 1908.



METAL PARTS
AND
COMPLETE BINDERS

British Loose Leaf Mfrs., Ltd.,

Dept. E, Finsbury Street,
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The Handy and Sure Lays.

You need them on your Platen Machines to get the sheets all true and square and in perfect register with the form, *and do it quickly.*



This is Megill's FLEXIBLE STEEL GAUGE PIN. Used as side gauge, gripper may come down upon both it and the Sheet.

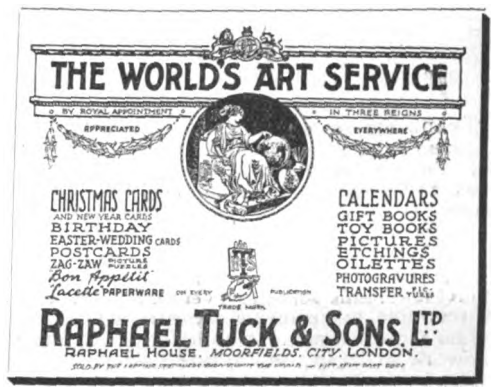
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FREDK. HEYWOOD, Jr.

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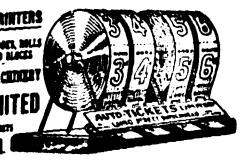
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DATE BLOCKS

Cheapest on the Market. Send for Prices

WIDDOWSON & CO. Leicester.

Large Stocks always on hand for Immediate Delivery.

Clean Dk. Coloured Rags
20/- per cwt.
Large Clean White Rags
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Washed Meat Cloths.
92/- per cwt.

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The Paper and Board Consumer.

Matters of Interest to Printers, Bookbinders, Paper Box, Paper Bag, and Envelope Manufacturers, etc.

TRADE has seemed to be a trifle better on the merchanting side during the last week or so. There have been some orders for printings and coated papers, and in the cover paper section business has been quite good. Printers are entering upon, or rather have entered upon, one of the busiest periods of the year. There is usually a big push on to fill Easter and spring requirements, and just at this time the printing industry is working under some pressure. Among the chief classes of work in hand are railway posters, handbills, booklets and guides for spring and summer excursions, motor catalogues and the whole host of folders, brochures and broadsheets employed by manufacturers to catch the prospective car buyer while the spring feeling has roused the annual desire for a motor. Then there are the sports catalogues, furniture and housing booklets (again that spring feeling and wedding season), holiday resort publicity, etc., etc. Altogether, printers and papermakers are beginning to owe quite a lot to the new school of thought in advertising. It is open to question whether advertising and publicity are not already accounting for a larger consumption of printing than commerce and industry. While we are waiting for the commercial demand to grow, there is the satisfaction of knowing that the publicity demand is developing.

* * *

A PROMINENT papermaking concern in the United States has a department devoted especially to the creation of forms and systems designed to help different branches of industry, trade and commerce in their interior organisation and routine. Suggestions are made and put forward for the use of paper in hundreds of new directions. The user of stationery and printed matter is educated in the application of print to paper and the administration in industry is helped by the schemes for organisation put forward by the papermaker. If this is too ambitious a scheme for the British manufacturer, who too often acquires the habit of leaving a market to develop itself, it can at least leave the thought that there is something in a market that can be created. Certain English houses have recognised this fact; for example, there are the new fields in containers, in crepe papers, in papers of colour and irregular size, in gummed tapings and gummed ranges, in offset cover and book papers, in elegant cover papers and lastly in British boards.

* * *

SOME day we shall have the paper trade specialist with a department devoted exclusively to the creation of business by means of made-up dummy booklets for the advertising field. Adopting standard sizes and branded papers with skilful classification according to purpose, it does not require a vivid imagination to realise the latent possibilities in such a scheme. Such a service would be advertised and extended to direct users of booklets, printers and advertising specialists. Under existing conditions neither the printer nor the advertiser can give quick and adequate service; the selection of paper is out of the hands of the papermaker or merchant, and the best that they can do is to supply valuable assortments of full sheets of paper without recompense or any reasonable guarantee that they will be used. A man trained in good printing and experienced in paper, with sound technique and a wide knowledge of advertisers and advertising, would bring the foundation of a new field to the distributor of papers used in the production of booklets and all the printed matter associated with advertising and selling.

Mr. F. L. Cayzer.

Complimentary Luncheon and Presentation.

Well-deserved honour was done to Mr. F. L. Cayzer on Monday, when at the Connaught Rooms he was entertained by his friends in the paper trade to a complimentary luncheon. Mr. Cayzer has spent close upon 50 years in the service of the House of Spicer, and the occasion of his retirement could not be allowed to pass without the bestowal of some mark of the high esteem in which he is held by a large circle of friends. Mr. Chas. Newell, C.C., the

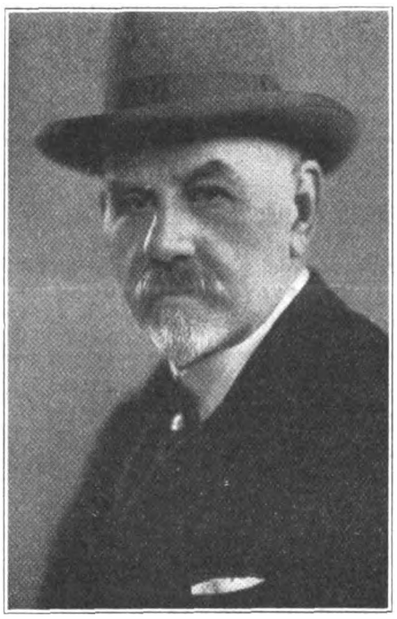


Photo. R. N. Haile, Bognor.

MR. F. L. CAYZER.

President of the Stationers' Social Society, presided over a gathering representative of the business and social interests with which Mr. Cayzer was identified, and those attending were: Messrs. A. H. Archibald, A. E. Brown, A. E. Bishop, M. F. Black, G. Buchanan, P. F. Collier, Major R. C. Craster, P. Cameron, S. Cousins, D. Cameron, T. C. Dryer, E. Ferguson, E. M. Fells, F. Gillis, Sir Francis Green, J. L. Greaves, J. Goodey, W. W. Horsburgh, M. Henry, C. E. Higgins, H. Higgins, A. R. Iago, E. J. Jesty, J. W. S. Johnston, Fredk. Johnson, P. Kennett, L. C. Lewsey, F. W. Lowe, H. Ling, T. G. Larkin, E. Macfarlane, J. Macnaughton, A. E. Mist, T. T. McKenzie, W. V. Marchant, C. Newell, A. Newton, G. E. Oswick, W. Oliver, H. G. Phillips, A. E. Prankerd, W. Rowlandson, J. Rowley, E. H. Raynham, L. Savory, J. T. Steele, G. F. Snell, H. Spalding, W. Sommerville, J. V. Tunbridge, G. W. Turner, F. J. Walden, J. S. Wakefield, H. B. Lynch Watson.

A number of gifts handed to Mr. Cayzer included a solid silver rose bowl and a solid silver spirit flask, while there had been provided for Mrs. Cayzer a case of Coalport hand-painted coffee cups and saucers, silver-mounted. The rose bowl bore the following inscription:—

"Presented to Frank Lloyd Cayzer, Esq., as a mark of esteem, with the best wishes of his friends in the Paper Trade, on his retirement, 30th March, 1925."

The chairman, in handing over the gifts, said they were tokens of the lasting esteem and affectionate regard of Mr. Cayzer's many friends.

John Dickinson and Co., Ltd.

In their report, for the year ended December 31st, 1924, the directors record their deep sorrow at the death of their chairman—Mr. Henry Godfrey—which took place with great suddenness in November last. The report states that the business has continued to expand; the company's mills have been fully employed throughout the year. The net profit, after providing for depreciation, income and Corporation Profits Tax, and interest on debenture stock, amounted to the sum of £168,640 11s. 5d., which, with the amount brought forward from the last account, viz., £77,750 5s. 3d., makes a total to the credit of profit and loss account of £246,390 16s. 8d. Dividends of 5 per cent. per annum have been paid on the preference stocks, and an interim dividend of 4 per cent. was paid on the ordinary shares on October 1st, 1924, resulting in an available balance of £187,657 9s. 6d. at December 31st, 1924. Out of this sum, £8,475 is applied to the debenture stock redemption in accordance with the terms of the debenture trust deed. The directors recommend that a further dividend of 6 per cent. be paid on the ordinary shares (making 10 per cent. for the year), that £50,000 be carried to the general reserve, and the balance of £66,765 17s. 8d. be carried forward to the next account. Mr. F. G. Hawdon, who was appointed a director of the company on December 9th, 1924, and Major R. Bonsor, a director of the company, retire from office in accordance with the Articles of Association, and, being eligible, offer themselves for re election. The directors have pleasure in expressing their great appreciation of the loyal and very efficient service rendered by all in the employ of the company.

LEADS AND CLUMPS.
HIGH GRADE METAL
THE NICKELOID ELECTROTYPE CO. LTD.
10 NEW STREET HILL, LONDON, E.C.4

THE FIRM for PRINTERS' METALS

London Representative:
GLEN STEEL,
63 & 64, Chancery Lane, W.C.2.

JUBB'S
Established 1859.

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WM. GREIG,
97, St. Stephen Street, Edinburgh.

Head Office and Works - - - HUNSLET, LEEDS.

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Exhibitions

The Seventh International Printing, Stationery and Allied Trades' Exhibition

is one of the outstanding topics of conversation in the trade at the moment, and most of us are now occupied in making arrangements necessary in order that our show shall be as attractive as possible.

Has it struck you, however, that as there are wheels within wheels so there are exhibitions within exhibitions? The Special Exhibition Number of "The British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," on May 7th next, will be an exhibition which will excite a wider interest even than the Exhibition itself in that it will reach our subscribers in the remote corners of the earth who are at too great a distance to actually visit the Royal Agricultural Hall.

Then again it will serve the purpose of informing the trade as to the exhibits which they should see, and will in fact be in every respect a guide for discriminating visitors to the greatest event in Printerdom.

It is essential that your announcement should be prominently displayed in this issue.

Space is now rapidly being booked.

One of our representatives is at your disposal.

"Procrastination is the thief of time."—Let us know to-day when he shall call upon you.

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Whole Page	:	**£8 0 0**
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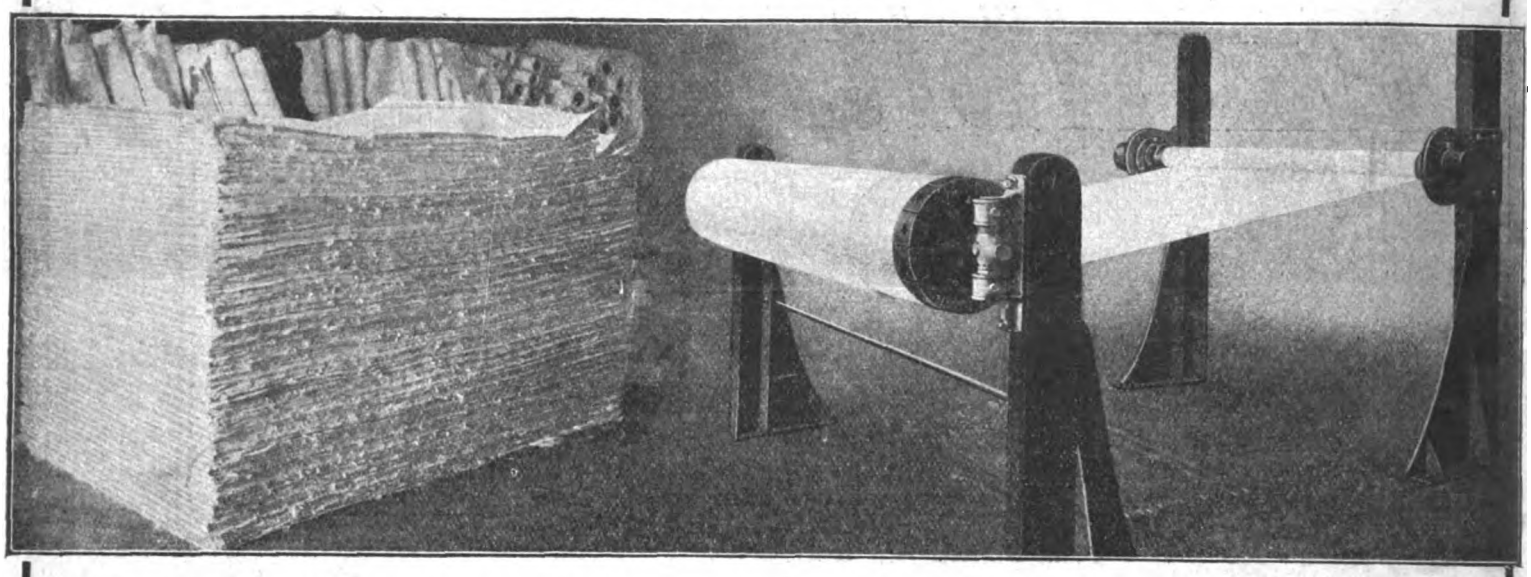
STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, LONDON, E.C.4

Telegrams—"Stonhill, Lud., London." Telephone—Holborn 2439.

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LOVE'S PAPER RECOVERY MACHINE.

Patented (No. 144485) by Joseph Love.



THIS Machine has been invented for the purpose of speedily recovering the small quantities of paper left on centres or spools which are thrown out from Printing Machines, etc. (commonly known as "Reel Ends"), so that it may be cut into suitable sizes by the Guillotine.

CHIEF ADVANTAGES:

1.—No spindles, bars, or cones are required, the reels being kept in position by a patent spring device thus saving time and labour in loading and unloading.

2.—It occupies a space of only six feet on the run, and is quite noiseless.

3.—The power required is such a small amount that it can be driven from any existing shafting

4.—Centres of any kind or width can be worked on the machine.

5.—It can be run at the high speed of 500 feet per minute, and will recover approximately 3 tons of paper per day.

6.—It can be constructed to suit all requirements in the off-cut trade, and is equally valuable to Printers or in Paper Mills.

MACHINES SUPPLIED FROM STOCK.

MITCHELL BROS., *Engineers,* **Myrtle Road Works, Brentwood, ESSEX**

Trade Within the Empire

If at Home—ask our Representative to call.

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We manufacture QUALITY INKS.

Quality inks mean efficiency and economy in your machine room. Satisfaction to your customer.

COATES BROS. & CO., Ltd.

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ESTABLISHED 1882.

The Direct Photo Engraving Co.,

LIMITED.

Blockmakers by all Processes.

in

Line, Half-tone and Colour.

An Old Established Firm With Modern Methods.

38, Farringdon Street, E.C.

Telephone - - - - - Central 1086.

Printed and Published by W. John Stonhill and Frederick Gillis, at 58, Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.4.—April 9, 1925.

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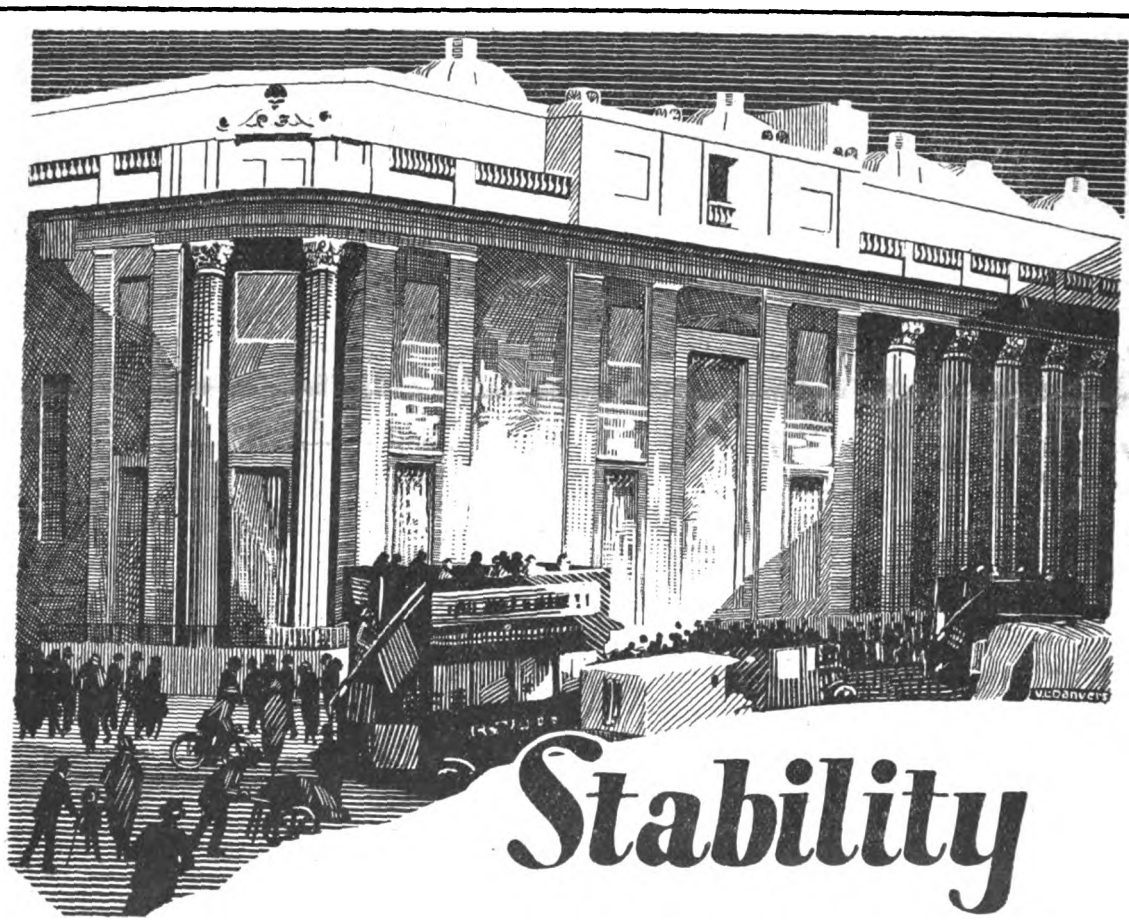
THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 96. NUMBER 16. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: APRIL 16, 1925. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.



Stability

SINCE the 17th Century, in the reign of Charles I, through periods of glut and financial stress, boom and commercial prosperity, London has been the hub of the world's finance. And the imposing grey stone building that borders Lothbury to the North and Threadneedle Street to the South has stood through its 230 years of financial history, a monument of stability.

In commerce, as in finance, public confidence is vested in those firms who observe but one code of business ethics; whose reputation has been built up by fair dealing and honest merchandise; whose products have stood the test of time.

For almost four score years—since 1848—the House of Winstone has progressed, consolidating public confidence by supplying only the best that British craftsmanship can produce.

Inks, rollers, time-cost-and-labour-saving sundries and specialities supplied by the House of Winstone carry the acknowledged guarantee of value—the reputation of 77 years' unfailing service to the printing trade.

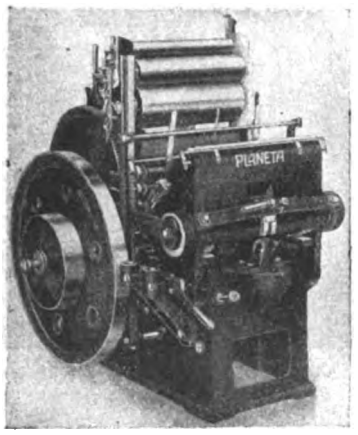
PROGRESS SERIES: No. 4.

The Bank of England was founded by William Paterson (a Scotsman) in 1694 to stabilize the monetary system. Chartered by Act of Parliament, July 27th, a corporation to be styled "The Governor and Company of the Bank of England," as official bankers to the Government, with sole rights to issue bank notes. The subscribed capital on formation was £1,200,000.

The present Proprietors' Capital is £14,553,000.

B. WINSTONE & SONS, LTD.
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Friction Clutch Drive

"PLANETA"

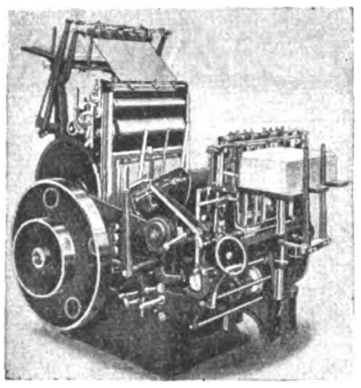
FINE ART PLATEN PRESS.

(3 Sizes)
10 x 15 - 14½ x 19 - 16½ x 22
Inside Chase Measurement.

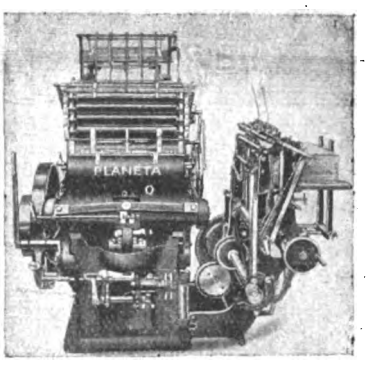
1925 MODELS

"PLANETA"

PLATEN PRESSES.



Feeder Attached.



Feeder Open.

"PLANETA" Automatic Fine Art Platen Press.

One Size Only 14½ x 19.

FRICTION CLUTCH DRIVE.

P. Lawrence Printing Machinery Co., Ltd.,

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SP SP

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VOLUME 96. NUMBER 16. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: APRIL 16, 1925. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

Legal Liability of the Printer.

Summary of Counsel's Opinion taken by the Contracts and Legislation Committee of the Federation of Master Printers.

The following article, prepared in response to inquiries by members of the Federation of Master Printers, is reproduced by courtesy of the Federation "Members' Circular."

Gratuitous Bailee.

Where a customer delivers goods to a printer for safe custody and does not agree to pay any remuneration to the printer for looking after the goods, the printer is said to be a gratuitous bailee.

A printer who is a gratuitous bailee must exercise such care in looking after the goods of the customer as he would exercise in looking after his own goods, and must use such skill as he actually possesses.

If the goods of a customer are damaged or lost while in the possession of a printer as gratuitous bailee, then the printer must prove that the damage or loss was not the consequence of his act or default. For example, the printer will not be liable if the goods of the customer were accidentally destroyed by fire. And even if the goods are lost, the printer will not be liable if he can prove that the goods were kept in a proper place and under the charge of proper persons and that his arrangements for the safe-keeping of the goods were reasonably sufficient.

Where goods of a customer are damaged or lost while in the possession of a printer it will be by no means easy in the majority of cases for the printer to establish to the satisfaction of the Court that the damage or loss was not the consequence of his act or default.

Bailee for Reward.

If the printer receives from the customer remuneration for looking after the goods, then the printer will be in the position of a bailee for reward, and will be under a duty to the customer to exercise a higher standard of care and skill in looking after the customer's goods than is demanded of him as a gratuitous bailee.

He must exercise the care and skill which would reasonably be expected from a skilled printers' warehouseman.

The duties of a bailee for reward have been laid down by Lord Watson, in the case of Brabent v. King (1895) A.C. 632, in the following terms:—

"They were therefore under a legal obligation to exercise the same degree of care towards the preservation of the goods entrusted to them from injury which might reasonably be expected from a skilled storekeeper acquainted with the risks to be apprehended either from the character of the storehouse itself or its locality; and that obligation included not only the duty of taking all reasonable precautions to obviate these risks but the duty of taking all proper measures for the protection of the goods when such risks were imminent or had actually occurred."

If the goods are damaged or lost while in the custody of a bailee for reward, the burden of proving that the damage or loss was not the consequence of his act or default rests upon him in the same way as upon a gratuitous bailee, but, as the standard of diligence demanded in the case of a bailee for reward is higher than in the case of a gratuitous bailee, the burden which will be thrown upon the bailee for reward in establishing that he was not negligent will be greater.

Absolute Liability.

In certain cases, mentioned below, the printer is under an absolute liability for the damage or loss of the customer's goods, and will be liable to pay damages to the customer whether or not such damage or loss was caused by the act or default of the printer.

Liability of the Printer for MSS., Blocks, Stereos, and such-like Articles.

Where a customer hands to a printer MSS., blocks, stereos, or other articles, and does not at the same time place any order with the printer, then the printer will be in the position of a gratuitous bailee.

If an order be given to the printer which will necessitate the use of such blocks, stereos, or other articles, then during the period from the placing of the order until its completion the printer will be in the position of a bailee for reward.

If, at the request of the customer, the printer retains possession of the MSS., blocks, stereos, or other such articles after the completion of the order, then the printer will be in the position of a gratuitous bailee.

If the printer retains possession of such articles after their return has been demanded by the customer, then the printer will be under an absolute liability, and would be liable to the customer for the full value of such goods, and in addition thereto he would be liable in damages for their detention. Unless the printer had made such blocks or stereos for the customer and had not been paid in respect thereof, he would not be entitled to claim a lien over them.

Liability of a Printer for Paper and such-like Goods.

Where a customer delivers paper to a printer and does not place any order with the printer, the printer will be in the position of a gratuitous bailee unless the customer agreed to pay for the storage of the paper.

As soon as an order is placed the printer becomes a bailee for reward in respect of that part of the paper which is appropriated for the execution of the particular order, and the printer is none the less a bailee for reward although he does not include any specific sum in the contract price for the storage of the paper.

If, after the order is completed, the customer does not take delivery of the work executed, but requests the printer to retain custody of it without agreeing to pay any sum for storage, the printer becomes a gratuitous bailee in respect of such completed work.

If the printer breaks his contract and does not deliver the paper duly printed in accordance with the order either within the contract time or within such further time as shall have been agreed between the printer and the customer, the printer will be under an absolute liability in respect of such paper.

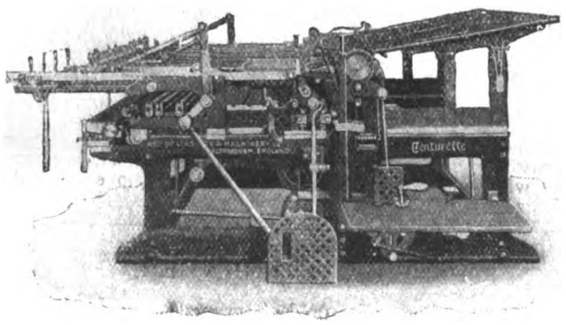
Shaw v. Symmons (1917) 1 K.B. 799.

In this case a plaintiff entrusted books to the defendant, a bookbinder, to be bound under a contract to deliver them when bound to the plaintiff within a reasonable time as and when required by him. The plaintiff having requested the defendant to deliver the whole of the books when bound, the defendant failed to deliver them within a reasonable time and they were subsequently burnt in an accidental fire on his premises. It was held that the defendant was liable in damages for the loss of the books.

Liability of the Printer when he Supplies the Materials.

If the printer supplies the paper or other materials necessary for the order, those materials are then at the risk of the printer until the ownership thereof has passed to the customer. The materials remain the property of the printer and are therefore at the risk of the printer notwithstanding that such materials have been definitely set apart for the execution of the particular contract, and such materials remain at the risk of the printer until the contract has been completed.

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If the printer had contracted to deliver the finished work, such work will remain at the risk of the printer until delivery is effected. If, however, delivery is to be given at the works of the printer, the risk in the goods will then pass from the printer to the customer when the job has been completed and the customer notified and given a reasonable opportunity of inspecting the completed job.

If the customer fails to take delivery the printer will be in the position of a gratuitous bailee unless the customer agrees expressly or impliedly to pay the printer warehousing charges.

If the customer places an order with the printer for the printing of a specified number of sheets to be bound as and when required by the customer, questions may arise as to whether the printed but unbound sheets are at the risk of the owner or of the printer.

If there be really two contracts—one whereby the printer agrees to print the sheets, and the other whereby he agrees to bind the sheets—then as soon as the sheets are printed and the customer given an opportunity of examining such sheets if he so desires the sheets become the property of the customer, but so long as the sheets remain in the custody of the printer he must exercise the care of a gratuitous bailee. As soon as an order is placed with the printer for the binding of the sheets then he must exercise the care of a bailee for reward.

If, however, the contract to print and bind is really one entire contract, different considerations apply.

As each instalment of books is bound and the customer given an opportunity of examining such instalment the property therein passes to the customer, but the property in the printed but unbound sheets remains with the printer and such sheets are at his risk until bound in pursuance of the contract.

A bailee is a person who accepts goods in custody from another person.

26 Per Cent. Reparation Duty.

An agreement has been reached between the British and German Treasuries and the Agent-General of Payments, as a result of which a different method will be used in the future for the payment of the German Reparations levy of 26 per cent. on exports to this country.

It is understood that in the future the equivalent of the 26 per cent. tax on German exports to Great Britain shall be paid direct to the British Government by the German Government in a lump sum monthly, the amount to be calculated on the volume of actual trade done in the preceding month. This arrangement will come as a great relief to British traders. In the past, ever since the tax was first collected in 1920, it has been the practice for the British importer to pay the tax to the British Government and then to deduct the amount before paying the German account. Traders naturally disliked those complications, and since last December negotiations have since been going on with the result mentioned above.

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SOUTH-WEST
London Master Printers' Association

Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of this Association was held on Tuesday evening, April 7th, at Messrs. Arding and Hobbs' Restaurant, Clapham Junction, S.W.11. The president, Mr. R. B. Simnett, occupied the chair, and was supported by the vice-president, Mr. F. E. Tacey, and the Association officers. There were also present Mr. H. B. Naylor (L.S.C. Jobbing Guild) and Mr. W. Whyte, secretary of the L.M.P.A., and the presence of these gentlemen with a good number of members testified to the fact that this unit of the London Alliance is still very much alive and that active interest in its welfare is well maintained.

The first hour was spent in social intercourse and a general inspection of the attractive specimens of printing exhibited by various members in connection with the Inter-District Competition to be held at the Agricultural Hall in May.

The formal business was next taken, the chief part being the adoption of the treasurer's balance-sheet and the committee's report and the election of officers for the ensuing year.

In the unavoidable absence of Mr. R. Kent, the secretary presented the annual statement of accounts and was pleased to be able to report a balance in hand.

On the proposal of Mr. H. A. Chivers, seconded by Mr. A. Spring, the meeting unanimously accepted the balance-sheet, and the secretary was complimented on his "estimating" ability in budgeting for the year's financial requirements.

The next item on the agenda was the committee's report, which stated that whilst there is still much room for improvement, the state of trade in the industry is somewhat better than at this time last year. Mention was made, as an outstanding effort, of the collective advertising campaign, organised by the National Federation, and the report stated that, though at this stage it was impossible to gauge the usefulness of this scheme, it was greatly hoped and expected that much benefit and increased business might result from it for all concerned. Local efforts had been principally confined to consolidating their position and enlarging the Association's sphere of influence, and under the strong lead given by their president much good work had been accomplished. Reference was made to the year's successful monthly meetings and two joint assemblies with other district associations, and appreciation was expressed of the active interest in the welfare of the Association displayed by the president of the parent body, Mr. A. Langley. Messrs. A. Williamson, W. Whyte, R. B. Simnett and H. B. Naylor were also thanked for assistance rendered. Special reference was made to the work of the sub-committee appointed to deal with the question of church printing within the district, as a result of whose efforts an attractive folder and concise price list accompanying it were circulated to all the local clergy. In this connection it was stated that once again their friend and past president, Mr. J. D. Wise, had placed them under a great debt of gratitude.

On the motion of Mr. Rangecroft, seconded by Mr. Luckins, the report was unanimously approved.

Before proceeding to the election of officers, two new firms were admitted to membership: The Ashvale Press, 2, Ashvale-road, S.W.17; and A. V Huckle and Son, 60, Ramsden-road, Balham, S.W.12.

Mr. Simnett, before vacating the chair, gave a brief résumé of his year of office, and expressed the pleasure it had given him to serve the Association and also his thanks to all the officers and members who had so faithfully supported him, making special mention of the headquarters staff in this connection.

The chair was then temporarily taken by Mr. A. Spring, and the vice-president, Mr. F. E. Tacey, rose to nominate Mr. R. B. Simnett for a further term of office. This was seconded by Mr. McColl Weir, and Mr. E. G. Cole desired to be associated with the nomination. The meeting showed in no uncertain manner its hearty approval by according Mr. Simnett a rousing reception when Mr. Spring invited him to resume his place as chairman. Mr. Simnett responded to the invitation with much feeling.

Mr. A. Spring moved the re-election of Mr. F. E. Tacey as vice-president. This was seconded by Mr. H. A. Chivers, and as in the case of the re-election of the president there was no mistaking the popularity of this nomination.

A letter was read from Mr. R. Kent, who has been connected with the Association since its inception, asking to be relieved, for purely private reasons, from his office as treasurer. Much genuine regret was expressed at this, and the secretary was instructed to write to Mr. Kent a very cordial letter of appreciation for his long and willing service.

On the proposition of Mr. E. G. Cole, and seconded by Mr. Luckins, Mr. A. Spring was elected to succeed Mr. Kent as treasurer.

Mr. Luckins proposed and Mr. McColl Weir seconded that the Committee as a whole be re-appointed and that Mr. R. Kent be added to their number. This was heartily approved by a unanimous vote.

The joint honorary secretaries, Mr. Fred. H. Cole and Mr. Fred. A. Chivers, were, on the nomination of Mr. Spring, seconded by Mr. E. G. Cole, also unanimously re-elected.

The three representatives on the L.M.P.A. Council, viz.: Mr. R. B. Simnett, Mr. F. E. Tacey and Mr. E. G. Cole, were re-appointed for a further period.

This portion of the proceedings was brought to a close by the passing of votes of thanks to the headquarters staff for their willing assistance, and also to the representative of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* for so often attending to record the proceedings of the Association.

Mr. W. Whyte briefly responded on behalf of the headquarters staff.

The president then asked Mr. H. B. Naylor to take charge of the proceedings and make his selection from the specimens exhibited to be forwarded to the headquarters Hanging Committee for final inclusion in the Inter-District Competition.

It was regretted that a more general response from the members had not been forthcoming but Mr. Naylor, with running comment of criticism and appreciation, entertained and instructed the members in his usual able manner.

At the conclusion of Mr. Naylor's remarks, Mr. Simnett expressed the thanks of the meeting to him for his presence and help, and the secretary, Mr. Fred. H. Cole, suggested that with Mr. Naylor's consent they should arrange for a meeting later on in the year which the employees should be invited to attend and have the benefit of listening to Mr. Naylor. Mr. Naylor, in replying, expressed the pleasure it would give him to attend such a function.

The president announced that the next meeting would be held on Tuesday, May 5th, 1925, when Mr. H. D. Keats, late machine instructor of the London School of Printing and St. Bride School, would address the members on "Ink and Ink Troubles."

This brought to a termination a very successful and enjoyable annual meeting and the chairman was thanked for his able conducting of the proceedings.

F. A. C.

Paper Prohibition.

Mr. Mellon, the U.S. Secretary of the Treasury, is sending a communication to Collectors of Customs throughout America prohibiting the importation of news-print paper and wrapping paper from two firms in Sweden because of their "failure to produce records in accordance with Section 510 of the Tariff Act of 1922."

According to the *Paper Trade Journal* N.Y.), the Secretary has prohibited the importation of news-print paper from Holmens Bruks and Fabricks A/B of Norrkoping, Sweden, and wrapping paper from Fiskeby Fabriek A. B. Norrkoping, Sweden.

In both instances, the Secretary states that satisfactory evidence has been presented that these firms "have failed to submit for inspection for the purpose of obtaining information therefrom, as required by Section 510 of the Tariff Act of 1922, certain of their records relative to the value and classification of merchandise manufactured by them and exported to the United States."

In his letter the Secretary says that in view of this refusal the collectors are "instructed to prohibit the importation and refuse delivery of all merchandise manufactured by or for the account of these two firms."

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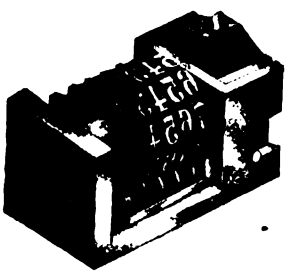
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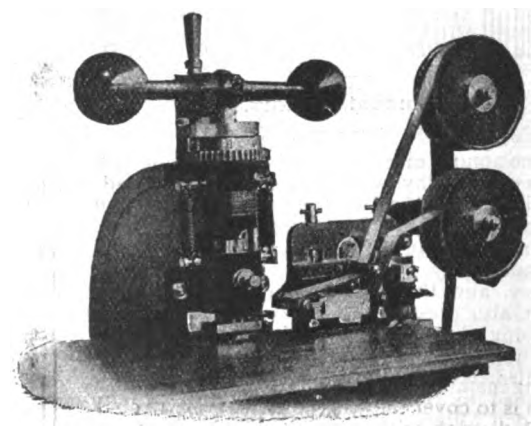
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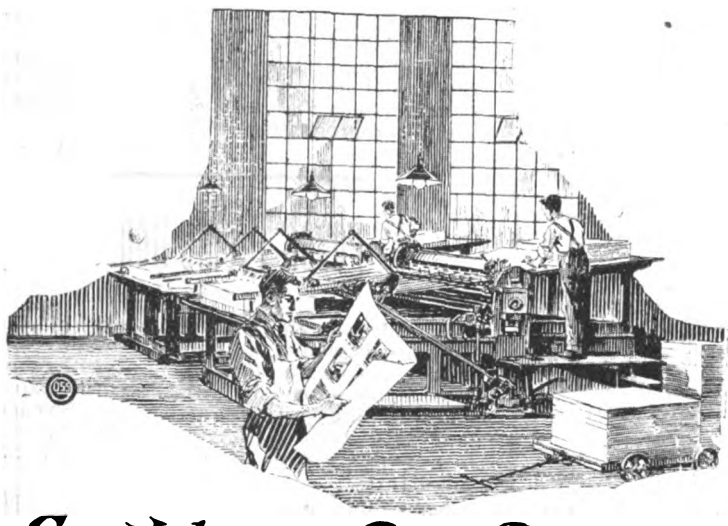
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Trade Notes.

An amalgamation has been arranged between the *Bath Herald* and the *Bath and Wilts Daily Chronicle* under the title of the *Bath and Wilts Chronicle and Herald.*

A fire occurred on the 9th inst. at the premises of Messrs. Lloyds, printers and publishers, 51, John Bright street, Birmingham, where considerable damage was done to the contents of the workshop.

The proprietors of the *Yorkshire Evening Post* are making arrangements for the simultaneous printing of that paper at Leeds and Doncaster. Premises have been taken at the latter town, and new machinery is now being installed. The intention of the duplication is to cover the vast South Yorkshire coalfield district with news as late as in the corresponding issues published at the headquarters in Leeds.

New Rating Bill.—In the Commons on Thursday Mr. Neville Chamberlain (Minister of Health) presented the Rating and Valuation Bill (which was read a first time); to simplify the making and collecting of rates, by consolidation and otherwise; to promote uniformity in valuations of property for the purpose of rates and taxes; and to amend the law as to the valuation of machinery and certain other classes of property.

Mr. George Allan, whose death has taken place at Frizinghall, near Bradford, in his 88th year, had been for nearly fifty years associated with the *Yorkshire Observer*. He went to Bradford in 1867 to take up the managership of the jobbing office of the *Yorkshire Observer*, and later became general manager of the concern. In 1906 he was associated with Sir William Byles in patenting what was known as the "cold stereotyping process," which afterwards was generally adopted.

A well-known Durham printer, Ald. George Henderson Procter, twice Mayor of that city, passed away last week after a long illness, aged 75.

The death has occurred at Chorley, at the age of 70, of Mr. John Brewer, the oldest printer in the town, head of the firm of Messrs. J. Brewer and Son.

Mr. T. H. Ferguson, whose death has occurred at Lurgan, near Belfast, was formerly an apprentice in the printing office of the *Lurgan Mail*. Fifteen years ago he commenced business as a master printer, and built up a successful business. In October, 1923, on the retirement of Mr. Louis Richardson, the proprietor of the *Lurgan Mail*, Mr. Fergusan became an active partner in that paper.

Dr. Friedrich Baedeker died at Leipzig on Friday last at the age of 81. He was the younger son of the more famous Karl Baedeker, who in 1839 founded the well-known firm of guide-book publishers.

The late Mr. Harold Malcolm Duncan, Parkside, Wimbledon, and Philadelphia, U.S.A., managing director of the Lanston Monotype Corporation, Ltd., left (property in this country) £16,010.

The *Daily Telegraph* Sports Club held the first golf competition for a challenge cup presented by the proprietors at Fulwell on Thursday. There were over twenty competitors, and the winning score, 91 less 7=84, was returned by Mr. D. Salter.

The *Times* Mid-week Football Team beat Usher-Walker by one goal to none at Dulwich on Friday in the final round of the competition for the Natsopa Shield.

The Home Counties Master Printers' Alliance is to hold its annual general meeting at the Holborn Restaurant, London, W.C., on Monday, April 20th, 1925. All members of the Alliance are requested to be present. The president will take the chair at 11.15 a.m.; at 12.45 an adjournment will be made for the annual luncheon, and after luncheon the meeting will be resumed. Matters of importance will be under consideration, and it is hoped that there will be a large attendance from all parts of the area. Invitations to be present have been accepted by: The chairman of the Federation Labour Committee (Lt.-Col. H. Rivers Fletcher), the president of the London Alliance (Mr. Alfred Langley), the secretary of the Federation (Mr. A. E. Goodwin), the secretary of the Costing Committee (Mr. A. Williamson), and the secretary of the London Alliance (Mr. W. Whyte).

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Trade Union Matters.

T.A. Ballot Result.—The officials of the Typographical Association announce that the recent ballot on the proposed alteration of hours and wages of newspaper workers, as agreed to at a conference of the Labour Committee of the Master Printers' Federation and the Newspaper Society and the Executive Council of the Typographical Association, has been carried by a vote of 6,953 against 4,684. The agreement provides for one night off per fortnight for men on morning newspapers and one half-day per week or one day per fortnight for men on evening newspapers, but without any reduction of hours in each fortnight under the existing agreement. An increase in wageis also made as follows: 4s. per week for Grade 1, 3s. per week for Grade 2, and 2s. per week for Grades 3, 4, 5 and 6. Where a bonus has been agreed to locally in excess of the rates provided in the National Wages Agreement, the increases offered above will be merged in the weekly rate of wages and will carry the overtime rate. The acceptance of these proposals carries with it an undertaking that overtime shall not be withdrawn except after the customary fourteen days' notice.

Miehle Machine Rates.—The Executive Council of the Typographical Association have had under consideration a request by the Manchester branch for instructions on the rates to be charged for the working of vertical Miehle machines. The branch had claimed a rate of 4s. extra for an automatic feeder, in accordance with a former ruling of the Executive Council, but the firm in question had claimed that the machine came under the heading of a platen machine. No agreement had been come to, but the firm were prepared to make any decision arrived at retrospective in its application. The Executive Council directed a letter to be sent to the firm claiming 4s. extra in accordance with rule.

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Who's Who
IN THE
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Photo, J. Russell & Sons, London.

MR. T. OWEN JACOBSEN, J.P.

Dealing first with his business associations, he has, of course, built up a very fine business in conjunction with Mr. Stanley Welch. Before entering into this alliance, however, Mr. Jacobsen had learned the rudiments of trading "on the road." At the age of 20 he came to London to enter the house of Castell Brothers, another firm of wholesale stationers. Subsequently he joined the well-known firm of Edward Lloyd, Ltd., where he got a more thorough insight into the paper business. His association with Mr Welch commenced in 1893, when the business of Jacobsen, Welch and Co. was established. In 1898 the undertaking was formed into a limited company, when the late Alderman E. T. Fowler, J.P., ex-Mayor of Marylebone, became a director, together with Mr. Jacobsen and Mr. Welch. The former partners were the first managing directors, and have remained so up to the present.

Outside of his own particular company, Mr. Jacobsen has done an enormous amount of public work, being exceedingly unselfish both as to his time and labour. He was Member of Parliament for the Hyde Division of Cheshire in 1916-18, member of the L.C.C. for North Lambeth in 1919. He is, further, a Justice of the Peace for the County of London, a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, a member of the council of the Labour Co-Partnership Association, on which many well-known people serve, and on the board of the Early Closing Association.

THE Finnish firm of D. Winter and Co., O/Y., Tryckfärgsfabrik, Järnvägsgatan 3, Abo, Finland, has extended its business by buying up the Astroms printing ink factory.

NEW GAELIC DICTIONARY.—A new Pronouncing and Etymological Dictionary of the Gaelic Language (Gaelic - English, English-Gaelic) by Malcolm Maclennan, D.D., has just been published by John Grant, 31, George IV Bridge, Edinburgh.

Exhibition of British Printing.

Excellent Specimens on View at the London School of Printing.

The Exhibition of British Printing at the London School of Printing, Stamford-street, opened on Tuesday of last week by Lord Riddell, presented an effective rejoinder to the statements so frequently heard regarding the supposed decadence of British printing. The main purpose of the Exhibition is to show that a high standard of the printer's art and craft is attainable in Great Britain. Following upon the interesting exhibition of Continental printing held at the School last Christmas, when a comprehensive collection of printing gathered by Mr. J. R. Riddell, the Principal of the School, during his visit to printing centres on the Continent aroused much interest amongst printers, the present Exhibition serves a very useful purpose by demonstrating that British printers can turn out work equal to that produced on the Continent.

Among those present at the opening ceremony were: Lord Riddell, Mr. C. W. Bowerman, M.P.; Mr. W. B. Wykes (president of the Federation of Master Printers), Mr. Alfred Langley (president of the London Master Printers' Association), Mr. John Fry, Mr. J. J. Keliher, Mr. Edward Unwin, Mr. Rupert Kneale, Mr. Wilson Howes, Mr. F. Colebrook, Mr. Wiborg and Mr. Chas. I. Ferguson (Ault and Wiborg), Mr. W. J. Pincombe, J.P. (Education Committee of the London County Council), and Mr. J. R. Riddell.

The exhibition covered a wide variety of different methods of production including colour collotype, photogravure, offset and letterpress processes. Although the exhibits are of a commercial character they are of high artistic merit and embrace all grades of printing: newspapers, periodicals, circulars, catalogues, books, colour printing, posters (including those issued by the Underground and L.M.S. Railways), and box making.

Among the firms contributing to the Exhibition are the following: The London Stereoscopic Co., Ltd., C. and G. Ponton, Hazell, Watson and Viney, Ltd., Newnes and Pearson Printing Co., Suttley and Silverlock, Ltd., The Amalgamated Press, Ltd., Edmund Evans, Ltd., Sanders, Phillips and Co., Ltd., Eyre and Spottiswoode, Ltd., The Curwen Press, Plaistow, Geo. W. Jones, Clarke and Sherwell, Ltd., Blades, East and Blades, Ltd., Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., Bemrose and Sons, Ltd., Rembrandt Intaglio Printing Co., Ltd., Langley and Sons, Ltd., Boots Cash Chemists, Thos. Forman and Sons, Ltd., Hudson and Kearns, Underground Electric Railways, London Midland and Scottish Railway Co., University Press, Glasgow, the *Paper Container*, the *Sketch*, the *Sphere*, *Punch*, *Daily Sketch*, *Illustrated London News*, *Nottingham Guardian*, *Connoisseur*, *Sporting and Dramatic News*, *The Times*, *Daily Telegraph*, *Daily Mirror*, *Evening Standard*, the *Studio*, *Manchester Guardian*, Spottiswoode, Ballantyne and Co., Ltd.

Lord Riddell on British Printing and the Work of the School.

Lord Riddell, in declaring the Exhibition open, observed that as president of the executive of the London Printing School he felt it an honour to be called upon to inaugurate such a remarkable display, indicating as it did the progress of British printing in every department, including the commercial and the artistic. It was customary to talk highly of the work done by printers in the old days, but he doubted whether those old printers produced work like the work before them that afternoon. His Lordship went on to say that the School was performing a very important function, for it was training printers not only for this country but for the British Empire. Young men from different parts of the Empire were going to carry the flag of British printing back to countries from whence they came. The School now had 2,300 students, and he wished to take that opportunity of thanking the Education Department for the cordial interest it had taken in their efforts. That department, the employers and the men, all combined with the object of improving British printing. It was pleasant to observe, also, that the trade unions displayed great interest, and it was in the interests of the men, the masters, and the unions that training should be provided for printers. In the old days that was offered by the apprenticeship system. That, however, had fallen into desuetude, and had been replaced by such instruction as was given by the school. In this connection their thanks were due to the Principal, Mr. J. R. Riddell, and the staff. The institution had been started by joint contributions—a part of the expenditure was borne by the London County Council and there were contributions from the masters and from the trade unions. It was a remarkable achievement, and he thought it was the true way to industrial peace. At the end of last year they had in that room an exhibition of Continental printing at which there were some fine examples of work. However, he could not help but think that the specimens there that afternoon were quite equal to, if not better than, those at the former exhibition. It was a gross slander to say of British manufacturers and workmen that they had lost their skill. At the present time the printing trade was producing better work than it had ever done before.

Mr. C. W. Bowerman, in proposing a vote of thanks to Lord Riddell, paid a tribute to his lordship for the part he had played in the formation of the School.

Mr. W. J. Pincombe, in seconding, spoke of the interest the London County Council took in the progress of the School and in technical education generally.

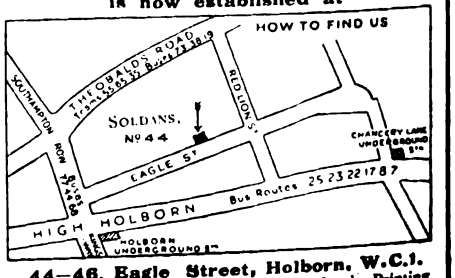
Mr. W. B. Wykes, who spoke as president of the Master Printers' Federation, said they regarded technical education—whether in London or the provinces—as of great importance. As a craft they had their own little differences, but fortunately they had managed to settle them without the interference of outside bodies, as had so recently and happily been done.

Fines for Lottery Printing.

At Bow-street Police Court, on Wednesday of last week, before Sir Chartres Biron, Ernest Denney, Drury-lane, was summoned for selling chances in a lottery, and Ernest George Poynter, printer, of Enfield; Joseph Deane, Drury lane; and Augustus Lock, Enfield, were summoned for aiding and abetting him. They pleaded guilty. Mr. Melville, for the Commissioner of Police, said that Denny was seen by a police officer to be selling in the street coupons of what were called "Football Doubles." He said that he was selling them on commission for Deane. Poynter was the printer of the coupons, and when seen by the police he said he had been told that the scheme was legal. Lock was fined £10, Poynter, £5, and Deane and Denny 40s. each.

At the Justice Room, Guildhall, on Thursday, Maurice Millem, of Golders Green, and Frank Ranson, of Bowes Park, printers and publishers, carrying on business as Ray Smith at Farringdon-street, were summoned (1) for printing and publishing tickets for "football doubles" upon which the name and address of such printers did not appear; and (2) for publishing a proposal or scheme for the sale of chances in a lottery not authorised by Act of Parliament, viz, "football doubles." Mr. F. J. de Verteuil, who appeared for the defendants, said they would plead guilty. Mr. Percival Clarke, prosecuting on behalf of the City Solicitor, said there was no suggestion of dishonesty, but he thought the omission of the printers' name and address was intentional, with the object of making prosecutions difficult. Mr. de Verteuil said the defendants were not the persons who carried on the lotteries. They had had warning, but it came too late for them to stop the circulars being issued. Mr. Alderman Batho fined the defendants £10 each (£5 for each offence), and also ordered them to pay £16 costs.

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Printing, Bookbinding & Kindred TRADES OVERSEERS' ASSOCIATION.

The April meeting of this Association was held on Tuesday of last week at the usual headquarters, St. Bride Institute, Bride-lane, E.C., when Mr. J. Fleming (president) presided over a fairly good attendance of the members. An interesting item on the agenda was an address entitled "The Romance of Journalism" by Mr. J. Esler (the Association's hon. technical representative).

The minutes of the March meeting having been dealt with, correspondence was submitted from, amongst others, Messrs. A. J. Daines, A. J. Flint and G. Knight.

The letter from Mr. Knight gave an account of the excellent work being carried on by the Bookbinders' Cottage Homes, to which institution the Association granted its annual contribution of three guineas.

The visit to the Printing Exhibition on May 16th and the annual outing (to Croxley Mills) on a date yet to be fixed were next considered. With regard to these events the president emphasised the importance of those intending to be present letting the secretary know as quickly as possible.

Mr. W. Elliot (overseer, bookbinding department, Messrs. C. and E. Layton) was next elected to honorary membership.

The Association's Printers' Pension votes—to the number of 21—were next allotted to various candidates. In addition to those held by the Association Mr. Fleming provided ten votes.

Mr. W. F. Cribb, in reporting on the annual dinner account, thanked the members for the support they had given to that function.

On the proposition of Mr. G. J. Hellery, seconded by Mr. J. E. Esler, a cordial vote of thanks was passed to the annual dinner stewards.

The annual dinner for next year was arranged to take place on April 17th at the Holborn Restaurant.

The Lecture.

Mr. Esler, on being called upon for his lecture, commenced by saying that the exploits of many journalists both of the old school and the new were of a more startling character than the average book of fiction. Referring first to Charles Lamb, Mr. Esler said he thought the essays of this writer delightful reading, not the least interesting of which being the one in which the author described the misery entailed in being called upon to be funny day after day. Mr. Esler proceeded to say a good journalist reflected his master. Men in the U.S. like the late Gordon Bennett and men in England like the late Lord Northcliffe, Pearson, Hulton and Lord Riddell were responsible for turning out men just as remarkable as themselves. In passing, the speaker thought the "nose for news" was a big asset to the newspaper man, but he was of the belief that the factor of luck played an equally prominent part. After giving a very interesting account of the exploits in America of Julius Chambers and that journalist's espousal of the cause of Thomas Gately, Mr. Esler went on to deal with the early days of the career of Sir Phillip Gibbs, mentioning particularly that well-known journalist's exposure through the columns of the *Daily Chronicle* of the notorious Dr. Cook. A reference to a few of the incidents in the careers of Mr. W. H. Nevinson and Mr. Bernard Shaw, including some of the latter's characteristic utterances, concluded a very fascinating lecture.

A vote of thanks, proposed by the chairman in complimentary terms, was passed to Mr. Esler for his address.

Blinded Soldiers as Telephone Operators.—It may not be generally known that one of the most successful occupations taught to the blinded soldiers at St. Dunstan's is telephone operating. A large number of these men have found employment with important business firms and organisations in London and the provinces, and not a few employers state that their board has never been so well and efficiently managed as by their blinded soldier operator. St. Dunstan's has several fully trained men ready for work, and the authorities at St. Dunstan's Headquarters, Inner Circle, Regent's Park, London, N.W.1, will gladly supply full particulars.

A Mauritius 1948 2d. blue stamp was sold at Glendining's for £26.

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Replies may be addressed to Box Numbers, Office o the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58 Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4, for which a fee of 6d. is charged to cover Postage of Replies.

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Telegrams: Stonhill, Lud, London.
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PRINTING FACTORY MANAGER wanted for Publishing firm; must have good experience of Book Folding and Illustrating; a thoroughly qualified man only would be considered, with a modern technical knowledge of the trade —Apply by letter, stating experience, etc., to Wm. Collins, Sons and Co., Ltd., Glasgow. 14610

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MACHINE MINDER, accustomed to Three-Colour, Half-Tone, Two Revs., and Babscan produce excellent references.—W., 25, Winter; avenue, East Ham, E.6. 14601

MINDER (27), Soc.; Two Revs., Wharfe, Half-Tone, Com.—E. K., 27, Wadby-road, Leytonstone, E.11. 14607

SHOW CARDS, ADVERTISING, Etc.—Young Lady requires Responsible Position, with all-round experience—Advertising and Estimating, etc.; eight years with well-known City firm.—Box 14596.

Machinery for Sale.

AN Eight-Crown BABCOCK "OPTIMUS" Two-Revolution Printing Press, fitted for power, with two bowl tracks, geared inkers, geared distributors, steel ink knife, automatic counting apparatus, flyers, delivery printed side up; very low price to effect quick sale.—Apply, J. J. Keliher and Co., Ltd., 11, Marshalsea-road, S.E.1. 14604

DEMY (Payne's) WHARFEDALE for sale; balanced flyers, geared inkers, cut gears; cheap for quick sale.—J. Travis, Ltd., 8, Nile-street, Burslem. 14589

DEMY FOLIO BREMNER WHARFEDALE, with Flyers, in good condition.—J. Travis, Ltd., 4, Market-place, Burslem. 14606

SECOND-HAND MACHINERY.—If you are wishing to dispose of Second-Hand Machinery relating to the Printing, Bookbinding, Box-making, Envelope and Bag-making Trades, etc., secure prompt and effective service by advertising in the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*.—Apply for special rates to the Publishers, Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

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Occasionally we have Rebuilt Smyth Book Sewing Machines to offer, such Sewers having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted with New Standard Parts where necessary. We erect and teach on a trial basis.—Box 13993.

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ROBERT H. RUDDOCK

on the premises as above on Wednesday, 29th April, 1925, at one o'clock.

On view day prior and morning of Sale and Catalogues of the Auctioneer, 71, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4.

Miscellaneous.

LINOTYPE SPACEBANDS cleaned, fitted new tops and returned post free as good as new, 2s. 6d. each; work guaranteed; no payment unless perfect satisfaction.—Glen Steel, 63 and 64, Chancery-lane, London. 14609

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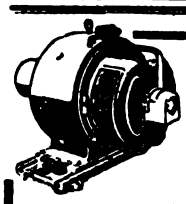
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United States—LOCKWOOD TRADE JOURNAL CO. 10, East 39th-street, New York.
Representatives also in Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, Norway, Sweden, Finland, etc.

THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1925.

South Africa and British Goods.

THE Budget speech of the South African Minister of Finance (Mr. Havenga) gives poor consolation to British manufacturers whose goods have found favour in the Union. He pointed out that his Government proposes to place the existing British preferential tariff rates given unconditionally in favour of produce or manufactures of the United Kingdom and reciprocally to other parts of the Empire as far as possible on a *quid pro quo* basis. He further added that the rebate would be withdrawn entirely on articles in which Great Britain predominantly holds the market, or where a proprietary name or trade mark is the determining factor in the sale of the article. Paper and printing exporters in this country will be particularly interested in the announcement that printed matter is included among the articles on which duties are to be increased. This is, no doubt, an answer to the very strong agitation which has been proceeding in the Union in favour of protection for the local printing industry, which, it is claimed, has been suffering very severely from overseas competition. The object of the proposals is to protect South African industries and to admit raw materials. So it is possible that while printed matter is handicapped the paper which the printer uses may retain some advantage. On the general principle, of course, it is much to be regretted that the special advantages which British manufacturers and exporters enjoyed in South Africa are to be minimised. A disturbing feature is that the policy of Imperial preference appears to be steadily losing ground through want of proper nourishment. The Federation of British Industries is evidently fully alive to the serious consequences which will fall upon British industry, and they have already made strong representations to the South African authorities. The Federation have earnestly pressed that no drastic change in the policy of the South African Government should be made, since they fear the results that such a change would inevitably have upon the whole question of trade and financial relations between Great Britain and the Union. The restoration of penny postage in South Africa is another indication that the Colonies intend to look after themselves.

Publicity and Paper.

WHAT is the status of the advertising specialist in relation to the buying of paper supplies? In view of the rapid development in direct advertising and the increasing volume of printing that is being handled by advertising agents, it is becoming necessary to have a clear ruling on the subject. Clearly the selection of a great amount of paper is in the control of the specialists and is decided by them. Sometimes they supply the paper and sometimes they instruct the printer what to use and where to buy it from. Papermakers and merchants court favour with these houses and must naturally continue to see that their product is not overlooked. But actual direct supplying is another matter, for the printer can rightly argue that he is losing a main part of his trade and a large portion of his profit. In fact, this argument has been put forward in the negotiations between the representative organisations of printers and paper merchants. Back in February, 1923, it was agreed that advertising agents should be excluded from the definition of "the trade." Despite the tacit official understanding, it cannot be claimed that there is any clear understanding on the subject, any more than there is on the general problem of direct trading. Committees have met, resolutions have been framed and printers have been circularised repeatedly for some years past, but no definite arrangement has been made. Granted there are considerable difficulties in the way of arriving at a set policy of trading, it still remains that there will have to be a policy, and the sooner the better for all concerned. Much more difficult trade problems have been solved in much less time; but in these cases it has been mainly, of course, the result of disinterested effort.

Paper Imports.

THE extent to which the British user relies upon foreign products is shown in the official returns. Sweden occupies her customary place as the largest supplier of packings and wrappings during Feb., with 150,464 cwts., a figure which marks an increase of 47,235 cwts. over February last year. The important place recently secured by Germany in this section of imports was again assumed by that country in February, although there is to be noticed a decline of 4,467 cwts. from those of twelve months ago. Packings and wrappings from both Norway (77,577 cwts.) and Finland (27,615 cwts.) show an increase, the former country by as much as 24,902 cwts. and the latter by 1,765 cwts. In printings the contributions of Norway (63,510 cwts.) and Sweden (62,376 cwts.) were on a larger scale, both countries increasing their supplies by about the same margin, namely, 17,000 and 15,000 cwts. respectively. Printings from Finland (53,903 cwts.) were very much lower than usual, and show a falling-off of 50,410 cwts.

Colonial Markets.

CONSIGNMENTS of printings to Australia during February reached the abnormally high figure of 228,491 cwts., which indicates an increase of 123,220 cwts. over the shipments of twelve months ago, and an advance of 150,861 cwts. over the monthly average for the year. British India (15,286 cwts.) and New Zealand (15,005 cwts.) both took smaller quantities of British printing paper, whilst British South Africa (10,838 cwts.) and Ceylon (5,141 cwts.) increased their custom. The United States bought more liberally of British printings during the month, whilst purchases on the part of France were smaller.

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Development of Photogravure.

Sir,—I have read with much interest the article entitled "Photogravure from the Printer's Standpoint," by Mr. R. B. Fishenden, being the report of his paper given before the Central London Master Printers at Stationers' Hall recently. I note Mr. Fishenden refers to myself in connection with photogravure. His article is a very excellent one, and covers the ground very thoroughly, and I, like many others, appreciate it very much; but I think there are a few points which might have a little further explanation or perhaps enlargement, and beg briefly to state as follows:—

The first printers of machine gravure in any country were the Rembrandt Intaglio Printing Co. They started in 1896, and no one else did anything worth talking about so far as I can understand until six years after, when a concern in Philadelphia, U.S.A., did begin to produce work from a cylinder—a certain amount of rotary photogravure work. It was after this that a Mr. Saalburg started a company in New York, and it is interesting to note that they produced a few interesting samples of photogravure in colour in 1909.

I had done some experimental work myself several years earlier, but it was not until 1908 that I produced a photogravure machine and process satisfactory to myself, then at any rate. As Mr. Fishenden mentions the *Illustrated London News* and the personalities connected therewith, it might be interesting to know that I approached that journal in 1909, had interviews with the then Mr. Charles Ingram, Mr. Bruce Ingram and the late Mr. Lascelles. (Mr. Rudd came on the scene a little later.) I did my best to enthuse them in photogravure, and very well remember the last day I went there, when they practically turned me and my process down, the governing reason being that certain German patents had been taken out which were claimed to be master patents for the reproduction of intaglio letterpress and pictures together. Consequently my association with the *Illustrated London News* fell to the ground, and I could not persuade them then that the patents were absurd. This everyone knows now, for these patents, after a fight at the Law Courts, were thrown out of the British Patent Office.

I made a public demonstration of my own photogravure machine in 1909 and 1910 at Thanet House, Strand, where various members of the trade were invited to see the machine in operation, and which was fully referred to by Mr. Snowden Ward, and described in various papers, particularly in the June, 1910, issue of the *Process Engravers' Monthly*.

I sold a right to use my process to Mr. Edward Hunter, of the Sun Engraving Co., who formed the Mezzogravure Co., which company sold its plant and process to Messrs. Waterlows, the printers of the present Treasury Notes.

I was in the United States from 1910 to 1912, and when I returned I found a great deal of interest had been evoked in intaglio and photogravure. My process, in the hands of competent American and other printers, has been developed to a very great extent in connection with the production of fast newspaper printing, and now something over 30 papers are printed each week by the process in the various cities of America.

Mr. Fishenden has said I have had a good deal to do with periodical printing, and it is very kind of him to say this, but really I have been more interested in fine work; for when I took my process to America I had developed it to a point which could not be beaten for fine quality—so I think, at any rate. My friends in America, however, have gone in for bulk. I say this in no spirit of disparagement, for they have to produce long runs very quickly, and have not had the necessary time to put in on the negatives and positives and the preparatory work which is necessary to produce the finest quality.

Colour photogravure is no new thing—I mean the dream of colour photogravure is no new thing. As long ago as 1912 I note a reference is made to the fact that "newspapers will shortly be printed in colour photogravure." We have not got to that yet, but the first colour photogravure in England was done by the Rembrandt Intaglio Printing Co. as far back as 1908. At that time I was art editor to the Fine Art Publishing Co., then in Charing-cross-road, and I believe these very excellent subjects in colour photogravure then produced are still selling. Certain it is that the quality produced by the Rembrandt Intaglio Printing Co. in these very beautiful illustrations has never been exceeded. A German printing house, however, produced a type of colour photogravure as far back as 1909, 14 years ago.

Yours faithfully,
Frederic T. Corkett.
Pictorial Machinery, Ltd.,
7, Farringdon-road, E.C.1.

Openings for British Trade, etc.

Inquiries have been received by the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence), 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1, to whom further inquiries should be addressed with the reference number quoted.

Egypt.

The office of the Commercial Secretary at Cairo reports that the Survey of Egypt, Ministry of Finance, desire to receive tenders for the supply of 100 reams of machine-made ledger paper size 30½ in. by 40½ in. and 400 reams of similar paper, size 22½ in. by 36½ in. Tenders on the proper form are to be presented in Egypt by noon on June 16th, 1925.

Argentine.

The Commercial Secretary at Buenos Aires (Mr. H. O. Chalkley, C.B.E.) reports that the Argentine Mint are inviting tenders to be presented by July 2nd, 1925, for the supply of paper for printing postage stamps, fiscal and inland revenue values, etc.

United Kingdom firms desirous of obtaining further information should apply to the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1.

New Zealand.

His Majesty's Trade Commissioner in New Zealand (Mr. N. Elmslie) reports that the New Zealand Post and Telegraph Department is inviting tenders for the supply and delivery of envelopes. Tenders must reach the Stores Manager, Post and Telegraph Department, Wellington, New Zealand, by 4 p.m. on May 18th.

Paper Standardisation.

Printers Report Progress.

Efforts continue to be made towards reaching an agreement in the different sections of the trade on some scheme of standardised methods of dealing in paper, says the Master Printers' *Circular*. Several consultations have been held with the National Association of Wholesale Stationers and the Papermakers' Association, and it is hoped shortly to arrange a conference with the Papermakers' Association in order to agree finally the sizes and conditions.

It may seem to the enthusiasts who are anxious to obtain the benefits of the thousand sheets or mille for buying and selling paper and the other advantages of standardisation, that the negotiations are taking a long time, but it is most desirable, when a change of this character is contemplated, to obtain the approval and co-operation of all the trade interests concerned.

The list of members of the Federation of Master Printers who have already signed a statement that they are strongly in favour of the proposed standardisation and are prepared to place their orders with firms who standardise is growing to very large proportions. These signatures represent offices in all parts of the country and include large as well as small firms. The subject will be further discussed at the annual meeting of the Federation at Buxton.

Another step in the direction of Standardisation of Paper has been made by the recent action of H.M. Stationery Office. The Controller has been considering the question for some time, and as a result of his investigations has come to the conclusion that considerable advantage will be derived by standard sizes, packages, qualities, etc., in the vast quantity of paper that is used by the Stationery Office. The Controller has decided to abandon the 480 sheets or any other number of sheets to the ream, and recently issued a large schedule for tenders of paper with the new methods of standardisation. These include a 500-sheet ream, which gives a basis for 1,000 sheets for calculations. The sizes are standardised, and, owing to the grouping of colours and weights under standard conditions, he has been able to reduce the immense varieties of paper used by the Stationery Office to reasonable proportions. The fact that the Controller of the Stationery Office, on independent investigation, has decided on the thousand basis will be of very considerable help to the general printing trade in obtaining the standardisation for which they have been agitating.

The late Mr. William Yeats McDonald, J.P., D.L., Aberdeen, a director of Messrs. Alexander Pirie and Sons, Ltd., left £66,682.

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Provides absolute security to every user throughout every press run.
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Commercial Intelligence

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Allied Newspapers, 22s. 4½d, 22s. 9d., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 21s., 20s. 10½d.; Amalgamated Press, 44s. 10½d., 44s. 6d., Pref., 25s. 4½d.; Associated Newspapers, 23s. 4½d., Defd, 6 17/32, 6 19/32, Pref., 18s. 10½d., 18s. 11½d.; British Glues and Chemicals, 3s. 6d., Pref., 14s. 3d; the Buff Book, 20s., Def., 1s. 10½d., 2s.; Cassell, Pref., 22s. xd.; *Daily Mirror* Newspapers, 6 3/32, 7 3/32, 8 p.c. Pref., 25s.; *Daily Sketch* and *Sunday Herald*, Deb., 104, 105; John Dickinson, 32s. 8¼d., 33s. 3d., 4½ p.c. 1st Mort. Deb., 88; Ewart and Collis, 8 p.c. Pref., 17s. 3d., 17s. 6d.; *Financial Times*, 6 p.c. 1st Deb. 95¼, 95 3/4; International Linotype, 67; Kelly's Directories, 6 p.c. Pref., 21s., 7½ p.c. Pref., 23s. 3d.; Lamson Paragon, 15s. 3d.; Lanston Monotype Corporation, 15s. 6d.; Edward Lloyd, Pref., 23s.; George Newnes, Pref., 16s. 3d., 16s. 10½d.; Odham's Press (4s. shares), 2s., 6 p.c. Pref., 13s. 4½d., 14s., 7½ p.c. A Pref., 14s.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 79s. 6d.; *Sunday Pictorial* Newspapers (1920), 88s. 1½d., 89s. 0¾d.; *Sunday Pictorial* Newspapers, Pref., 22s. 10½d., 23s. 6d.; Raphael Tuck, 22s. 6d., 22s. 3d., Pref., 87s. 9d.; Waterlow and Sons, Defd., 42s. 6d., Prefd, 21s. 3d.; Weldons, Pref., 19s. 6d.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

INTERNATIONAL LINOTYPE.—Accounts for the year ended March 31st, 1925, show a balance amounting to £34,728, and the board recommended the payment of a balance dividend of 3½ per cent, which will make 6 per cent. for the year, against 5½ per cent. in the previous year, leaving a sum of £3,074 to be carried forward. On its holding in the Mergenthaler Linotype Co of New York, the company received a distribution of 11¼ per cent., which compared with 10 per cent. in the preceding year.

CHAPMAN AND HALL.—Net profit for 1924 £1,500, plus £443 forward. Dividend 4 per cent. on cumulative preference shares, £343 carried forward. Full preference dividend is 7 per cent. Last distribution on ordinary shares 2½ per cent. for 1920.

NEW COMPANIES.

"CHRISTIAN WORLD," LTD.—Capital, £6,500, in £1 shares (5,000 10 per cent, non-cumulative preference and 1,500 ordinary); to acquire the *Christian World* newspaper and the *Christian World Pulpit*, the property of the executors of the late Herbert Clarke, and to carry on the business of newspaper proprietors, printers, engravers, etc. Private company. Directors: B. P. J. Clarke, A Porritt and F. Lewis. Registered office: 13-14, Fleet-street, E.C.4.

CURTIS BROS, LTD.—Capital £5,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the plant, stock and other chattel assets of the business of a printer carried on by R. C. Curtis at Watford. Private company. First directors: R. C. Curtis, F. W. Curtis and G. A. R. Chatfield. Registered office: 8, King-street, Watford.

R. AND W. WATSON, LTD.—Capital £90,000, in £1 shares; paper and pulp manufacturers, merchants, printers, publishers, proprietors of journals, magazines, etc. Private company. Directors: Wm. Watson, R. Watson, junr., R. Watson and J. H. Watson. Registered office: Linwood, Renfrewshire.

REGENT ENGRAVING CO., LTD.—Capital £250, in 10s. shares; process engravers, general printers, block manufacturers, lithographers, stationers, bookbinders, etc. Private company. Directors: C. E. Watts and Evelyn S. Dowling. Registered office: 4-8, Haunch of Venison-yard, Brook-street, W.1.

MIDLAND AND WELSH ADVERTISING CO., LTD.—Capital £5,000, in £1 shares (3,500 7½ per cent. non-cumulatve preference and 1,500 ordinary); to acquire the billposting businesses carried on by the Herefordshire Press and Printing Co., Ltd., and Jakeman and Co. (Printers), Ltd., at Hereford, and any or all interests attaching to the copyright and goodwill of the *Hereford Journal* and *Mercury* and to adopt an agreement with Captain M. B. Pugh. Private company. Directors: Major R. Jackson, B.A., Captain M. B. Pugh and G. W. Russell. Registered office: Midland Bank-chambers, Hereford.

STAPLE PRESS, LTD.—Capital £2,500, in 2,300 10 per cent. participating preference shares of £1 each and 4,000 ordinary shares of 1s. each; to acquire the business of a publisher of the paper called *Office Equipment* and of an advertising agent now carried on by W. H. Warman as "J. Gilbert Smith," at Bank-chambers, 329, High Holborn, W.C. Private company. First directors: W. H. Warman and W. H. Greene. Registered office: Bank-chambers, 329, High Holborn, W.C.1.

UTILITY JOURNALS, LTD.—Capital £4,000, in £1 shares (2,000 8 per cent. non-cumulative preference and 2,000 ordinary); to acquire the business of the *Smallholders' Gazette* and other publications, and to carry on the business of proprietors and publishers of newspapers, journals and other literary works and undertakings, etc. Private company. Directors: F. H. Marshall, H. Marshall and J. R. Hex.

ALLIED PUBLICATIONS MUTUAL ASSURANCE.—The Allied Publications Mutual Assurance Association, Ltd., a company limited by guarantee, not having a capital divided into shares, to indemnify on the mutual principle the members of the Association, being employers of labour, against employer's liability risks, etc. Subscribers: H. Langley Jones, C. Edenborough, W. T. Slatcher, A. B. Ervine, W. N. Flower, K. Nicolson, W. H. Eyre, W. Will and W. L. Newcombe. Registered office: 2, Arundel-street, W.C.2.

A. AND E. JEFFREY, LTD.—Capital £2,000 in £1 shares; to acquire the business of a map maker, general printer and stationer carried on by A. Jeffrey at 3A, Market-place Chambers, Derby, as "Cartographia." Private company. Directors: A. Jeffrey and H. Jenner. Registered office: 3A, Market-place Chambers, Derby.

HENDERSON AND BIRKETT, LTD.—Capital £2,000 in £1 shares; to acquire the business carried on by W. Howe and F. Molteni as "Henderson and Birkett" at 4 and 5, Hills-street, Gateshead, and to carry on the business of stationers, printers, publishers, etc. Private company. First directors: W. Howe and F. Molteni. Registered office: 4 and 5, Hills-street, Gateshead.

THOMAS LEACH, LTD.—Capital £1,500 in £1 shares; to acquire the undertaking, stock in trade and assets (excluding any leasehold or freehold premises, goodwill, plant, machinery, equipment and tools) of the business of general stationery and printing carried on at 24, Bath-street, Abingdon, as "Thomas Leach." Private company. Directors: T. Leach, F. H. Leach, and V. J. Leach. Registered office: 2, Bath-street, Abingdon.

BARCLAYS ADVERTISING LTD.—Capital £100 in £1 shares; advertising agents, consultants and contractors, distributing agents, news-agents, proprietors and publishers of books, journals, magazines, newspapers and other literary work, etc. Private company. Directors: J. Scott-Taggart, F.Inst.P., A.M.I.E.E., and Dorothy Scott-Taggart. Registered office: Bush House, Kingsway, W.C.2.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfactions registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfactions is not compulsory).

LABOUR PUBLISHING CO., LTD. (London).—Satisfaction to the extent of £3,525 on October 20th, to the extent of £100 on November 17th, and to the extent of £250 of December 20th, 1924, of debentures dated January 7th, 1921, securing £20,000.

SAMUEL JONES AND CO., LTD. (gummed papermakers, etc. Office, London).—Four mortgages, all dated March 20th, 1925, to secure £550 each, charged on 39, 41, 43 and 51, Sandringham-road, Watford. Holders: The Borough of Watford.

JAMES BRUCE AND CO., LTD. (waste paper and rag merchants, etc., London).—Debenture dated March 18th, 1925. to secure £300, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, if any. Holders: C. Davidson and Sons, Ltd., Mugie Moss Works, Bucksburn, Aberdeenshire.

SUTCLIFFE AND CO. (PRINTERS), LTD. (Brighouse).—Debenture dated March 17th, 1925, to secure £350, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: J. T. Armitage, Seed Hill, Huddersfield.

NORTON AND GREGORY, LTD. (drawing office material manufacturers, etc., London).—Satisfaction in full on March 6th, 1925 (a), of mortgage dated April 16th, 1915, and (b) of mortgage or charge dated April 27th, 1922, securing all moneys due or to become due respectively.

"AEROPLANE" AND GENERAL PUBLISHING CO., LTD. (London).—Satisfaction in full on March 17th, 1925, of debentures dated June 14th, 1913, securing £1,000.

EDE AND TOWNSEND, LTD. (printers, etc., London).—Satisfaction in full on September 24th, 1923, of debentures dated March 5th, 1904, securing £400. (Notice filed March 24th, 1925.)

"DAILY NEWS," LTD.—Particulars filed of £100,000 second debentures authorised March 12th, 1925, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the amount of the present issue being £50,500.

ALLISON AND BOWEN, LTD. (newspaper proprietors, etc., Stafford).—Mortgage dated March 26th, 1925, to secure £3,500 charged on 19, Greengate-street, Stafford. Holder: C. S. Allison, 96, Wolverhampton-road, Stafford.

J. M. OUSELEY AND SON, LTD. (publishers, etc., London).—Debenture dated March 25th, 1925, to secure £250, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, subject to £850 debentures. Holder: E. T. Hodgson, 7, Great Queen-street, W.C.2.

HENDON PAPER WORKS CO, LTD.—Deed of further charge dated March 19th, 1925, and collateral deed of even date (supplemental to debenture date April 20th, 1913), to secure all moneys due or to become due from the company to the Bank of Liverpool and Martins, Ltd., not exceeding £130,000 inclusive of £100,000 secured by mortgage dated April 20th, 1923. Property charged: Hereditaments at and near Sunderland, and the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

RECEIVER APPOINTED OR RELEASED

S. AND P. MUSIC ROLL CO., LTD.—E. Portlock, of 186, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, was appointed receiver and manager on March 24th, 1925. under powers contained in deed of security dated April 2nd, 1924.

ATTRACTIVE PUBLICITY, LTD.—T. J. McManis, of 2, Foster-lane, Cheapside, E.C.2, was appointed on March 24th, 1925, under powers contained in debentures dated August 26th, 1924.

Hugh Stevenson and Sons, Ltd.

After a number of adjournments, Mr. Justice Romer, in the Companies Winding-up Court last week, dismissed the petition of the Attorney-General for the compulsory liquidation of Hugh Stevenson and Sons, Ltd.

Mr. Spens, K.C., who appeared for the Crown, made the application for dismissal, saying that an agreement had been come to with the new company which was satisfactory to the Income Tax Commissioners.

Mr. Sims, for the respondent company, said an arrangement had been made.

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Printers' Managers & Overseers (PARENT) ASSOCIATION.

United States and Canada Visited.

"Impressions of a Visit to the United States and Canada—In and Out of Print" was the subject of an entertaining address by Mr. A. J. England (superintendent of the machine department of the Cornwall Press), which formed the principal feature of the April meeting of this association held at the "Old Bell," Holborn, on Tuesday of last week. The president, Mr. R. H. Berry, was in the chair and there was a very fair attendance of members.

A warm welcome was given to a provincial visitor and to a member transferred to London, namely, Mr. W. H. Crowther, a trustee of the Yorkshire Centre, and Mr. S. H. Walton, late of the Birmingham and District Centre.

The preliminary business included the election of two candidates for membership, viz., Mr. F. S. Ferris (Amalgamated Press, Ltd., Sumner-street, S.E., overseer lithographic dept.); Mr. C. O. Hollingsworth (Messrs. Fell and Briant, Croydon, overseer lithographic dept.). These were both present and were personally welcomed by the president and the meeting.

The next business being the election of an auditor, there were three nominations: Messrs. C. W. Brown, F. W. Hume and R. Simpson. Mr. Simpson was elected by a large majority.

The general secretary gave the meeting particulars of the arrangements so far made in connection with the Association's United Gathering to be held at the Printing Exhibition next month. He said the Association had arranged to have a stand at the Exhibition which would serve as a rendezvous, and there would always be members in attendance to meet inquirers or visitors. The Association would pay an official visit to the Exhibition during the morning of Saturday, May 23rd, and the social events for the day would include luncheon in the Barford Saloon of the Agricultural Hall and high tea and bohemian concert in the Berners Hall, whilst on the Sunday there would be a motor drive through the Epping Forest district, with luncheon at the King's Oak Hotel, High Beech. Mr. Whittle added an intimation that the arrangements made for members' comfort would be a great improvement upon those of the 1911 Exhibition.

The president afterwards assured the meeting that both accommodation and catering would be very satisfactory, and those present expressed *nem. con.* their approval of the arrangements made.

Mr. England's Story.

After a few other matters of business had been dealt with, Mr. England was called upon for his address, which proved to be something quite off the lines of the customary set lecture. In homely colloquial fashion—as it recounting his experiences to a mere handful of friends—Mr. England told his story in such a manner as to hold his hearers interested and amused from start to finish. He told of a 12,000 miles tour made last year to the United States and Canada, the directors of the Cornwall Press having decided to send certain of their executive across the Atlantic to investigate improvements in printing methods and machinery. Those making the tour were Messrs. J. Griffiths (works manager), T. C. Bell (composing-room), H. Howe (stereo dept.), D. Wilson (binding department), and Mr. England.

Mr. England's narrative, full of amusing and interesting details, told briefly of the voyage across and the first impressions of New York, and then proceeded to Philadelphia, the home of the famous Curtis Publishing Co. To inspect this establishment was one of the principal objects of the tour, and in devoting a day and a-half to this firm the visitors were not disappointed with the large number of instructive and interesting points noted in regard to organisation, plant and methods. A matter that was very noticeable in the composing department was the extraordinary thoroughness of the work, time being taken to square up the formes to a high degree of accuracy, everything being made just right to within about $\frac{5}{1000}$ths of an inch. This accuracy, whilst it meant that the American compositor turned out only about 60 pages where his English colleague would have to produce 200, meant an immense gain in the ease and speed of production in the wonderful Curtis machine-room, with its 170 or so rotaries of various kinds. Machine minders' earnings, by the way, were found to be between $80 and $100 a week, and it was a common thing to see even the assistants rolling up in their motor cars.

At Buffalo, the Niagara Lithographic Co. was inspected, and opportunity taken to see the Falls, which were in partly frozen condition, and greatly impressed the tourists. Toronto, Canada, was the next place of call, where the Canadian-American Machinery Co. was the first establishment visited, of which company Mr. Weaver (late of Messrs. Hazell, Watson and Viney) was the means of enabling the visitors to inspect all the printing plants of note in Toronto.

At Detroit, Michigan, the *Detroit News* establishment was found very impressive, both in respect of its wonderful equipment and its luxurious and spick-and-span appearance. Special facilities were here obtained to visit the Ford motor works, which struck the visitors as perhaps the most wonderful thing seen in America.

Some extremely fine plants were visited in Chicago, including Donnelly's, the Hall Co. and the Goss Co., the last named being found engaged on the largest photogravure machine in the world, a machine to the order of the *Chicago Tribune*, taking twenty-one copper cylinders, for four-colour periodical printing. Mr. England was able to show some remarkable specimens of colour printing brought from Chicago, these having been produced at surprisingly high speeds.

After Chicago, New York printing did not seem to call for much comment, but some very fine printeries were visited, including the *New York Times*, the *Pictorial Review*, the *New York American*, the Linotype Co., Messrs. Hoe's and several others.

Typical of the breezy style of the lecture throughout was the entertaining account, with which it ended, of the ascent (by courtesy of the vice-president of the Miehle Co., of New York) of the Woolworth Building, which is something like 1,000 ft. high.

On resuming his seat Mr. England received a very hearty ovation.

After the president had commented upon the close attention with which the address had been followed, and had expressed his personal appreciation, a short time was spent in questions and discussion. In answer to one question Mr. England said he thought the skill of the English machine minder was on the whole far greater than that of the American, for the reason that the former had so many more difficulties to contend with. In regard to interleaving, this was not done at all in the colour work he had seen; in this connection he mentioned a process of wax spraying just introduced by the Curtis Co. to eliminate slip-sheeting in colour work.

A cordial vote of thanks to Mr. England was proposed by Mr. A. E. Jarvis, who referred to his own American experiences, and was seconded by Mr. F. E. Baker, another member who was able to speak of the United States from personal knowledge. It was carried with enthusiasm and Mr England briefly responded.

In closing the meeting, the president alluded to the illness of Mr. Arthur W. Paul—to whom, he said, they were indebted for suggesting that Mr. England should address them that evening. He was able to give good news of Mr. Paul's progress towards recovery.

Recently elected members of the Federation of British Industries include: W. G. Briggs and Co., Ltd.—process printing block makers, artists, photographers, electrotypers and art printers—Tudor House, Chichesterrents, Chancery-lane, W.C.2; H. W. Hart and Co., Ltd.—manufacturers of fine colours for the paint, linoleum, wall-paper, printing ink and allied trades—Crown Works, Darwen; Moore's Modern Methods, Ltd.—loose leaf ledger manufacturers—12, St. Bride-street, London, E.C.4; (works) New-court, Farringdon street, London, E C.

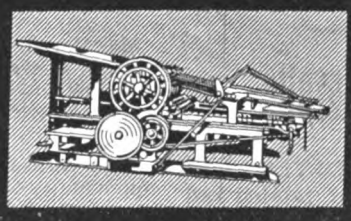
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Bankruptcies.

Re ALFRED TAMMAGE, bookbinder, 232, Queen's-road, Dalston, late of 332, Goswell-road, and 2, Mitchell-street, Central-street, St. Luke's, E.C.—An application was made on April 7th, to Mr. Registrar Mellor at the London Bankruptcy Court, for an order of discharge on behalf of this bankrupt, who failed in 1908. The official receiver reported that the liabilities amounted to £752, and the estate had realised £20 15s. The applicant commenced business in 1887, and had traded both alone and in partnership. He paid a composition of 7s. 6d. in the £ on debts of £1,000 in May, 1901, and he attributed the 1908 failure to want of capital and heavy interest on borrowed money. The official receiver reported four statutory offences. His Honour upheld the official receiver's report, and taking into consideration the date of the failure, granted a discharge subject to judgment for £5, to be satisfied by an immediate cash payment.

C. W. BRADLEY AND CO, printers and publishers, 12. 13 and 14, Fetter-lane, E.C.—This firm, which consisted of Arthur Edward, Walter Sidney and Charles W. Bradley, failed in February, 1915, and on April 8th the bankrupt, Walter Sidney Bradley, applied at the London Bankruptcy Court for an order of discharge. Mr. Waterer, official receiver, reported that the firm's liabilities amounted to £5,451, but the proofs actually admitted amounted to £8,117; the assets, valued at £578, had realised £1,899; a dividend of 1s. 6d. in the £ had been paid, and a further 8d. in the £ was anticipated. The business was established by the applicants' father in 1865, and on his death in 1899 was continued by the three sons and another person for the benefit of the family; it consisted chiefly of printing for outside proprietors two or three newspapers or journals, and of printing and publishing on their own account three other journals. For ten years prior to the receiving order the business had been gradually decreasing, more especially since the War began in 1914, causing a considerable reduction in the size of the journals and the loss of all the advertisement revenue of their own three journals. The applicant attributed his firm's insolvency to decline in its business, especially since the war, in consequence of which it lost all its advertising revenue. His Honour granted a discharge, subject to a suspension of three months.

From the London Gazette.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

L. S. Blower and H. E. Blower, printers and stationers, Bourne Hall-road, Bushey, Herts, under the style of the Bournehall Press.

W. Parodi and E. J. Lloyd, printers and stationers, 35A, Rahere street, Central-street, London, under the style of the Central Printing Works.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914.

RECEIVING ORDER.

E. Ripley, residing at 2, the Brownings, Hipperholme, York, and carrying on business at Smithycar-lane, Brighouse, York, printer and lithographer.

United Newspapers (1918), Ltd.

At the second annual dinner of the Federated House Chapel of United Newspapers (1918), Ltd.—(the *Daily Chronicle* and the *Sunday News*)—which took place on Thursday night at the Hotel Cecil, Brigadier-General E. B. Cuthbertson, in supporting the toast of "The Firm," announced his impending resignation of his positions as managing director and a director of the company.

Mr. C. A. McCurdy, K.C., chairman of the company, in responding, laid stress on the services rendered by General Cuthbertson, and expressed to him the regret that all members of the board felt at his retirement.

Mr. McCurdy will in future, as chairman and managing director, be responsible for the direction of the newspaper properties of United Newspapers (1918), Ltd.

Personal.

THE new chief overseer of the *Newcastle Chronicle* is Mr. Robt. Watt, a Glaswegian, who served his apprenticeship on the *Glasgow Evening News* He has lately been in the service of the *Newcastle Journal* and *North Star*.

THE Companionship of that journal gathered "around the stone" on Monday morning to bid farewell to Mr. Watt, regret and congratulations being expressed.

MR. B. EMBLETON, organiser of the Printing Machine Managers' Trade Society, has been elected to the London County Council; and Mr. P. Astins, of the same society, has been elected to the Essex County Council.

MR. A. L. HITCHIN (a director of Messrs. Philipson and Son, Ltd., photo engravers, Oxford-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne) has received the honour of re-election as president of the Newcastle and Tyneside Photographic Society.

MR. J. CUMMINGS, the well-known Newcastle-on-Tyne compositor, retained his seat as a member of the Guardians by a substantial majority on Monday.

MR. PHILIP MILLWOOD, for several years secretary to the *Daily Herald* Co, who has also done much valuable publicity work for the paper, has, to the regret of all his colleagues, resigned his position. He takes with him the best wishes of all who have been associated with him.

CAPTAIN R. KING SMITH, of the Golden Valley Paper Mills, is to give a lecture on papermaking to the members of the West of England Centre of the Printers' Managers and Overseers' Association, in Bristol, on April 21st.

MR. J. R. FIRTH, of P. J. Firth, Ltd., Sydney, Australia, has now arrived in this country, where he will spend the next three months. His headquarters will be chiefly in London, but he will also sojourn at Manchester and Glasgow.

MR. FIRTH will be on the look out for new lines of box-making materials and for anything new in box making machinery, also in a lesser degree for printing machines.

THE Australian visitor has already had an opportunity of inspecting a number of German machines, and he hopes to investigate American products on his way back to Sydney by way of New York, Chicago and Vancouver.

MR. A. J. WILLGOSS, a director of Gordon and Gotch (Australasia), Ltd., is on his way to this country for a holiday. Before leaving Sydney he was entertained by his colleagues at lunch. Mr. Willgross was to leave by the "Maloja" on March 10th.

MR. JOHN C. VAN DER VEER, London editor of the *Telegraaf*, Amsterdam, has been re-elected president, and Mr. J. Massip, London editor of the *Petit Parisien*, Paris, and Mr. Harold Neill, London editor of *La Prensa*, Buenos Aires, vice-presidents of the Foreign Press Association in London.

THE office bearers elected at the recent annual meeting of the National Association of Wholesale Stationers and Paper Merchants were: President, Mr. H. Bradly; vice presidents, Mr. W. E. Adlard, J.P., and Mr. A. K. Ramsbottom; hon. treasurer, Mr. F. M. Carson.

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New British Patents.

For the benefit of our readers we have arranged for any inquiries relating to Patents, Designs and Trade Marks to be answered, free of all charge, by a Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Patent Agents. Inquiries should be addressed, in the first instance, to the Editor.

Applications.

Aktiebolaget K. Fazer, O. Y. Transporting and feeding mechanism. 8,951.
Aktiebolaget K. Fazer, O. Y. Wrapping machines. 8,983.
Brehmer Folding Box Co., Ltd., and Wassner, F. A. B. Cardboard, etc., boxes for loud speakers, etc. 8,779.
Cleland, W. N., and Cleland, Ltd., W. W. Cardboard containers. 8,864.
Edler and Krische. Loose leaf binders. 8,831.
Jefferson, F., and Kenrick and Jefferson, Ltd. Loose-leaf binders. 8,663.
Jockusch, F., and Schaefer, W. Loose-leaf note books, etc. 8,861.
Kodak, Ltd. Making paper strips. 8,683.
Staubli and Co., Geb. Machines for applying adhesives to sheets 8,476.
Stranders, J. Show cards, etc. 8,448.
Thornton, A. A. (Plainfield Trust Co.). Stereotype plate-casting apparatus. 8,962, 8,963.

Specifications Published.

1923.

Lithoprintex Corporation. Photo-mechanical apparatus for transferring designs from flat to cylindrical surfaces. 209,070.

1924.

A.G.E D. Soc. Anon. Arti Grafiche E Decorative. Ink or composition for printing transfers. 212,945.
Imperial Tobacco Co. (of Great Britain and Ireland), Ltd., and Knight, H. E. H. Foldable cardboard boxes, or cartons. 231,343.
Merrell, E. H. Show cards and the like. 231,281.
Shipley, B. M. Item printing mechanism for cash registers and other keyboard controlled item-printing machines. 223,939.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

1924.

Akt. Ges. fur Anilin-Fabrikation. Production of photo-mechanical printing surfaces. 231,413.
Macdonald, M. Devices for feeding superposed webs of paper in an automatic register. 231,425.

1925.

Sefton, R. Method of maintaining sheets of paper and the like in register whilst being written upon or whilst in a typewriter. 231,433.

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PRESS BLANKETS.

LIGHT & CO., LTD., W. J., 36-38, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.4. 'Phone; Central 3839. "LIGHT'S-EVERWEAR" Press Rubbers. Oil and Ink-Proof and Reversible.

PRINTERS' ENGINEERS.

CONNOLL & COLES, LTD., Leather Lane and Clerkenwell, E.C.1. New, Second-hand and rebuilt Machinery bought, sold and exchanged. Repairs, Removals and Breakdowns a speciality. Old machines in part payment—terms arranged.—Established 1898. Holborn 5183.

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FRY'S METAL FOUNDRY, Holland Street, Blackfriars, London, S.E.1. Branches at Manchester, Bristol, Glasgow, Dublin. "Frvotype" SERVICE, *ie.*, Prompt Dispatch, Superlative Quality, Competitive Prices in Printing Metals, Spacing Materials and Melting Equipment.

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DIXON & CO., LTD., L. S. 38, Cable Street, Liverpool. DRY FLONG "DIXOTYPE" All British. Wet process; Tissue, Blotting & Backing.

STEREO DRY FLONG.

LIGHT & CO., LTD., W.J., 36-38, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.4. 'Phone: Central 3839. "IDEAL" Hand-casting Dry Flong and "CLEARTYPE" Autoplate Dry Flong.

STEREOTYPING MACHINERY, ETC.

CRABTREE, R. W., & SONS, LTD., Water Lane, Leeds, and 7, Farringdon Road, London. ROTAPLATE (Reg. Trade Mark) and ROTASHAVER Casting and Finishing Machines.

LIGHT & CO., LTD., W.J., 36-38, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.4. Sole Agents for the "WINKLER" Automatic Moulding Press, Automatic Plate Casting Machine, etc.

TRADE PUBLICATIONS.

BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER, THE. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4. Founded in 1878, this weekly journal is the recognised medium for Printers, Stationers, Box Makers, Envelope Makers, Bookbinders, etc. Its pages contain the latest improvements in machinery, descriptions of new processes, and commercial intelligence and current news. Subscribers get the paper for 52 weeks for 13s.

BOOKBINDER, THE, forms a Monthly Section of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, and subscriptions are booked for these issues at the rate of 3s. 3d. per annum, including postage. Special contributions appear from the pen of leading authorities. Publishers: Stonhill & Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

TRADE PUBLICATIONS.

DICTIONARY OF PAPER TERMS.—Definitions of the Terms as used in the Manufacture and Merchandising of Paper. Published in book form by the Lockwood Trade Journal Co., Inc., New York. Bound in cloth, 6 × 9, 87 pp. Price 7s. 6d. Copies may be had of Stonhill & Gillis, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

LITHOGRAPHIC TRADE REVIEW, THE. This forms the subject of a monthly section of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, and these issues are obtainable at an annual subscription of 3s. 3d. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

PAPER TRADE REVIEW, THE WORLD'S. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4. This weekly journal established in 1879, gives particulars of Papermaking Machinery and Processes, Current Prices of Raw Materials, Market Reports, Interviews with Leading Men associated with the industry, Commercial Intelligence, etc. Annual subscription: 26s. plus postage (Inland, 30s. 4d.; Foreign and Colonial, 32s. 6d.)

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New Inventions

Straining Printing Surfaces.

Messrs. Penrose and Co., Ltd., and Mr. M. Owen have patented an invention that relates to tension mechanism for applying flexible printing and like sheets to cylinders, particularly of the type referred to in specification 188,148, for subsequent transfer to a cylinder on the printing machine proper comprises gravity operated friction drums for subjecting the sheet to tension as it is wound on the cylinder and manual mechanism whereby a preliminary tension may be applied independently of the friction mechanism. The cylinder 1 is rotated from a pulley 9 through reducing gearing 5, 6, 7, 8, and the sheet 10 is attached, at its end remote from the cylinder, to a cable 12 passing over a pulley

FIG.1.

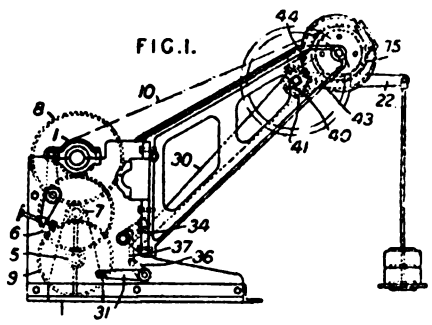
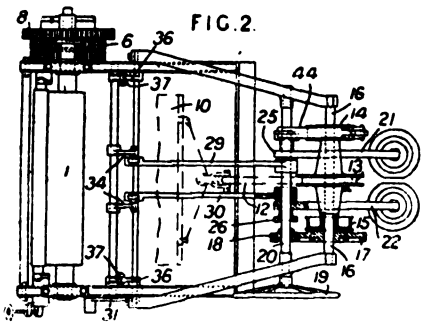


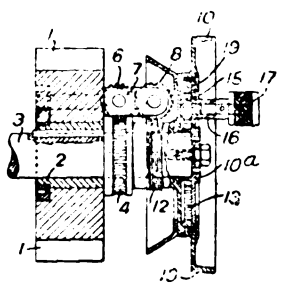
FIG.2.



13, which is connected to friction drums 14, 15 loose on a shaft 16. Friction straps 43, 44 are normally held closed on the drums 14, 15 by toggle linkage 40, 41 connecting the straps to weighted levers 21, 22. The levers 21, 22 are formed with sleeves 25, 26 mounted on a shaft 20, and to these sleeves are keyed levers 29, 30 connected by linkage 34, 36, 37 to a treadle 31 whereby the levers 21, 22 may be raised to release the drums 14, 15 from friction. When so released the pulley 13 can be rotated, to put preliminary tension on the sheet 10, by a spur wheel 17 and pinion 18, and a hand wheel 19 on the shaft 20.

Tripping Arrangements, etc.

Printing machines of the kind in which a plurality of printing rollers are driven at equal speed are the subject of a patent by Mr. W. Pickup, and are constructed with means for setting the printing rollers relatively to their driving shafts while the machine is in motion. Each roller is separately adjustable by a knob or its equivalent provided on a rotating part, to which it is connected by gearing, and the



arrangement is such that an angular displacement of the knob on the rotating part causes an adjustment of the printing roller in one direction. The rotating part is preferably a hand wheel 10, adapted to adjust the printing roller in the other direction in known manner when the wheel 10 is retarded. In the form shown gear wheels 1 for rotating the mandrels 3 of printing rollers are driven from a crown wheel, and each wheel 1 is freely mounted on a sleeve 2 fixed to the mandrel 3, and the parts 1, 3, rotate together owing to the engagement of a worm wheel 4 on sleeve 2, with a worm 6 mounted in brackets 7 fixed to wheel 1. To adjust the wheel 1 on its mandrel 3, when the machine is in motion, the hand wheel 10 is formed with a worm 12 engaging a worm wheel 8 geared to the shaft of worm 6, so that, when the wheel 10 is retarded by hand it causes the worm 12 to operate the worm 6, and so causes relative movement between the wheel 1 and mandrel 3 in a known manner. The wheel 10 is formed with internal teeth 13 geared by a pinion to a pinion 15 mounted in a plate 10^a freely mounted on the mandrel 3, and held by an annular member 19 against axial movement. The shaft of pinion 15 is mounted in the plate 10^a, and terminates in a knob 17, which normally rotates with the wheel 10 without rotation about its own axis. If however, the knob 17 is gripped by hand while the wheel 10 rotates, the knob 17 is caused to rotate, and the gear 15 operates the gear 13, and causes the wheel 10 to advance, and the worm gearing 12, 8, 6, causes a displacement between the wheel 1 and mandrel 3. A guard prevents injury to the operator by the worm gearing. Mr. Pickup has also patented a multicolour printing machine in which multicolour designs are printed by a plurality of rollers driven at equal speed constructed with means whereby the rollers can be set relatively to their shafts while the machine is running. The setting mechanism for each roller comprises a pair of brake drums, hand wheels, or the like, which when retarded causes relative motion between the

FIG.4.

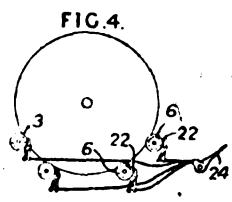
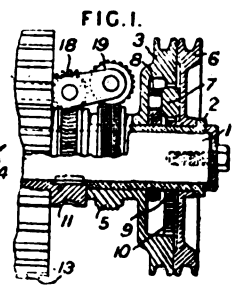


FIG.1.

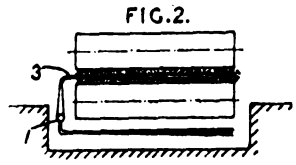


roller and its driving shaft, the retarding of the one drum causing movement in one direction, and the other in the reverse direction. As shown, the mandrel 1 of each printing roller is driven by a spur wheel 13 engaging a crown wheel, motion being transferred from the wheel to the mandrel by the engagement of a worm 18 fixed to the wheel 13 with a worm wheel 11 on the mandrel. A pair of brake drums 3, 6 are freely mounted on a sleeve 2 fixed to the mandrel 1, and are geared together by a wheel 7 on a bracket 8 fixed to the sleeve 2, which engages internal teeth 10 on the drum 3 and external teeth 9 on the drum 6. The drum 3 is integral with a worm 5 engaging a worm wheel 19 geared to the shaft of worm 18. When the drum 3 is braked by a band or by a brake block the wheel 5 moves relatively to shaft or mandrel 1, and the wheel 19 is driven, and causes the worm 18 to displace the wheel 13 relatively to its mandrel, the printing roller being moved backwards on its shaft. Braking of drum 6 causes a forward displacement. To enable a number of rollers to be operated from a common distant position, the brake drums 3, 6, Fig. 4, are operated by levers 24 assembled near together and connected by Bowden wires to brake blocks 22, which act on the drums.

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FIG.2.



suggests that currents of air, which may be heated, be blown with great velocity through the confined spaces formed by the different parts of the machine together with the paper web or the like and the drier felts. Compressed air piping 1 is laid along both sides of the machine and successive nozzles 3 are alternated on both sides of the machine, thus setting up currents in opposite directions.

New Trade Marks.



Registration of this Trade Mark shall give no right to the exclusive use of the letters and abbreviation "C. & C."

448,522. Paper (except paper hangings). Costa and Cuthill, Ltd., 14, York-place, Edinburgh; paper merchants. — May 20th, 1924.

BASILDON BOND.

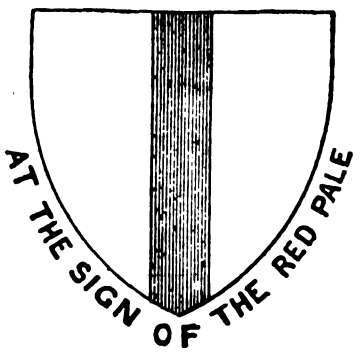
Advertised before acceptance, the applicants alleging distinctiveness.

455,824. Writing paper, envelopes, writing pads, stationery compendiums, and blotting paper. Millington and Sons, Ltd., 32, Budge-row, London, E.C.4; manufacturing stationers.—January 30th, 1925.



Registration of this Trade Mark shall give no right to the exclusive use of the word "Adservice."

453,751. Paper advertising devices, posters, show-cards, drawings, leaflets, typewriter and pencil erasers, pencils and note books, all being goods included in Class 39. William Bell Hislop, James Jeffrey Hislop, and John Walter Hogben, trading in Co-partnership, 11, Albany-street, Edinburgh, Scotland; advertising contractors.—November 18th, 1924.



456,416. All goods included in class 39. Vacher and Sons, Ltd., Westminster House, Great Smith-street, Westminster, London, S.W.1; printers, publishers and manufacturers.—February 18th, 1925.

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The Paper and Board Consumer.

Matters of Interest to Printers, Bookbinders, Paper Box, Paper Bag, and Envelope Manufacturers, etc.

WITH the advent of the Easter vacation there has come the termination of the first period of trading, the phase devoted to winter and spring traffic. Normally this should constitute as good a business session as any in the year. From now onwards there will be the counter attractions of holidays, the inevitable summer slackness, and a less keen inclination to strive after openings for trade. History usually repeats itself in the paper trade, and custom dictates a lowered demand for paper between May and August. There is, unfortunately, no great amount of satisfaction with the progress of trade so far this year. While the news-print section has increased its output and registered a record in Colonial export, there is still the loud complaint that prices are unprofitable. Foreign quotations are lower in the English market than our own mill prices. In other words, our cost of production is too high. There is no better test of mill costs than a full order book; and if under conditions of maximum output there is still a difficulty in meeting Continental competition, the true fact of the whole matter can only be that we are at a disadvantage in prime costs and the purchase of material. In less well-equipped sections of the industry than the news-print, it might be argued that modern machinery and a keener organisation would favourably influence costs per ton; but the fact is that some of our news-print mills who find it difficult to realise reasonable profit margins are models of efficiency.

* * *

THERE is room for rumination over the fact that English supremacy in papermaking was challenged by the introduction of wood pulp as a supplementary material to rags. With textiles as the basic raw stuff, there was a natural restriction on the output of paper. For one thing supplies of rags were limited, and for another prices were necessarily high. Conjointly there was a fine standard of quality, and little opportunity to widen the field of paper usage. The introduction of wood pulp as a commercial proposition well on in the last century definitely placed the papermaking lead in the hands of those countries naturally endowed with the new papermaking material. We may still hold pride of place in fine papermaking, but for bulk production we are definitely confined to a place in the rear, or at least until such time as we discover new types of domestic material, or, alternatively, adopt national measures of trade preservation.

Union Labour in the Paper Mills.

Further steps have been taken with a view to eliminating non-unionists in the paper trade. Following the tendering of notices on the question at Messrs. A. E. Reed's Riverside Paper Mills, Dartford, by the members of the N.U.P.B.M.R. and P.W., a conference was held between Mr. Ralph Reed, representatives of the Employers' Federation, Mr. Wm. Ross and Mr. A. Large for the National Union.

The outcome of that conference was the posting up of the following notice at the six paper mills belonging to Messrs. A. E. Reed and Co., namely, Riverside, Horton Kirby, Bridge, Tovil, Aylesford, and Farncombe:—

> The directors have come to the conclusion that in the interests of the firm, the employees, and the industry as a whole, the time has come to require all employees, other than craftsmen, to join one of the two unions with which all agreements with the Employers' Federation have been made. All workers who are not already members of a trade union are therefore required to take up cards of membership forthwith in either the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding, Machine Ruling, and Paper Workers, or the Amalgamated Society of Papermakers.
>
> In the case of craftsmen, etc., these will be free to join the Union of their craft.

Similar negotiations, which had been proceeding for some time between representatives of the National Union and Messrs. Lloyds, of Sittingbourne and Kemsley Mills, were also brought to a head, at the same time, by that firm also agreeing with those representatives to post up similar notices in their mills.

The result has been a very large increase in the membership of the unions concerned and the securing of the 100 per cent. organisation aimed at in all those mills.

LITHUANIAN CARDBOARD-BOX INDUSTRY.—In the course of a recent address at the London Chamber of Commerce, Mr. K. Gineitis, the Lithuanian Consul in Great Britain, stated that after the war the cardboard and cardboard-box industry developed in Lithuania, and that to-day there were in that country twelve establishments devoted to this branch of manufacture. Thirty per cent. of the cardboard output, he said, was exported to Great Britain.

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Exhibitions

The Seventh International Printing, Stationery and Allied Trades' Exhibition

is one of the outstanding topics of conversation in the trade at the moment, and most of us are now occupied in making arrangements necessary in order that our show shall be as attractive as possible.

Has it struck you, however, that as there are wheels within wheels so there are exhibitions within exhibitions? The Special Exhibition Number of "The British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," on May 7th next, will be an exhibition which will excite a wider interest even than the Exhibition itself in that it will reach our subscribers in the remote corners of the earth who are at too great a distance to actually visit the Royal Agricultural Hall.

Then again it will serve the purpose of informing the trade as to the exhibits which they should see, and will in fact be in every respect a guide for discriminating visitors to the greatest event in Printerdom.

It is essential that your announcement should be prominently displayed in this issue.

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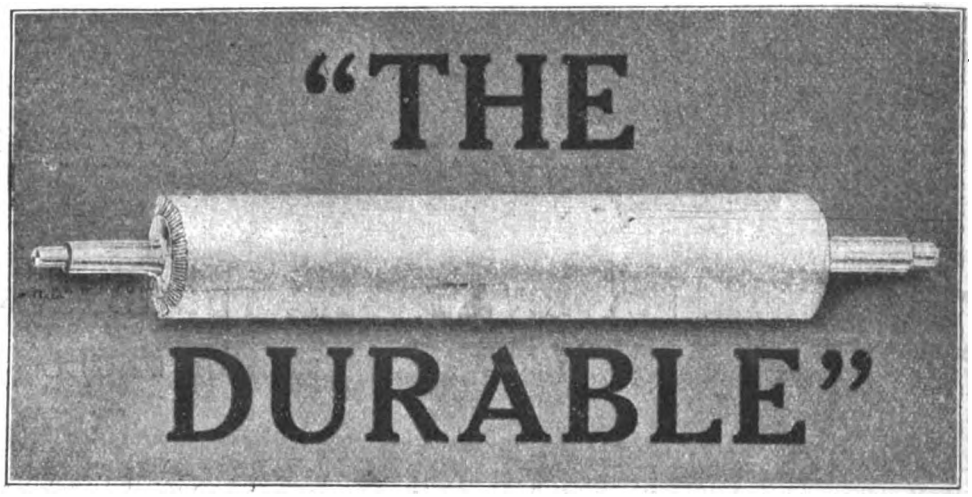
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FOUNDED 1878. AND STATIONER PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 96. NUMBER 17. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: APRIL 23, 1925. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

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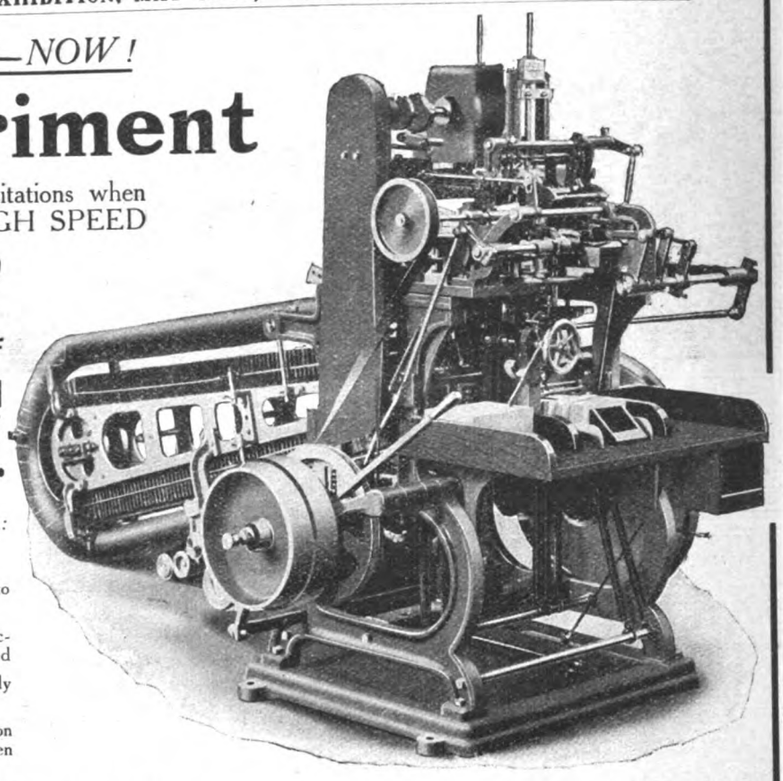
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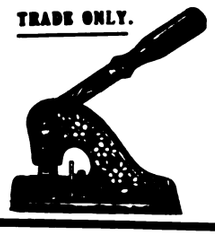
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VOLUME 98. NUMBER 17. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: APRIL 23, 1925. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

The Printer and His Paper.

Mr. J. R. Riddell, Principal of the London School of Printing, Explains to Papermakers some Points of Practical Difficulty.

It is not my intention to enter into the question of standardisation of sizes, substances, or the number of sheets to a ream, though I believe this matter to be much overdue, and, if adopted, would prove a great boon not only to the printer but also to the paper-maker. Innovations, however, cannot be introduced until the time is ripe for them; in fact, I question very much if these suggestions would be readily adopted by the general body of users of paper. I have a good deal of sympathy with the ordinary person in making changes.

To be frank, if the printer is unsuccessful in producing a good piece of work, he will usually blame the paper-maker and sometimes the ink manufacturer, although it may be that he, himself, is at fault for its shortcomings owing to lack of knowledge of the difficulties and conditions associated with the making of paper.

Again, the papermaker often takes the attitude that his laboratory test is all that is required, but I submit that the true test of paper is that it be suitable for the purpose for which it is to be used, and that many of the difficulties met with could be overcome by a closer collaboration between all who take part in the production of printed matter.

News.

Probably there is no section in the whole of the papermaker's business where there are more insistent demands for care than in the production of "news." This is quite understandable when one considers that a "break" may mean a loss of output of over 20,000 copies due to the time taken in starting up again. As the successful newspaper is the one which is on the streets a few seconds before its rivals, one can appreciate how essential it is that there should be the closest co-operation between the papermaker and the newspaper printer in order to prevent the waste of time and material which such breaks entail, and to assist in reducing to a minimum the cost of production which, on account of the enormous capital outlay and expensive organisation entailed, is essential.

After referring to difficulties arising from faulty reeling, mill joints, and "scorch spots" (brown spots, pinholes, etc.), Mr. Riddell came to "conditions."

There are certain conditions which give a deal of anxiety to the printer: brittleness and the trouble caused by static electricity, which is probably more prevalent in America than in this country. It is quite the usual thing in the States to have an electric neutralizer on the machines to overcome this difficulty. This condition prevents the sheet from running with even tension, and makes the paper hang or cling to certain parts of the machine. The usual practice on this side of the "herring pond" is to smear glycerine on what are called the "pipe rollers," but my own view is that the electric neutralizer is a much more effective means of overcoming the difficulty when this arises. It is a general practice for the pressman to sponge the ends of the reels with water and thus "manufacture" a little humidity.

These flaws and conditions are probably the most frequent causes of breaks and imperfect printing. I feel that something could be done by papermakers to reduce, if not eliminate, the causes which entail loss of temper, delays and serious waste of time, energy and money.

In summarising the requirements of paper for newspaper purposes, all that one can say is that a paper of suitable substance and finish should be used, free from the defects mentioned, and, of course, suited to the particular character of the newspaper. The same class of paper would not be required for purely letterpress work as is necessary for the reproduction of illustrations, and in this section there is great scope for co-operation between the papermaker and the printer to appreciate much more fully the difficulties of the other fellow.

Printings.

Under this heading reference will be made to some of the more general difficulties met with in a section which probably consumes more paper than any other branch of the printing industry. These are of such a varied character that it is quite impossible to do other than touch on a few of the qualities mainly used in producing commercial printing.

Super-Calendered. — The most frequent troubles encountered by the printer in using ordinary super-calendered printing paper both in bookwork and for commercial requirements are irregular finish, pinholes, specks, curling of the edges of the paper, and the annoyances arising through static electricity, which gives rise to "set-off" and limits output, not only through the difficulty of feeding the sheet into the machine, but also in its delivery.

The question of sizing is one that should receive special consideration in relation to the particular class of work the paper is intended to be used for. Unfortunately, however, I fear printers and publishers are more concerned about the price than they are with the suitability of the paper for the job. My own experience proves that it is frequently more profitable to pay a little extra for the paper and make it up on the increased output. The paper salesman can be of great service in this direction. He ought to know something of the possibilities and limitations of the paper he is selling, but I fear many are totally ignorant of anything but making sales, forgetting that service is the main thing.

Antiques.—Owing to the demand of publishers to have a bulky book, cheap feather-weight papers are the printer's bug-bear, due to "fluff," which is a serious hindrance to output. It is not an unusual thing for a printing machine to be stopped, washed up, and the forme cleaned out two or three times during the day. I have known it necessary to wash up after every ream. The average printing machine cannot be washed up and the forme cleaned out under twenty minutes, therefore it does not require me to emphasise the need for attention to be given to this matter by the papermakers. A flatbed printing machine may cost twelve shillings an hour to run. One can appreciate the loss which is entailed through "stops," and every means should be taken to reduce these to a minimum. No doubt the reply will be that it can easily be overcome if the price is paid.

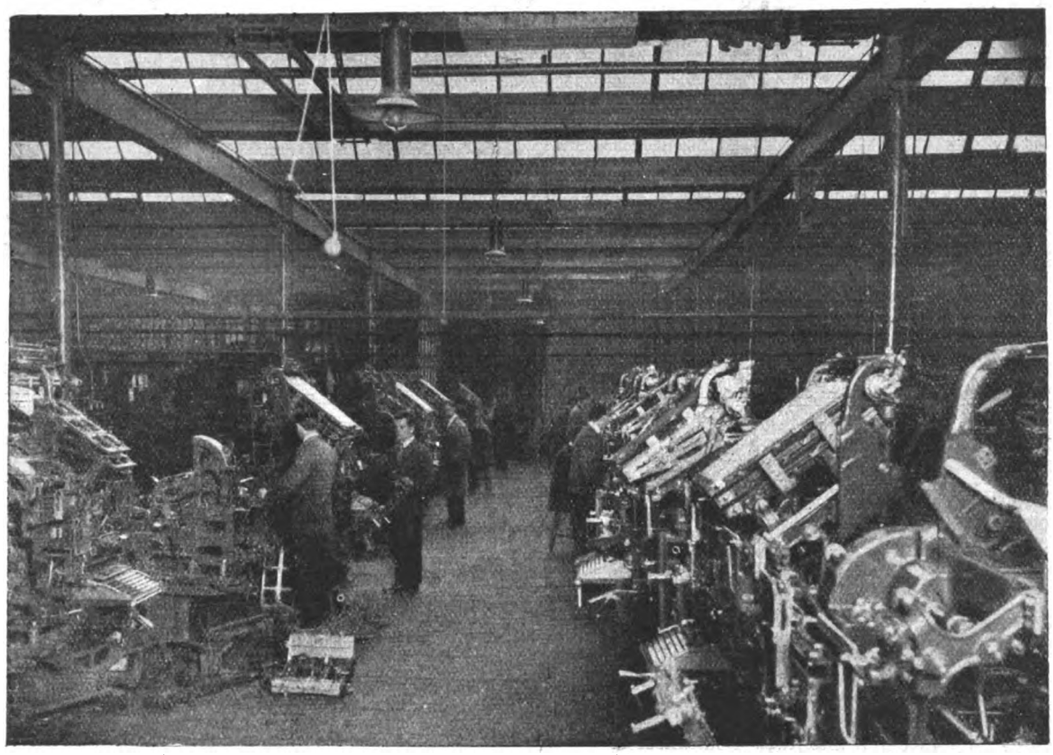
Imitation Art.—Similar difficulties are experienced in this make of paper as with super-calendered. Possibly a greater variation of finish is obtained in this make than in any other. I submit this is a question entirely for papermakers, therefore I leave it with them.

Coated Papers.—It is not an infrequent occurrence that the surface of a coated paper will be full of small holes, as if a number of little air bubbles had burst, leaving the surface of the paper irregular, and sometimes there is a streaky appearance in the coating. Both these make it impossible to get a regular result when printing half-tones and it is quite impossible for a printer to get consistent colour values when this occurs. Why certain sheets in the same making, or at least in the same delivery of paper, should give markedly different results is difficult for the printer to understand. Many of the alleged shortcomings of what is known as the three-colour process are due to imperfect paper. There is no process more capable of giving a true rendering of the colour value of an original painting when well-etched blocks and suitable paper are used.

Every attention should be given to the coating of the paper. The coating the printer looks for is one that will take the ink properly from the forme and does not

Paper read at the recent General Conference of the Technical Section of the Papermakers' Association.

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This photograph, taken a few weeks ago, shows a portion of the Linotype Erecting Department at Altrincham, Cheshire

The average monthly sales of Linotype machines during the past two years have been much larger than at any other period of this Company's activities. The Model 4 with Side Magazines alone has heavily taxed the resources of the Works at Altrincham, and there is now no doubt that jobbing printers in this country, the Continent, and the Colonies have determined for themselves that the modern Linotype gives them the facilities they need for the rapid composition of display work and general jobbing.

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"pluck." This fills up the printing plates, causing defective prints, and consequent reduction of output from expensive plant. The printer can and does sometimes get over the difficulty by reducing the "tack" of the ink he is using, but when he does this he immediately begins to degrade the tone of the illustration.

Is there any necessity for me to suggest that lumps of esparto and other foreign substances in a sheet of paper are very serious things for the printer? There is a decided difference between pre-war paper and that now supplied. Is the difference due to a change of the material used for coating or to the introduction of new ingredients in the coating mixture? If there is a change, should not the printers be told and not left to find out that there are new conditions which might call for experiment and possibly change of methods to ensure satisfactory results?

A common quality required in all printing paper is that it should be "receptive" to pressure, sufficiently absorbent of ink, even in tone, and possess regular finish on both sides so far as that is possible. This especially applies when the sheet has to be printed on both sides. It should also be free from acids and alkalies, squarely cut, and free from particles arising through the cutting by rotary knives, and last but not least, carefully sorted.

Mr. Riddell proceeded to ask a few questions regarding a few things printers would like to know.

Lithographic Papers.

In considering papers for lithographic printing, he proceeded, there is not a great deal of difference between them and those used for good letterpress printing, except probably in the comparatively new process of offset, where a much harder sized paper can be used, and from which really excellent results are obtained in such work as share certificates, business letter headings, and similar classes of work, without damping the paper. A soft-sized paper is not suitable for offset printing, as the rubber blanket on which the impression is taken from the printing plate, and which comes in contact with the sheet of paper, "plucks" the surface of the paper, leaving the particles on the blanket. A paper of the character of "cartridge" makes quite a good stock for offset printing. I predict a new life for hand-made paper for artistic and high-class prints when produced by this process.

Necessary Conditions in Printing Papers.

Stretching of Paper.—One of the greatest handicaps to the colour printer is the altering of the size and shape of the sheet between printings. When it is known that the paper is required for close register work, it ought to be cut in one direction from the web. This is not always done; suggestions have been made that the short way of the paper to be printed should be the same as the machine direction, i.e., that the sheet should go round the printing machine in the same way that it is made on the paper machine. From tests made, I have found better results were obtained in so far as stretch is concerned, by printing across the fibre or opposite to the machine direction. In my opinion a sheet cut in this way gives a greater resistance to "the pull" of the printing machine and the ink used.

When on the question of paper for colour work I strongly advocate that paper should be kept in a regular temperature. If the printer gave more attention to his stock room, kept it at the same degree as his machine-room (about 65 degrees) taking care to protect the sheets from the atmosphere during the various printings, he would have less trouble with register than is usually experienced.

Another printer's "bugbear" is represented by the edges of the paper, which are frequently wavy and not cut square. When this condition exists it is impossible to get register on a colour job, and a great deal of time is taken in "seasoning" the paper, of which there are different methods, the most frequent being the hanging up of the sheets in the printing room. The Willsea curing machine, made in America, is well spoken of.

It is essential that the paper be kept absolutely flat and that it run squarely into the machine during the operation of printing. These last two points apply to all papers, and if papermakers can eliminate or reduce these faults to a greater extent, they will be assisting the printer to produce better work.

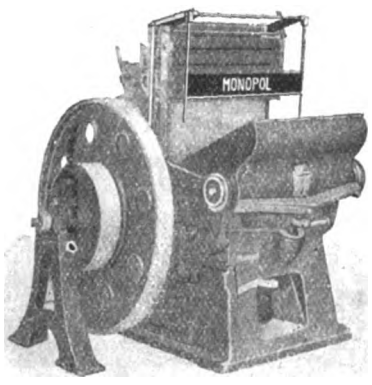
I would submit another suggestion in relation to packing. I do not intend to raise a "hornet's nest" about my ears by suggesting that the wrapper and string ought not to be included in the weight of paper charged for, but certainly greater care should be taken in the packing of paper, and in every case tape should be used in place of string. I am very much in favour of the plan sometimes adopted in the United States, whereby good printing papers are boxed, and one mill prints on the top sheet in each box an impression indicating that that particular make of paper is suitable for the class of work which the impression depicts.

There is another point I would like to suggest, and that is that when the stock is cut it would be helpful if the papermaker used a suction cleaner and removed all the loose particles of paper or fluff which may be adhering to the four sides. This would be a boon to the printer who takes a brush and sweeps it off into the air, with the result that it settles on the machines and plates.

Before I finish let me say that, in my opinion, most of the work produced by not a few of the many well-known printing firms which have a world reputation, is not always due to their particular skill or genius, but to their foresight in choosing the right paper on which to print the job.

Your Association, through its technical section, is doing a valuable work, but I think more could be done by forging a still closer link with the printing technical schools which could with advantage co-operate with you by submitting your products to the tests which matter. Finally, let me put forward a plea, for a closer co-operation between all who are associated in the production of what might be termed good commercial printing.

There are nine paper mills in Greece, four of which are of some importance, producing board and packing paper. Sweden, Austria and Finland compete keenly in the Greek markets to supply the necessary cardboard for cigarette boxes.



BUILT IN 3 SIZES

"Monopol" Art Platen

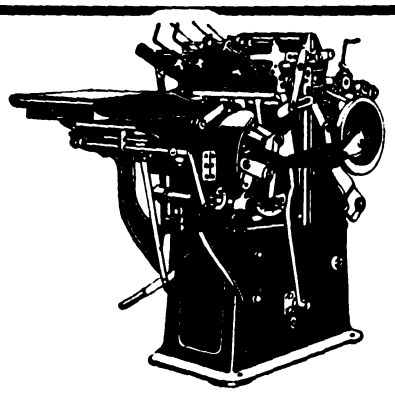
¶ **Specially built to produce the very best Heavy Tint and Register Colour Work at a High Speed.**

¶ The Roller Carriage has a special spurwheel drive, which ensures a perfectly smooth and noiseless motion. This important improvement does away with the cam action in the main gearwheel, which is subject to great wear and necessitates frequent costly repairs.

¶ Throw-off of Inking and Distributing Rollers from each other and from the Inking Cylinder by a single lever movement.

¶ Separate Drive for Inking Rollers, permitting inking-up without running machine, or enabling the platen to be worked for embossing, etc., without the inking rollers moving.

¶ **Automatic Hand Safety Guard** which can also be used as a throw-off. Only a gentle touch of the guard is required to stop the machine.



BUILT IN 3 SIZES.

"Monopol" Safety Platen

will successfully tackle 95 per cent. of your platen work, including the finest Register Colour Work, affording a handsome profit on everything it does.

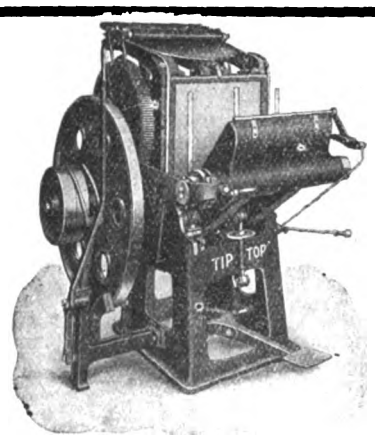
Speed Range: 2,000 to 3,500 impressions per hour.

The impression is automatically thrown off in case of a misfeed.

The sheets are fed by hand to front gauges on a sloping feed board, in a similar way as on a cylinder machine.

PRINTED SIDE UP DELIVERY, each sheet being in full view of the operator.

The delivery device can be raised out of position in a few seconds to allow for easy access to the platen.



BUILT IN 4 SIZES.

"Tip-Top" Jobbing Platen

Improved inking apparatus of the latest disc type. Platen is cast in one piece and works from positive fixed centre (no cams).

Camless drive of roller carriage.

Base and vertical bed cast in one piece.

Rigid, parallel impression.

Very handy and simple impression regulator.

On the main pinion a steel section is let into the gears at the point most subject to wear during the actual impression.

Throw-off of inking rollers by simple lever action, whilst machine remains in motion.

Adjustable runners.

High speed and light and noiseless running.

Particulars can be obtained from, and a demonstration arranged by the Sole Agents:

36-38, Whitefriars Street,

W. J. LIGHT & Co LIMITED

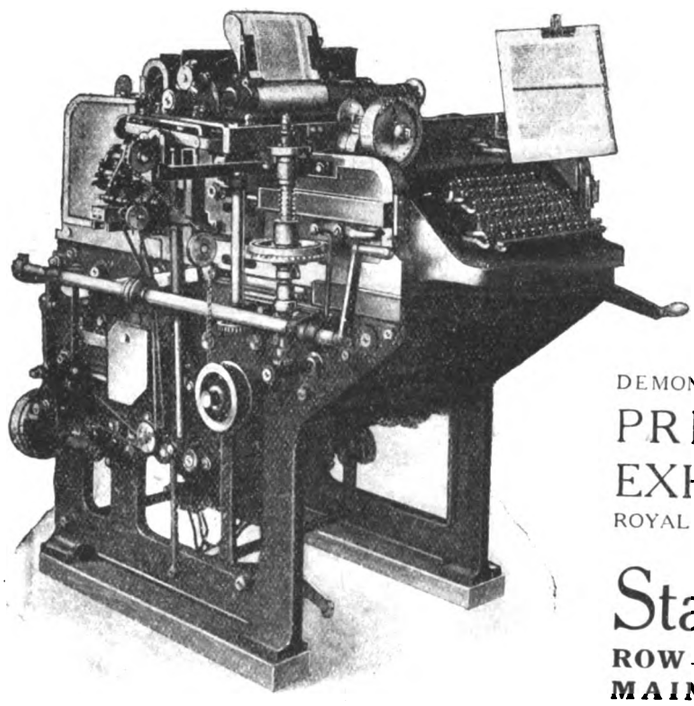
Fleet Street, London, EC..4

Telephone: CENTRAL 3839.

Telegrams: Winkolight, Fleet, London.

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A REVOLUTION IN LITHO AND OFFSET PRINTING HAS FOLLOWED THE INVENTION OF THE 'TYPARY' TEXT TYPING MACHINE



DEMONSTRATIONS AT
PRINTING EXHIBITION
ROYAL AGRICULTURAL HALL.
Stand 12
ROW A
MAIN HALL

On the TYPARY MACHINE all your matter is composed a line at a time, the Keyboard being of the ordinary Universal Typewriter variety. As soon as the job is completed it is ready for making the negative on TYPON PAPER for direct transfer to plate or stone.

The TYPARY MACHINE and TYPON PAPER will enable you to speed up production while reducing costs and general outlay.

Special attention is drawn to the article "A Text-Typing Machine for Lithographers" in the "British & Colonial Printer" issue dated April 9th, 1925.

Fullest particulars of the TYPARY on application to :—

TYPARY & TYPON CO., LTD.,

1—4, RED LION PASSAGE, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.

Telephone : CENTRAL 1376. *Telegrams : TYPANTYPO, FLEET, LONDON.*

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Who's Who

IN THE

PRINTING & ALLIED TRADES.

Mr. J. R. Riddell.

Mr. John Robertson Riddell, through whose instrumentality the exhibition of British printing was arranged at the London Printing School, was born fifty-one years ago. He received his early education at Rosemount School, Aberdeen, and experienced his first connection with print as an apprentice in the granite city to Messrs. Taylor and Henderson.



Mr. J. R. Riddell.

After spending a considerable number of years in various capacities, during which his knowledge of the different branches of the industry was further broadened, he became associated with the St. Bride Technical School. Under his direction as Principal the School became highly successful, and two years ago it was transferred, as the London School of Printing, to its present location in Stamford-street under the triple control of the London County Council, the employers and the trade unions of the printing industry. Besides holding the position of Principal of the present institution Mr. Riddell is Technical Adviser on the Printing and Kindred Trades to the Ministry of Labour Training Section. Amongst his other associations it may be mentioned that he is hon. secretary of the Livery Committee of the Stationers' Company as well as hon. secretary of the Stationers' Company and Printing Industry Technical Board. He is also a Governor of the Stationers' School, Hornsey, a Governor of St. Bride Foundation, a Freeman of the City of London, whilst as a member of the Printers' Managers and Overseers Association he has on several occasions addressed that organisation with much approval. Mr. Riddell is keenly interested in the printing methods and practices of other countries, and is particularly familiar with the modern printing plants of America. Towards the close of last year he made a tour of the Continent extending over 2,000 miles, visiting the more important European printing centres, and on his return home arranged a comprehensive exhibit of foreign printing specimens. Recently Mr. Riddell was given the opportunity of bringing the paper difficulties of the printer before the Technical Section of the Papermakers' Association in an important address entitled "The Printer and His Paper," which appears in this issue.

The *Riga Times*, which has just been published, is the only English newspaper in Latvia.

The Seventh World Number of *Papier Zeitung* is again an impressive production both on account of its striking advertisements and the publication of informative articles in English, German and French.

Trade Notes.

Multigraphing Machines and the Factory Acts.—At the council meeting of the London Chamber of Commerce on April 9th it was unanimously resolved to put forward amendments to the proposed Factories Bill in order to secure exemption for multigraphing machines used in business offices. Recently, it may be remembered, a ruling was given by the Secretary of State for Home Affairs to the effect that processes for multigraphing, by use of machines set with type, were forms of letterpress printing, and that any premises in which those processes were carried out regularly and to a substantial extent, came within the definition of letterpress works, and were subject to the Factory Act.

The *Morning Post* will appear in a new form on Monday next, April 27th. The page size will be reduced, with an increase in number from 16 to 24. New and extensive printing machinery has been introduced to cope with the alteration.

The *Yorkshire Evening News*, in addition to the *Yorkshire Evening Post*, whose proposed simultaneous printing at Leeds and Doncaster was reported in last week's issue, are also making arrangements for similar duplicate publication in the same towns.

Printers' Pension Election.—The 103rd election of printer pensioners was held on Saturday at the Connaught Rooms, Great Queen street, W.C. For the 149 benefits offered (127 pensions and 22 grants) 295 candidates competed. The voting was heavy, 128 applicants polling more than 1,000 each. The official result will be announced at the annual meeting of the Printers' Pension Corporation at St. Bride Institute next Saturday. £32,000 a year is distributed in pensions and benefits.

Aberdeen Master Printers.—Members of the Aberdeen Master Printers' Guild met for their annual dinner in the Palace Hotel on Friday night. Mr. James Blair (chairman) presided over a goodly company. Mr. J. A. C. Coutts proposed "The Scottish Alliance," Mr. Theodore Watt responding; and Mr. Edward W. Watt gave "Our Guild," the chairman making the reply.

Monday next, April 27th, is the date of the annual dinner of the London Master Printers' Association, and those wishing to attend but who have not yet secured tickets should lose no time in making application to 7-10, Old Bailey, E.C.

Alderman Robert Martin, J.P., of West Hartlepool, passed away last week at the age of 70, after 35 years of public service. Alderman Martin served his apprenticeship on the first newspaper printed in West Hartlepool, and was subsequently employed on newspapers in Darlington, Newcastle and Hull. In 1880 he set up in business as a printer, and at his death was head of Robert Martin, Ltd., one of the leading printing firms in the town. He secured a seat on the Town Council in 1890 as the nominee of the local branch of the Typographical Society, of which he was a member for nearly 50 years. In 1911 he was elected Mayor of the borough, and was re-elected the following year.

The death has occurred of Mr. Roland Goodwin, for many years chief reporter of the *City Press* and later bailiff of the City of London Court.

The death is announced of Mr. Charles T. Thompson, superintendent of Foreign Service of the Associated Press, and a journalist of international repute.

The late Mr. Joseph Cecil Clay, Wellington, Salop, at one time a banker and afterwards in business as a paper manufacturer, who died in September, aged 77 years, left estate of the gross value of £43,351, with net personalty £36,542.

The late Mr. John Reburn, of Sutton, Surrey, for many years commercial manager of the National Press Agency, and managing director and secretary of the Western Printing and Publishing Co., owners of the *Western Chronicle*, left £21,942 (net personalty £17,404).

"Our Empire" is the title of a new monthly, the first number of which has just been issued by the British Empire Service League.

Costing for Printers. — An intensive summer-term class for the study of Costing will be held at the London School of Printing on Wednesday evenings during May and June. It is essential that early application be made for enrolment by all who desire to take up this course, which is specially arranged for those holding executive positions. An examination will be held at Stationers' Hall on Monday, April 27th, at 6.30 p.m., for those attending the current classes.

Institute of Cost and Works Accountants.—The fourth annual costing conference of the Institute will be held at the Hotel Great Central, Marylebone-road, London, N.W., on Friday, May 1st. The Right Hon. the Viscount Leverhulme, president of the Institute, will open the proceedings. At a morning session, 10.30 a.m. (chair to be taken by Sir Edgar Sanders), the subject of "Cost accounting in relation to industrial policy, especially having regard to the trend towards price control," will be dealt with by S. L. Gill, F.C.W.A., A.C.A., and D. L. Moran, F.C.W.A., and at an afternoon session, 2.30 p.m. (chair to be taken by Sir Herbert Austin, K.B.E.), the subject will be "Budgetary Control," by Perry Keene, F.C.W.A., and F. T. Quennell, F.C.W.A. The afternoon session will be followed by a social gathering.

The Department of Overseas Trade is informed that the Union of South Africa Department of Posts and Telegraphs is inviting tenders for the supply of postal stores. Tenders to reach the chairman of the Union Tender Board by May 27th, 1925. The stores required cover a wide range and include paper.

There was one case of lead poisoning in the printing trade during March and three fatal accidents in the paper, printing, etc., group of trades.

A report from Norway describes the paper market as very firm, with prices in some lines better than they were some weeks ago.

Trade Union Matters.

T.A. and the Federation Council.—The following members of the Typographical Association have been nominated as delegates to the Administrative Council Meeting of the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation to be held at Bristol on May 13th, 14th and 15th next: Northern Division—Messrs T. S. Chalmers (Sheffield), W Hunt (Manchester) and G Nelson (Liverpool); Southern Division—Messrs. J. J. Atkins (Birmingham), P. G. McLees (Leicester), J. C. Nice (Gloucester), F. O. Roberts (Northampton), W. G. Stone (Bristol), F. Summerfield (Watford), F. H. Tarr (Exeter), E. Warton (London), and E. G. Yates (Watford). Two delegates are to be elected from each division.

The secretary of the Shrewsbury branch of the Typographical Association has informed the Executive Council that on the invitation of the Wellington (Salop) branch he had visited that branch in consequence of an expressed desire to make Wellington a section of the Shrewsbury branch. The members at Wellington were unanimously in favour of the proposal, and as both committees were agreeable to the amalgamation, the Executive Council gave consent to the recommendation.

Apprentice Point.—The secretary of the Conway branch of the T.A. has asked the Executive Council whether two years put in at the County School by an apprentice should count as two years' apprenticeship at the trade as it affects the question of his being allowed to work the linotype or monotype keyboards. The reply of the Council is that apprentices must serve three years at case before being allowed to work the machines.

Newspaper Workers and the Recent Ballot.—Protests are being made by the newspaper worker members of the Typographical Association against the acceptance of the agreement on wages and hours of newspaper workers, which, as stated last week, has been carried by 6,593 to 4,684.

N.U.J.—Mr. T. S. Dickson, of Glasgow, has been elected president of the National Union of Journalists, in succession to Mr. T. K. Sledge, of Leeds. Mr. A. J. Rhodes, of Plymouth, has been elected vice-president, and will in turn succeed to the presidency next year. Contributions of members last year reached the record total of £10,171, and the membership has increased by 209. Since 1907 the Union has paid out in benefits over £36,800. The annual meeting will be held next year at Edinburgh.

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The "Douglagraph" Reproduction Process

The Inventor Explains his Methods and Gives the Latest Formulae for Working.

Amongst the various methods for the facsimile reproduction of typographic matter, black and white drawings, etc., one worthy of more attention that has yet been given to it is the "Douglagraph" process. This process, which has novel and attractive features is the one that Mr. George Douglas, M.B.E., F.R.P.S., the Superintendent of the Photo-process Office of the Survey of Egypt, invented and introduced to the Survey early in 1918, to meet a demand for a quick and reliable method. It has proved



George Douglas, M.B.E., F.R.P.S.

most successful and is now in daily use, producing over 2,000 printing plates annually. A description of this process was issued in a pamphlet Mr. Douglas published in 1920, but the present article deals more fully with the subject and contains the latest formulæ.

Facsimile reproduction of maps, plans, typescript or any drawing or document in black ink, on white translucent paper, may be made direct on a planographic printing

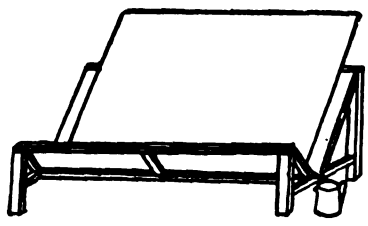


Fig. 1.—Coating Stand for Douglagraph Plates.

plate without the aid of a camera by this very simple process.

A grained aluminium or zinc plate is sensitised with a bichromated colloid and exposed to the light in contact with the original to be reproduced; the light penetrates the translucent portions of the drawing and insolubilises the sensitive coating, while the portion behind the opaque lines remains unaltered. A developer is applied which removes the soluble portions of the coating and produces a negative or stencil of the original, which shows as clear silver-grey lines on a chestnut-brown background. The plate is then covered with a special ink which adheres to the metal where the clear lines exist; the stencil is afterwards destroyed by water or weak acid, resulting in a facsimile ink image of the original, perfect in every detail. The plate can now be printed from lithographically.

The best originals for this process are those in black ink on white or blue tracing paper or cloth; therefore when originals are drawn specially for reproduction by this process, such mediums should certainly be used in preference to others. Any original, however, which is drawn or printed in a fairly opaque ink on white translucent paper, may be reproduced successfully by this method. Although some originals may

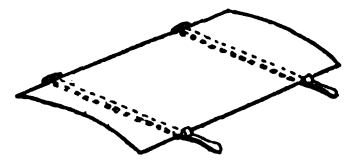


Fig. 2.—Sensitised Photographic Plate in Position for Drying.

appear quite suitable by reflected light, the fact that they are to be reproduced by transmitted light should be considered, and the original judged accordingly.

Typescript when typed with a black ribbon on thin white paper of even texture may also be reproduced by this process. When typing copies for this purpose, a sheet of black carbon paper should be placed with its surface in contact with the back of the paper. A reinforced impression is thus obtained which facilitates its reproduction. A number of pages can be printed down on a single plate making it possible to produce quickly

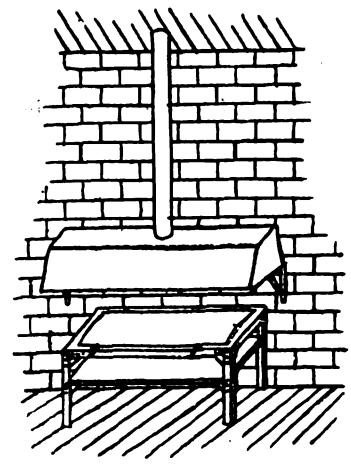


Fig. 3.—Hot Plate for Drying Douglagraph Plates.

and cheaply copies of reports, etc., in a permanent ink when the cost of setting the matter up in type and printing it would be prohibitive, while the results are better than those obtained by velocigraphing or similar methods.

Printed copies for reproduction by this process should also be on thin white paper of even texture, and the ink should be a dense black; dusting with fine bronze powder before the ink is dry will ensure opacity.

Thick paper may be made more translucent by treatment with a mixture of one part of castor oil and five parts of alcohol.

When originals are in several pieces, as when new detail has to be added or corrections have to be made, the additional work should be drawn on the same kind of paper and fitted to the original by cutting out an opening the exact size of the patch. There must be no overlap near the work, and erasures should be avoided as they alter the thickness of the paper and give trouble in exposure.

Originals on paper yellowish in hue require long exposures.

In addition to black ink the following colours when used in full strength can be successfully reproduced.—

Water-proof Inks:—Vermilion, brown, yellow, indigo.

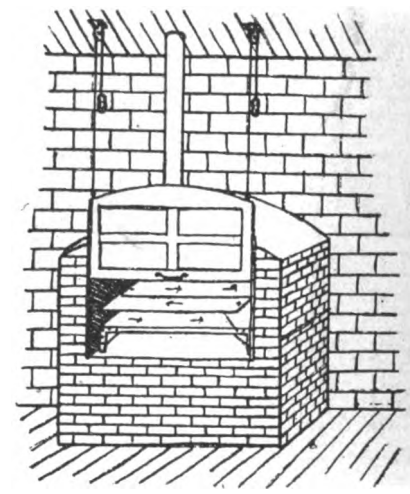


Fig. 4.—Oven for Drying Douglagraph Plates.

Cake Water-colours (rubbed down to the consistency of ink):—Indian red, scarlet, vermilion, burnt sienna.

Suitable originals having been described, the details for producing a planographic printing plate from them by the "Douglagraph" process is now given.

A clean finely-grained aluminium or zinc plate is washed well and wiped with a clean sponge; it is then coated with a sensitising solution made up as follows:

Solution No. I:—

Gum Arabic, white	600 grms.
Water	8 lits.
Liquid Ammonia	24 ccs.

Solution No. II:—

Ammonium Bichromate Pure	200 grms.
Water	1 lit.
Liquid Ammonia	8 ccs.

Take three parts of No. 1 Solution and add to it one part of No. II. The mixed solution works best when fresh so only enough should be mixed for the day's requirements. This solution is filtered and flowed over the plate from one side, after draining it is re coated from the opposite side and again drained. The stand shown in Fig. 1 will be found a convenient method of coating the plate; the excess solution drains into a measure, and when filtered can be used

ACTUAL LOOSE LEAF MANUFACTURERS
Established 1908.



METAL PARTS
AND
COMPLETE BINDERS

British Loose Leaf Mfrs., Ltd.,
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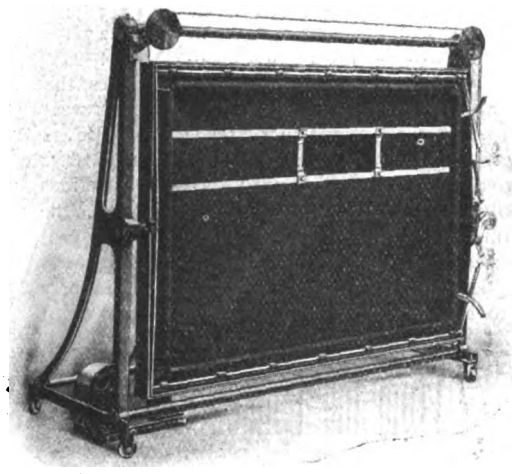
again. The plate is now laid on two wooden bars fitted with projecting pieces, placed at a distance apart which is a little less than the width of the plate, see Fig. 2. This arrangement gives the plate a slight bend which ensures an even coating.

The plate thus fixed on the wooden bars is placed either on a hot plate or in a drying oven, see Figs. 3 and 4.

The temperature should not exceed 50 degrees Cent., as too high a temperature tends to insolubilise the coating, thus making the development difficult.

A number of plates can be prepared at the same time for convenience of working, and if kept in the dark will remain in good condition until the following day.

The original to be reproduced is placed in a vacuum printing frame, such as that illustrated herewith, and the sensitised plate laid on it, the face of the original in contact with the sensitised surface. The frame is now closed and pressure obtained by ex-



Vacuum Printing Frame (Pictorial Machinery Ltd.)

hausting the air. All these operations take place in a room illuminated by an orange coloured light.

The frame is now exposed either to sunlight or to electric arc or mercury vapour lamps. The exposure will vary between wide limits according to the whiteness and translucency of the original as well as the intensity of the light.

Originals on tracing cloth in strong sunlight require about 1½ to 2 minutes exposure, while those on ordinary white drawing paper require about 12 minutes. The exposure required with an enclosed arc lamp of 15 amperes at about 30cms. from the frame is from 3 to 4 minutes for originals on tracing cloth; when using mercury vapour lamps, about 6 minutes are required.

When exposure is completed the plate is taken out of the frame in non-actinic light. The image should show distinctly before development as yellow lines on a chestnut brown background.

A very small quantity of developer composed of:—

Glycerine	500 ccs.
Sulphuric Acid	25 ,,

is now poured on the plate and worked over with a sponge; in a few minutes the yellowness of the lines will disappear and the image will show up clear and distinct as silvery grey lines on a chestnut brown background.

It is most essential that the lines be developed quite clear, as otherwise the ink will be prevented from adhering to the metal; in other words, there will be a certain amount of colloidal matter between the ink and the metal, which in the after operations will wash away, taking the ink with it.

When the lines do not develop clear, a less concentrated developer will often be found effective. A useful strength is:—

Glycerine	200 ccs.
Water	100 ,,
Sulphuric Acid	15 ,,

When using this weakened developer care should be taken that it is not kept too long on the plate as it will destroy the stencil.

The plate is now cleaned with methylated spirit to get rid of the developer; this is best accomplished by pouring on the spirit in small quantities and wiping off with clean white rags, repeating the operation three or four times, and finally rubbing the plate dry.

It is now inked over with a special ink composed of:—

Asphaltum 15% solution in turps	4 parts
Photo Transfer Ink 15% sol. in turps	2 ,,
Shellac 10% solution in alcohol ...	3 ,,

The bottle is well shaken, and a small quantity of the ink poured on the plate and then quickly distributed by means of a piece of rag; it dries quickly and is then placed in water or under the tap and the stencil washed away.

This part of the process is usually assisted by rubbing with a sponge or a piece of cotton wool until the stencil has been completely removed. If difficulty is experienced at this stage, a sponge soaked in:—

Sulphuric Acid	10 ccs.
Water	1 lit.

and wiped over the plate will soon clean off the stencil.

The plate is washed well, dried off quickly and wiped over with a weak solution of gum arabic and dried. It is now passed on to the lithographer who treats it in the ordinary manner of a planographic plate, it will then be ready for printing any number of copies.

Newspaper Federation.

At the annual meeting of the Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire Federation of Newspapers held at the Midland Hotel, Manchester, Mr. W. H. Andrew, principal of the firm of Messrs. J. Andrew and Co., the *Reporter*, Ashton, was re elected president for the third year in succession, and Mr. T. L. Whitehead (*Bury Times*) was re elected vice-president. The members of the Federation were the guests of the president at lunch, at which a presentation was made by the president to Mr. William Astle (*Stockport Advertiser*) of an album lettered in gold and colours containing the signatures of the members, in recognition of Mr. Astle's services as president of the Federation from 1918 to 1922. Mr. Astle is the president of the Newspaper Society. A gold wristlet watch was presented to Mrs. Astle.

Mr. F. Ch. Miller, paper agent, has removed from Paternoster-row to 57, Carter-lane, E.C.4.

SALE BY AUCTION.

By Order of the Sheriff—Without Reserve.

17, Tudor Street, London, E.C.4.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT SALE of the VALUABLE MAGAZINE PRINTING PLANT AND MACHINERY, including:—

FOUR ROTARY WEB MAGAZINE PERFECTING PRESSES by

R. HOE & CO., LTD.,

FOUR 35-H.P. WITTON-JAMES AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC DRIVING SETS FOR THE ABOVE PRESSES each with 7-H.P. Pilot Motor, Quantity of Spare Parts for the Rotary Web Presses.

TWO ROTARY ROUTING MACHINES, A No. 5 SIZE METAL FURNACE, TWO 21in. ELECTRIC BORING MACHINES, DOUBLE HEADED STEREO PRESS, FOUR ROTARY CASTING BOXES, A No. 5 SIZE METAL PLANER, FOUR 18in. and 19in. DRESSING SADDLES, all by R. HOE & CO., LTD., A 7ft. 6in. x 2ft. IRON DRYING CHAMBER, A 9ft x 2ft STEAM CHAMBER, A 42in. "HARRILD" SELF-CLAMP GUILLOTINE.

10, ½ to 4-H.P. 220 and 420-volt electric Motors by Witton-James, spare armatures for same, 126 Foundry chases, American case rack, 11 cases 6 to 48-point Sans Condensed No. 14, Oak Border Cabinet of 18 trays and contents, Letter Matrices, Electrotypers tapping tables, Plong tables, g.w etching baths, nearly new Plaster Sifting Machine,

23 BATES 4-TIER WORK TRUCKS.

Quantity of Stores including Chemicals, French Glue, Black and Coloured Letterpress ink, Emery cloth new buffers and other effects which will be sold by auction by, Messrs.

H. W. SMITH & MOON,

at the premises as above on Thursday, April 30th, at Twelve o'clock precisely. On view the day prior.

Catalogues from the Auction and Estate Offices, 6, Great James Street, Bedford Row, London, W.C.1.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

Payment is accepted, for advertisements under the following headings, on the basis of seven words to the line (minimum three lines):—

Situations Vacant, Agencies, Machinery for Sale and Wanted, Businesses for Sale and Wanted, Partnerships and Investments, Miscellaneous.

One Insertion	3/0
Three Insertions	6/0

For every line exceeding three lines 6d.

Situations Wanted.

Under this heading operatives are granted a Special Rate for a minimum of three lines (twenty-one words):—

One Insertion	1/6
Three Insertions	3/0

For every line exceeding three lines 6d

Sales by Auction, Tenders, Patents for Sale, Legal and Financial Announcements

Per line	1/0

Replies may be addressed to Box Numbers. Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58 Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4, for which a fee of 6d. is charged to cover Postage of Replies.

Cheques and Post Office Orders to be crossed and made payable to STONHILL & GILLIS.

Telegrams: Stonhill, Lud, London.
Telephone: 2439 Holborn.

Situations Wanted.

MINDER (27), Soc.; Two Revs., Wharfe, Half-tone, Com.—E. K., 27, Wadby-road, Leytonstone, E.11. 14607

SHOW CARDS, ADVERTISING, Etc.—Young Lady requires Responsible Position, with all-round experience—Advertising and Estimating, etc.; eight years with well-known City firm.—Box 14612.

Machinery for Sale.

DEMY FOLIO BREMNER WHARFEDALE, with Flyers, in good condition.—J. Travis, Ltd., 4, Market-place, Bursiem. 14006

DOUBLE ROYAL "SUMMIT" (nearly new condition), can be seen running London; satisfactory reason for disposal.—Particulars from Box 14611.

SECOND-HAND MACHINERY.—If you are wishing to dispose of Second-Hand Machinery relating to the Printing, Bookbinding, Box-making, Envelope and Bag-making Trades, etc., secure prompt and effective service by advertising in the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*.—Apply for special rates to the Publishers, Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

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FORTY-SEVENTH YEAR.

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THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1925.

The Printing Exhibition.

TIME moves on apace, and now only three weeks remain before the opening of the seventh international Printing Exhibition, which is to be held at the Royal Agricultural Hall, Islington, from May 16th to May 30th. Arrangements are being rapidly completed in respect of the many interesting functions that will lend additional attraction to the Exhibition. Amongst the numerous trade associations and other bodies which will be paying official visits, holding conferences, social gatherings, and so on, will be (in order of date): The Printing, Bookbinding and Kindred Trades Overseers' Association; the Worshipful Company of Stationers; the British Photographic Manufacturers' Association; the Periodical Trade Press; the Joint Industrial Council of the Printing and Allied Trades; the Federation of Master Process Engravers; the Master Bookbinders' Association; the Federation of Master Printers; the Newspaper Proprietors' Association; the United Kingdom Paper Bag Association; the Printers' Managers and Overseers Association; the Kent Newspaper Proprietors' Association; the Electrotypers' and Stereotypers Managers and Overseers Association; the Caxton Convalescent Home; the Stationers' Association of the United Kingdom; the United Bill Posters' Association; the London Master Printers' Association; the Printers' Pension Corporation; the Publicity Club, and the Jobbing Guild. As our readers will already be aware, a special Exhibition Number of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* will be published on May 7th. In that issue we shall be including, in addition to special articles, general news, etc., much information as to the exhibits of individual firms, and other particulars that will help to guide visitors to features of special interest. That the printing and allied trades are awakening to the present-day necessity for publicity (for which, of course, this issue will be an opportunity) will be evidenced by the large number of firms that will be making their own announcements in this Exhibition Number.

Increased Paper Imports.

THE returns relating to the overseas trade in paper and cardboard—in both imports and exports—last month and for the first quarter of the year indicate further growth. Dealing first with imports—which last month amounted to 1,196,217 cwts.—there was an increase in quantity of 346,698 cwts. (40·8 per cent.) compared with twelve months ago whilst the value of the month's imports—£1,205,437—represents an advance of £312,219 (34·9 per cent.) contrasted with March last year. During the first three months of the year and the corresponding periods of the two preceding years, the quantity and value of the imports were as follows:—

1925 ...	3,468,481 cwts.	...	£3,545,871
1924 ...	2,656,063 ,,	...	2,922,741
1923 ...	2,676,230 ,,	...	2,844,293

As will be seen from the above figures, the imports during January to March reveal advances in quantity of respectively 812,418 cwts. (30·5 per cent.) and 792,251 cwts. (29·2 per cent.) contrasted with the similar periods of last year and the year before. In value the imports for the first quarter of the year exceeded those of the same period last year by £623,130 (21·3 per cent.) and those of January to March, 1923, by £701,578 (24·6 per cent.).

From the London Gazette.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

G. C. Bottomley and A. Topham, printers and advertising specialists, at Manor Printing Works, Eccleshill, Bradford, under the style of Geo. C. Bottomley and Co.

G. E. Bannister and J. H. Johnson, law writers and stationers, 15, Bridge-street, Stockport, under the style of Bannister and Johnson.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

E. W. Horobin, residing at Ernocroft Hall, Ludworth, Marple Bridge, Derby, and carrying on business at 10, South-parade, Parsonage, Manchester, Lancaster, under the style of the Alpha Publishing Co., publisher.

Sir Theodore A. Cook, 54, Oakley-street, Chelsea, London, author, journalist and magazine editor.

G. Weightman, residing and trading at 60, Glentworth-road, Radford, Nottingham, paper merchant and paper bag manufacturer.

East Anglian Printers' Readers.

A meeting of the Provincial Guild of Printers' Readers, East Anglian District, was held at Curat House, Norwich, on Saturday, with Mr. A. W. Daynes in the chair. There was a representative attendance of members from Bungay, Norwich and Beccles printing houses.

The chairman, in a short address, spoke of the progress of the Guild and mentioned the steps taken to benefit provincial printers' readers.

The secretary (Mr. W. E. Cooper) reviewed the past quarter's activities, and Mr. A. A. Oliver presented the financial report which showed a balance in hand.

It was agreed that the chairman and Mr. H. Edwards (Beccles) should visit Colchester at an early date to put the claims of the Guild before the readers of that town at a special meeting to be arranged by the secretary.

Mr. W. E. Cooper (Norwich) was appointed as district representative at the National Council Meeting to be held in London on Saturday, April 25th.

Visitors were subsequently entertained at tea by the Norwich members, and Messrs. H. Edwards and F. T. Peachey heartily thanked their hosts for their hospitality.

On the motion of Mr. C. A. Johns (Norwich), seconded by Mr. H. Edwards (Beccles), it was agreed the next meeting should take place at Great Yarmouth in July.

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Home Counties Master Printers.

Prominent Speakers attend the Annual Gatherings of the Alliance in London.

The Home Counties Master Printers' Alliance successfully held its annual meeting on Monday, when representatives from throughout the area attended in good numbers at the Holborn Restaurant. At two business sessions, with a luncheon between, prominent printers took part, and many matters of trade interest were discussed.

The Annual Meeting.

At the morning session, held in the Queen's Room, the retiring president, Mr. A. le Pine Strange, occupied the chair, and was supported by Mr. Oscar Viney and the secretary, Mr. Percy D. Michael.

In opening the meeting the chairman conveyed apologies for absence on the part of Mr. W. G. Wykes (president of the Federation), who was prevented from attending by important civic business, Lieut.-Colonel W. H. Barrell, O.B.E., Mr. David Greenhill, Mr. Alfred Bennett, and others.

The meeting approved the sending of a telegram conveying greetings and good wishes to the South-Western Alliance, meeting at Bristol.

The Year's Work.

The sixth annual report (read by the secretary) contained a record of very useful and necessary work undertaken on behalf of the membership. Statement was made that the condition of trade appeared to be steadily improving, and that this was accounted for by members to the extension of the period of wage stabilisation. Reference was made to the estimating campaign, carried through by the ex-president, Mr. S. F. Oxley, which had made such an impression on the Federation as to cause its extension to the whole of the other Alliance areas, and members were reminded that this was the topic that filled the largest part of the Federation Cost Congress held in May at Norwich. An important feature of the year's work was that Mr. Strange's period of office was marked by the holding of meetings in different parts of the area; in certain cases group meetings; in others special meetings of the larger associations, the meetings being in three instances preceded by calls on the printers in the districts by the secretary of the Alliance and Mr. L. J. Cumner (Federation organising official). Mention was also made of the fact that the very interesting conference held on April 28th, 1924, between the Council of the Home Counties and South-Eastern Group of the T.A. and the Executive Committee of the Alliance, and it was now possible to report the formation of several District Committees. Amongst other points mentioned were efforts made on behalf of technical education in the area; growing appreciation of the advantages afforded by the arrangement made with the Midland Employers' Mutual Assurance, Ltd., for insuring at a very low rate against Workmens' Compensation and Employers' Liability risks; the assistance of the Alliance in connection with the Federation Collective Advertising Scheme; and the good service of individual members during the year, especially Mr. Hudson, Mr. Potts, and the president, Mr. A. le Pine Strange. The report was adopted *nem. con.*

In the absence of the treasurer, Mr. Greenhill, the financial statement was presented by the chairman, who also read a letter from Mr. Greenhill discussing points of financial interest, and incidentally paying a high tribute to the services of Mr. Michael as secretary. The account and balance sheet showed a healthy state of affairs, and, after a little discussion, were approved.

On the motion of Mr. Jenkins, a hearty vote of thanks was passed to the officers and members of the Alliance who had served in various capacities during the year.

The president, in returning thanks, spoke of the good work done by many representatives of the Alliance, and particularly that of the secretary, to whom he referred as "a tower of strength."

New Officers Elected.

It had been hoped that Lieut.-Col. W. H. Barrell, of Portsmouth, would have succeeded to the presidential chair, but he, acting under medical instructions, had had to decline the office. A resolution was passed expressing the hope that his health would soon be thoroughly re established.

As officers for the ensuing year, the following were elected:—President, Mr. H. H. Potts; senior vice-president, Mr. Oscar V. Viney; junior vice-president, Mr. L. B. Mackay; treasurer, Mr. David Greenhill; auditors, Messrs. A. C. Roberts, Wright and Co.

Mr. Strange vacated the chair to Mr. Potts on the latter's election to the presidency.

It was agreed that the subscription remain as last year, and that twenty guineas be paid to the Printers' Pension Corporation.

At this point the chairman read, with an expression of satisfaction, a telegram just received conveying "fraternal greetings" from the Home Counties Group of the Typographical Association.

Before closing the morning session, the chairman made some suggestions for arranging, during his year of office, for the holding of an educative congress for the benefit of sons of master printers. A short discussion followed, the meeting showing hearty approval of the general principle of the suggestion.

The Luncheon.

Luncheon followed in the Phœnix Room, presided over by the retiring president, Mr. A. le Pine Strange, amongst others present being Lieut.-Col. H. Rivers Fletcher, O.B.E. (past president of the Federation and chairman of the Federation Labour Committee), Mr. Alfred Langley (president, L.M.P.A.), Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh (past president of the Federation), Mr. A. E. Goodwin (secretary of the Federation), Mr. Wm. Whyte (secretary, L.M.P.A.), Mr. H. H. Potts, Mr. Oscar V. Viney, Mr. S. F. Oxley, Col. Roy Truscott, Mr. J. Dent and Mr. F. Dangerfield.

The toast of "The Federation of Master Printers" was proposed by Mr. Potts, who spoke with admiration of the unselfishness shown by many of those who devoted much time, and travelled long distances, to serve the Federation, the work of which was essential to the well-being of the printing trade, which had so many difficulties peculiar to itself.

Mr. Goodwin, in responding, said that no Alliance in the country had supported the Federation with more loyalty than had the Home Counties Alliance. The question had been asked: "What does the Federation do for the small printer"? He (Mr. Goodwin) could give a very illuminating address on the subject of "What the small printer does for the Federation." Of this they had an outstanding example in Mr. Potts. Mr. Goodwin proceeded to refer to the good relationships existing with labour, to the successful starting of the Collective Advertising Campaign—which, he said, had drawn forth many expressions of appreciation; and to the development of the Costing movement, which owed something to the initiative of this Alliance in respect of its campaign for more accurate estimating. Encouraged by support such as that given by the Home Counties Alliance, those in responsible posts in the Federation could go forward with confidence to face the problems which awaited them in the near future.

Mr. Alfred Langley, in proposing "The Home Counties Master Printers' Alliance," made some very amusing references to the competition between London and provincial printers, and proceeded to thank the Home Counties Alliance on behalf of the L.M.P.A. for the support accorded in the recent crisis. He emphasised the necessity that members should think nationally, so that the Federation might be able to legislate for the complete control of the industry, right from production to consumption.

Response was made by Mr. Strange, who intimated that the Alliance was carrying forward its work in connection with operational times, and he referred to a volume about to be issued which would tabulate a large number of actual times taken by printers, and should be very useful as a work of reference.

The toast of "The Guests" was proposed by Mr. Austen-Leigh in a speech which well sustained his reputation as a wit, his humorous references to Col. Fletcher and Mr. Whyte, who were to reply to this toast, being greatly enjoyed.

Col. Fletcher, in response, had very appreciative references to make to past happy associations with Mr. Austen-Leigh in the work of the Federation. In emphasising the need for the support of all the Alliances, he spoke highly of the assistance rendered by the representatives of the Home Counties Alliance.

Mr. Whyte's speech was another that aroused repeated laughter by humorous story and allusion. He took the opportunity to refer very appreciatively to Mr. Austen-Leigh's work during his term of office as president of the L.M.P.A., and also spoke in cordial terms of the hospitality shown by the Home Counties Alliance.

The toast of "The Chairman" was proposed by Mr. Dangerfield, and a brief response from Mr. Strange brought the luncheon to an end.

Technical Education and the J.I.C.

The new president, Mr. Potts, occupied the chair on the resumption of business in the Queen's Room, when the subjects for consideration were technical education and J.I.C. District Committees in the area of the Alliance, followed by a review and forecast of the labour position.

Mr. Oxley was the first to be called upon, and spoke in regard to the southern area of the Bucks and East Berks Association. He told how successful efforts had been made to arrange for the formation of a District Committee for this part of their area, and said that a meeting of the executive would be held next week.

Mr. Jenkins, speaking in regard to the Hertfordshire District Committee, said they intended to form four Sub-Committees, of which two were at present active—at Watford and St. Albans. He had been impressed at their meetings by the fact that they gained increased respect for the other side when they met thus to discuss matters affecting the trade.

Mr. Hewitt told of the starting of a District Committee at Portsmouth, and spoke very highly of the assistance rendered there by Councillor Walter Ward. They had already formed four or five Sub-Committees, and had also made very considerable strides in regard to technical education. The speaker indicated the great potentialities of the J.I.C. movement in furthering technical education in the various areas.

Councillor G. J. Winn (Portsmouth) also dealt with the subject of technical education, and indicated how the J.I.C. Committee, working in conjunction with the local Education Committee, was endeavouring to provide improved opportunities for the training of candidates for the printing trade.

Mr. Viney, representing Aylesbury, spoke in regard to the central area of the Bucks and East Berks Association, and indicated that proceedings had advanced to the point of arranging for a preliminary meeting to be held the following day, when it was hoped to form a J.I.C. District Committee.

Messrs. P. Fisher (Brighton) and F. A. Clements (Chatham) reported upon preliminary efforts made in their respective districts.

Mr. Goodwin was then called upon to speak, and ably summarised the subject of J.I.C. development. He laid stress on the value of the District Committees, all of which, he said, were doing really useful work. The J.I.C. had created a volume of good will and knowledge of one another that was extremely helpful. He told also of considerable success it had achieved in the advancement of technical education. He said there would be another J.I.C. Convention in connection with the Printing Exhibition, on May 20th, when there would be addresses by the chairmen of the various J.I.C. Committees, explaining what had been accomplished and indicating the problems for the future. The Convention would be open to all members of the trade, and he urged all his hearers to endeavour to be present.

The last item on the agenda concerned the labour position, and this was introduced by Col. Fletcher, who, after briefly referring to the past, dealt in very informative fashion with the various problems with which the trade is at present faced or is likely to be faced in the near future.

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CHARLES BIRKETT, LTD.—Capital £5,000, in £1 shares; publishers of newspapers, magazines, books and literary productions, printers, lithographers, photographic printers, paper and ink manufacturers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: F. C. R. Douglas and J. H. MacDonnell. Solicitors: MacDonnell and Co., 3-7, Southampton street, Strand, W.C.2.

F. BREED AND SON, LTD.—Capital £4,000, in £1 shares; to adopt agreements (1) with F. J. Breed for the acquisition of the business of a printer carried on by him at 40, Alexandra-road, Hemel Hempstead, as "F. Breed and Son," and (2) with H. C. Spratling and R. S. Wilsher for the acquisition of the business of publishers and advertising contractors and agents now carried on by them at 47c, Queen's road, Watford, Herts, as the "What's On" Guide Publishing Co. Private company. First directors: F. J. Breed, N. Blanco White, D.S.O., and H. C Spratling Solicitors: T. and N. Blanco White, 77-79, High street, Watford, and 10, Bedford-row, W.C.1.

FRANK F. PERSHKE (NORTHERN), LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; export and import merchants and manufacturers, and retailers of printing machinery, presses, appliances and materials, lithographic presses, machines, appliances and materials used in connection with the graphic arts and stationery and kindred trades, engineers, founders, etc. Private company. First directors: F. F. Pershke and T. S Meldrum. Registered office: 5, Chepstow-street, Manchester.

YORK AND VERRALF, LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; to carry on the business of printers, engravers, relief stampers, publishers, book and print sellers, bookbinders and art journalists, advertising agents and contractors, etc. Private company. Directors: H. G. York and F. L. Verrall. Registered office: 5, Crown-yard, Stanhope-street, N.W.1.

WILLIAM CUMMINGS AND SON, LTD.—Capital £30,000, in £1 shares (20,000 ordinary and 10,000 preference); to acquire the business conducted by William Cummings and Son, packing case makers and paper box manufacturers, at 9, Murano-place, Edinburgh, and to carry on the same and the business of printers, dealers in wood and paper products of all kinds, etc. Private company. First directors: A. Cummings, J. Cummings, D. Cummings and D. Jack. Solicitor, Lewis Jack, 123, George street, Edinburgh.

NUCRAFT STUDIOS, LTD.—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares; designers, manufacturers and producers of advertising and other novelties of all kinds, engravers, photographers, lithographers, etc. Private company. Directors: A. Burton, J. P. Pilsworth, H. C. Tress and G. C. Tress. Registered office: Castle Bromwich Aerodrome, Warwick.

S. E. MILBOURNE, LTD.—Capital £5,500, in £1 shares; cardboard manufacturers, dealers in materials used in the manufacture of cardboard, cardboard box, paper bag and packing case makers, general printers, etc. Private company. Directors: J. C. Milbourne and A. W. Milbourne. Registered office: 20, Arcola-street, Stoke Newington-road, E.8.

SIDNEY TRADE ENGRAVING CO., LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of commercial artists, photographers, lithographers, printers, etc, now or lately carried on by L. S. Rayner as "The Sidney Trade Illustrations Co." at 90 and 91, Queen-street, Cheapside, E.C.4. Private company. First directors: L. S. Rayner and R. C. McQueen. Registered office: 90 and 91, Queen-street, Cheapside, E C.2.

KEATING AND SON, LTD.—Capital £500, in £1 shares; printers, lithographers, engravers, publishers, bookbinders, booksellers, advertising agents, etc. Private company. Directors: J. C. Keating and Mrs. C. Keating. Solicitors: E. A. B. Cox, 10a, Temple row, Birmingham.

CHAS. F. SCRIPPS AND CO., LTD.—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares; to adopt an agreement with C. H. Scripps and T. F. Scripps and to carry on the business of advertising agents formerly carried on by them at 13, South Molton-street, W. Private company. Directors: C. H. Scripps and T. F. Scripps. Registered office: 13, South Molton-street, W.1.

GARRICK AGENCY, LTD.—Capital £500, in £1 shares; advertising and publicity experts, consultants, agents and contractors, etc. Private company. Directors: C. C. Wykeham-Martin and Mrs. Marion E. L. I. Sefton-Toms. Solicitor: A. E. Churcher, 19, Hanover-square, W.1.

HOUGHAM SERVICE, LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of an advertising service agent, selling agent and advertising agent, trade mark designer, registration agent, and printer and general designer carried on by C. H. Hougham at 10, New-court, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn, W.C., as the "Hougham Service." Private company. First directors: C. H. Hougham and J. N. Wicksteed. Registered office: 10, New-court, Carey-street, W.C.2.

BROOKSIDE PAPER CO, LTD.—Capital £5,000, in 1s. shares; manufacturers of and dealers in paper of all kinds, and articles made from paper, pulp, cardboard, strawboard, in particular cones and tubes for use in connection with the textile trades, cardboard boxes, frames, mouldings, lincrusta, etc. Private company. Subscribers: F. W. Chambers and W. J. Graham. Solicitors: William Johnston and Co., 8-10, Vernon street, Stockport.

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MACMILLAN PUBLICITY, LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; advertising agents, printers, publishers, engravers, manufacturers and dealers in advertising materials, etc. Private company. Directors: Miss A. Walley and Miss P. Gee. Registered office: 6, Union-street, Glasgow.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfactions registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfactions is not compulsory).

G. T. FOULIS, LTD. (publishers, etc. London).—Particulars filed of £1,500 debentures authorised March 28th, 1925, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the amount of the present issue being £1,000.

FLEETWAY PRESS, LTD.—Satisfaction in full on October 31st, of charge dated March 20th, 1924, securing £5,000. (Notice filed April 9th, 1925).

FLEETWAY PRESS, LTD.—Debenture (to rank as a third charge), dated April 3rd, to secure £10,000, charged on benefit of an agreement dated March 19th, 1925, and the company's other property, present and future, including uncalled capital (if any). Holder: W. Harrison, Tusmore Lodge, Alexander-road, Watford.

JAMES HUNT, LTD. (printers, wholesale stationers, etc.).—Deposit on March 26th, 1925, of deeds of leasehold property, 47, Atlanta-street, and 1, Branksea-street, and works adjoining in Fulham, to secure all moneys due or to become due from the company to Barclays Bank, Ltd.

BANKRUPTCIES, etc.

Re EXPRESS MACHINES, LTD., Carlton House, Regent-street, W.—The statement of affairs lodged under the liquidation of this company showed liabilities £966, assets valued at £999, and a total deficiency of £1,966 as regards contributories. Mr. G. D. Pepys, official receiver, reports that the company was promoted in September, 1923, with a nominal capital of £2,000, in £1 shares, and was formed to carry on the business of manufacturers or suppliers of office printing machinery, typewriters, electrical goods and appliances. The principal object of the formation was to exploit certain printing machines manufactured by Dr. Stein and Co. The failure and insolvency of the company are attributed to the falling through of arrangements for the amalgamation with another company registered as Orga, Ltd. The official receiver remains in charge of the liquidation.

Re F. G. GREEN AND CO., LTD.—The report of Mr. J. B. Thompson, official receiver and liquidator, upon the affairs and liquidation of this company, which carried on business at 16, Southwark-street, S.E., has been issued to the creditors and shareholders. The accounts filed under the liquidation show unsecured debts £2,127, and debenture claims £1,283; assets valued at £187, and a deficiency of £3,925 with regard to contributories, the issued capital being 702 ordinary shares of £1 each. The company was registered as a

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private company on October 23rd, 1922, with a nominal capital of £1,000, divided into shares of £1 each, its objects being to acquire and take over as a going concern the business carried on by F. G. Green as paper merchant, under the style of F. G. Green and Co. It was in October, 1924, that proceedings were commenced by creditors against the company, and in view thereof A. Green, who held a debenture, appointed F. G. Green receiver on his behalf on November 29th, 1924. The statement of affairs, which is made up as at the date of the receiver's appointment, shows unsecured liabilities £2,127 8s. 3d., which are mainly in respect of goods supplied; in addition there are loans on debentures £1,283 6s. 6d., making the total liabilities £3,410 14s. 9d. The assets are estimated to produce £187 3s. 10d., which will be insufficient to meet the claim of the debenture holder. There is no prospect of funds becoming available in the liquidation for distribution amongst the unsecured creditors. The failure of the company is attributed by F. G. Green to insufficient capital and depression in the paper trade. In the opinion of the official receiver the failure is due to mismanagement.

Re Samson (London), Ltd.—Under the compulsory liquidation of this company, which carried on business at 120, Cheapside, E.C., accounts have been lodged showing unsecured creditors £1,733, and debenture holders' claims £600; assets valued at £581, and a deficiency of £1,755, with regard to contributories, the issued capital being 23 ordinary shares of £1 per share. Mr. G. Digby Pepys, official receiver and liquidator, reports that the winding up order was made on December 17th, 1924, upon the petition of a creditor presented to the Court on November 20th, 1924. The company was incorporated as a private company on March 5th, 1924, with a nominal capital of £3,000, divided into 3,000 shares of £1 each. Its objects were to carry on a business of stationers. The first and only directors were Frederick Percy Owens and Cyril Elliott Stewart. They were the signatories to the company's memorandum and articles and were appointed directors by the articles. Ernest Alterskye has acted throughout as secretary of the company. The company was promoted by the directors and Alterskye. Owens states that in January, 1924, he became associated with Stewart and Alterskye by joining the board of the National Mutual Credit Association, Ltd. ("N.M.C.A., Ltd), a debt collecting agency, which had also carried on a stationery business at 120, Cheapside, E.C.2. In March, 1924, N.M.C.A., Ltd., went into liquidation. Owens and Alterskye then jointly purchased the lease of 120, Cheapside, from the liquidator of N.M.C.A., Ltd., and promoted a company to acquire the stock and carry on the stationery business of that concern. At a board meeting on August 2nd, 1924, it was agreed that the company was unable to carry on business or to meet pressing liabilities, and Owens resigned as managing director. It appears that Owens then acted for some weeks as a receiver and manager for a debenture holder, but his appointment is not registered. On August 20th, 1924, as the result of proceedings commenced by the debenture holder in the Chancery Division of the High Court, Mr. G. W. Bending, of 120, Cheapside, was appointed receiver. Mr. Bending, the receiver, has realised the remainder of the company's effects and collected a certain number of book debts. The realisation, after payment of arrears of rent and cost of a distress levied on the company's goods at the shop premises at 25, Walbrook, amounts to £321, and there is no prospect of the debenture charge being paid in full. The receiver has complained of certain irregularities, and has called attention to the fact that certain of the books and records of the company are missing. These matters are being investigated by the official receiver. The failure and insolvency of the company is, in the official receiver's opinion, due to mismanagement and to the fact that it had no proper working capital at the inception of its business.

RECEIVER APPOINTED OR RELEASED.

Johnson Meakin, Ltd. (printers and stationers, etc., Bristol and Plymouth).—F. West, of 2, Courtenay-street, Plymouth, ceased to act as receiver or manager on April 7th, 1925.

General Publishing Syndicate, Ltd.—P. J. Moore, of 29, Claude-road, Barry, was appointed receiver on March 11th, 1925, under powers contained in debentures dated December 17th, 1920.

Personal.

Mr. H. W. Searle was elected president of the Association of Master Printers of West and North-West London at the annual meeting of the Association on Tuesday at the Gwalia Hotel, Upper Woburn-place, W.C.1.

Mr. Alfred Webster, of Messrs. Hepworth and Webster, printers, Church, has been elected president of the Accrington and District Master Printers' Association.

Mr. D. Goodman, of the Leader Press, Kettering, has been elected president of the Northampton Master Printers' Association.

Mr. Peter S. M'Blain, who for over 30 years has been the manager of the case room of Messrs. R. and R. Clark, printers, of Edinburgh, has retired owing to ill-health after 46 years' service. Mr. M'Blain is president of the Edinburgh Printers' Managers and Overseers' Association.

Mr. H. A. Lawrance has been appointed head reader of the *Yorkshire Post* in succession to Mr. A. Smith, who is retiring after nearly 40 years' service.

Mr. J. R. Senior, foreman compositor at the *Huddersfield Examiner* office, completed 70 years' service with that journal on Thursday. Although in his 85th year, Mr. Senior is still engaged at his calling daily. Mr. Senior has been foreman of the composing department at the *Examiner* office for 42 years.

Mr. R. R. Flint, of the foundry department of the *News of the World*, has been presented with a gold watch and a cheque, with a silver cake dish for Mrs. Flint, on resigning the position of assistant superintendent of the Working Men's College at Camden Town, which he has held for nearly 20 years.

Sir Frank Newnes presided at a general meeting of the National Advertising Benevolent Society at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, on Monday night.

The following were elected vice-presidents: Lord Astor, Lord Burnham, Lord Hambleden, Lord Leverhulme, Lord Rothermere, Lord Dewar, Lord Riddell, Sir Eric Geddes, Sir Edward Hulton, Sir William Berry, Sir Herbert Morgan, Sir Frank Newnes, Sir Charles Starmer, Major Astor, M.P., Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., Mr. W. Haddon, Mr. Jeans, and Mr. L. O. Johnson.

Sir Charles Higham, addressing the London Publicity Club on Monday night, urged the value of advertising as a means towards achieving world peace.

Sir William Veno has been chosen as leader of the British delegates to the International Advertising Convention, to be held at Houstan, Texas, next month, and will sail from Liverpool on Saturday next.

The South African delegates to the Imperial Press Conference, which opens at Sydney on September 2nd, will be Mr. B. K. Long (editor of the *Cape Times*), Mr. D. M. Ollemans (managing director of the *Friend* newspapers, Bloemfontein), Mr. U. Sargent (editor of the *Natal Mercury*), and Mr. G. A. L. Green (editor of the *Cape Argus*).

Mr. W. H. Manning who has just retired from the managership of Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son's wholesale house in Newcastle-on-Tyne, was the recipient of a presentation at a complimentary dinner held in that city last week. Mr. Manning, who has served the firm over 40 years, 24 of which has been spent in Newcastle, was accorded a most cordial ovation, and received a notable "send off."

Mr. P. B. Marshall, of the staff of the *Manchester Guardian*, and formerly of the *Aberdeen Journal*, has been appointed managing editor of the *Ceylon Advertiser*.

Dr. Una Garvin, the second daughter of Mr. J. L. Garvin, the editor of the *Observer*, was married at St. Mark's Church, North Audley-street, London, to Dr. John Ledingham, of Chippenham, Wilts.

Mr. J. Leonard Spicer was entertained to dinner on Thursday evening at Odinino's by his fellow members on the council of the Employers' Federation of Envelope Makers and Manufacturing Stationers. This tribute was a recognition of Mr. Spicer's devoted work for two years as president of the Federation.

The engagement is announced between Mr. Gerald Evan Spicer, of Fifield House, St. Albans, Herts, younger son of Sir Evan and Lady Spicer, of Belair, Dulwich, and Miss Mary Cecilia (Molly), only daughter of Lieutenant General Sir Edward and Lady Bethune, of 41, Collingham place, S.W.

Mr. Kent Cooper has been appointed general manager of the Associated Press of America, in succession to Mr. Frederick Roy Martin, who has resigned.

Lamson Paragon Supply.—In giving the reason for the fact that the profits of the Lamson Paragon Supply Co. were the lowest for some years, the chairman (Mr. Alan McLean, M.P.,) stated that they had not been able to reduce the costs to a point commensurate with the lower prices which they were charging. During the past five years they had reduced prices on the average by 50 per cent., and while to day the output of the company's products is considerably in excess of what it was in 1921, the value of the turnover is 40 per cent. less. The profits and turnover for the past six months were more satisfactory than for the preceding period, and a more cheerful view was taken as to the current period.

Northcliffe's Will.—Mr. Justice Tomlin in the Chancery Division on Tuesday, granted leave to the executors under the late Lord Northcliffe's will to pay out certain amounts which in exercise of a very wide discretion given them by the will they had decided were payable. Claims amounting to £378,085 in cases where the auditors felt there could be no doubt had already been paid, and the present application was in regard to further legacies amounting to £140,406, as to which there was small doubt. It was stated that the executors had decided to pay £24,850 to employees who were away during the three years preceding the death of Lord Northcliffe. The order made on Tuesday was subject to certain named charities benefiting under the will being added as parties to the summons, with liberty to be heard if they raised any objection.

Exhibitions of Printing.—A correspondent writes: "It has frequently been said that the printing trade owes a great deal to the principal of the London School of Printing in all that he has done in not only teaching the future craftsmen, but enabling those of riper years to have an opportunity of discussing matters which affect the trade by means of lectures and exhibitions, such as those held at Stationers' Hall and the London School of Printing. It is to be hoped that in the near future the Council of the School will provide facilities for that part of the scheme whereby it was suggested that space would be available for more or less permanent exhibitions of work and machines required by printers to keep themselves abreast of the latest developments which are ever present in the great printing craft. Every printer with a love of his craft should back up these efforts to place British printing right in the forefront."

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NORTH London Master Printers' Association

Helps for the Small Printer.

The topic for the April meeting of this Association was originally arranged for Mr. F. J. Collins of the *Hendon and Finchley Times*, "Some Difficulties of the Small Printer," but as he was unable to attend, Mr. W. R. Cummins, the hon. treasurer of the branch, gave a talk on "Some Suggestions for the Small Printer, or Things I have found Helpful." At the outset of a very interesting address, Mr. Cummins said he hoped the members would not think his talk savoured too much of egotism, for after all the best school was the school of experience and it was entirely lessons he had learned that he wanted to impart to them.

He first paid a high tribute to the value of membership of the Master Printers' Federation; the question had often been asked, he said, was the Printers' Federation of any use to the small printer? To this he replied that, after all, the largest of those members gathered together that evening were small, very small, compared to some of the larger houses who were always willing to pass on their technical knowledge to headquarters, and this in turn was passed on to the smaller houses. At each of the conferences he had attended during the past few years he had come away with some valuable hints that he had put into operation in his own printing works. The same remark applied to the local meetings of the Association. He gave striking instances of this, and quoted a fine address by Mr. Howard Hazell on the need for valuation for purposes of insurance.

He deplored the expression "cheap and quick printing," and said that men who professed to do this worked far into the night, had no time for meeting together, and very little to themselves. If cheap prices would get all the business, why was it that printers who asked cheap prices did not have the largest plants and put all others out of business? The majority of cut-price printers, he ventured to say, had the poorest kind of print shops there were, while those who asked fair prices were constantly adding to their plant and building up their business. The matter of giving estimates was dealt with, and it was pointed out how important it was that when a complex job was quoted, only an approximate price should be given that could be adjusted when charged. Estimates too, it was emphasised, should always be checked by a second person.

Mr. Cummins went on to say that they were often told to "specialise," but his view of that was that it might be all right for firms with big capital who could throw out machines and put others it at will, but with printers like those of the North London Association there was an attachment between them and their customers that there could never be in respect of the head office of a firm. His advice to them was to take any job on which a profit could be made, and make use of the "specialist." Several instances were given of such jobs that had actually been done.

Mr. Cummins also dealt at length with the matter of advertising, and referred with approval to a recent address by Mr. J. D. Wise of S.W. London. He remarked, too, that amongst the most important factors in the business were the employees; he advised that they should be studied. He particularly urged employers not to find fault with any employee in front of other men, but to call him to one side and have a personal talk with him. He advocated profit sharing, his experience being that it made for a staff of happy men. He concluded by saying there was no surer way of building goodwill than with good work, fair prices and reliable delivery. These terms were often quoted at random by many printers, but if they were strictly meant when they were said, and their fulfilment was certain, business would grow, business of the best kind, bound by links of service that could only tend to lasting good.

The address was followed by a helpful discussion, in which Messrs. Mizen, Hunt, Brockman and others took part.

IMPORTS of paper and printed matter into Esthonia during January represented a value of 28,612,000 E. marks. Exports under the same heading were of the value of 47,017,000 E. marks.

Solicitors' Law Stationery Society.

Profit Sharing Results.

A bright and happy throng, the staff of the Solicitors' Law Stationery Society, Ltd., filled the Library at the Memorial Hall on Tuesday evening, the 7th inst., the occasion being the thirteenth annual meeting. It was presided over by Mr. H. Basil Cahusac, the managing director.

The chairman, in opening the meeting, said that though this meeting was the thirteenth, he saw no reason to believe there was anything unlucky about it. He then proceeded to tell his hearers of the events in the life of the Society during the past year, the chief event being the opening of a branch at Glasgow by the purchase of the old-established stationery business of David Robertson and Co., Ltd., a law side which was being steadily developed. This branch, he said, although open for nine months only of the year, had already, in spite of heavy preliminary expenses, made its contribution to the profits of the Society. The story he next unfolded was one of continued success at all branches—with but one exception, and that for no fault of its own. In giving the figures of the general results, he said the turnover for the year had increased by nearly £32,000, and the net profit by nearly £4,000. The dividend had been increased from 17 per cent. to 18 per cent., and that meant that each one of his hearers who had completed the year's service with the Society would receive a bonus of 12 per cent. upon their total remuneration for the year, or about six weeks' money. Warrants for each one's share would be handed to them next day, the total amount so distributed being some £11,000. He concluded his address by giving some details of a pension scheme that was being worked out, and reminded his hearers that it depended upon the whole of the present staff accepting the scheme to bring it into being.

Some questions upon points in the scheme were asked and replied to.

Mr. Ben Clark, chairman of the House Committee, then gave some details of the activities of the Sports Club, and asked for a bigger attendance at the football and cricket matches as an encouragement to the players.

Mr. C. S. Clark, in humorous style, proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, which was carried with musical honours.

Mr. Cahusac, in reply, thanked them for the reception given to Mr. Clark's vote and assured his hearers of his continued interest in the prosperity of the Society and of the welfare of the staff.

A short musical programme followed and a pleasant evening was concluded by the singing of Auld Lang Syne and the National Anthem.

Straker Bros.' 125th Anniversary.

To commemorate the 125th anniversary of the establishment of the business and the 100th anniversary of its removal from the country to London, Messrs. Straker Bros., Ltd., printers, entertained about 310 of their employees to dinner on Friday night at the Abercorn Rooms, Great Eastern Hotel. Mr. Edgar C. Straker, chairman of the company, presided.

Mr. Charles Barnett, the head of the composing department, proposed the toast of the company.

The chairman, in responding, said that it was 62 years since he first came to his father's office in Billiter-street. The late Frederick Straker was then, in 1863, the sole proprietor of the business. In 1867 his father died. In 1898 he registered the business as a private limited liability company. They rarely had more than two or three days' work in hand, and yet they had never been at a standstill during the whole 62 years.

Mr. T. E. Naylor, M.P., secretary of the London Society of Compositors, responded to the toast of "The Visitors." In the course of his remarks he said the Joint Industrial Council was really a pattern to the rest of the world, for it was at the meetings of that council that they thrashed difficulties out across the table.

AN Advertisement is always working.



"THE PRICE BOOK 1925 FOR THE PRINTING AND ALLIED TRADES," by F. G. Shepard. London: King and Jarrett, Ltd., Holland-street, Blackfriars, S.E.1.

This is the fourth edition of this valuable handbook for the printing and allied trades, and the information it contains has been thoroughly revised and brought up to date, making it a really indispensable volume for the printing office, whether large or small. In fact its 550 pages, or so, are so crowded with information of a practical value that one has to admire the painstaking and the genius of the author in the compiling of such a variety of matter and presenting it to his readers in such a handy manner. The book deals with management and costing, estimating, in its relation to the composing, machine, stereotyping, and other departments, and also with half-tone and colour work, and much useful incidental information is given to help the printer in giving prices for his work. Book work is dealt with at length, and the extra charges for foreign languages, notes, etc., are given in a detailed manner, together with specimens of different styles of setting matter that will be found most useful in casting up copy. In this connection the charges proper to be made for work done on the Linotype, the Monotype, the Ludlow and other composing machines are given in a serviceable and easily understood way. In the section dealing with plant and material the cost of nearly everything required in the printing office is given. Chases, frames, galleys, type, furniture and other working plant are minutely catalogued and priced, and so also is the plant required in the machine-room, the details of the various makers' prices for platens, cylinders, rotaries, offsets and photogravure being given. Process plant, electrotyping and stereotyping outfits are described, and the notes given on the various details are of a most useful character. The book goes on to deal with the work of the warehouse, the bookbinding department, the lithographic shop and the envelope-making section, to all of which Mr. Shepard has given much painstaking attention and supplied information that is of an invaluable character and that will enable the printer to run his works on modern and economical lines. A complete list of watermarks and trade names for papers is given, and this is one of the sections of the book that will be appreciated when a particular customer insists on a certain quality and make, as it may be found at once in the list and stock ordered from the manufacturers. There is also a list of abbreviated trade terms that will be useful. As we have said, Mr. Shepard's book is indispensable to the printer, whether he be master, manager or costing clerk, and it is remarkable value for the five shillings that is charged for it. We can confidently recommend the book to our readers.

Openings for British Trade, etc.

Inquiries have been received by the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence), 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1, to whom further inquiries should be addressed with the reference number quoted.

HUNGARY.

A firm in Budapest desires to represent, on a commission basis, British manufacturers of stationery sundries, etc. (Reference No. 425.)

THE NETHERLANDS.

An agent established at Amsterdam is desirous of obtaining the representation in the Netherlands of British manufacturers of stationery, note pads, loose leaf ledgers, etc. (Reference No. 427.)

ARGENTINA.

The Commercial Secretary at Buenos Aires reports that the Argentine Mint are inviting tenders for the supply of paper for printing postage stamps, fiscal and inland revenue values, etc. British firms desiring of quoting for British-made papers of the kind specified can obtain full particulars upon application at the Department of Overseas Trade (Room 41), 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1. (Reference No. B X. 1709).

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CARLAW, DAVID & SONS, LTD., 31, Finnieston Street, Glasgow. High Speed Adjustable Envelope-making Machines for all sizes and shapes; Blank Cutting Machines; Cutters; Embossing Machines, etc.

FOLDING MACHINES.

CANADIAN-AMERICAN MACHINERY CO., LTD., 63, Farringdon Street, E.C.4. ('Phone Cent, 1165). The "Cleveland" and "Camco" series. A Folder for every need, from Eight Crown down to Demy Folio.

OFFSET MACHINES.

CRABTREE, R. W., & SONS, LTD., Water Lane, Leeds, makers of "Ensign" Super-Offsets in all sizes for Sheet or Reel feed, in One, Two or Three Colours or Perfecting.

PAPER BAGS AND CARRIER BAGS.

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CANADIAN-AMERICAN MACHINERY CO., LTD., 63, Farringdon Street, E.C.4. ('Phone Cent, 1165). The "Camco" (Spiess Patents) Automatic Feeder.

PRESS BLANKETS.

LIGHT & CO., LTD., W. J., 36-38, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.4. 'Phone; Central 3839. "LIGHT'S-EVERWEAR" Press Rubbers. Oil and Ink-Proof and Reversible.

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CONNOLL & COLES, LTD., Leather Lane and Clerkenwell, E.C.1. New, Second-hand and rebuilt Machinery bought, sold and exchanged. Repairs, Removals and Breakdowns a speciality. Old machines in part payment—terms arranged.—Established 1898. Holborn 5183.

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DIXON & CO., LTD., L. S. 38, Cable Street, Liverpool. DRY FLONO "DIXOTYPE" All British. Wet process; Tissue, Blotting & Backing.

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LIGHT & CO., LTD., W.J., 36-38, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.4. 'Phone: Central 3839. "IDEAL" Hand-casting Dry Flong and "CLEARTYPE" Autoplate Dry Flong.

STEREOTYPING MACHINERY, ETC.

CRABTREE, R. W., & SONS, LTD., Water Lane, Leeds, and 7, Farringdon Road, London. ROTAPLATE (Reg. Trade Mark) and ROTASHAVER Casting and Finishing Machines.

LIGHT & CO., LTD., W. J., 36-38, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.4. Sole Agents for the "WINKLER" Automatic Moulding Press, Automatic Plate Casting Machine, etc.

TRADE PUBLICATIONS.

BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER, THE. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4. Founded in 1878, this weekly journal is the recognised medium for Printers, Stationers, Box Makers, Envelope Makers, Bookbinders, etc. Its pages contain the latest improvements in machinery, descriptions of new processes, and commercial intelligence and current news. Subscribers get the paper for 52 weeks for 13s.

BOOKBINDER, THE, forms a Monthly Section of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, and subscriptions are booked for these issues at the rate of 3s. 3d. per annum, including postage. Special contributions appear from the pen of leading authorities. Publishers: Stonhill & Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

TRADE PUBLICATIONS.

DICTIONARY OF PAPER TERMS.—Definitions of the Terms as used in the Manufacture and Merchandising of Paper. Published in book form by the Lockwood Trade Journal Co., Inc., New York. Bound in cloth, 6 × 9, 87 pp. Price 7s. 6d. Copies may be had of Stonhill & Gillis, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

LITHOGRAPHIC TRADE REVIEW, THE. This forms the subject of a monthly section of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, and these issues are obtainable at an annual subscription of 3s. 3d. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

PAPER TRADE REVIEW, THE WORLD'S. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4. This weekly journal established in 1879, gives particulars of Papermaking Machinery and Processes, Current Prices of Raw Materials, Market Reports, Interviews with Leading Men associated with the industry, Commercial Intelligence, etc. Annual subscription: 26s. plus postage (Inland, 30s. 4d.; Foreign and Colonial, 32s. 6d.)

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The Paper and Board Consumer.

Matters of Interest to Printers, Bookbinders, Paper Box, Paper Bag, and Envelope Manufacturers, etc.

ACCORDING to a recent question raised in the Commons, it is computed officially that by the time the new mills in Canada and elsewhere have been erected and the extensions to existing plants completed there will be a surplus output of news-print amounting to over 1,000 tons per day.

* * *

OF all the news-print producing countries in the world, Canada is the one in which extensive developments are being made. At present the greatest producer and the largest consumer is the U.S.A ; but pride of place in output will ere long pass over to Canada, whose timber and natural resources present her with an incomparable advantage over her neighbour. Passing over the problem of depletion of source of supply which will ultimately exercise a serious influence on output, the fact remains that U.S.A. pulp mills have long since jeopardised their very existence by ruthless exploitation of timber tracts and have left their erstwhile customers largely dependent upon Canadian producers for news print.

* * *

CANADA is developing her news-print output to meet the ever-increasing U.S.A. demand. In this connection, it is to be noted that the U.S.A. consumption of news print per capita rose from 4 lbs. in 1860 to 50 lbs. in 1924. There are 21,000 newspapers in the States and every succeeding year adds both to the number and the circulation. U.S.A. consumption of news-print advances in much faster ratio than the possible increase in home output. Hence the widening necessity for Canadian pulp and news-print. At present Canada supplies 80 per cent. of the news-print imported into the States and it also so happens that news print constitutes 80 per cent. of Canada's paper output.

* * *

CONSIDER the following figures, which principally relate to statistics for 1923, reliable totals for 1924 not yet being available. The world's output of news print approximated to 4,720,000 tons, of which 1,506,000 tons were produced in U.S.A. and 1,251,541 tons in Canada. Great Britain followed with something in the region of 580,000 tons (of which about 80,000 tons went to Australia). Scandinavian output accounted for 440,000 tons and the remainder belongs to Germany, France and other Continental countries, with Japan producing some 150,000 tons for her home consumption. U.S.A. consumption accounted for 2,800,000 tons, an excess of 1,300,000 over production. Of this import tonnage, Canada contributed over 1,000,000 tons.

* * *

EVERYTHING points to one fact, namely, that Canadian news print and pulp mill extension policy is dictated by U S A extension of demand. A falling off in the States consumption of news-print implies one of two things: either idle Canadian plant or the exploitation of fresh markets.

THE address of Mr. J. A. Maxwell, paper merchant, Manchester, is now 4, St. Mary's Parsonage, Manchester.

Folding Endurance of Papers.

An investigation of the effect of temperature and relative humidity on the folding endurance of papers was recently conducted by Mr. E. O. Reed, chief of tests, Government Printing Office, Washington, and the conclusions to which he came are set forth in the following summary :—

From the results in the tabulations given it is shown that the folding endurance of paper is materially affected by atmospheric changes and such tests must be made under standard uniform conditions maintained within rather narrow limits.

The folding endurance of paper is materially affected in the machine and across machine directions by changes in relative humidity, the effect on the results in the across machine direction not being as great as in the machine direction.

The folding endurance in the across machine direction of most papers is only slightly affected by temperature, while the folding endurance in the machine direction is materially affected by variations in temperature of 10 degs. F. or more, at a relative humidity of 65 per cent. This necessitates the control of temperature within limits of approximately 10 degs. F.

It is also conclusively shown that the atmospheric effect, either of temperature or relative humidity, on paper is not the same on all kinds of paper or even on papers of the same general type. Hence, it is impossible to secure any factor for calculating folding endurance results at one condition to equivalents at another or to a standard condition.

Owing to the wide difference in the effect of atmospheric conditions on folding endurance, the comparative test values of papers cannot be the same at different humidities and temperatures. Therefore, it is paramount that in the selection and adoption of a standard testing condition, this condition must be in harmony with the use and service demanded of paper.

The folding endurance in the machine direction of all papers tested is higher at 65 per cent. relative humidity than that of the across machine direction. The difference between the folding endurance results in the machine and the across machine directions is much greater with all papers at 70 degs. F. and 65 per cent. relative humidity than it is at 70 degs. F. and 45 to 50 per cent. relative humidity. The folding endurance results in the across machine direction at 70 degs. F. and 45 to 50 per cent. relative humidity is greater with some papers than those in the machine direction.

The results obtained in the investigation most strikingly show the necessity of testing paper under a correct and logical atmospheric condition, and contribute further evidence supporting the adoption of 70 to 75 degs. F. and 50 per cent. relative humidity, which condition has been selected by the Government Printing Office Testing Section as in harmony with average indoor atmospheric conditions under which the paper is used.

Furthermore, it is known that many papers in actual service are brittle and crack when folded across the fibres, while the fold parallel to the fibres will be smooth and even. This indicates that at average indoor conditions the machine direction fold (fold across the fibres) is the most important. Yet in the past at 65 per cent. relative humidity the machine direction fold has been practically disregarded, the custom being to specify or test the folding endurance on the across machine direction only, which is always, excepting rare instances, the weaker at 65 per cent. relative humidity. The error of this practice has already been recognised by the Government Printing Office which now specifies minimum average double folds in both the machine and across machine direction at 50 per cent. relative humidity.

Another advantage of the lower humidity for standard testing conditions, especially in connection with folding endurance, is the time required for making the tests. This cannot be considered a logical reason for the adoption of 50 per cent., but together with the other advantages of testing at 50 per cent. should not be overlooked. The length of time required for the making of tests with the folding endurance tester has been considered by some as a disadvantage of the test, however, the time required for making tests at 65 per cent. is more than double the time required at 50 per cent. relative humidity.

Waxed Paper Wrappers.

According to an invention by Mr. C. A. R. Smith and Baker Perkins, Ltd., a wrapper for bread comprises a sheet of paper dry waxed or impregnated throughout with waterproofing material and provided with marginal bands or portions fully waxed or coated with sealing material. Moisture escapes through the dry waxed part of the wrapper. Specification 17597/15 is referred to.

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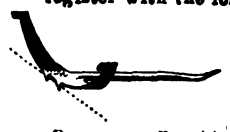
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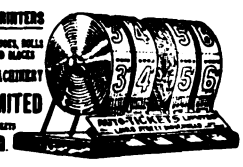
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Australian Notes.

Company Dividends — Commonwealth Board Mills Report — Severe Strawboard Competition — Paper Milling Award—Pulp from Australian Timbers —Reported Successful Experiments— Newspaper Developments — Newspaper Office Burnt Out.

(From Our Sydney Correspondent.)

A NUMBER of dividends of paper and stationery firms are announced. The Australasian Paper and Pulp Co., Ltd., have declared a half yearly dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum on all classes of shares. Messrs F. T. Wimble and Co., Ltd., paid an interim dividend in February at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum on the preference shares for the half-year ended December 31st.

THE report of the Commonwealth Board Mills, Ltd., covering the year August 31st, shows a gross profit on the profit and loss account of £8,036, but the writing down of stock reduces this sum to £1,515. The increment taken into account on plant and machinery is £15,389, and that on land and buildings is £6,980. In addition the whole of the reserve is transferred to the credit of profit and loss.

AT a sitting of the Arbitration Court, before Mr. Justice Edmunds, an application was made by the Australian Workers' Union for variations of the paper milling award regarding preference, wages and the settlement of disputes. Mr. Alfred Carter, secretary of the Factory Department of the Union, appeared for that body, while the Cumberland Paper Board Mills and the Australasian Paper and Pulp Co. were also represented.

THE Union asked for a uniform increase in wages of 7s. 6d. a week. The variation regarding wages was ordered to stand over. The parties agreed on the variation in the settlement of disputes and the question of preference was referred to the Registrar, with the parties in attendance. Failing an agreement, the matter is to be dealt with by the Court.

NEWS comes from Grafton concerning experiments made with Australian timbers with a view to specifying their value as raw materal for the papermaker. It is pointed out that many of the eucalypts are too short in fibre, and the result is that when they are used a longer fibred timber is necessary for strengthening the product.

IN 1918 Dr. Earle Page sent to the Technological Museum in Sydney a number of specimens of "scrub" timbers from the extensive Upper Clarence forests, and the laboratory experiments carried out indicated that many of them were suitable for the manufacture of paper pulp.

RECENTLY Mr. W. J. Mulligan, of O.B.X. Creek, Clarence River, forwarded some five tons of timber to the Australian Paper and Pulp Co., Ltd., at Botany, to be subjected to a practical test. The shipment included sassafras (*Doryphora sassafras*) and coachwood (*Ceratopetalum apetalum*). Specimens of the paper manufactured from the timber forwarded to the mills by Mr. Mulligan have been placed at the disposal of the Clarence River County Council. They consist of samples of both white and brown papers of varying weights and textures. The white paper contained 80 per cent. of imported pulp, and the brown paper 20 per cent. of imported pulp, which fact, it is claimed, does not detract from the value of the experiment, inasmuch a it indicates that the timbers of the Upper Clarence are suitable for the purpose of mixing with other pulps to produce an article of high commercial value It is computed that there are 80,000 acres of timberland within a mile of the Upper Clarence watercourses.

THE forty-first annual report of the *Daily Telegraph* Newspaper Co., Ltd., of Sydney, shows a profit for the year ending December 31st, of £18,589, which is reduced to £15,329 after allowing £3,260 for depreciation; the sum of £5,642 is brought forward, but an interim dividend absorbed £10,667. From the £10,304 available, a dividend of 4 per cent. per annum accounted for £7,111 (making 5 per cent. for the year), the balance of £3,191 being carried forward.

IN moving the adoption of the report, the president of the company (Sir John Sulman) spoke of the exceptional difficulties which had to be faced during the year owing to the increasing expenditure and decreasing revenue. Revenue from advertising had decreased by about 10 per cent.

WITH the object of establishing an up to-date printing business and to produce an official Labour weekly newspaper, devoted to the advancement of the interests of trade unionism and the Australian Labour party, a company has been formed in Melbourne to take over the new *Labour Call*. It is intended to erect a new building and to instal additional machinery, also to allot the shares to trade unions or the organisations interested. The new management will be known as the National Progress Newspaper Society, Ltd.

THE Australian *Bystander*, which has been in existence for ten years, has been transferred to the ownership of Messrs. E. T. Kibblewhite and Co., Ltd, printers and publishers, Sydney. While it is not proposed to make immediate radical changes in the journal, a reconstruction of the sections is foreshadowed with special regard to the interests of women.

THE office and plant of the *Byron Bay Record*, a weekly newspaper, have been destroyed by fire. This was the only printing plant in the town and had been established for over 15 years.

British Imports of Paper, etc.

Descriptions.	March.		Jan.-March.		March		Jan.-March.	
	1924	1925.	1924.	1925.	1924.	1925.	1924	1925
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts	£	£	£	£
Printings and Writings...	196,243	253 528	757.216	795.991	198.091	236,689	758,634	765,631
Packings and Wrappings	245,090	412,968	869,520	1,174,506	312,178	489,028	1,009,645	1,408,062
Coated Papers	10,462	13.438	42,101	42.881	45,806	43,609	124,626	127,202
Stationery	5,636	3.852	15.335	10,425	20,133	18,600	68,160	54.753
Mill, Leather & Cardboard	75,698	132,933	280.109	363,420	86,133	141,302	310,038	393 342
Strawboard	252 833	333,105	592,980	923,860	123,619	148,614	256,277	410,921
Other Sorts	27,557	40,393	98 802	151.338	101,073	127,595	335.301	385,955
Totals	849,519	1,196,217	2,656,063	3,468,481	893,218	1,105 437	2,922,741	3,545,871

Printings Not Coated and Writings in Large Sheets.

From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Finland	45,960	63.430	249,529	170.648	42,962	55,107	224,534	149,824
Sweden	51,631	55,028	177,712	168,383	47.025	45.753	161.926	142,023
Norway	44,913	76,842	133,924	199.048	42.591	69,996	130 638	189,850
Germany	18 948	14,873	76,911	54.230	20,889	17.499	79 735	62,090
Belgium	3,048	1,999	9.150	5.952	6,484	3,799	15,746	10,388
United States	1,126	946	4,021	2,397	4,797	3,841	14,158	8,496
Canada	89	16,789	1,163	37,065	258	15,212	2,455	33,466
Newfoundland	—	—	—	97,320	—	—	—	98,593
Other Countries ..	30,518	23,001	99,806	60,948	33,085	25,482	119,442	70,301

Packings and Wrappings, including Tissue Paper.

From—	Cwts	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts	£	£	£	£
Finland	16,529	46.393	74.525	106,889	21,323	49.723	87,380	117,041
Sweden	88,222	163,102	285,500	460,258	104.413	191,371	338,473	538,968
Norway	47,716	83,362	142,401	225,499	56,788	95.100	164,851	260,938
Germany	54.644	72,365	259 909	247,096	61.484	80,386	289.451	285,268
Belgium	7,684	7,771	20,534	21,448	19.935	12,550	53,515	37,310
Canada	8,784	8,348	26,928	32,671	9,917	10,033	31,101	38,738
Other Countries ..	21,511	31,627	59.723	80,705	38,270	49,865	104,874	129,804

Coated Papers.

From—	Cwts	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Germany	7,451	5.135	22,286	19,840	16,381	14,230	51,038	50,398
Belgium	1,567	2,736	4,527	8,214	3.971	9,171	12,769	24,190
France	1,138	1,574	3,183	3,053	6.807	7,197	18,264	14,701
United States	858	455	1,982	1,324	6,642	4,859	16,154	13,246
Other Countries ..	5,448	3,538	10,123	10,450	12,005	8,152	26,401	24,607

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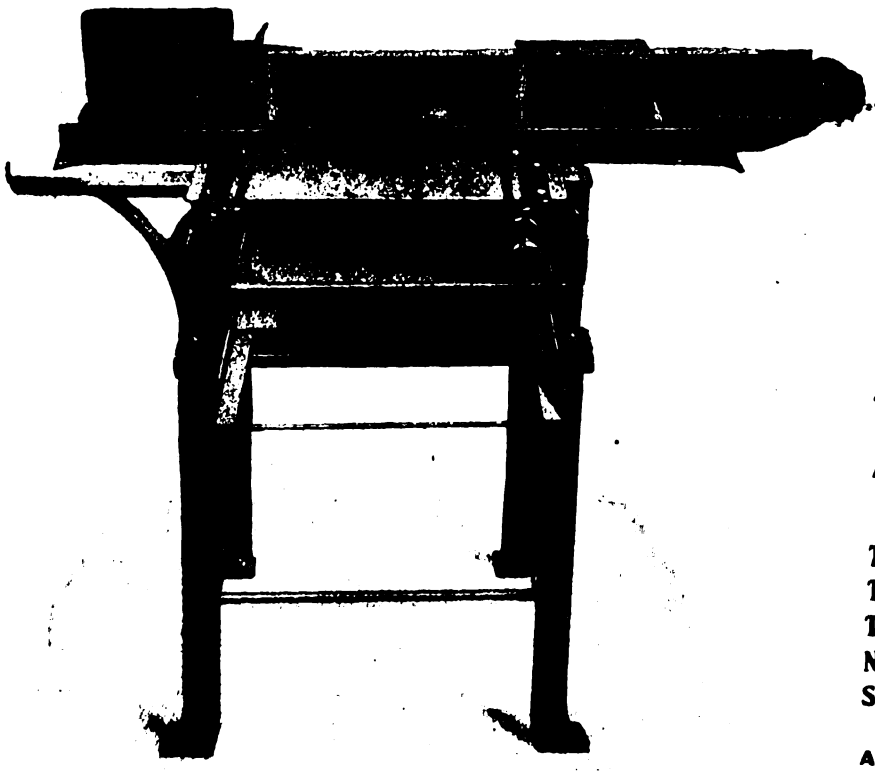
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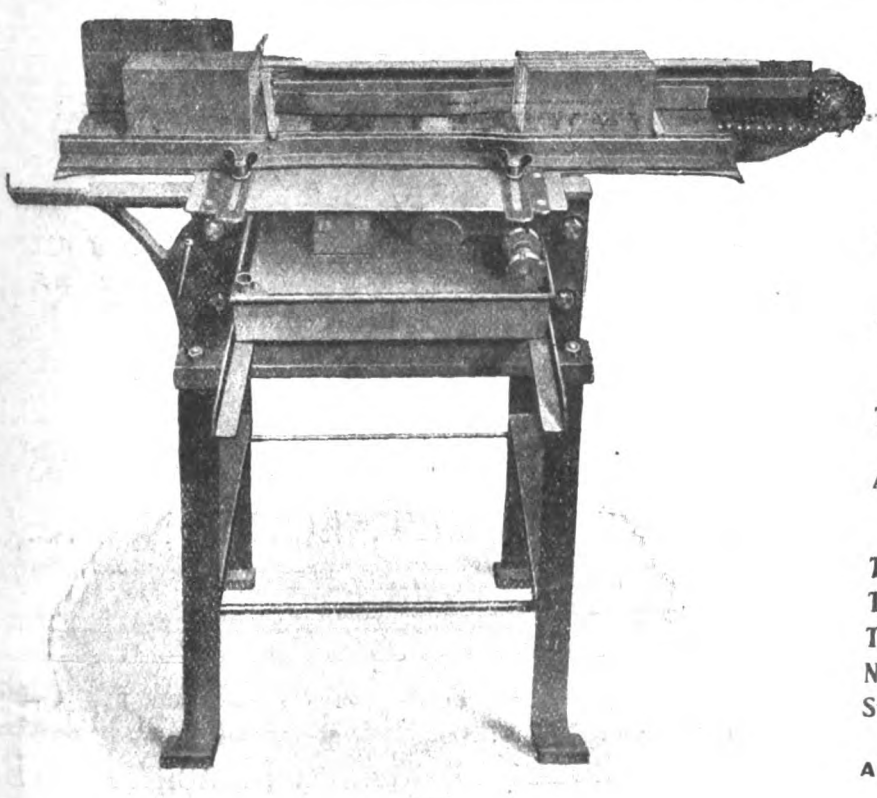
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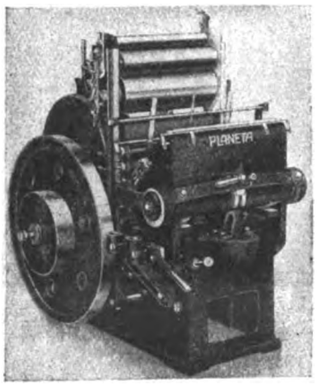
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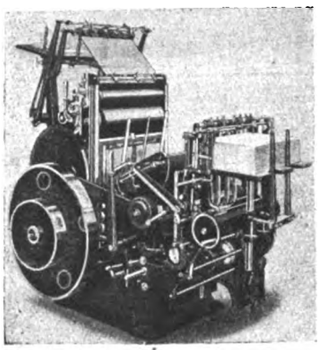
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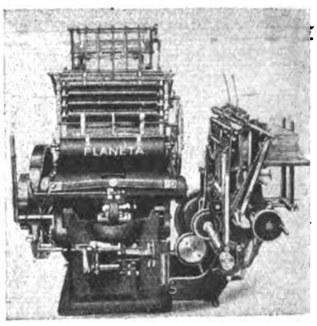
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VOLUME 66. NUMBER 18. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: APRIL 30, 1925. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

Australian Printers and Tariffs.

Prominent Australian Visitor's Views. Interview with Mr. J. R. Firth, of Sydney.

Mr. J. R. Firth, of P. J. Firth, Ltd., box makers, printers and carton makers, and paper and twine merchants, of Sydney, Australia, who is at present in this country, has strong convictions regarding the tariff policy of the Commonwealth. In the course of an interview with a representative of this journal, Mr. Firth had some interesting observations to make on this subject.

Before proceeding to this matter, it may be useful to recall that Mr. J. R. Firth is the son of Mr. P. J. Firth, the founder of the business, which was established in 1893. The progress of the company has been conspicuous for its enterprise, and branch factories and warehouses have been established at Melbourne, Adelaide, Newcastle and Brisbane. The turnover of the business represents something like a quarter of a million sterling, and the number of people employed runs to nearly 300. Some idea of the extent of the business may be gathered from the fact that the paper boxes manufactured by the concern represent an annual output of £100,000, while 100 million paper bags are sold through the agency of the company throughout Australia every year.

Encouraging Industry.

Mr. Firth mentions the far-seeing policy adopted by the State of New South Wales in the matter of rating. In order to encourage industrial development, there are no taxes on buildings or machinery, while the holding of idle land as a speculation is discouraged by placing a heavy burden of local taxation thereon.

Coming to the subject of the tariff, Mr. Firth mentioned the serious handicap under which box manufacturers have to labour. He regards the people of the Commonwealth as being "stark mad on the subject of protection," no tariff being looked upon as too high. Consequently, box makers have to pay a very heavy duty on their raw material, which, of course, increases the price. Strawboards and chipboards both have to bear prohibitive duties. It is interesting to note in this connection that the raw material used by Mr. Firth's company is 95 per cent. Australian. In some cases so heavy is the tax on the raw material that it is almost impossible to compete with imported goods. A case in point is that of jewel boxes. While the duty on imported jewel boxes is 55 per cent., the duties which the box manufacturer has to pay on his raw material works out at something like 60 per cent.

Another factor which handicaps the Australian manufacturer is the high cost of production, due to the low value of the sovereign, which at the present moment is worth something like 6s. 8d. as compared with the time, preceding the formation of the Commonwealth, when Sydney had no tariff at all. The natural result, of course, is the necessity for paying higher wages, which again contribute to the high cost of production.

A natural consequence of the burden cast upon the manufacturer by the tariff is that he is unable to encourage the use of paper boxes as he would otherwise be able to do. Thus, instead of using these useful cartons, resort is had to paper bags.

At the present moment the basis price of plain unlined strawboard in Australia, 8 to 18 oz., is £17 a ton.

British printing paper is held in high esteem in Australia, Mr. Firth informs us. Practically the whole of the printing paper is supplied from this country, while a fair amount of the writing paper is imported from elsewhere. The price of M.F. or super-calendered printings is now round about 3½d.

The British Preference.

Mr. Firth holds strong views on the question of the preference granted to British goods. Generally he declares the preference to be something of a farce, and is adopted largely for the purpose of increasing the tariff on goods imported from foreign countries. In support of his argument, he points out that the duty on English wrapping paper is 8s. per cwt. and on foreign 10s., although there is not an ounce of English wrapping paper imported into the Commonwealth.

Another example which Mr. Firth produced in support of his argument related to vegetable parchment, of which there is none imported from this country. Yet there is a 10 per cent. duty on the foreign product. Strawboard, again, from England should bear a duty of 2s. per cwt., but none is received from Great Britain, while foreign strawboard is subject to a duty of 3s. 6d. Caps and greaseproof paper also stand in the same category.

With regard to the free admission of newsprint paper and other printing paper from this country, Mr. Firth suggested that this was the only item in the preference list, of which he knew, which was really effective.

Tariff Board Criticised.

According to Mr. Firth, the operations of the Tariff Board are regarded with considerable suspicion in Australia, and attention has been called in the Australian Senate to certain alleged anomalies. Particular mention was made of toilet paper in rolls being allowed to enter Australia free of duty for one day only, whereas on other days than the one exception, a duty of £10 per ton was charged, or equivalent to 40 per cent. *ad valorem*. The suggestion was made in this connection that the effective dates on which the privileged importation would be permitted were made known to one special importer. This discrimination in favour of one importer was described in the Senate by one of the speakers as unparalleled in the history of British administration.

The same speaker went on to give an example of the extraordinary nature of the decisions of the Tariff Board. Last year, he mentioned, before the Prime Minister (Mr. Bruce) left for Great Britain, the Tariff Board resolved that Canadian kraft wrapping paper should pay a duty of £18 per ton in Queensland and £10 per ton in Sydney. Apparently, according to the same authority, the Prime Minister cancelled the Board's instructions. The Senator further explained that a month or so afterwards the Board decreed that kraft brown wrapping paper should pay a duty of £12 a ton in Brisbane, £10 in Sydney, £11 10s. in Melbourne, £12 10s. in Adelaide and £15 in Perth. This ridiculous decision, it was stated, provoked such unanimous disapproval, that after a month or so it was withdrawn. The Tariff Board, however, a little later decided that any kraft wrapping paper landed in Australia at below £35 a ton c.i.f. and duty paid, should pay a dumping duty of about £2 10s. a ton, bringing the total duty up to £12 10s. a ton. This dumping duty was payable if the paper cost 1s. a ton below the minimum price, but if it cost 1s. a ton above the minimum price, no dumping duty was paid. The result was that importers who were not keen buyers paid no dumping duty, and landed their goods in Sydney or other ports at a very much lower price than they would have paid if they had been keen buyers.

Further other criticisms were made of the Tariff Board, to whose methods of procedure considerable objection was taken.

Printing Organisation.

Mr. Firth mentions an interesting method of printing trade organisation in Brisbane. Here there apparently exists an arrangement between the Association of Master Printers and the Union of the workpeople with a view to securing what are described as equitable prices. The effect of the arrangement is that if a master printer quotes a price lower than what the Association have decided is a fair one, the employees of the defaulting printer are called out on strike!

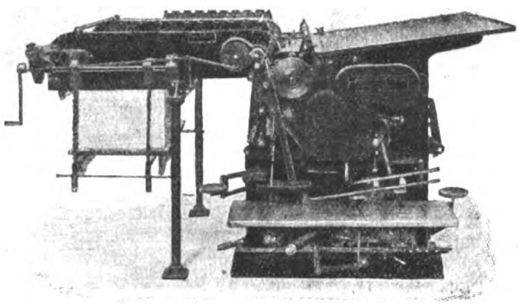
An action was recently heard in the Courts of Brisbane in which the Master Printers' Association and the Printers' Union were called upon to show cause why their award should not be cancelled, and it was incidentally mentioned by the vice-president of the Master Printers' Association that the Unionists who were on strike at Ipswich were

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paid £1,000 by the Master Printers' Association out of annual subscriptions. It was further admitted that while there was no definite agreement, there was an implication that unionists should not work for printers other than members of the Master Printers' Association.

While there is no result to hand of this particular case, it is on record that Chief Justice McCawlay observed during the hearing: "The wages and conditions stipulated in the agreement may be right, but the arrangement is wrong. Any arrangement which provides for direct action to compel a man to join an employers' association cannot be right."

It is quite obvious, as Mr. Firth observes, that there is here being forged a weapon which may prove somewhat dangerous in the hands of those who use it.

Business Activity.

Business in Australia is exceptionally good this year, thanks to record wheat and wool crops in 1924. From the prosperity arising from these basic industries, other trades in the country are benefiting. The printing and paper industries had a pretty bad time last year, but they are now enjoying better conditions. Competition, however, is very keen.

A distinguishing feature of Australian business men is that they, like the Americans, are not afraid to scrap machinery in order to put in appliances which are more up to date, and which give speedier and more perfect production. The view is that it is better to pay more at the outset and get a fast-running machine than to economise in the first cost, and install machinery which is not quite up to date.

British printing machines are held in favour by Australian printers, and a considerable proportion of those in operation are the products of this country. There are also, of course, a good sprinkling of German and American machines.

During his recent visit to Germany, by the way, Mr. Firth was very much struck by safeguards which had recently been invented for preventing accidents with platen printing machines.

Mr. Firth has a high opinion of the printing skill of the New Zealand craftsmen, and he pointed out that the higher branches of the art were developed in that country before they were developed in Australia.

Our readers are already aware that Mr. Firth is making a tour of Europe with his family, which consists of his wife and four children. They have already been some time in Italy, Switzerland and Germany, and are at present located at Surrey. Their intention is to explore the rural districts of England by motor car, and they have already been delighted by what they have seen. The very fine motor roads in this country have made a deep impression upon the Australian visitors.

Mr. Firth, by the way, has held many prominent positions in the allied trades of Sydney. He was a member of the Paper Control Board during the war. He is chairman of the Cardboard Box Manufacturers' Association in Sydney, and for some years he occupied a position on the executive of the Master Printers' Association. As we have already indicated, the main object of his visit to Europe and America is to investigate the latest developments in box-making machinery, with a view to bringing the factories of his company still further up to date.

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Annual General Meeting.

The twelfth annual general meeting of the above Association was held on Tuesday of last week, at the Gwalia Hotel, Upper Woburn Place, W.C.1, under the chairmanship of Mr. R. F. Hunger (president). There was a good attendance, and the speeches delivered during the evening and the general atmosphere of the gathering indicated complete satisfaction, both with the past year's work and the prospects for the future. Amongst those present were: Mr. Alfred Langley (President, L.M.P.A.), Mr. W. J. Mizen (Secretary, North L.M.P.A.), Mr. A. E. Goodwin (Secretary, Federation of Master Printers), Mr. W. **Whyte** (Secretary, L.M.P.A.). The business part of the proceedings was preceded by a supper, at which the social element was strongly accentuated.

Mr. J. R. Burt (Joint Secretary) read apologies for absence from Messrs. F. Scarsbrook (Treasurer) and N. E. Davis.

Following the reading of the minutes of the eleventh annual general meeting, Mr. Burt, in submitting the Committee's report for 1924-25, mentioned the good that had resulted from the meeting together of members of other district associations with their own. The number of members now stood at 149, against 152 in the previous year; seven new firms had joined during the year and ten had allowed their membership to lapse. The exhibition and specimen exchange had been one of the outstanding events of the year, and their thanks were due to the following gentlemen, amongst others, for contributions in the way of lectures, etc.: Mr. Percy W. Ryde, Mr. G. Poulton, Mr. C. E. Allen, Mr. W. J. Pollock, Mr. F. A. Perry, Mr. H. W. Searle, Mr. P. Crannis, Mr. H. B. Naylor, Mr. J. R. Riddell, and Mr. Howard Hazell. Appreciative reference was also made to the services rendered by the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* to the Association during the year, and to Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Emlyn Jones.

Mr. R. F. Hunger, in moving the adoption of the annual report, said that, although the year had not been marked by any great step forward they could look back on it with a considerable amount of satisfaction.

The report was seconded by Mr. S. H. Walton, and unanimously carried.

In the absence of Mr. Scarsbrook, the financial statement for the year was presented by Mr. Goss, who also moved its adoption. In doing so, he placed before the meeting figures that showed the satisfactory state of the Association's funds.

The financial report was then seconded by Mr. Sidders and carried *nem con.*

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

On the proposition of Mr. Hunger, Mr. H. W. Searle was elected to the presidency for the coming year.

Mr. W. H. Leveridge was re-elected Vice-President.

Mr. F. Scarsbrook was re-elected Treasurer, and Messrs. J. R. Burt and P. G. Crannis Honorary Secretaries.

The representatives of the Association elected to serve on the Council of the L.M.P.A. were Messrs. J. R. Burt, R. F. Hunger and F. A. Perry.

The following were appointed members of the Committee: Messrs. H. W. Barnard, N. E. Davis, S. Goss, S. Heron, J. S. King, H. E. Manfield, A. T. Philp, W. L. Sidders, J. C. Trill and S. H. Walton, with the Past Presidents—Messrs. J. R. Burt, F. Scarsbrook, A. Langley, F. A. Perry, W. J. Pollock, E. W. Wormald, S. Sidders, and R. F. Hunger.

Mr. Goodwin, in moving a vote of thanks to the officers who had served during the present year, said that the report he had just listened to had been one of the most interesting he had heard for some time. Their Association occupied a very warm place in his heart, because he could claim some credit for the starting of it. At the time the Association was started, twelve years ago, he received from the members cordial support on the question of costing. At that time costing was regarded as a revolutionary idea, but no one to-day desired to go back to the old days. Mr. Goodwin referred to the fine work done by Mr. Burt, and said that the Association had been served by a remarkable line of Presidents. Useful work had also been done by other members of the Association. Mr. Goodwin then went on to review the work of the Federation during the past year and, in concluding, referred to the close watch that is being kept on matters likely to affect printers, amongst these being the postal question and the rating of machinery.

Mr. Whyte next addressed the meeting in a witty and breezy speech, in which he paid a tribute to Mr. Langley and others for their work during the past year.

Mr. Burt, in replying, referred to the assistance he had received from Mr. Crannis (Joint Secretary), and then spoke of the necessity of the printer seeking higher craft ideals. This had been one of the Association's aims, and in this direction he thought it had met with a considerable amount of success.

Mr. Hunger also suitably replied.

Mr. Langley appealed for the unqualified support of master printers to their own district Associations.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Hunger for his duties in the chair, moved by Mr. W. J. Pollock, was very cordially adopted.

Wrapping of Bread.

A reference recently to the Public Control Committee of the London County Council was "to consider and report what steps, if any, should be taken to require bread, when sold or delivered to the public, to be wrapped in suitable paper."

After inquiry, the committee say: "We have given the matter the fullest consideration in all its bearings, and while we fully appreciate the cogency of the various reasons urged in favour of the proposal to secure the wrapping of bread, we do not see our way at the present time, in view of all the circumstances, to recommend that the Council should take action in the direction suggested in the reference."

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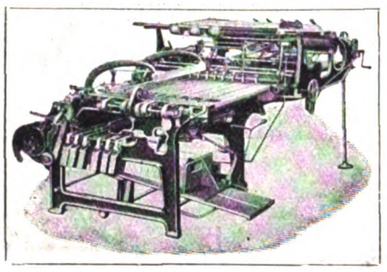
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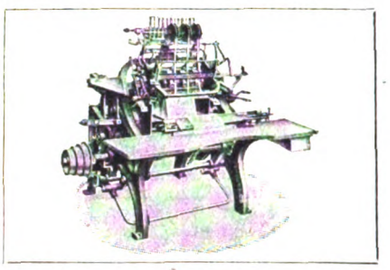
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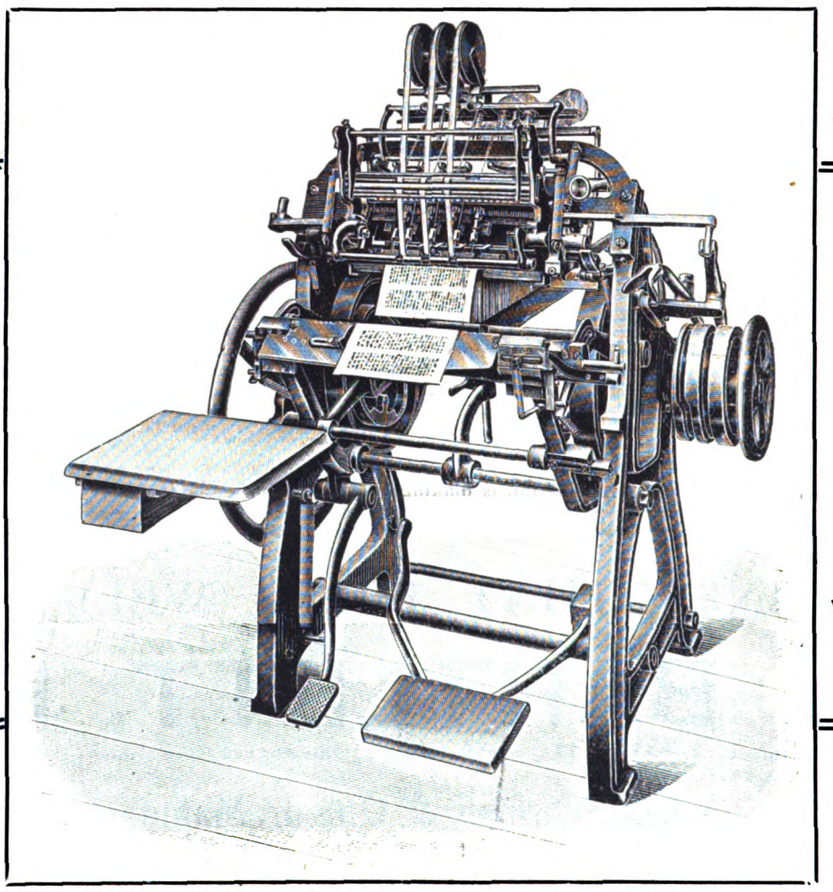
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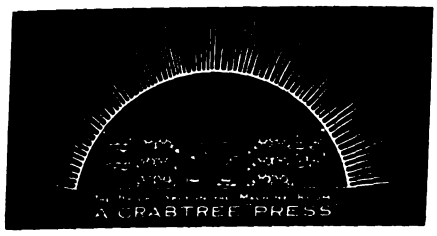
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EXHIBITION

MAY, 16 — 30.

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CRABTREE

Trade Notes.

Sir Ernest Benn (Benn Brothers, Ltd.) has acquired from the Hon. Ralph Shirley the controlling interest in Wm. Rider and Son, Ltd., publishers of the *Timber Trades Journal* and numerous subsidiary publications.

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The death took place at his residence, Bo'ness, on Saturday, of Mr. W. W. Broome, printer and publisher of the *Bo'ness Journal*.

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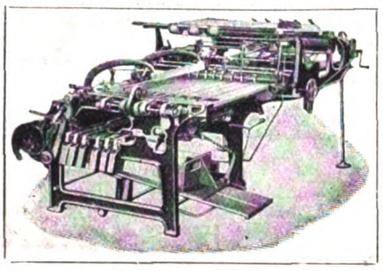
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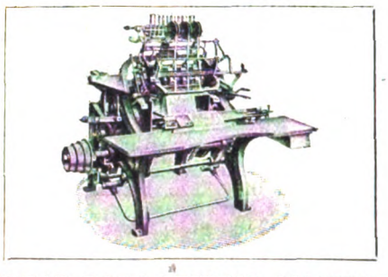
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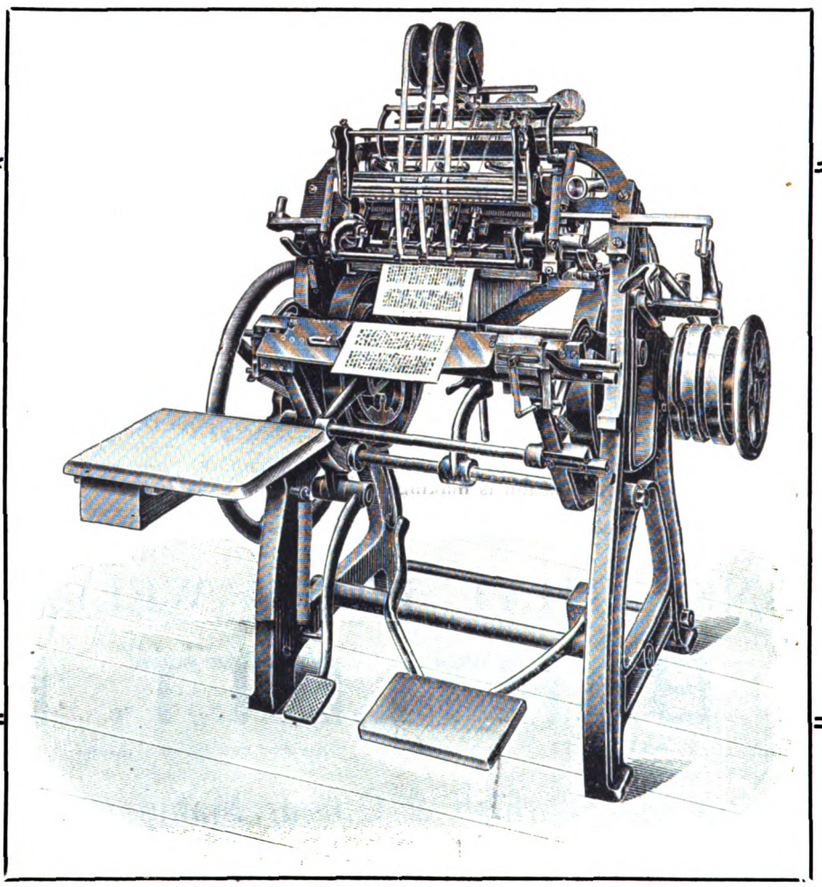
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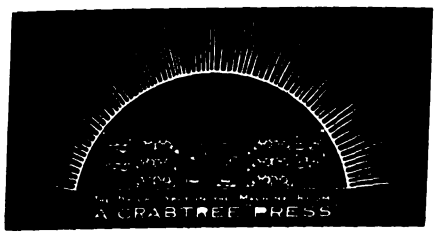
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The L.M.P.A. Annual Dinner.

A Distinguished Gathering and Some Excellent Speeches.

As is usual on such occasions, the twenty-third annual dinner of the London Master Printers' Association, held at the Connaught Rooms, on Monday, was a brilliant function, attended by many famous printers, their ladies and friends. Mr. Alfred Langley (president, L.M.P.A.), who was accompanied by Mrs. Langley, presided, and there were about 200 persons in all, amongst those present or accepting invitations being: The Right Hon. Lord Riddell, Sir Ernest Wild, K.C. (Recorder of London), Mr. W. B. Wykes (president, Federation of Master Printers), Brig. Gen. W. Wright Bemrose (vice-chairman, Joint Industrial Council), Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Austen-Leigh, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Clowes, Major M. Clowes, M.C. and Mrs. Clowes, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Austen-Leigh, Mr. J. J. Kelther, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. R. F. Truscott, Mr. H. Basil Cahusac, Mr. H. H. Potts (president, Home Counties Alliance), Mr. A. le Pine Strange, Mr. J. D. Wise, Lieut.-Col. B. L. Hooper, Mr. G. Harrison, Mr. H. Harrison, Sir Arthur Roberts, K.B.E. and Lady Roberts, Mr. C. Crabtree, Mr. F. T. Corkett, Major W. I. Burch, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Bolton, Mr. and Mrs. J. Fry, Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Jacobi, Mr. J. R. Riddell (principal, London School of Printing), Mr. J. Crowlesmith, J.P., Mr. R. B. Simnett (president, South-West Association) and Mrs. Simnett, Mr. G. F. Tomkin (president, East and North-East Association) and Mrs. Tomkin, Mr. H. W. Searle (president, West and North-West Association), Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Mizen, Mr. A. E. Goodwin (secretary, Federation of Master Printers) and Mrs. Goodwin, and Mr. W. Whyte (secretary, London Master Printers' Association).

All the arrangements were made with excellent taste, and the whole of the proceedings were carried through with complete success.

The souvenir menu was delightfully designed and printed, a unique feature being an offset reproduction of a drawing, by Joseph Pike, of St. Paul's Cathedral as seen from the L.M.P.A. headquarters. The printers were Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, Ltd.

The toast of "Literature," which was to have been proposed by Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh and responded to by Sir Sydney Lee, LL.D., had to be omitted owing to the unavoidable absence through illness of Sir Sidney Lee, and the loyal toasts were followed by that of "The London Master Printers' Association," which was proposed by Mr. W. B. Wykes.

"The London Master Printers' Association."

Mr. Wykes referred to the fact that London had, in recent years, given to the Federation and to the printing craft a number of well known gentlemen eminent not only in the trade but also in the civic life of their great city. He went on to say that the volume of printing turned out from London still enabled them to claim to be the largest printing centre in the world, and, moreover, the quality of the bulk of their work was such that they were able to maintain their position, not only so far as provincial competition was concerned, but in respect of foreign competition also. As evidence of this, he referred to the recent exhibition of British printing held at the London School of Printing, and incidentally he queried why they should stick to the title of the London School of Printing, when it was time that London had a "College" of printing as some provincial technical institutions were termed. After referring to the continued difficulty of keeping their printing works fully occupied, Mr. Wykes spoke of the importance of London to the Federation and acknowledged much assistance received by the Federation from London, also mentioning the fact that London was providing the Federation with its next president, Mr. Howard Hazell. He went on to say that probably Mr. Langley and himself were two of the youngest and, certainly, two of the smallest printers who had ever held their respective offices. They had both determined in entering upon office to do their best to promote good relationship and closer working between the Federation and London. Amongst factors that had tended in that direction he mentioned the closer juxtaposition of the London and Federation staffs in the new offices at Old Bailey; the Collective Advertising Scheme, in which London and the Federation were co-operating; also the recent labour trouble, which had had a beneficial effect in uniting London and the provinces in the endeavour to maintain law and order in their industry. In this connection he paid a tribute to the good work of London members of the Labour Committee, particularly Major Clowes, and also mentioned very appreciatively the assistance rendered by Mr. George Isaacs, Mr. A. E. Holmes and others of their trade union friends. In coupling Mr. Langley's name with the toast, he said he had formed a very high opinion of Mr. Langley's ability and sincerity, and had been struck particularly by the very kind and friendly way in which he always met representatives of the Federation. He would be exceedingly surprised if, in the very near future, London did not nominate Mr. Langley for the office which he (Mr. Wykes) now held. (Applause.)

The chairman, responding, acknowledged that Mr. Wykes had always shown deep appreciation of the way London had endeavoured during the past year to be a source of strength to the Federation. On behalf of the London Alliance, he proceeded to thank Mr. Wykes, also Mr. Howard Hazell (vice-president of the Federation) and the secretary of the Federation, as well as all the various Alliances, for the support they had given to London. Proceeding to refer to the recent dispute in the binding section of the industry, he said they had been able to demonstrate to the whole industrial world that the printing trade could settle its disputes within the four walls of the industry by the combined wisdom of those who sat on both sides of the table. That was an achievement of which the printing trade could well be proud. (Applause.) Their thanks as an Alliance were due to the other Alliances which gave them that demonstration of support. In this connection London had particularly to thank Colonel Fletcher, both panels of the Joint Industrial Council, General Bemrose, Mr. Wykes, Major Maurice Clowes, as well as the members of their own Alliance, notably the periodical houses. It was a demonstration that was so striking that it drew, even from the labour side of the conference, congratulations and appreciation of the wonderful stand London had made. (Applause.)

"The Visitors."

The next toast, that of "The Visitors," was proposed in a typically entertaining speech by Lord Riddell. In coupling with the toast the name of Sir Ernest Wild, he took the opportunity to trace very humorously some supposed connections between the Recorder's presence with them that evening and the fact that the Association had recently taken offices next to the Central Criminal Court, where Sir Ernest Wild exercised his functions with such distinction.

Sir Ernest Wild, replying, said that with regard to the recent controversy that had taken place as to publicity in the Press, he was all on the side of publicity. He believed that with all its dangers—and there were many—the one thing that was essential for the administration of justice was that the Press should be at liberty to report their proceedings. He had always been struck by the tremendous power that they, master printers, possessed. It might be said that a man's library was the index of his soul, and so a nation's reading was the index of its character; and they were the masters of that. It was greatly to the credit of those who had to do with the printing press that they used it for worthy and not for ignoble ends. He was certain that, except as regarded the law of libel, it would not do for the Legislature to attempt to tamper with the printing press. The only way in which it could be regulated, subject to the law of libel, was by means of its own inherent good sense. It must be its own *censor morum*, acting and re-acting with public opinion. (Applause.)

"The Chairman."

The last toast, that of "The Chairman," was proposed by Lieut.-Col. R. F. Truscott, who said that their president had had an eventful and important year of office. He proceeded to refer to the large amount of time Mr. Langley had devoted to the affairs of the Association and the amazing discretion he had shown. He mentioned particularly Mr. Langley's work in connection with the recent labour negotiations, it being largely due to Mr. Langley's activity that the solidarity of London was maintained. He thanked Mr. Langley for the unfailing industry he had shown in connection with the affairs of the Association, and took the opportunity also to mention with appreciation the work of Mr. Whyte and his staff, to whom, he said, they owed a great deal. The toast was received with musical honours, with an extra cheer for Mrs. Langley.

Mr. Langley, in responding, referred to the many kindnesses received during his year of office, which had been made an extremely pleasant one by the loyalty of members of the Alliance, large and small printers. In this connection he thanked the officers of the District Associations, Mr. Whyte and others at headquarters, Major Clowes, the members of the Council, and Mr. J. H. Williams, the treasurer of the L.M.P.A.

Hearty expressions of appreciation were evoked by musical items rendered under the direction of Mr. William Parkyn. These included songs by Miss Doris Vane, by Miss Carrie Herwin and by Mr. Ceredig Walters, together with humorous musical impressions at the piano by Mr. William Parkyn.

Printing Exhibition Challenge Trophy.

The cup presented by the L.M.P.A. for competition between the London District Associations graced the chairman's table throughout the proceedings.

The Typographical Association.

North-Western Group Coming of Age.

This group of the Typographical Association held its 21st annual conference at Caxton Hall, Salford, on Saturday, when there were over 70 delegates and friends present to receive a civic welcome from the Deputy Lord Mayor of Salford (Alderman J. D. McDougall, J.P.) and Alderman W. T. Jackson, J.P., Deputy Lord Mayor of Manchester. There were also present as fraternal delegates Mr. H. Skinner (general secretary) and Mr. A. Bottomley (assistant secretary), Mr. J. W. Lowe (insurance manager of the T.A. Approved Society), and Councillor W. Mellor, J.P. (secretary of the Manchester and Salford Trades Council).

The conference adjourned for luncheon at 1 o'clock and for dinner and a smoking concert at 6 o'clock, which was held at Parker's Cafe, Market-street, Manchester. Among the guests entertained to dinner were Mr. J. A. Scott (*Manchester Guardian*) and Mr. H. A. Bethell, representing the Manchester and Salford Master Printers' Association.

Councillor Mellor gave an inspiring address. He said Manchester was a centre for the industrial revolution in 1868, and it was in this city that the first Trades Union Congress was held, which, to the everlasting credit of the T.A., was convened by Messrs. Nicholson and Wood, officials of the Typographical Association.

After dinner Mr. G. Nelson, J.P., proposed the toast of "The T.A.," which was responded to by Mr. H. Skinner, secretary of the T.A. The "Local Printing Industry" was proposed by Councillor Mellor, J.P., whilst Messrs. J. A. Scott and H. A. Bethell responded. The pleasant relations as between men and masters was emphasised by both the proposers and responders. "The Visitors" was proposed by the group secretary, Mr. H. J. Harvey, J.P., and responded to by Alderman W. T. Jackson, J.P., and Alderman J. P. McDougall, J.P.

The Printing Crafts Guild.

Another successful whist drive and carnival dance in aid of charity was held in the College of Technology, Manchester, whem two hundred members and friends spent a pleasant evening dancing to the strains of Mr. Sutton's Lancashire Dance Band. The prize winners at the whist drive were:—Gentlemen: 1, Mrs. Butler, 92; 2, Miss Edith V. Hughes, 91; (last six hands), Mr. J. W. Mason, 50. Ladies: 1, Miss Nora Cain, 99; 2, Mrs. Millward, 92; (last six hands), Miss Edith Hadfield. Spot dance: Mr. and Mrs. Fielding.

WEE MAC.

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Mr. J. Leonard Spicer.

Complimentary Dinner in London.

After two years as president of the Employers' Federation of Envelope Makers and Manufacturing Stationers, Mr. J. Leonard Spicer was at the annual general meeting in March succeeded by Mr. T. Owen Jacobsen, J.P., and in order to express their appreciation of Mr. Spicer's services during his two years of office, members of the Council of the Federation assembled at Oddenino's Imperial Resturant on April 16th.

The proceedings were entirely informal, and after the toast of "The King" had been honoured, the new president (Mr. T. Owen Jacobsen, J.P.), proposed the health of Mr. Spicer. He mentioned that they had



Mr. J. Leonard Spicer.

assembled that night to do honour to a Spicer who had served them so well and so unselfishly. All his great experience and ability had been freely at the service of each member of the Federation, and also to firms who had appointed themselves honorary members when they wanted help.

Mr. Hawdon also spoke in praise of Mr. Spicer's presidency.

Mr. James Gallie referred to the strong link which bound the Scottish members together.

Mr. J. Leonard Spicer, in reply to the toast said he found it difficult to express his feelings on such an occasion. He had played but a humble part during the past two years in furthering and fostering the Federation. He went on to pay tribute to the memory of the late Mr. Henry Godfrey

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The Right Honourable the Lord Riddell will formally open, on May 5th, the Northern Home, Northcliffe, which is situated at Filey, Yorks, and which has been erected by the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding, Machine Ruling and Paper Workers. This convalescent home is to serve the interests of members in the Northern half of the country, and is a counterpart of the Alfred Evans' institution at Carshalton, which provides for members in the South of England.

An exhibition of posters and drawings illustrative of Advertising Art will be held in the Palace of Arts, Wembley.

The *Evening Sun* of Melbourne ceased publication on Saturday owing to the high cost of production.

An illustrated article on "Bewick the Wood Engraver," by Selwyn Image, is amongst the contents of the April *Print Collector's Quarterly*.

"William Caxton," by Mr. H. R. Plomer is the title of one of the latest books in the popular "Roadmaker" series published by Leonard Parsons, London (4s. 6d. net).

SALE BY AUCTION.

By Order of the Sheriff.

17, Tudor Street, London, E.C.4.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT SALE of the VALUABLE MAGAZINE PRINTING PLANT AND MACHINERY, including:—

FOUR ROTARY WEB MAGAZINE PERFECTING PRESSES by

R. HOE & CO., LTD.,

FOUR 35-H.P. WITTON-JAMES AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC DRIVING SETS FOR THE ABOVE PRESSES each with 7-H.P. Pilot Motor, Quantity of Spare Parts for the Rotary Web Presses.

TWO ROTARY ROUTING MACHINES, A No. 5 SIZE METAL FURNACE, TWO 21in. ELECTRIC BORING MACHINES, DOUBLE HEADED STEREO PRESS, FOUR ROTARY CASTING BOXES, A No. 5 SIZE METAL PLANER, FOUR 18in. and 19in. DRESSING SADDLES, all by R. HOE & CO., LTD., A 7ft. 6in. x 2ft. IRON DRYING CHAMBER, A 9ft x 2ft STEAM CHAMBER, A 42in. "HARRILD" SELF-CLAMP GUILLOTINE.

10, ½ to 4-H.P. 220 and 420-volt electric Motors by Witton-James, spare armatures for same, 126 Foundry chases, American case rack, 11 cases 6 to 48-point Sans Condensed No. 14, Oak Border Cabnet of 18 trays and contents, Letter Matrices, Electrotypers tapping tables, Flong tables, g.w. etching baths, nearly new Plaster Sifting Machine,

23 BATES 4-TIER WORK TRUCKS.

Quantity of Stores including Chemicals, French Glue, Black and Coloured Letterpress ink, Emery cloth new buffers and other effects which will be sold by auction by Messrs.

H. W. SMITH & MOON,

at the premises as above on Thursday, April 30th, at Twelve o'clock precisely. On view the day prior.

Catalogues from the Auction and Estate Offices, 6, Great James Street, Bedford Row, London, W.C.1.

Bookbinders Warned.—"Poverty exists on every hand," says Mr. W. F. Johnston, secretary of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders and Bindery Women Workers, Toronto, Canada, in a letter to Mr. T. G. Newland, secretary of the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding, Machine Ruling and Paper Workers. Conditions, says Mr. Johnston, are deplorable and workers in Britain should be warned lest they become the dupes of the various concerns luring them out under false pretences.

The heavy cost of publishing verbatim the evidence given before Royal Commissions is referred to by the Comptroller and Auditor-General in his report on Government trading for the year ending March 31st, 1924, issued on Tuesday.

On the eve of a conference and their annual dinner at the Holborn Restaurant, the members of the National Federation of Retail Newsagents, Bookbinders, and Stationers on Monday evening inaugurated new headquarters at 72, Fleet-street.

The death has occurred, through a motor car accident, of Mr. Thomas Scott, formerly managing director of Messrs. Thos. Scott and Co., Ltd., printers, Ellison-place, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Only three weeks after he had relinquished business, owing to ill health, Mr. William John Payne passed away at his residence, Torquay, on Monday, at the age of 46. For years he carried on business as a printer and stationer at 19, Market-street.

Mr. Thomas Nettleton, whose death has occurred at Leeds, had been for some years a member of the composing-room staff of the *Yorkshire Post*, and was formerly employed at Messrs. F. R. Spark and Son, printers, Leeds. He was the eldest son of Mr. J. E. Nettleton, the treasurer and assistant secretary of the Leeds branch of the Typographical Association.

The late Mr. Martin Harry Clark (42), of High-street, Croydon, printer and stationer, left £17,336 (net personalty £10,064).

A Barcelona firm of commission agents is desirous of securing the representation of a British manufacturer and exporter of wallpaper. (Repetition of D.O.T. Reference No. 219.) (Reference No. 378).

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

Payment is accepted, for advertisements under the following headings, on the basis of seven words to the line (minimum three lines):—

Situations Vacant, Agencies,
Machinery for Sale and Wanted,
Businesses for Sale and Wanted,
Partnerships and Investments,
Miscellaneous.

One Insertion 3/0
Three Insertions 6/0
***For every line exceeding three lines* 6d.**

Situations Wanted.

Under this heading operatives are granted a Special Rate for a minimum of three lines (twenty-one words):—

One Insertion 1/6
Three Insertions 3/0
***For every line exceeding three lines* 6d**

Sales by Auction, Tenders,
Patents for Sale,
Legal and Financial Announcements

Per line 1/0

Replies may be addressed to Box Numbers, Office o the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58 Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4, for which a fee of 6d. is charged to cover Postage of Replies.

Cheques and Post Office Orders to be crossed and made payable to STONHILL & GILLIS.

Telegrams: Stonhill, Lud, London.
Telephone: 2439 Holborn.

Situations Vacant.

ORGANISER required by the London Master Printers' Association; knowledge of London trade conditions essential.—Apply, by letter only, with full particulars, stating age, experience and salary required, to the Secretary, L.M.P.A., 7, Old Bailey, E.C.4. 14616

Situations Wanted.

BOOKBINDER-RULER, young, wishes to settle down to progressive situation.—S. Pidgeon, 28, Southernhay-avenue, Clifton Wood, Bristol. 14613

PRINTERS' MANAGER (45), desires change; practical, progressive; 10 years' experience; excellent references; proof of ability.—"D.," 8, Alexandra-terrace, Bray, Ireland. 14614

SHOW CARDS, ADVERTISING, Etc.—Young Lady requires Responsible Position, with all-round experience—Advertising and Estimating, etc.; eight years with well-known City firm.—Box 14612.

Business for Sale.

COMMERCIAL STATIONERY and PRINTING BUSINESS; principal thoroughfare, Bristol; long established; lease; all in £1,900.—Free Press, 30, Baldwin-street, Bristol. 14015

Machinery for Sale.

DEMY FOLIO BREMNER WHARFEDALE, with Flyers, in good condition.—J. Travis, Ltd., 4, Market-place, Bursiem. 14006

SECOND-HAND MACHINERY.—If you are wishing to dispose of Second-Hand Machinery relating to the Printing, Bookbinding, Box-making, Envelope and Bag-making Trades, etc., secure prompt and effective service by advertising in the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*.—Apply for special rates to the Publishers, Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's-place,
Gray's Inn-road, London, E.C.1.

Occasionally we have Rebuilt Smyth Book Sewing Machines to offer, such Sewers having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted with New Standard Parts where necessary. We erect and teach on a trial basis.—Box 13993.

Machinery Wanted.

SECOND-HAND MACHINERY.—If you are in the market for Second-Hand Machinery relating to the Printing, Bookbinding, Box-making, Envelope and Bag-making Trades, etc., secure prompt and effective service by advertising in the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*.—Apply for special rates to the Publishers, Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

The FINAL PLATE MOUNT
(WESEL PATENT)
Provides absolute security to every user throughout every press run.
Particulars describing and illustrating the principle and operation of the Final Plate Mount and Hook from Sole Distributors—
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Telegrams: Printauct, Fleet, London

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TO THE

Printing & Allied Trades

FIRE LOSS ASSESSOR
NEWSPAPER VALUER
RATING SURVEYOR

SALES BY AUCTION conducted in Town or Country, of Printers' Plant and Machinery.

VALUATIONS for Fire Insurance, Probate Company Promotion and Partnership.

The Valuations and Sales of Printing Plant executed by me during the TWELVE MONTHS ended 31st December, 1924, exceeded ONE & A HALF MILLION POUNDS STERLING.

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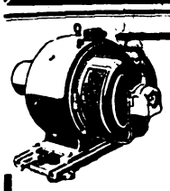
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FORTY-SEVENTH YEAR.

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All communications for the "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER" should be addressed and Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to—STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, SHOE-LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above, or from Messrs W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., news-agents, 11, St. Bride-street, London, E.C.4.

Representatives:

London—Mr. STANLEY J. GILLIS 58, Shoe Lane, E.C.4
Lancashire and Yorkshire—Mr. W. C. FOSTER, 1, Duncan-street, Higher Broughton, Manchester.
France & Belgium—Mr. FELIX VANBUGGENHOUDT 196, rue Gerard, Brussels.
United States—LOCKWOOD TRADE JOURNAL CO. 10, East 39th-street, New York.
Representatives also in Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, Norway, Sweden, Finland, etc.

THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1925.

The Seventh International.

LITTLE more than a week separates us from the Seventh International Printing, Stationery and Allied Trades' Exhibition at the Royal Agricultural Hall, and our next issue, of May 7th, will be a special enlarged number dealing with that event. Our pages will then be found to be more than usually full of interesting technical and current matter. Mr. Wm. Gamble, whose acquaintance with recent developments in the printing art is unsurpassed, will trace its recent history. A large section is to be devoted to the Exhibition itself, and leading exhibits which should receive attention will be described. A special welcome awaits visitors at our own stand, 51 and 52 in the Gallery. Here there will be facilities for writing, with the use of the telephone and opportunities for resting, the necessity for which a large exhibition imposes. Copies of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* Special Exhibition Number will be available, and there will be a useful selection of technical books dealing with the allied trades. Subsequent events in connection with the Exhibition will be dealt with as the event proceeds. It is hoped that an impetus to the printing and allied industry will result from the display at Islington and we are pleased to be able to make a contribution to the effort.

* * *

Bread Wrapping.

IT seems rather extraordinary that so enlightened a body as the Public Control Committee of the London County Council cannot see its way to recommend the Council to insist upon the wrapping of bread in paper. It is surely high time that hygienic methods of this kind should be generally enforced in order to ensure the health of the public. In the report which the Public Control Committee present on the subject they give no reasons whatever as to the attitude they have adopted. In fact, what they do say is rather in favour of the proposals which have been put before them, because they admit the cogency of the various reasons urged. It would be interesting to know, therefore, why they took such a retrograde step on a matter of prime importance.

Training Executives for the Trade.

Once again the London School of Printing anticipates the needs of the great industry which it represents.

Arrangements are now complete whereby scholarships may be instituted to prepare men to fill managerial positions by means of a whole-time training. The scholarships will be open for competition, the conditions being that candidates must be of British nationality and are serving or have served an apprenticeship in some section of the printing industry. It is expected that the trade associations and firms connected with the printing and kindred trades will assist by providing maintenance allowances during the training period.

To the Winterbottom Book Cloth Co., Ltd., is due the credit of instituting the first scholarship, to the value of £100 per year. Competition for this scholarship is open to those engaged in the binding trades.

Applications for particulars and date of competition should be made to the Principal of the London School of Printing, 61, Stamford-street, London, S.E.1.

Caxton Home, Limpsfield.

The members of the Sick Fund Union gave their twenty-ninth annual concert on behalf of the above Institution at the London and Brighton Hotel, Peckham, on Saturday last, under the auspices of the South London Caxton Musical Society. Messrs. W. Vandy (chairman of the Fund), Geo. Chapman (trustee), and R. W. Lee (secretary), were the chairmen, supported by the Right Hon. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., and a crowded house.

The programme provided by Mr. Will White (musical director), was of the usual delightful character, the various items being well rendered and much applauded.

The chairman's "plate" was announced at thirty guineas, with several further donations to come along, and hearty votes of thanks were accorded.

This concert brought to a close the Caxton Musical Society's winter season, which has been one of the most successful in its over thirty years' work for the Caxton Home. The proceeds this year are being given to the New Wing Fund, and it is proposed to place £200 to its credit with a view to naming the first bed in the wing a "Mrs. C. W. Bowerman Bed," in honour of the treasurer of the Home.

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Ten Years After!

Printers Involved in Peculiar Action.

The important question whether a declaration of liability could be made after ten years was decided in the Southwark County Court by Judge Sir Thomas Granger on Thursday. Mr. William Fisher asked for an award under the Workmen's Compensation Act, and a declaration of liability, against Messrs. McCorquodale and Co., Ltd, printers and stationers, of "The Armoury," 60-68, St. Thomas's-street, S.E.1.

Mr. Ferguson, for the applicant, said that on October 8th, 1915, the applicant was in the employ of the respondents as a compositor. On that day he was carrying a chase with the type to a lift, when it slipped. In preventing it from falling he squashed his left hand, so causing a permanent stiffness. As the result, he could not do a compositor's work. After some time the respondents took him back as a reader, and he remained as such until September 27th, 1924, when he was, without reason, dismissed. He was out of work until November 10th, when he managed to get work by being employed by Kellys Directories until December 5th. He then fell out of work until January 19th, when he was employed by His Majesty's Stationery Offices at Harrow, where he still remained. He was claiming wages for the two periods he was out of work.

The applicant gave evidence, and said he was 65 years of age. He had been a compositor since he was 21, having served his appreticeship; he was a jobbing compositor. Before the accident he had been in the respondent's employ for 12 to 14 years. After the accident he went to the Hackney Infirmary to about December 15th, the respondents paying his full wages. He explained to the Judge that the left hand should be used to hold the compositor's stick, and his fingers being stiff, he could not do so. It was true that as a reader he earned four or five shillings more, but during his periods of unemployment his scope of ability was narrowed, as he could only say he was a reader and not a reader and compositor. His wages were now £4 14s. a week, the trade union rate.

In cross examination, the applicant admitted that he had received unemployment benefit from the Labour Exchange during his unemployment.

Mr. Ferguson then said he would call medical evidence to prove the injury, but Judge Granger said it was not necessary as the injury was admitted. Mr. Ferguson then said he thought he must withdraw the claim for wages, as he clearly could not claim wages because applicant had received unemployment benefit.

Mr. Dickens, counsel for the respondents, submitted that really there was no case to answer. The claim for wages had been withdrawn, and it only remained whether a declaration of liability should be granted. He contended that it could not be, and ventured to say that no Court had ever granted one after ten years.

Mr. Ferguson then read an authority which stated that it could be granted after any time.

Judge Sir Thomas Granger therefore entered a declaration of liability for the applicant, and costs.

Trade Union Matters.

The annual conference of the Administrative Council of the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation will be held at Bristol on May 13th. The Council have nominated Mr. C. W. Bowerman for the presidency, Mr. A. E. Holmes for the secretaryship, Mr. H. Skinner (secretary of the Typographical Association) as vice-president, and Mr. J. D. French (president of the Typographical Association) for the Executive Council.

Regrading.—The amended scheme of the regrading of branches of the Typographical Association will be submitted this week to the employers for consideration.

T.A. Levy.—The Executive Council of the Typographical Association announce that in accordance with the rule which provides that when the half-yearly balance-sheet shows a smaller sum than £6 per member on the books a levy of 1s. per quarter shall be made on fully employed members, that levy is to be enforced for the quarter ending March 31st last.

Leeds Superannuation Scheme.—The proposal of the Leeds branch of the Typographical Association to establish a local superannuation scheme has been placed before the Executive Council of the Association, which has given sanction for its establishment. The scheme has accordingly been put into operation as from the beginning of this month. Members between the ages of 40 and 60 are compulsorily brought into the scheme, but outside of these ages entrance is voluntary. The contributions vary from 6d. for members at 40 to 45 to 2s. per week for members of 55 to 60 years of age. The scheme allows for a pension of 15s. per week payable at the age of 60, after a contributory period of at least five years. The scheme is purely local and additional to the superannuation scheme of the Typographical Association.

Printers' Readers' Wages.—The secretary of the Provincial Guild of Printers' Readers has forwarded to the Executive Council of the Typographical Association a resolution asking for the co operation of the Association in obtaining certain minimum rates of wages for readers. The Executive Council have decided that the question is one to be determined at a delegate meeting of the Association.

Three armed robbers held up the offices of the Dublin Typographical Association on Friday and escaped with £200.

Lancashire Printing.—The town of Wigan is to open at the end of this month an exhibition of books printed in Lancashire up to the year 1800. To accompany it a bibliography of all such books has been compiled by the Borough Librarian, Mr. A. J. Hawkes, who has succeeded in finding references to 1055 works done by Lancashire printers beginning with the secret Birchley Hall press of the early seventeenth century and ending with 1800.

At an inquest held at Yeovil on Friday on Mr. Sidney Waterman, aged 53, head of a Stoke-under-Ham firm of cardboard box manufacturers and one of the best known men in the district, who was found hanging from a beam in the summer-house of his home the previous day by his son, a verdict of suicide while temporarily insane was returned.

Personal.

Viscount and Viscountess Burnham, on Tuesday night, entertained the officials and members of the National Federation of Retail Newsagents, with their wives and daughters —over 300 guests in all—to a reception in the Pillar Hall of the offices of the *Daily Telegraph*.

Mr. F. L. Armstrong, general secretary of the Newspaper Society, is arranging for the broadcasting of the Prime Minister's speech, which will be delivered at the forthcoming dinner of the Society on May 5th.

Mr. W. Howard Hazell, J.P., and Mr. T. E. Naylor, J.P, M.P., have again been re-elected chairman and vice-chairman respectively of the London School of Printing.

Mr. W. R. Codling, C.V.O., C.B.E. (H.M. Stationery Office), Mr. Ewan S. Agnew (Messrs. Bradbury Agnew), Mr. H. Murch (*Daily News*), Capt. J. E. Fraser (Amalgamated Press, Ltd.), and Mr. E. A Hobbs (*Daily Express*) have been nominated on the Governing Body.

Sir John Le Sage, late managing editor, *Daily Telegraph*, was the recipient of many messages of congratulation last Thursday on the occasion of his 88th birthday.

Alderman Sir John Baddeley has been reappointed a representative of the Corporation on the Metropolitan Water Board for the next three years.

Printers' Managers and Overseers Association.

Manchester and District Centre

There was a good attendance at the Mitre Hotel, Manchester, when President Frank Scouler occupied the chair at the April meeting.

Minutes, roll call and correspondence being dealt with, regret was expressed that there were no special railway facilities for the Printing Exhibition to be held May 16th to 30th.

In respect of the national conference, Mr. Frank Scouler (president) and Mr. F. J. Hughes (secretary) were appointed delegates representing Manchester.

Owing to the death of ex-President Fred E. Robinson, the vacancy on the Council was filled by the election of Mr. W. H. Connah.

In connection with the Liverpool Coming-of-Age, Mr. Frank Scouler (president) and Mr. F. J. Hughes (secretary) were deputed to visit Liverpool on May 9th, when Mr. James F. Poole is to be the recipient of tangible recognition of his twenty-one years' service as honorary secretary.

Afterwards Mr. F. J. Hughes read a short paper on "Superannuation Fund," Mr. J. H. Nuttall adding another idea, and contributions to the discussion being made by Messrs. E. C. Balls, A. Helliwell, W. H. Connah, C. R. Mason, J. Winstanley, Geo. H. Rider and others.

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The Bookbinder

Modern Book Production and its Future Aspects.

By C. L. GREY.

Article II.—Concluding Operations, and a Forecast.

Now to prepare work for the rounding and backing machine. Should the firm not possess a lining machine (which machines, I believe, have been unprocurable for some time past), the books must be first lined. Here it is necessary to use a flexible and slow drying glue to prevent books getting too hard for the rounder and backer, especially work done over night. The rounding and backing machine has stood its ground for practically 25 years without any radical improvement and without a rival. One cannot claim that the work done by it is better than that produced by the star foot treadle backing machine, but it is nearly as good, and certainly good enough for all ordinary purposes. French sewn work goes through best, but all work has to go through it.

Should a lining machine be included in the plant, the books before backing are just glued up and turned to dry. The cheapest books can be just tipped up with glue. The lining machine is coupled to the rounder and backer. As the operator takes a book out of the backer he places it in a slot along which it travels and comes out at the other end first and second lined. The machine is very efficient and reliable; in fact, I know of machines that have been running for ten years with no upkeep expense at all worth mentioning.

After drying, the books are ready for casing-in. By this time some of the books may have become casualties through torn endpapers during their several handlings. As to how many, this depends on the class of endpaper used. Cheap thin endpapers are the dearest proposition. It has been abundantly proved that a good strong endpaper is a first-class investment. Once start repairing books, and you quickly eat into the profits of a job. The cost of binding each individual repair goes up several hundred per cent, above what it would have cost had it gone through with the run—to say nothing of the effect of scattered stragglers of the job, which all have to be got together again to make up the precious number at the finish.

As to casing-in, there are two types of machines in general use, the Parkside and the Smyth-Horne, both very good. Paste is the general adhesive in use; it is cheap and has a mighty stick once it gets there. With paste the books require a longer time in the presses than when hot glue is used as in hand-casing-in. As to presses, the long line of presses is gradually passing away and a better and more flexible system is taking its place. Nowadays books should receive their pressure in a master press, the books being removed in a matter of a few seconds, *still under pressure*, and wheeled to their allotted position in the packing department. This necessitates more pressboards than hitherto, but one has the benefit of a great number of presses which can be easily transported wherever convenient. Regarding covers or cases of books, the strawboards are cut dead square on rotary knived cutters; a magazine feed can be fitted to these machines for feeding the second cuts (long strips) through.

For the Smyth case-making machine the cloth is cut up into single covers by a Smyth cloth-cutting machine; the corners of the covers are cut in a special adjustable frame. The covers are hand-fed into machine, which runs at 11 cases per minute (maker's speed), but many firms run their machines up to 14 per minute. The case is an excellent product, better than the hand-made cover. As a jobbing machine with runs from say 250 to 5,000, it holds the field.

The Sheridan machine has a clear field for big runs, 5,000 upwards. The latest type runs at 2,000 cases per hour, cloth being fed straight from a prepared roll, and paper hollows also fed from roll. For big runs this machine is a necessity. It is advisable in all magazine-fed machines feeding either strawboards or the made covers, to use boards of not less than 16 oz. weight.

The blocking department is the least progressive of all as far as machinery is concerned. Power presses are many and various. The Colt type of press is the best for ink work in my opinion. Celluloid gold leaf has come to the fore of recent years in place of the old bronze foil. More recent still is the advent of Alchemic gold ink, which is a liquid gold ink applied under great heat and a sharp heavy on and off pressure. This gives the cover an appearance of gold blocking, but of course in appearance or durability cannot compare with gold leaf. The great saving by this method is that no washing up, laying on, or cleaning off is necessary. Good examples of this class of blocking are to be seen on some 6d. cloth editions of books now on sale.

Now as to the general trend of the trade in the future, I am convinced that the shops of the future will be those where printing and binding are done under one roof. Already firms that were solely binders are taking up printing and *vice versa*. The liaison necessary between printer and binder can be obtained only when both are under one roof. Then will the printer recognise his shortcomings from the binder's point of view. To take one point, the margins, front and side lay should be equal all through the job. However good the letterpress printing might be, the job is a failure if the margins vary. But where are the printing firms who can say "Our margins don't vary"? I venture to say very few, and those few will be printers that bind and have seen the error of their ways through bitter experience. The fusion of printing and binding has many other benefits, such as speed of manufacture and economy, to say nothing of the imperfection question.

With regard to the general demand for books, there is in my opinion a great and practically untouched market at our doors. This great section of the book-loving public is debarred from buying on account of price. Books are too dear. At the right price they will sell in their millions. The fact that during the last few months, millions of cloth-bound books have been sold at 6d. in this country proves this fact; futhermore they were in the main not sold through the usual channels of the bookselling trade. New machinery of a revolutionary character has made this possible, and it is my belief that copyright books could be sold say at 7d. and be remunerative to all dealing with them. Sooner or later a combination of finance and live men will bring this to pass, and, despite the difference in money value, the pre-war sevenpenny will come into its own to the benefit of all concerned.

Notes and News.

Prospects Less Hopeful.

Having settled down after the lock-out menace, the bookbinding industry cannot claim to have made much progress as regards the state of trade. The constant promise of an improved volume of business is equally inconstant in its fulfilment. Very few towns can lay claim to a clean sheet as far as unemployment is concerned, and very few houses are able to report maximum output. The immediate outlook is not very hopeful, and already the Easter holidays have played their part in breaking the sequence of continuous progress which was in evidence, if only in slight degree. Summer months coincide with the ebb tide of bookbinding activity, and unless the very unexpected happens there will be no trade revival for this branch of the allied industry until the approach of autumn.

Principles of Prosperity.

The dispute in the binding industry was settled on March 27th, after a lengthy sitting, each side recognising an undertaking to respect the constitution of the Joint Industrial Council and the authority of the National Agreement. Mutual agreement on these principles carries an assurance of prolonged peace in the printing industry. In many respects the National Agreement is the Magna Charta of the industry, just as the J.I.C. is its League of Peace. Honourable allegiance to the clauses of the agreement and to the rulings of the J.I.C. will do more to eliminate friction and promote prosperity for all who earn their livelihood in the printing and allied trades than all the sectional striving after sectional interests.

New Rates for Machines.

In the settlement arrived at, it was agreed that any future arrangements as to extra rates or special conditions should operate as flat rates for the whole of the country. A new schedule of extra rates of pay on special binding and cutting machines was arranged covering combination gathering, wiring and wrappering machines, single wrappering and wiring machines, gathering machines of the Mercer type, self-feeding folding machines, three and four pile cutting machines, Krause and Seybold striker guillotines, Seybold and and Smyth trimmers, gauge perfectas, strip-back lining machines and blocking platens of the vertical Miehle and Miller feeder class. The new rates of pay became operative on the pay day of the week ending April 4th, and applied to the provinces and London respectively on the scale arranged.

Demarcation of Labour.

Nothing has yet been done to straighten out the tangle of undefined demarcation of labour in the binding industry. While there is no ground for complaint against the definition of graded value of skilled labour on highly complex binding machinery, it must be granted that there is solid reason behind the widespread feeling among bookbinding employers that equally important matters affecting themselves and the conduct of their business are left unsettled and chaotic. Time and again it has been pointed out that the industry is abounding in anomalies which react to the detriment of a large number of employers. Operations are allowed to be

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performed by female labour in one town and not in another. Further than this, there are towns in which certain highly favoured offices are permitted to employ females on quarter binding, while less fortunate establishments would promote instant conflict by requesting union women to line up the sections of books. The net result is that while some bookbinders are able to develop their business according to their desire, others are precluded from entering fields where price is the main factor. Altogether the conditions which prevail at present are utterly unjustifiable.

Unemployment Returns.

The latest returns show that the percentage of unemployed among workpeople covered by the Unemployment Insurance Acts in the printing and bookbinding trades was 6·1 at March 23rd, compared with 6·0 at February 23rd, and 5·8 at March 24th, 1924. Trade Union returns covering the same period give for the bookbinding section a percentage of 4·7 unemployed at March as against 3·8 a year ago.

The Market for Materials.

Bookbinding materials are in but moderate demand, and prices are on a steady level. Agents are holding good stocks of Dutch strawboards, prices ranging from £8 17s. 6d. per ton to £9 5s per ton according to grade and locality. The usual £1 5s. per ton extra is charged for substances from 1½ lb. upwards. Ordinary white or brown lining is quoted extra per ton on the following scale: 10 oz. £3. 12 oz. £3 10s, 16 oz. £2, 20 oz. £1 16s., 1½ and 2 lb. £1 10s.

Price Designation.

It is time now that agents had ceased to refer to strawboard extras as "twice the price of pre war rates." A great number of to-day's buyers and users of strawboards were at school in pre war years and prices of that period are unknown and unappreciated by the new generation. If older men are apt to think and compare money values in terms of pre-war, younger men are not, because they never knew the old standards. Now that we are on definite post-war market levels, reference to earlier prices is unnecessary on quotation sheets.

A Branding Suggestion.

While on the question of strawboards there is a further point to be made. It is well known that Dutch boards vary in quality according to their make. In fact the majority are branded and sold from the mills under the brand. Why, then, should not all strawboards be listed and sold according to their brand title? The buyer would then have a definite and reliable guarantee of quality along with a foundation for comparison, appreciation or complaint.

The annual packing number of the *Paper Container* is well produced and furnishes much useful information concerning the subject of packing in paper and board.

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Mr. Chivers on Library Binding.

Lecture to Royal Society of Arts.

Mr. Cedric Chivers, J.P., Mayor of Bath and well known bookbinder of that city, lectured on "Bookbinding" before the Royal Society of Arts at John-street, Adelphi, on Wednesday evening of last week. In informal conversational style, with frequent references to a large number of diagrams, drawings and books that were displayed, Mr. Chivers dealt very informatively with the subject of library binding and had much of practical interest to communicate.

The chair was occupied by Mr. Emery Walker, F.S.A., who, in introducing Mr. Chivers, referred to him as the most important bookbinder outside London, and one who had probably had more to do with library binding than anyone else.

Commencing his lecture, Mr. Chivers drew a sharp distinction between the art of decorative hand binding as ordinarily dealt with in the text books on bookbinding, and the class of binding of which he was to speak.

He recalled that some 35 years ago, before he was engaged on work of this class, a librarian had directed his attention to the bad condition to which library books were reduced after only a few issues to the public. He found that the cost of the bindings then used was 10d. a volume—an absurd price, the result of severe competition in the trade. That was his initiation into library binding. He thereafter devoted himself to this problem, discarding customary methods, and succeeded in evolving a style of library binding which, though costing twice as much, was much more economical in the long run. This style of binding was largely adopted by libraries up and down the country.

Presently, however, complaints began to be made as to the durability of these bindings, and this brought him to the realisation that modern paper and boards were becoming very different from the paper and boards which he had used at the beginning of his association with library binding. He made an inquiry into the reason why the folding qualities of paper, as shown in the life of bound volumes, was much better in English-produced volumes than in those coming from America. He found that a big advantage was gained in this respect by folding the paper across the grain, as was done in the English books, rather than in line with the grain, as in the American. Soon, however, it was found that the papers used for books were so poor that something other than ordinary methods of bookbinding were absolutely necessary. To illustrate the weakness of modern machine made papers, the lecturer referred to a number of drawings—enlargements from photo micrographs—showing the fibrous construction of papers. A view of the edge of a piece of linen paper revealed the fibres well interlaced, giving a strong, durable sheet, whereas the edge of a piece of modern book paper was seen to have fibres separated one from another with interstices of air. Photo-micrographic illustrations showing sections through folds served to indicate the weakness of commonly-used book papers, and illustrations were shown also of the strengthening effect upon them of a treatment with cellulose solution.

After briefly referring to principles of oversewing, Mr. Chivers said he would refrain from describing the whole process of binding, but he proceeded to correct in some respects the Report of the Royal Society of Arts on Bookbinding, issued in 1901—which Report he characterised as one of the most important and useful things ever printed. One point of criticism was the fact that the Report advocated the use in bookbinding of "four unbleached linen tapes." The lecturer said it was not necessary to use any linen tapes at all; their use entailed extra work and extra expense, whilst hindering the free flow of glue and also causing additional thickness. He also disagreed with the recommendation of the use of split boards and the insertion of head bands.

In speaking of the difficulties encountered owing to the papers used by publishers at the present day, mention was made of the use of a bath of size, which, he said, was an excellent means of strengthening book papers; it cost less than a shilling a volume, whilst it increased the life of a book three or four times.

Referring to art paper, Mr. Chivers said hat in respect of this, as of other classes of paper, his experience—covering some six or seven millions of books—did not indicate any serious deterioration of paper, except that due to usage. Books on art paper, however, of which there were a good many, particularly children's books, caused difficulty to the binder. Every binder knew that such books could be "guarded" so that they would lie flat, and this could be done cheaply by machine at about 2s. a volume.

Coming to the subject of leathers, Mr. Chivers referred again to the Report of the Royal Society of Arts, and said that although it had advised the tanning of leather in special ways, it had not made a comparison of leathers one with another. With the aid of charts Mr. Chivers proceeded to give results of some tests he had made, tests which covered the tearing and breaking strengths of leathers, bending tests and tests under severe conditions, such as subjection to acid atmospheres. One of the most striking facts noticed in these results was the superiority of Niger leather, the use of which the lecturer strongly commended, though he pointed out imperfections of appearance to which some binders objected.

Mr. Chivers said many librarians had inquired for some form of binding, which, whilst very cheap, would serve for the covering of books which were not much used—something that would hold them together and be reliable and strong. He said that by the use of the over-sewing machine, and suitable choice of leather and board, it was now possible to produce a form of binding which, while not suitable for good books, was well adapted for this particular purpose. An example of such binding was shown.

The use of transparent vellum (*i.e.*, vellum in the state in which it is before being stretched) was another point touched upon. Mr. Chivers circulated for examination bound volumes showing the very effective use of this as a covering material, both for new books and for repairs to old bindings.

The lecture was followed by an interesting discussion, in which some further points were elicited, one being that Mr. Chivers had not been able to obtain dyed leathers that were really acid free, that he found it harmful to dye Niger leather and was therefore opposed to its being dyed.

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Commercial Intelligence

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Allied Newspapers, 23s. 9d, 22s. 6d., Pref., 20s. 6d., 21s.; Amalgamated Press, 45s., 44s. 6d., Pref, 25s. 6d; Associated Newspapers, 22s. 9d., 23s. 6d, Pref., 18s. 3d.; British Glues and Chemicals, 2s. 10½d., Pref., 14s.; Buff Book, 19s. 9d.; Byrom, 5s 6d.; Caribonum, 6½ p.c. Notes, 97; Cassell, Pref., 21s. 6d.; *Daily Mirror* Newspapers, 7 5/16, 7 3/32; *Daily Sketch* and *Sunday Herald*, Deb., 102⅜, 104; Thomas de la Rue, 8 p.c. Deb, 30, 31; John Dickinson, 30s. 7½d, 31s. 9d. xd.; Ilford, 27s. 3d., Pref., 18s. 10½d.; *Illustrated London News*, 6s. 6d., Pref., 16s 9d.; International Linotype, 65½ xd.; Kelly's Directories, 7½ p.c. Pref., 23s.; Lamson Paragon, 13s. 6d., 5½ p.c. Pref., 15s. 6d., 10 p.c. Pref., 24s., 23s. 6d.; George Newnes, 24s. 3d., 23s. 9d., Pref., 16s. 3d.; Odham's Press (4s. shares), 2s. 9d., 3s. 3d., 6 p.c. Pref., 14s. 3d., 14s, 7½ p.c. A Pref., 15s. 6d.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 50s. 6d; E. S. and A. Robinson, 6 p.c. Pref., 21s.; *Sunday Pictorial* Newspapers, 90s., Pref., 23s. 6d.; Raphael Tuck, 21s. 9d.; Waterlow and Sons, Prefd., 20s. 10½d.; Weldons, 33s. 1½d., Pref., 20s. 1½d., 19s. 6d.; Winterbottom Book Cloth, 66s. 3d.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

RAPHAEL TUCK AND SONS.—Interim dividend on ordinary shares at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum for six months ending October 31st last, payable May 15th (against 5 per cent. per annum a year ago).

ODHAMS PRESS, LTD.—The first report since the capital reorganisation, covering the year 1924, shows a net trading profit of £102,923, against £88,689 for 1923 and £71,145 for 1922. As under the provisions of the capital reorganisation scheme all dividends accrued to December 31st, 1924, were satisfied, the directors have allocated the profit of £102,923 as follows: Provision for taxation, £7,964; reserve for adjustment of current accounts with associated companies, £10,000; capital reorganisation and new issue expenses, £5,459; management and directors' shares of net profit, £9,799; general reserve, £50,000; carry forward, £19,701. The interim dividend upon the 7½ per cent. cumulative "A" preference shares to March 31st, 1925, was duly paid on April 1st, 1925. "The directors have every reason to anticipate the regular payment of dividends on all classes of shares."

NEW COMPANIES.

SALISBURY PRESS, LTD. — Capital £10,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of commercial, general and theatrical printers and wholesale and manufacturing stationers now carried on at 3 and 5, Wilton-road, Salisbury, Wilts, as the "Salisbury Press." Private company. First directors: A. Ward and Mrs. Dorothy G. A. Ward. Registered office: Palace Chambers, Stroud, Glos.

GEO. W. LOCKWOOD, LTD.—Capital £10,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of a manufacturing stationer and printer carried on by G. W. Lockwood at 8A, City-road, Manchester, as "Geo. W. Lockwood." Private company. Directors: G. W. Lockwood and C. S. Lockwood. Solicitor: D. F. Hart, 18, Tib-lane, Cross-street, Manchester.

JAMES REID AND SON, LTD.—Capital £4,000, in £1 shares; stationers, printers, lithographers, engravers, etc. Private company. First directors: Miss Mary C. Reid and Alexander Pyper. Registered office: 87, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow.

GEORGE JENNER AND SON, LTD.—Capital £1,500, in £1 shares; wholesale and retail newsagents, printers, stationers, lithographers, paper merchants, makers of, and dealers in, office fittings and supplies, photographic and artistic materials, etc. Private company. First directors: G. Jenner, H. Jenner, Mrs. E. Jenner and T. Banks. Registered office: The Paddock, Chatham.

DUBLIN PUBLISHERS, LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; to acquire a publication known as the *Dublin Magazine*, to print and publish the same and to carry on as publishers, booksellers, newspaper proprietors, etc. Directors: J. Starkey, F. P. Griffith, H. Barnardo and W. W. Starkie. Registered office: 9, Commercial Buildings, Dame street, Dublin.

MOTOR PRESS, LTD.—Capital £100, in £1 shares; proprietors and publishers of newspapers, journals, magazines, books, etc., especially those dealing with automobiles, etc. Private company. First directors: J. Scott-Taggart, F.Inst.P., A.M.I.E.E., and Mrs. D. Scott-Taggart. Registered office: Bush House, Strand, W.C.2.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfactions registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfactions is not compulsory).

MEARS AND CALDWELL, LTD. (printers, etc., London).—Debenture charged on freehold, leasehold and copyhold property, present and future, fixed plant and machinery, uncalled capital, undertaking and all other property and assets dated April 14th, 1925, to secure all moneys due or to become due from the company to Lloyds Bank, Ltd.

PERCIVAL JONES, LTD. (printers, stationers, etc.).—Mortage on 148 and 149, Great Charles-street, Birmingham, dated March 31st, 1925, to secure all moneys due or to become due from the company to Lloyds Bank, Ltd., not exceeding £14,500.

WOOD, WESTWORTH AND CO., LTD. (stationers, printers, etc.)—Mortgage on certain leasehold property in Corporation-street, and Atlas-court, at Hardshaw, St. Helens, dated April 9th, 1925, to secure all moneys due or to become due from the company to the Westminster Bank, Ltd.

BIRDSALL AND SON, LTD. (stationers, etc., Northampton).—Particulars filed of £17,000 debentures authorised April 14th, 1925, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the whole amount being now issued.

PRESS ASSOCIATION, LTD.—Satisfaction to the extent of £2,000 on March 25th, to the further extent of £5,000 on April 1st, and to the further extent of £3,000 on February 20th, 1925, of mortgage dated May 14th, 1923, securing £55,000.

STRONG HANBURY AND CO., LTD. (London).—Satisfaction in full on March 20th, 1925, of charge dated May 18th, 1921, securing all moneys not exceeding £5,000.

STRONG HANBURY AND CO., LTD. (paper merchants, manufacturing stationers, etc., London).—Charge on leasehold manufactory and warehouse, 14, 16, 18, Nile-street, Shepherdess-walk, dated April 15th, 1925, to secure all moneys due or to become due from the company to Coutts Bank, Ltd., not exceeding £5,000.

BANKRUPTCIES, etc.

Re JOHN HORN (LONDON), LTD.—This company carried on business as box makers and cardboard manufacturers at Vine-yard, Aldersgate-street, E.C. A winding-up order was recently made, and the first meetings of the creditors and shareholders were held on April 21st, at the Board of Trade Offices, Carey-street, W.C. A statement of affairs was presented showing total liabilities £52,610, consisting of unsecured debts, £6,322; preferential claims, £287; and loans on debenture bonds, £46,000: assets valued at £15,725; and a deficiency of £37,136 as regards shareholders, the issued capital being 5,000 deferred shares of 1s. each and 2 ordinary shares of £1 each. The official receiver reported that the company was registered on September 18th, 1923, with a nominal capital of £5,000, divided into 4,750 ordinary shares of £1 each, and 5,000 deferred shares of 1s. each. It was formed for the purpose of taking over the liabilities and assets of the business of publishers, printers, booksellers, stationers, etc., carried on by John Horn (London), Ltd. The old company was incorporated on May 9th, 1919, and went into voluntary liquidation on August 22nd, 1923. Mr. W. G. Sinclair purchased the goodwill, name, leasehold premises, plant, machinery, office furniture, patents, licences, horses, motor and other vehicles, stock, book debts and benefit of pending contracts in connection with the business of box makers and cardboard manufacturers carried on by the vendor company, the consideration being agreed at £46,000 and payment of the outstanding liabilities. The cash consideration was satisfied by bills of exchange extending over five years. The purchaser undertook to form a new company, with a nominal capital of £5,000, to acquire the benefit of that contract, and to give a 5 per cent. first mortgage debenture, constituting a floating charge on the undertaking of the new company to secure the payment of the £46,000. Mr. Sinclair, in consideration of the allotment to the new company, became entitled to the 5,000 deferred shares of 1s. each. Two bills of £5,000 each were paid by Mr. Sinclair, but neither he nor the company were able to meet any further instalments, and on October 17th, 1924, Mr. A. C. Vincent, I.A., 13, Queen-street, E.C., was appointed as receiver. The failure of the company was attributed to trade depression; to the inability of Mr. Sinclair to pay the amounts due under his guarantee, and to his break down in health. In the absence of any resolution, the liquidation was left in the hands of the official receiver.

Printers' Pension Corporation.

Progress Reported at Annual Meeting.

There was a record attendance at the 98th annual meeting of the Printers' Pension Corporation held at the St. Bride Institute on Saturday.

Sir G. Rowland Blades, M.P., who presided, said the revenue had exceeded expectation, being, with one exception, the largest amount received in the history of the Corporation. There had been distributed during the year in pensions and other forms of benefit, amongst 1,779 recipients, the sum of £30,829. The aged men and women receiving pensions number 823, among whom was distributed the sum of £20,812, the largest amount expended in pensions in any one year. Owing to the generous response to their appeal for the War Orphan Fund the Council had been able to continue the weekly grants to orphan children, the amount thus distributed being £9,178.

The second Flag Day, organised by the Joint Industrial Council of the printing trade, added £3,457 to this fund. The Almshouse Fund should have more recognition and support.

The total sum announced at the festival dinner was £33,176, an amount only once before exceeded at a festival of the institution. The Council were deeply grateful to Major Astor, M.P., for the great service he had rendered the Institution, and to *The Times* for the valuable publicity given. At the annual pension election, on April 18th, 127 pensioners were elected, making the total number of pensioners to-day 950. He appealed to all connected with the printing trade to increase their interest and support of this admirable institution.

Mr. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., referred to the increase of income from investments, now amounting to £7,812, due to the recent rearrangement of invested funds; and also to the increasing sums raised by the Auxiliaries and Pensions' Associations, stating that since their formation the former had contributed a total of £58,100 and the latter 36,081 towards the funds of the Corporation.

A tribute was paid to the memory of the late Mr. W. Christopher, collector for the Corporation for 28 years, the large audience standing for a few minutes in silence.

Viscount Burnham, Mr. A. F. Blades, Mr. G. F. McCorquodale and Mr. W. A. Clowes were re-appointed trustees, and Mr. J. Mortimer, secretary, and the other officials were unanimously re-elected.

A vote of thanks to the Council and officials terminated a successful gathering.

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Printing and Allied Trades' Directory

BUYERS' GUIDE TO SOURCES OF SUPPLY.

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LIGHT & CO., LTD., W.J., 36-38, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.4. Sole Agents for the "WINKLER" Automatic Moulding Press, Automatic Plate Casting Machine, etc.

TRADE PUBLICATIONS.

BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER, THE. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4. Founded in 1878, this weekly journal is the recognised medium for Printers, Stationers, Box Makers, Envelope Makers, Bookbinders, etc. Its pages contain the latest improvements in machinery, descriptions of new processes, and commercial intelligence and current news. Subscribers get the paper for 52 weeks for 13s.

BOOKBINDER, THE, forms a Monthly Section of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, and subscriptions are booked for these issues at the rate of 3s. 3d. per annum, including postage. Special contributions appear from the pen of leading authorities. Publishers: Stonhill & Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

DICTIONARY OF PAPER TERMS.—Definitions of the Terms as used in the Manufacture and Merchandising of Paper. Published in book form by the Lockwood Trade Journal Co., Inc., New York. Bound in cloth, 6 × 9, 87 pp. Price 7s. 6d. Copies may be had of Stonhill & Gillis, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

LITHOGRAPHIC TRADE REVIEW, THE. This forms the subject of a monthly section of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, and these issues are obtainable at an annual subscription of 3s. 3d. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

PAPER TRADE REVIEW, THE WORLD'S. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4. This weekly journal established in 1879, gives particulars of Papermaking Machinery and Processes, Current Prices of Raw Materials, Market Reports, Interviews with Leading Men associated with the industry, Commercial Intelligence, etc. Annual subscription: 26s. plus postage (Inland, 30s. 4d.; Foreign and Colonial, 32s. 6d.)

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Printers' Medical Aid.

Annual Dinner.

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Mr. Bowerman, in proposing "The P.M.A.," described the gathering as a happy family circle. The fact that the Association had issued over 17,000 letters in a twelve-month showed convincingly the necessity for its formation. Its activities also extended to sanatoria and convalescent homes, and in this connection they were glad to see present Mr. and Mrs. Matthews from Hastings. Speaking of the work of the committee and of Mr. Vandy (chairman of the committee), he went on to say that this gentleman had in mind new ideas in connection with the Association's work. Amongst these was setting-up their own private workshop, and producing the spectacles and surgical appliances required by the members, their wives or children. There was nothing in the nature of charity about the Association's work, and further all of it was of a voluntary character. Mr. Arthur O'Connor he described as the man on the pedestal. 'He deserved to be there, because there was no man more fitted for the post, and no one more zealously concerned in the Association's welfare.

Mr. O'Connor, replying, said it was quite true the Association was still making progress. There were those who said that the strike of 1911 and the passing of the Insurance Act would mean the break up of the Association. Those anticipations had not been fulfilled. There had been quite a number of imitating organisations started during recent years, but they had not lived very long. Their membership today was round about 46,000, a figure which did not include the trade unions.

Mr. Vandy, who also responded, spoke with much eloquence regarding the work of the committee, which, he said, consisted of men and women with their minds focussed on one thing—the progress of the P.M.A. The voluntary principle was its fetish, and it was because of that it had made such excellent progress. There were no limits to its possibilities, and its outlook could not be cribbed, cabined or confined.

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Mr. A. E. Holmes, in proposing this toast, said he felt greatly impressed by the work the Association was doing. What the Paper Workers and the Natsopas were doing did not in any way conflict with the P.M.A. Mr. Holmes then referred to the establishment of the home for retired members at Wellsborough belonging to the Natsopas, and the new home of the Paper Workers at Filey, both of which he thought spoke volumes for the organisations initiating these schemes.

Mr. T. G. Newland, replying, alluded first to the Home at Carshalton. Here they produced everything for their own requirements in the way of produce for their patients. Though this meant an average cost of £300 to £400 per annum more than if the food was bought in the open market their patients appreciated it. Theirs was a national organisation and they had found it very expensive to bring their Scottish members to Carshalton. That had brought about the necessity for the Home at Filey, which was a delightful spot 7½ miles along the coast from Scarborough. They hoped to have accommodation there for forty-five patients, and he believed it would always be pretty full up, for their organisation extended as far north as Aberdeen.

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Mr. T. E. Naylor, in submitting the toast of "The Visitors," alluded to the fact that there were very few present who were not—remotely or otherwise—connected with the printing trade, but he was sure they would—after the remarks they had heard regarding the establishment of convalescent homes, etc.—go away thinking what a wonderful lot of people printers were.

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The dinner stewards were Messrs. J. E. Simcocks, W. F. Moore and G. T. Richards, whilst the concert artistes consisted of the Misses Violet Wenderby, Winifred Mansfield and Messrs. Emil Clare, Clay Thomas and Joseph Batten (accompanist).

"The Price of Books," by Stanley Unwin, is issued as a neat pamphlet by Messrs. George Allen and Unwin, Ltd., London. For the high price of books (which, however, he asserts are relatively cheaper than before the War) he puts the blame chiefly upon under-consumption—meagre buying of books by those who can afford to buy.

"Cellufot."—Inquiries have been received for the location of manufacturers of cellufot. The preparation has the appearance of celluloid, is non-inflammable, and is applied to paper.

New British Patents.

For the benefit of our readers we have arranged for any inquiries relating to Patents, Designs and Trade Marks to be answered, free of all charge, by a Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Patent Agents. Inquiries should be addressed, in the first instance, to the Editor.

Applications.

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State of Employment.

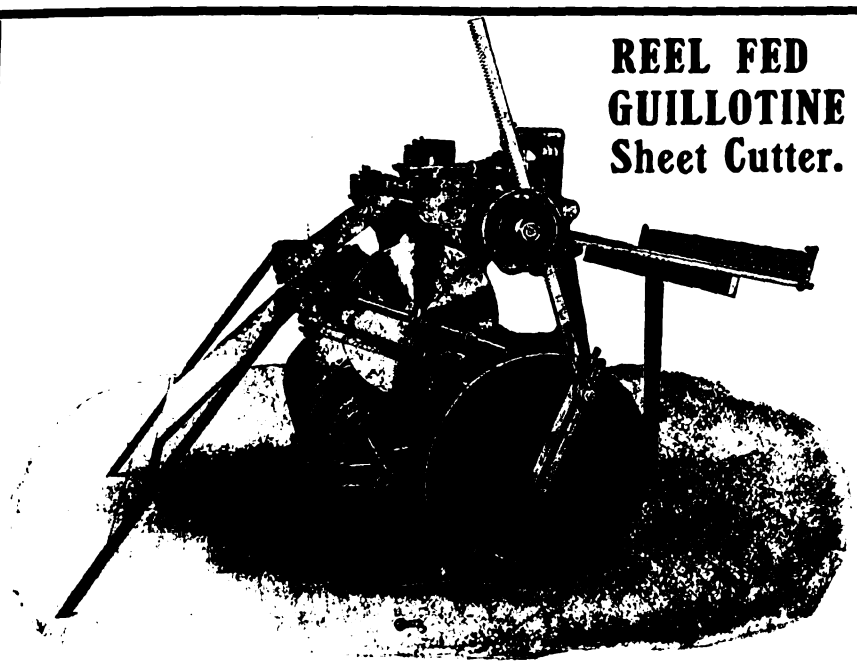
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The percentage of unemployed among workpeople covered by the Unemployment Insurance Acts in the printing and bookbinding trades was 6·1 at March 23rd, compared with 6·0 at February 23rd and 5·8 at March 24th, 1924. In the paper and paperboard industry the percentage was 7·8 at March 23rd, compared with 7·5 at February 23rd and 8·9 at March 24th, 1924. In the cardboard box, paper bag and stationery trades the percentage was 7·1 at March 23rd, compared with 7·2 at February 23rd at 7·4 at March 24th, 1924.

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Government Contracts.

Contracts were entered with the following firms during March :—

H.M. Stationery Office.

BOOKBINDING MATERIAL.—C. FOX, London, W.C.

CARBONIC PAPER.—Caribonum, Ltd., London, E.

CLOTH, TRACING.—B. J. Hall and Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Winterbottom Book Cloth Co., Ltd., Manchester.

PRINTING, RULING, BINDING, ETC.

Contract for Group 61 (1925), "The Midwives Roll."—The Crypt House Press, Ltd., Gloucester.

Binding 1919 copies Telephone Directory, Vol. 2, March, 1925, Issue.—J. Adams, London, E.C.

Binding 640 (approx.) Books of Certificates. The Advertiser Press, Ltd., Huddersfield.

10,000 A.B. 130, 12,500 A.B. 129.—J. Dickinson and Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead.

Binding Covers for Admiralty Codes; ditto (Recovered)—Eyre and Spottiswoode, Ltd., London, E.C.

255,000 White Cloth Labels.—Fisher, Clark and Co., Boston.

Binding 4,000 copies London Telephone Directory, April, 1925, Issue.—C. J. Forward and Son, Ltd., London, S.E.

5,000,000 Form No. 3D.—W. P. Griffith and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

3,000,000 Form L.T. Ex. 28.—H.M. Stationery Office Press, London E.

54,000 Form No. 36; 54,000 Form B.2.; 54,000 Form No. 37.—H.M. Stationery Office Press, Harrow.

Binding 7,500 copies O.U. 5317 Electrical Drill Book; binding 12,000 copies Express Delivery Rules R.G.48.—North Herts Co-operative Binding Works, Ltd., Letchworth.

1,500,000 Telegram Forms AS/M.; 1,000 books S.252; 1,500 books S.249.—McCorquodale and Co., Ltd., Wolverton.

7,500 A.B. 108.—The Rutland Printing and Binding Works, Ltd., London, E.C.

1,350 books U.27; 137,500 Loose Forms; 250 each of 10 sorts—Stock Statements.—Tee and Whiten and J. Mead, Ltd., London, S.E.

Binding 4,200 copies London Telephone Directory, April, 1925, Issue; binding 4,235 copies Admiralty List of Wireless Signals.—A. F. Walker and Co., Ltd., London, E.C.

1,000 Red Files.—A. E. Walker, Ltd., London, N.

600 books U.27; 200,000 Army Form N. 3085D; 12,500 A.B. 129; 100,000 Pads S. 1320B, Admiralty; 1,000 Books Form 1473; 5,000 Books S.548(a); 160,000 File Covers—Pensions.—Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

3,000 Map Covers.—T. J. Weeks and Sons, London, E.

20,000 Public Carriage Licence Cases; 45,000 Books Form 714.—Willmott and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

PRINTING MACHINES AND SPARES.—F. Ulmer, Ltd., London, E.C.

PRINTING PRESS.—Furnival and Co., Ltd., Reddish, Stockport.

ENVELOPES.—McCorquodale and Co., Ltd., Wolverton; Millington and Sons, Ltd., London; Pirie, Appleton and Co., Ltd., Aberdeen.

FILES, SPRINGBACK PORTFOLIO.—Setten and Durward, Ltd., Hockley.

MILLBOARDS.—Jackson's Millboard and Paper Co., Ltd., Bourne End.

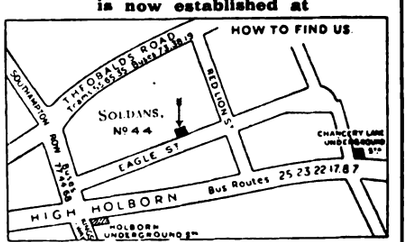
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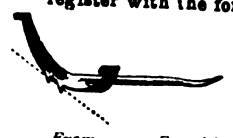
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Government Contracts.

Contracts were entered with the following firms during March :—

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BOOKBINDING MATERIAL.—C. Fox, London, W.C.

CARBONIC PAPER.—Caribonum, Ltd., London, E.

CLOTH, TRACING.—B. J. Hall and Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Winterbottom Book Cloth Co., Ltd., Manchester.

PRINTING, RULING, BINDING, ETC.

Contract for Group 61 (1925), "The Midwives Roll."—The Crypt House Press, Ltd., Gloucester.

Binding 1919 copies Telephone Directory, Vol. 2, March, 1925, Issue.—J. Adams, London, E.C.

Binding 640 (approx.) Books of Certificates. The Advertiser Press, Ltd., Huddersfield.

10,000 A.B. 130, 12,500 A.B. 129.—J. Dickinson and Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead.

Binding Covers for Admiralty Codes; ditto (Recovered)—Eyre and Spottiswoode, Ltd., London, E.C.

255,000 White Cloth Labels.—Fisher, Clark and Co., Boston.

Binding 4,000 copies London Telephone Directory, April, 1925, Issue.—C. J. Forward and Son, Ltd, London, S.E.

5,000,000 Form No. 3D.—W. P. Griffith and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

3,000,000 Form L.T. Ex. 28.—H.M. Stationery Office Press, London E.

54,000 Form No. 36; 54,000 Form B.2.; 54,000 Form No. 37.—H.M. Stationery Office Press, Harrow.

Binding 7,500 copies O.U. 5317 Electrical Drill Book; binding 12,000 copies Express Delivery Rules R.G.48.—North Herts Co-operative Binding Works, Ltd., Letchworth.

1,500,000 Telegram Forms AS/M.; 1,000 books S.252; 1,500 books S.249.—McCorquodale and Co., Ltd., Wolverton.

7,500 A.B. 108.—The Rutland Printing and Binding Works, Ltd., London, E.C.

1,350 books U.27; 137,500 Loose Forms; 250 each of 10 sorts—Stock Statements.—Tee and Whiten and J. Mead, Ltd., London, S.E.

Binding 4,200 copies London Telephone Directory, April, 1925, Issue; binding 4,235 copies Admiralty List of Wireless Signals.—A. F. Walker and Co., Ltd., London, E.C.

1,000 Red Files.—A. E. Walker, Ltd., London, N.

600 books U.27; 200,000 Army Form N. 3085D; 12,500 A.B. 129; 100,000 Pads S. 1320B, Admiralty; 1,000 Books Form 1473; 5,000 Books S.548(*a*); 160,000 File Covers—Pensions.—Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

3,000 Map Covers.—T. J. Weeks and Sons, London, E.

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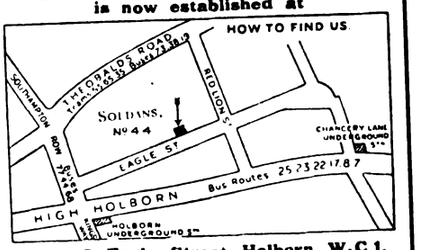
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BOOKBINDING MATERIAL.—C. Fox, London, W.C.

CARBONIC PAPER.—Caribonum, Ltd., London, E.

CLOTH, TRACING.—B. J. Hall and Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Winterbottom Book Cloth Co., Ltd., Manchester.

PRINTING, RULING, BINDING, ETC.

Contract for Group 61 (1925), "The Midwives Roll."—The Crypt House Press, Ltd., Gloucester.

Binding 1919 copies Telephone Directory, Vol. 2, March, 1925, Issue.—J. Adams, London, E.C.

Binding 640 (approx.) Books of Certificates. The Advertiser Press, Ltd., Huddersfield.

10,000 A.B. 130, 12,500 A.B. 129.—J. Dickinson and Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead.

Binding Covers for Admiralty Codes; ditto (Recovered)—Eyre and Spottiswoode, Ltd., London, E.C.

255,000 White Cloth Labels.—Fisher, Clark and Co., Boston.

Binding 4,000 copies London Telephone Directory, April, 1925, Issue.—C. J. Forward and Son, Ltd, London, S.E.

5,000,000 Form No. 3D.—W. P. Griffith and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

3,000,000 Form L.T. Ex. 28.—H.M. Stationery Office Press, London E.

54,000 Form No. 36; 54,000 Form B.2.; 54,000 Form No. 37.—H.M. Stationery Office Press, Harrow.

Binding 7,500 copies O.U. 5317 Electrical Drill Book; binding 12,000 copies Express Delivery Rules R.G.48.—North Herts Co-operative Binding Works, Ltd., Letchworth.

1,500,000 Telegram Forms AS/M.; 1,000 books S.252; 1,500 books S.249.—McCorquodale and Co., Ltd., Wolverton.

7,500 A.B. 108.—The Rutland Printing and Binding Works, Ltd., London, E.C.

1,350 books U.27; 137,500 Loose Forms; 250 each of 10 sorts—Stock Statements.—Tee and Whiten and J. Mead, Ltd., London, S.E.

Binding 4,200 copies London Telephone Directory, April, 1925, Issue; binding 4,235 copies Admiralty List of Wireless Signals.—A. F. Walker and Co., Ltd., London, E.C.

1,000 Red Files.—A. E. Walker, Ltd., London, N.

600 books U.27; 200,000 Army Form N. 3085D; 12,500 A.B. 129; 100,000 Pads S. 1320B, Admiralty; 1,000 Books Form 1473; 5,000 Books S.548(a); 160,000 File Covers—Pensions.—Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

3,000 Map Covers.—T. J. Weeks and Sons, London, E.

20,000 Public Carriage Licence Cases; 45,000 Books Form 714.—Willmott and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

PRINTING MACHINES AND SPARES.—F. Ulmer, Ltd., London, E.C.

PRINTING PRESS.—Furnival and Co., Ltd., Reddish, Stockport.

ENVELOPES.—McCorquodale and Co., Ltd., Wolverton; Millington and Sons, Ltd., London; Pirie, Appleton and Co., Ltd., Aberdeen.

FILES, SPRINGBACK PORTFOLIO.—Setten and Durward, Ltd., Hockley.

MILLBOARDS.—Jackson's Millboard and Paper Co., Ltd., Bourne End.

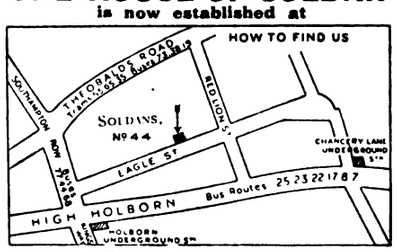
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TAGS, INDIA.—Faire Bros. and Co., Ltd., Leicester; G. Hughes and Co., London, N.

WAX STENCIL PAPER.—P. and J. Arnold, Ltd., London, N.; D. Gestetner, Ltd., London, N.

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CARBONIC PAPER.—Caribonum, Ltd., London, E.

CLOTH, TRACING.—B. J. Hall and Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Winterbottom Book Cloth Co., Ltd., Manchester.

PRINTING, RULING, BINDING, ETC.

Contract for Group 61 (1925), "The Midwives Roll."—The Crypt House Press, Ltd., Gloucester.

Binding 1919 copies Telephone Directory, Vol. 2, March, 1925, Issue.—J. Adams, London, E.C.

Binding 640 (approx.) Books of Certificates. The Advertiser Press, Ltd., Huddersfield.

10,000 A.B. 130, 12,500 A.B. 129.—J. Dickinson and Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead.

Binding Covers for Admiralty Codes; ditto (Recovered)—Eyre and Spottiswoode, Ltd., London, E.C.

255,000 White Cloth Labels.—Fisher, Clark and Co., Boston.

Binding 4,000 copies London Telephone Directory, April, 1925, Issue.—C. J. Forward and Son, Ltd, London, S.E.

5,000,000 Form No. 3D.—W. P. Griffith and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

3,000,000 Form L.T. Ex. 28.—H.M. Stationery Office Press, London E.

54,000 Form No. 36; 54,000 Form B.2.; 54,000 Form No. 37.—H.M. Stationery Office Press, Harrow.

Binding 7,500 copies O.U. 5317 Electrical Drill Book; binding 12,000 copies Express Delivery Rules R.G.48.—North Herts Co-operative Binding Works, Ltd., Letchworth.

1,500,000 Telegram Forms AS/M.; 1,000 books S.252; 1,500 books S.249.—McCorquodale and Co., Ltd., Wolverton.

7,500 A.B. 108.—The Rutland Printing and Binding Works, Ltd., London, E.C.

1,350 books U.27; 137,500 Loose Forms; 250 each of 10 sorts—Stock Statements.—Tee and Whiten and J. Mead, Ltd., London, S.E.

Binding 4,200 copies London Telephone Directory, April, 1925, Issue; binding 4,235 copies Admiralty List of Wireless Signals.—A. F. Walker and Co., Ltd., London, E.C.

1,000 Red Files.—A. E. Walker, Ltd., London, N.

600 books U.27; 200,000 Army Form N. 3085D; 12,500 A.B. 129; 100,000 Pads S. 1320B, Admiralty; 1,000 Books Form 1473; 5,000 Books S.548(a); 160,000 File Covers—Pensions.—Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

3,000 Map Covers.—T. J. Weeks and Sons, London, E.

20,000 Public Carriage Licence Cases; 45,000 Books Form 714.—Willmott and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

PRINTING MACHINES AND SPARES.—F. Ulmer, Ltd., London, E.C.

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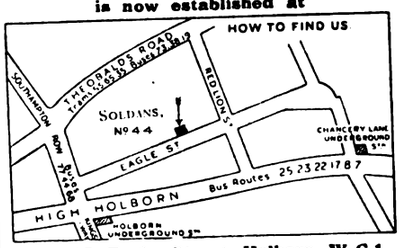
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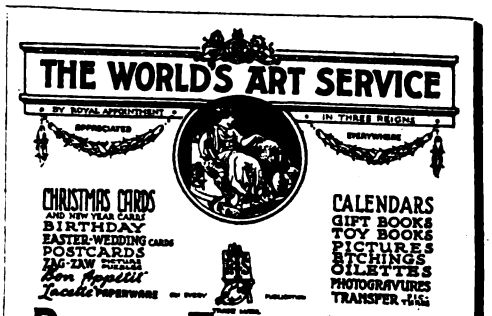
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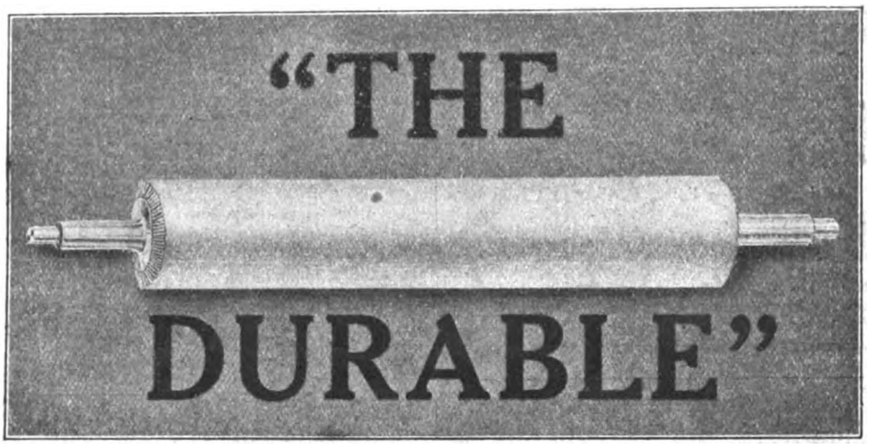
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WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 96. NUMBER 19. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: MAY 7. 1925. Special Exhibition Issue. 4d.



Three complete engraving plants –fully equipped for intelligent service and the finest production of Half-tones, Line Blocks, Colour Plates (Letterpress and Offset-litho), Swaingravure, Electrotypes and Stereos, Wood-Engraving, etc.

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GLASGOW: 332 Argyle Street

Chief Office and Works: 89 — 92 SHOE LANE, E.C.4 And at BRISTOL, MANCHESTER and PARIS

WORKS: High Barnet

Patent Two-Colour & Perfecting Rotary Offset

With only THREE CYLINDERS——P.S.U. PILE DELIVERY and

INDEPENDENT DAMPING UNITS TO EACH PLATE.

The machine prints in any of these ways:—

1. TWO COLOURS on front of Sheet.
2. SAME COLOUR front & back (*i.e.* PERFECTING).
3. DIFFERENT COLOUR front & back (also PERFECTING).
4. SINGLE COLOUR front or back.

IT'S A MANN PRODUCT

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Lithographic Machinery Specialists,

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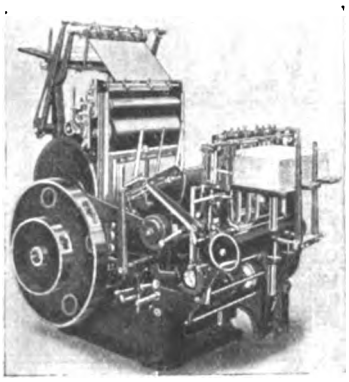
Telephone:— Museum 5740 (3 lines).

Telegrams: "Lithoman, Holb-London."

Cables: "Lithoman-London."

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1925 Models "PLANETA" Platen Presses.



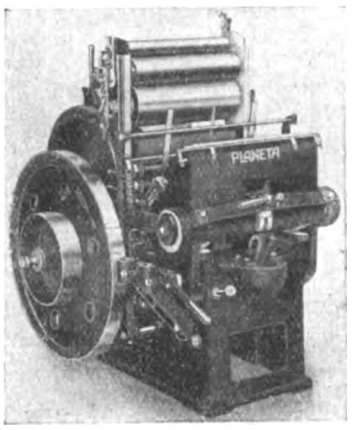
"PLANETA"

AUTOMATIC

Fine Art Platen Press
with
Friction Clutch Drive.

Built in one size only
14½ x 19

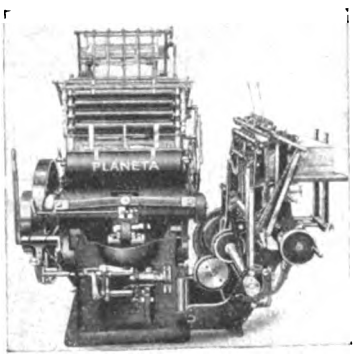
(View shows Feeder Attached)



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16½ x 22
Inside chase measurement.



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Telegraphic Address :—"LIQUEFY HOLB, LONDON." Telephone :—MUSEUM 5743.

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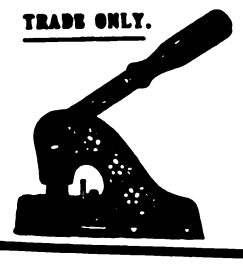
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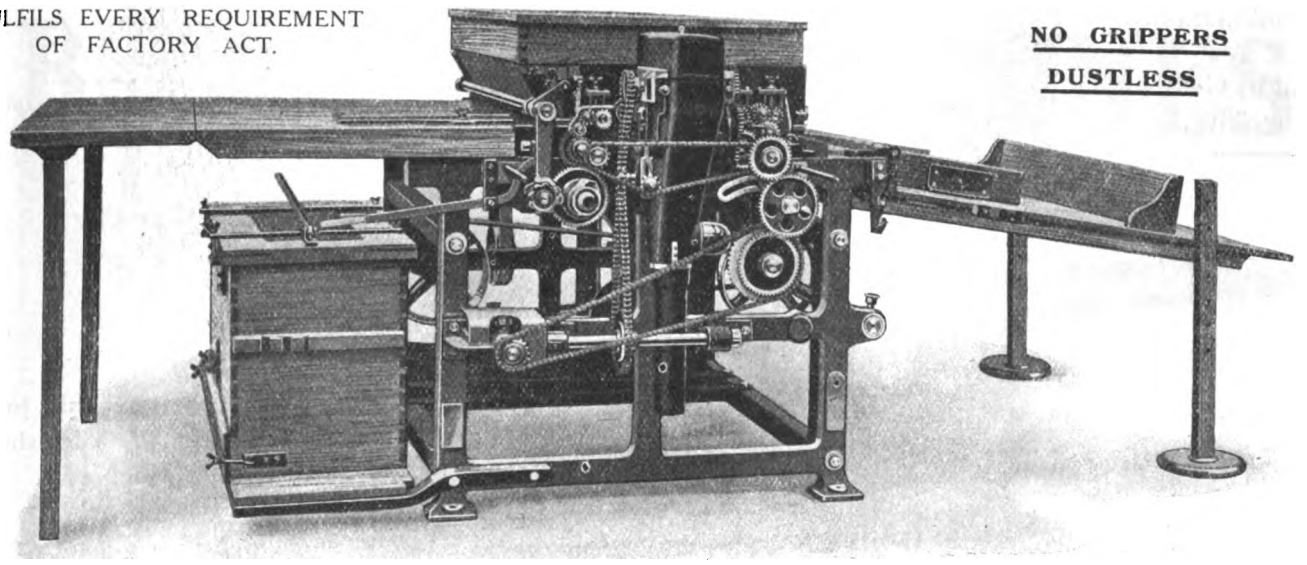
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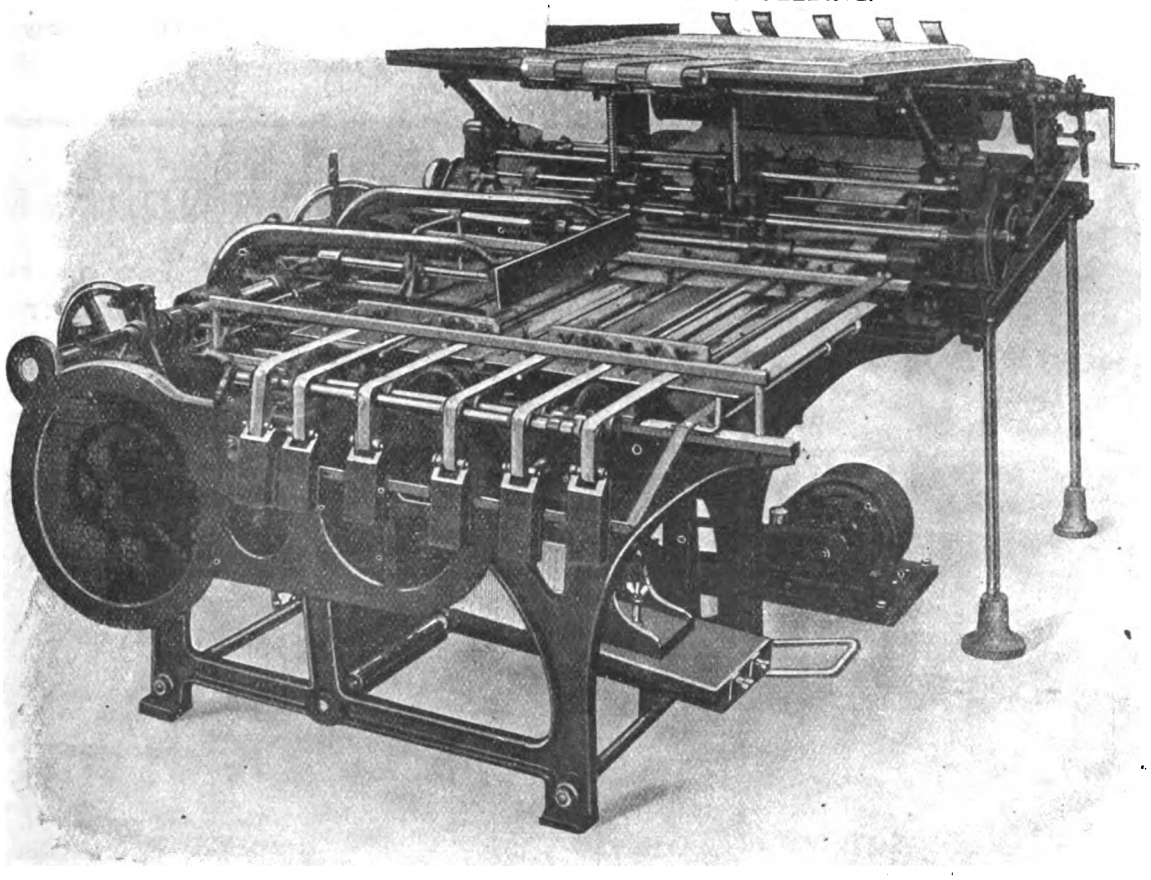
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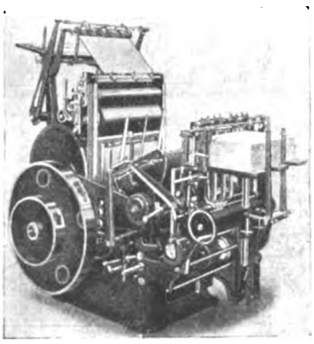
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1925 Models "PLANETA" Platen Presses.



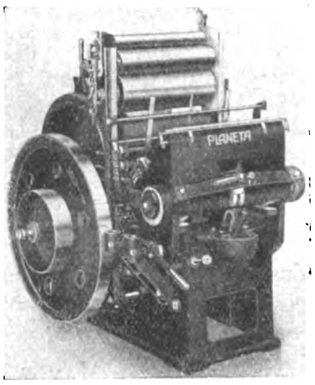
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AUTOMATIC

Fine Art Platen Press
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Friction Clutch Drive.

Built in one size only
14½ x 19

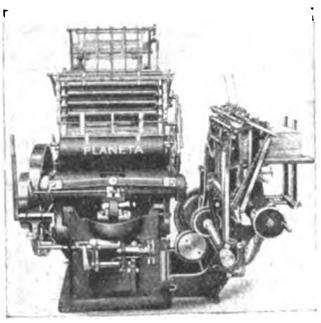
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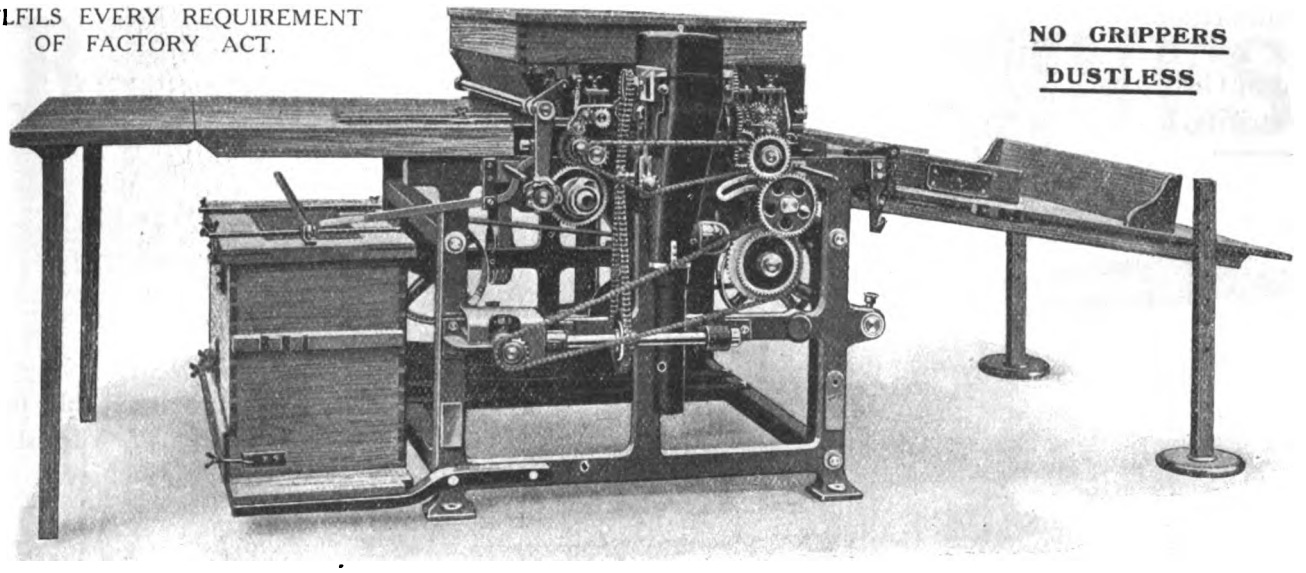
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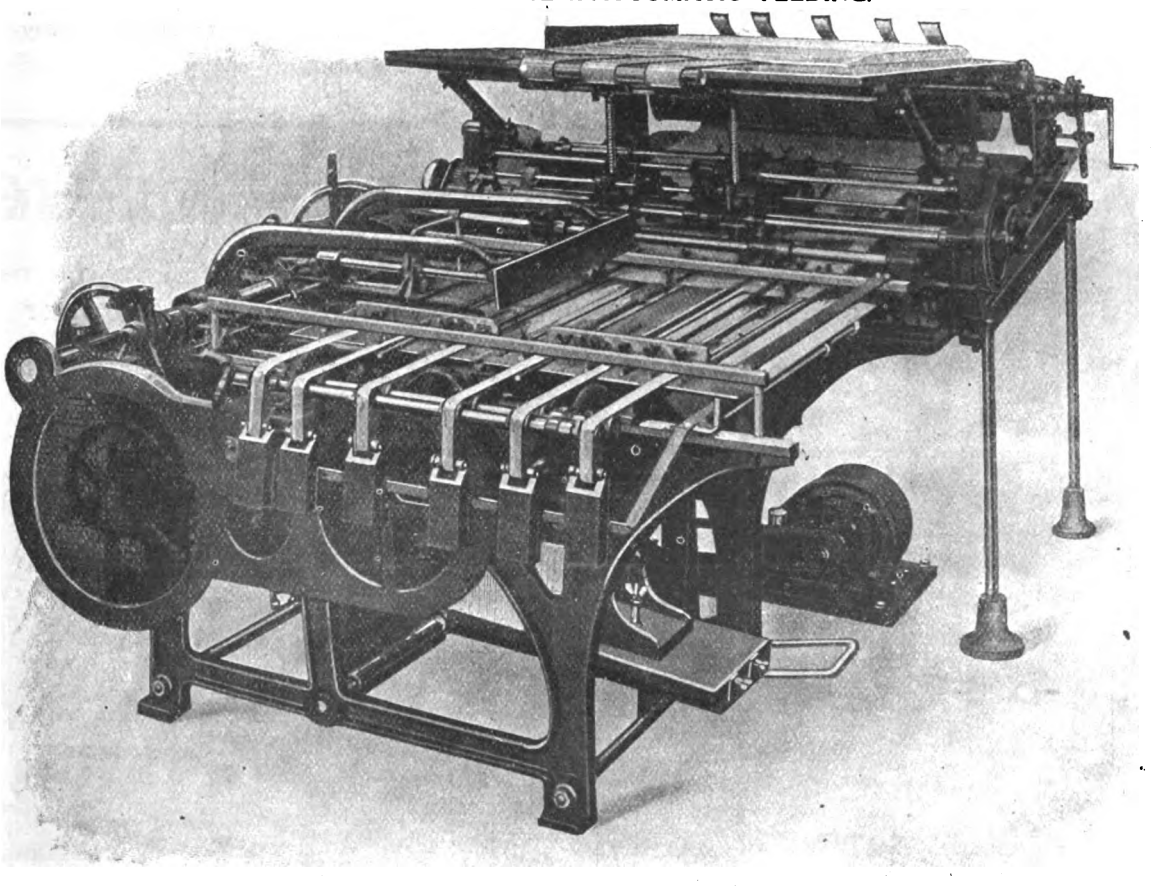
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Capable of Bronzing, Burnishing and Dusting off in one operation all classes of material up to Metal sheets, 3/16" thickness and with an OUTPUT of 6,000 runnning feet per hour.

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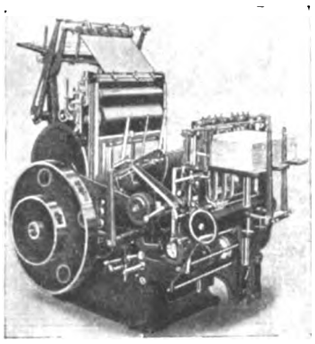
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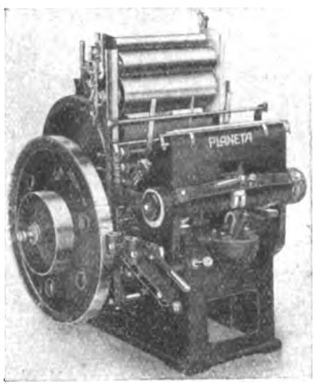
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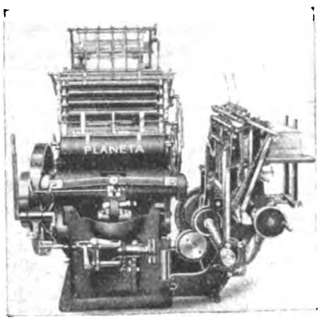
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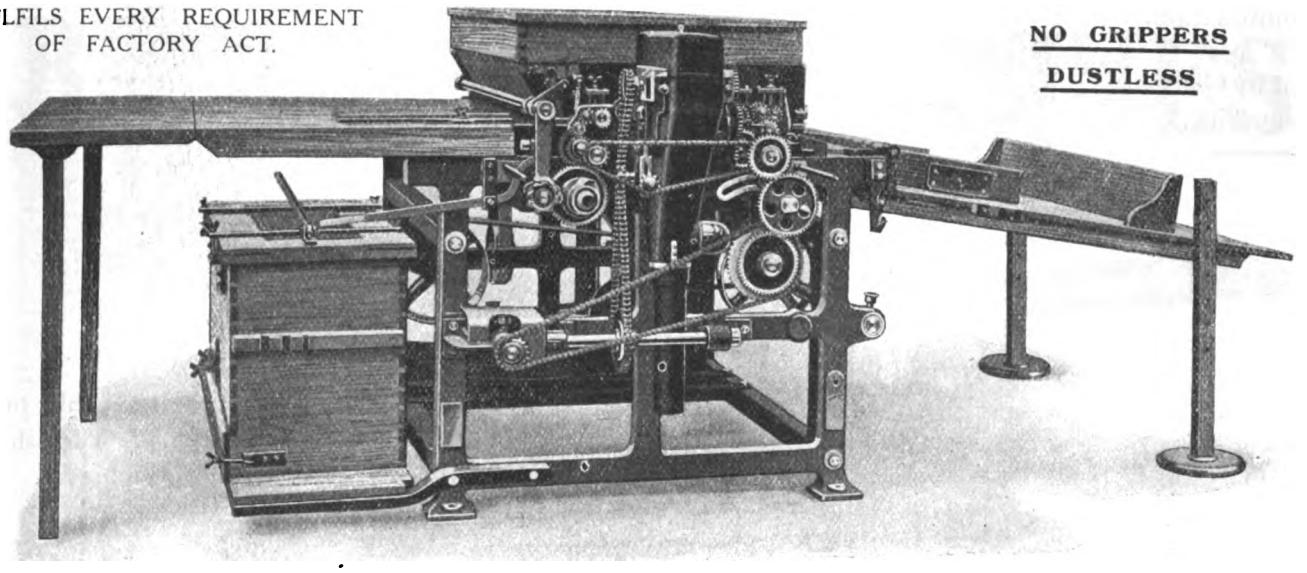
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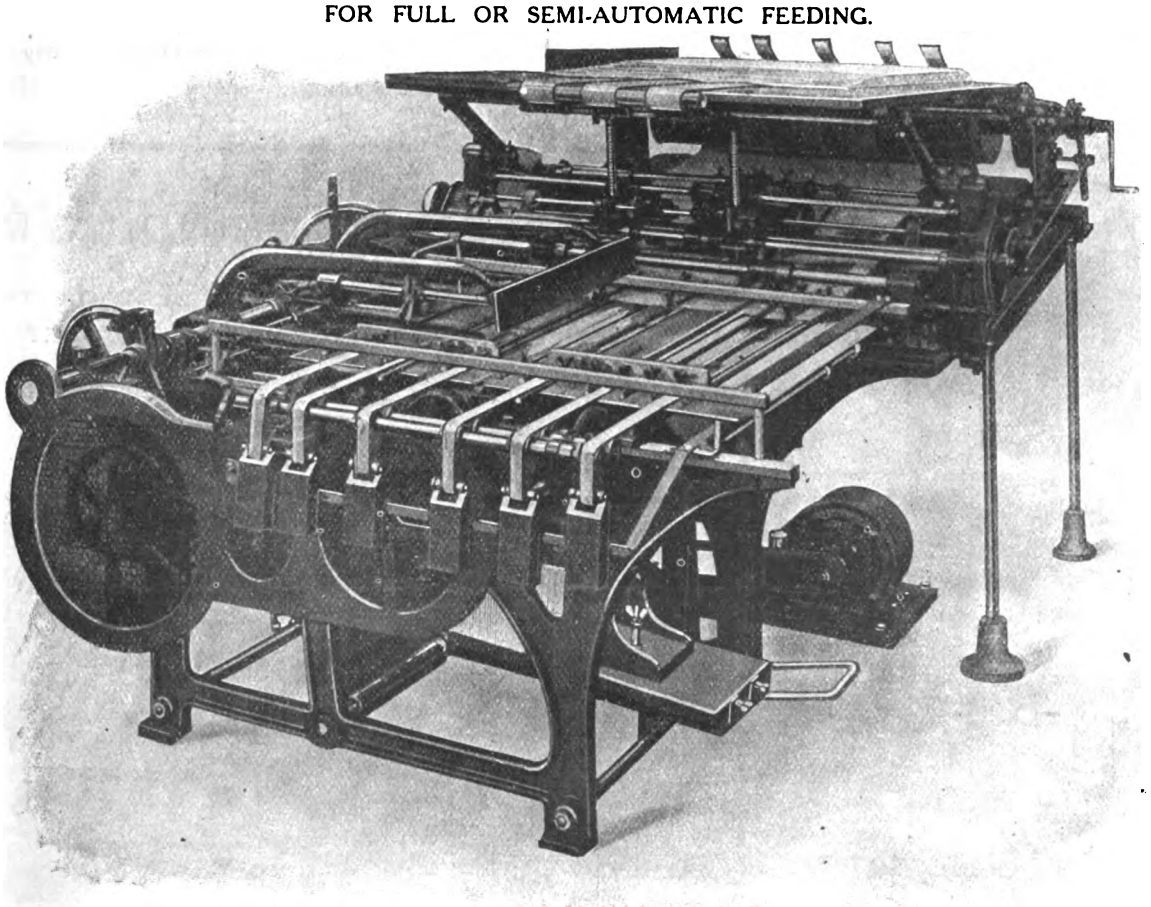
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BUSH'S PATENT COMBINED

(Patented in Great Britain and Abroad).

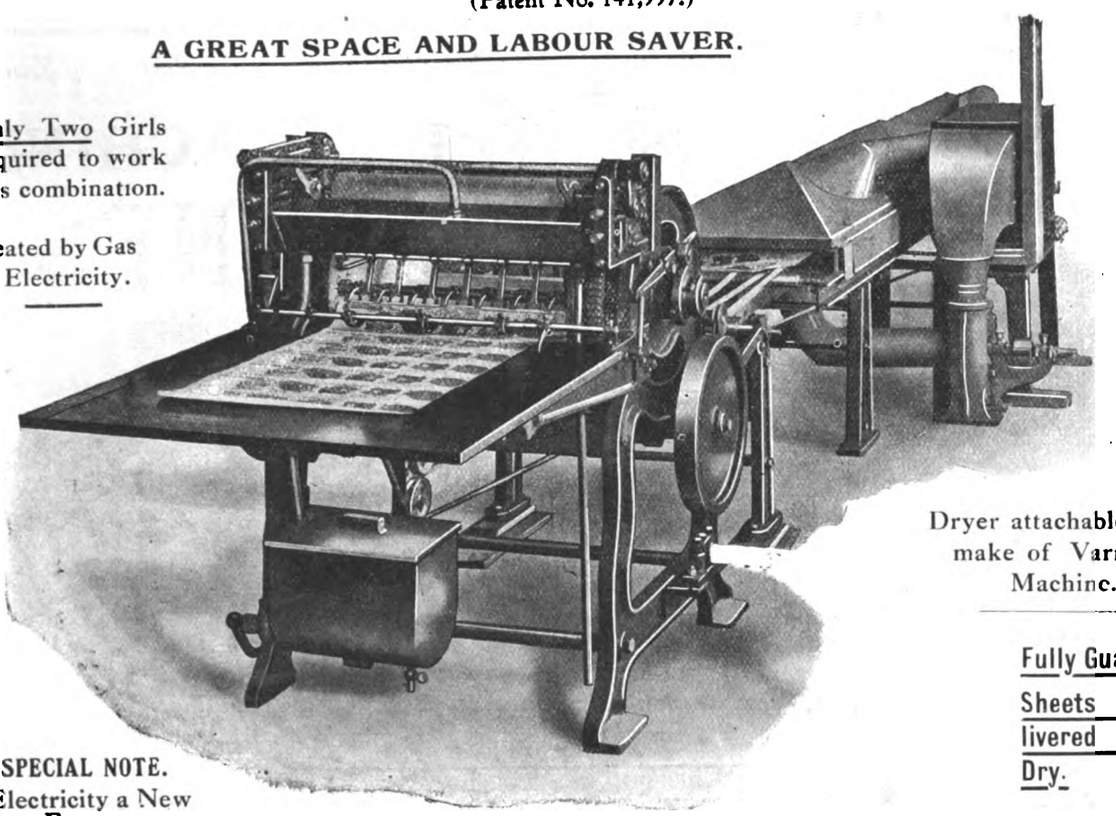
Varnishing and Gumming Machine and Hot-Air Drying Apparatus.

(Patent No. 141,997.)

A GREAT SPACE AND LABOUR SAVER.

Only Two Girls required to work this combination.

Heated by Gas or Electricity.



Dryer attachable to any make of Varnishing Machine.

Fully Guaranteed.

Sheets are Delivered Perfectly Dry.

SPECIAL NOTE.
Electricity a New Feature.

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Made in 4 sizes, D. Crown to Quad Demy.

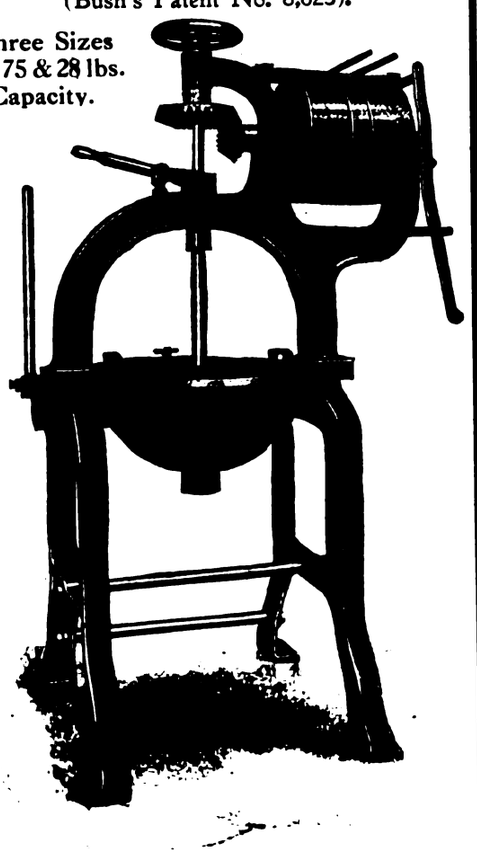
Supplied to many of the leading Printing Offices at Home and Abroad.

INK MIXING MACHINES

(Bush's Patent No. 8,623).

Three Sizes 150, 75 & 28 lbs. Capacity.

Tilting Bowl. — Movable Blade.



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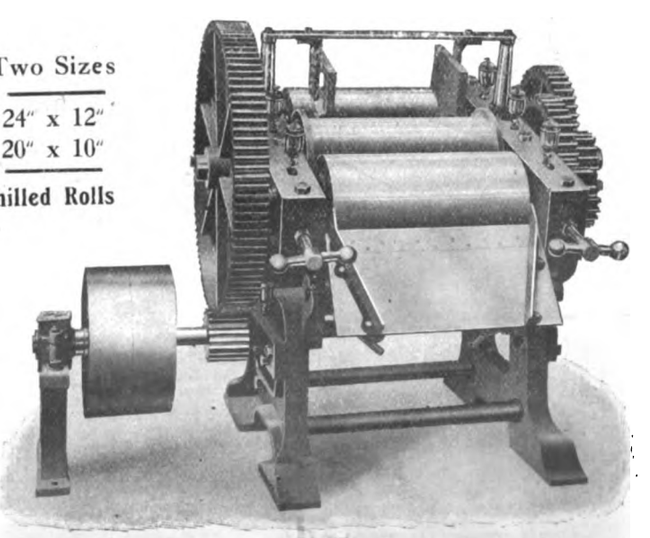
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BEST ON THE MARKET

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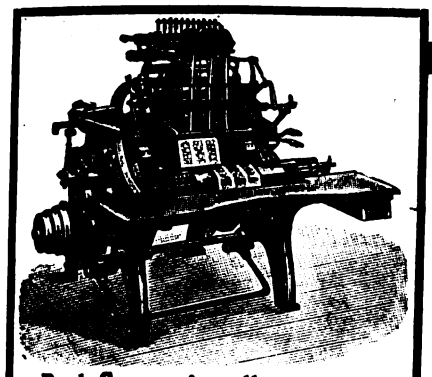
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Chilled Rolls



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THE LATEST


Wire Stitchers.

BREHMER MACHINES

for THREAD BOOK SEWING
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THREAD STITCHING
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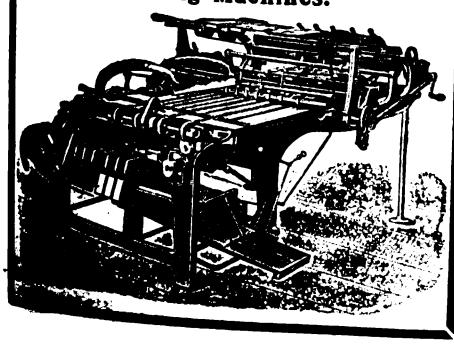
WE ARE within a FEW MINUTES of the Royal Agricultural Hall, and the following will take you from door to door :

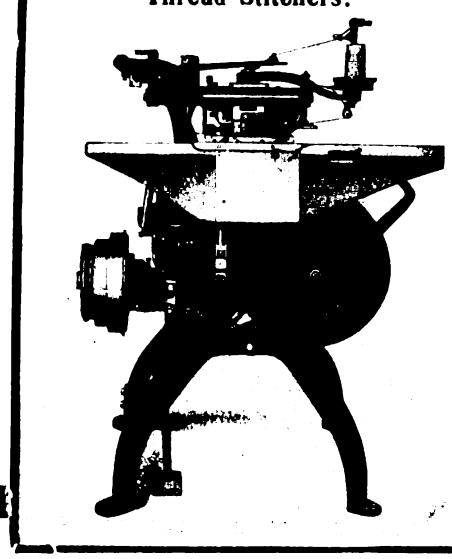
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Folding Machines.


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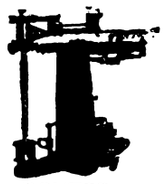
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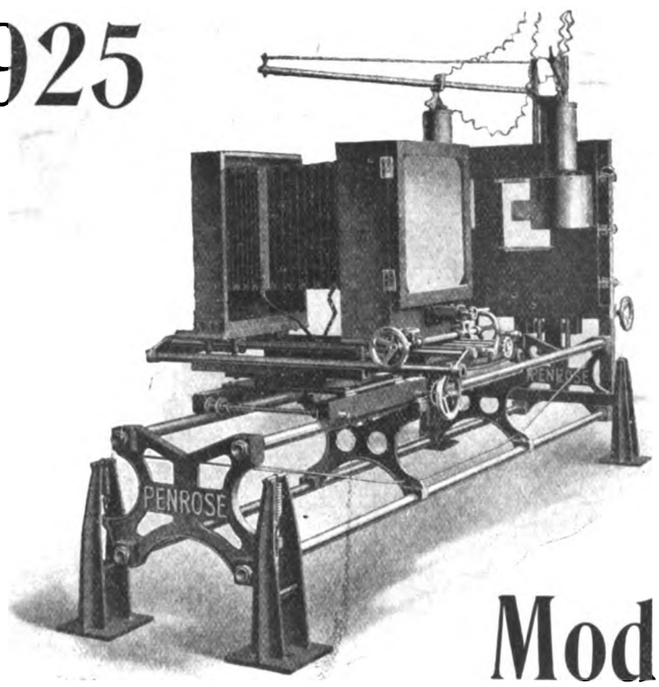
Stand No. 6.

ROW C, MAIN HALL.



ROUTER.

1925



Models



JIG-SAW.



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CIRCULAR SAW.

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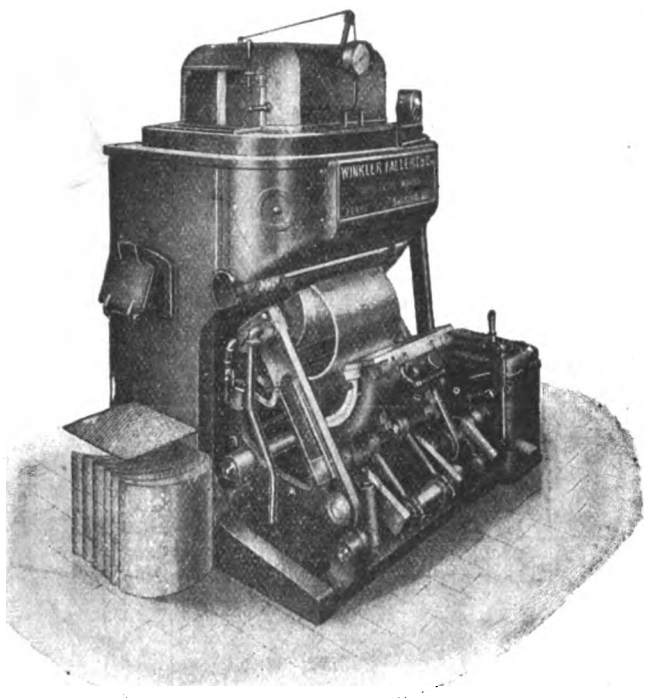
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Winkler, Fallert & Co., Ltd.

BERNE (Switzerland)

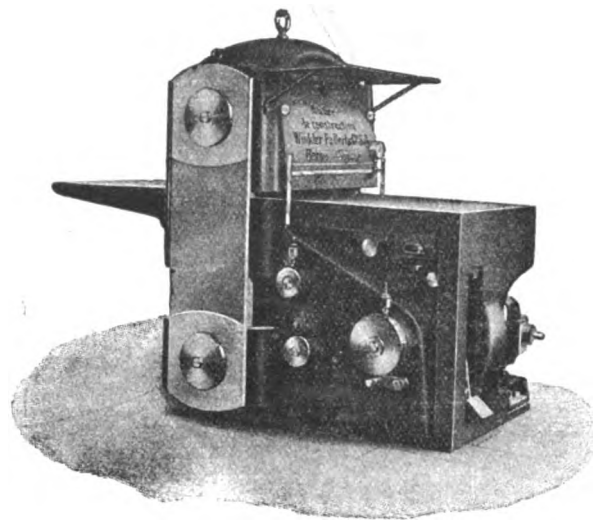
British Agents: **W. J. LIGHT & CO., LTD, 36/38 Whitefriars St., E.C.4,**

draw your attention to their Stereotyping Machinery, which will be shown in operation at their **STAND No. 9, ROW C, IN GILBEY HALL** at the forthcoming International Printing Exhibition.



"Winkler" Automatic Casting Maching.

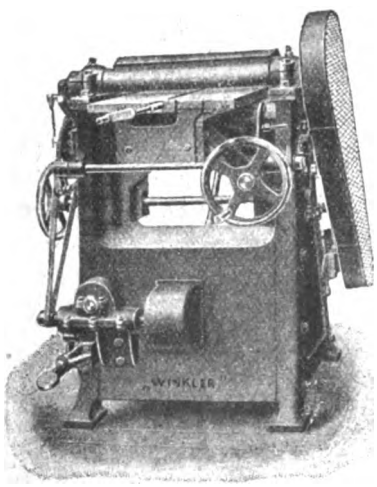
Completes perfect curved stereo plates absolutely ready for the rotary, at the rate of **3 per minute.**



"Winkler" Automatic Moulding and Drying Press

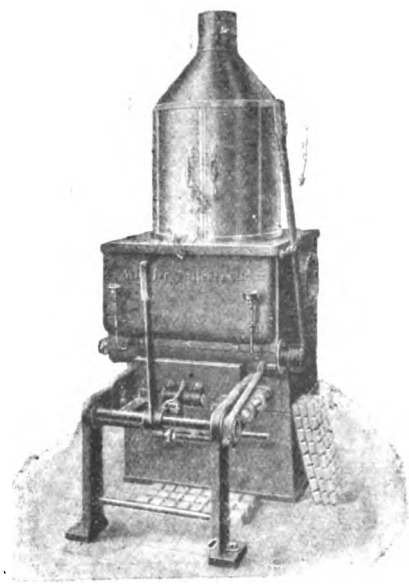
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With Electric or Steam Heating.
Suction Device.
Temperature Control.
Pressure Release.



"Winkler" Flat Plate Milling Machine.

Mills plates from type-height to pica height, guaranteed true to a 1,000th of an inch throughout. Saves about 50 % in make-ready on the printing press.



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Metal drawn from bottom of pot. Non-oxidization system. No fumes. Automatic metal mixing. "Surface Combustion" Gas Burners.

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Opposite the Exhibition
The Great Success.

"AUTO-PHOENIX"

Do not fail to see it.

During the Exhibition
we are showing the
Latest Model of the Famous

"AUTO-PHOENIX"
TWO-REVOLUTION PRESS

and Other Machinery, at

354, UPPER STREET, N.

(Opposite the Agricultural Hall) where we shall be pleased to see all our friends.

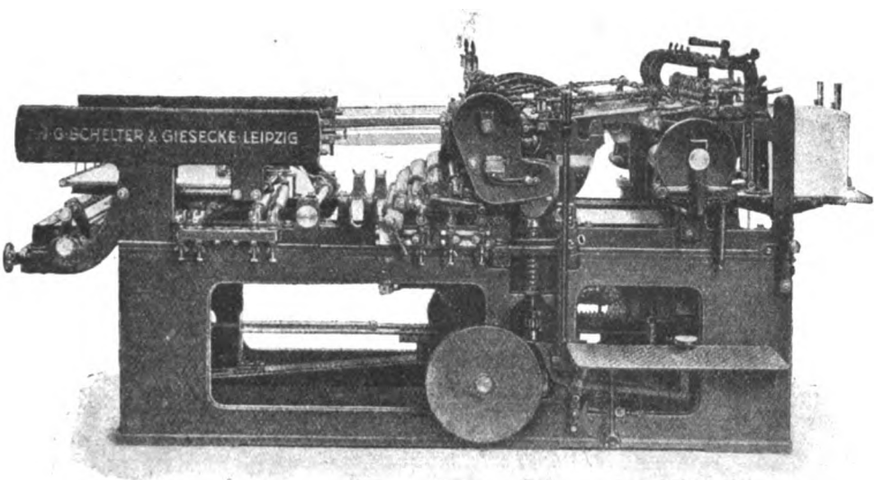


Illustration of Demy "Auto-Phoenix" Press.

Demy Model (sheet 18½" x 23½"). **Royal Model** (sheet 20" x 27½"). **The "Phoenix" is the only Auto Two-Revolution Press made in these sizes.**

Sole Agents for Great Britain and Ireland:

JOHN & WM. BURT & SONS, LTD.,

3, ROSEBERY AVENUE, LONDON, E.C.1.

Telephone—CLERKENWELL, 6029.

"AUTO-PHOENIX"

Sub-Agent for the West of England and South Wales:

S. KEAR, Redcross Engineering Works, 61, Old Market Street, BRISTOL.

"AUTO-PHOENIX"

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MARINONI-VOIRIN

The Oldest Firm of Lithographic Machine Builders in the World



STAND No. ONE

(MAIN ENTRANCE HALL)

THE LARGEST IN THE SHOW

Sales prove that our ROTARY OFFSET MACHINES have rapidly achieved popularity.

OUR HUGE EXHIBIT

at the Printing and Allied Trades Exhibition, Agricultural Hall, London, from May 16th-30th will also probably be the—

MOST INTERESTING

WE ARE SHOWING :—

Offset Machines

*Two-Colour (*2 types*)
*Single-Colour (*2 types*)
Perfector for Book Work
(*All with Automatic Feeders and Piling Deliveries*)

Offset Proofing Press

*Rotary Photogravure Machine (*sheet fed*)

Bronzing Machine
*Automatic Carton Punching Creasing and Slitting Machine

*Camera for Photo-Litho., and All-metal Printing Frame

* *Entirely New Machines.*

APPLY TO US FOR ADMISSION TICKETS

FRANCIS J. CONNOLLY, LTD.,

Union Works, - - - 60 Park Street, Southwark, London South-East-One.

Telephone : Hop 3532, 2265 Telegrams : "Franjicon, Boroh, London." Code : Western Union, 5 letter

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"AUTO-PHOENIX"

Opposite the Exhibition The Great Success.

"AUTO-PHOENIX"

Do not fail to see it.

During the Exhibition
we are showing the
Latest Model of the Famous

"AUTO-PHOENIX" TWO-REVOLUTION PRESS

and Other Machinery, at

354, UPPER STREET, N.

(Opposite the Agricultural Hall) where we shall be pleased to see all our friends.

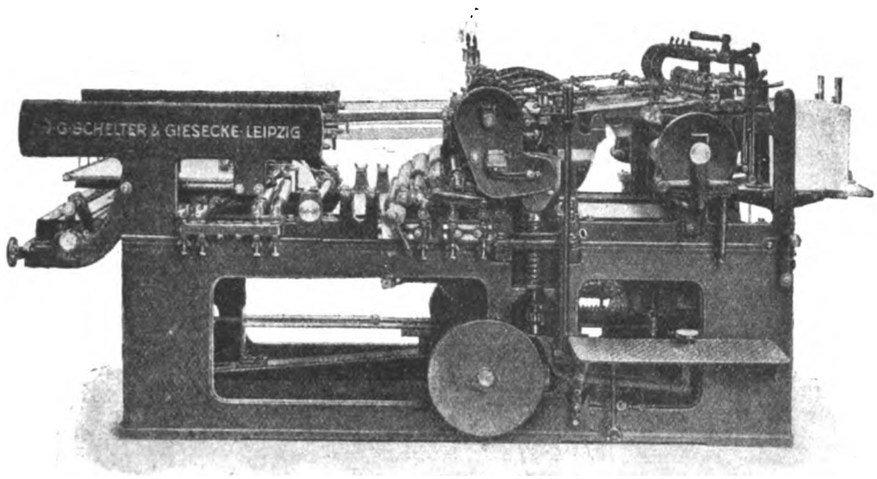


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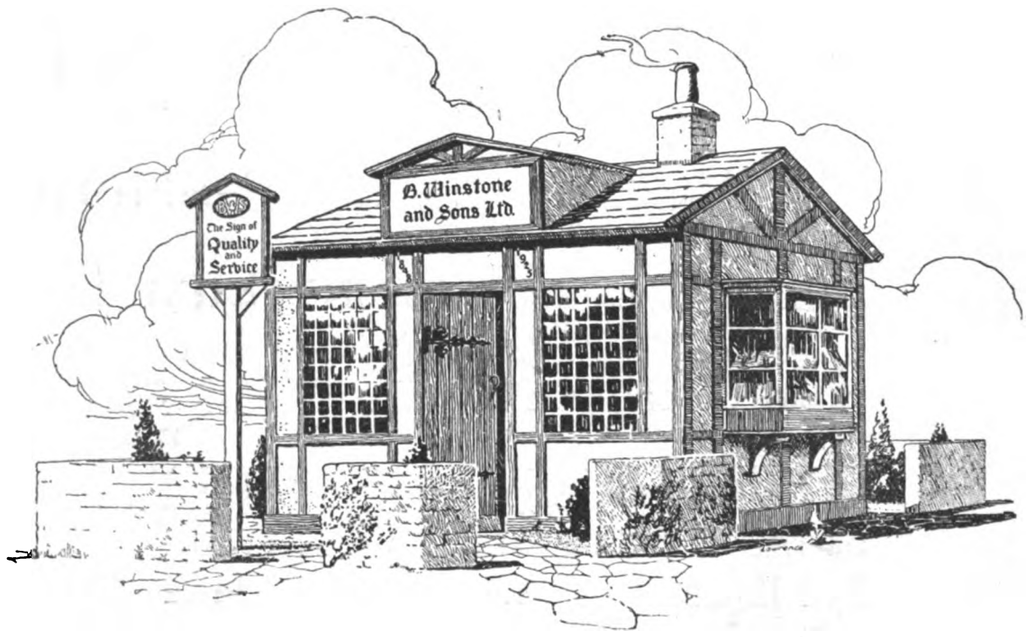
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Telephone : Hop 3532, 2265 Telegrams : "Franjicon, Boroh, London." Code : Western Union, 5 letter

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We are Exhibiting.



The Seventh International Printing, Stationery & Allied Trades Exhibition

WINSTONE'S SERVICE is being extended to the Agricultural Hall from 16th to 30th May.

The illustration above, we trust, will help our friends to identify our stall which will be found in the Entrance Hall.

Printers from the Provinces who visit London for the purpose of seing the Printers' Exhibition are also invited to inspect our Works.

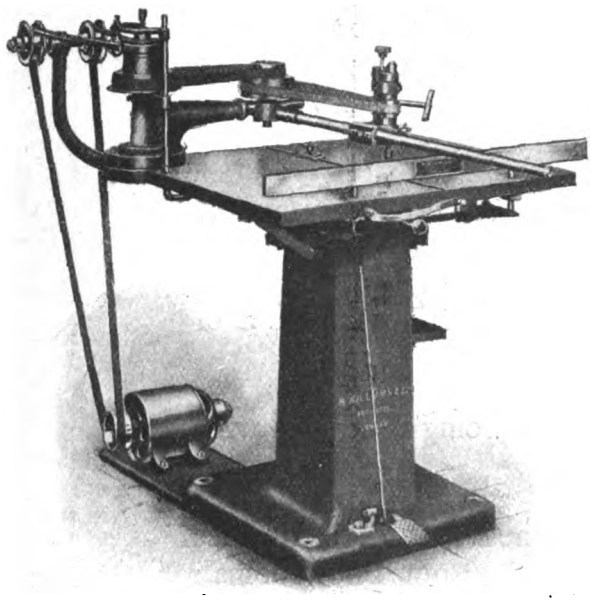
B. WINSTONE & SONS, LTD.,
100 - 101, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C. 4.

Telephone : Central 8630. *Telegrams : "Fulgency, Lud, London."*

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We are NOT showing at the Exhibition

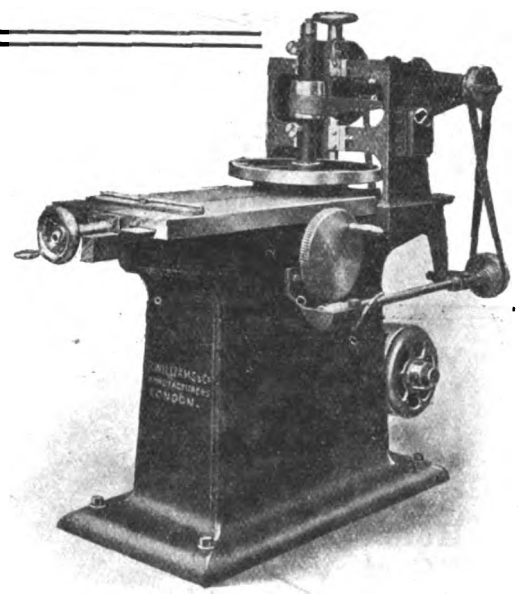
THE WORLD is our SHOWROOM
and our MACHINES our SILENT SALESMEN.



Williams "Lion" Router

These Machines are working with perfect satisfaction in all Leading Newspaper Offices and Printing Works at Home and Abroad.

A PERFECT MACHINE at a REASONABLE PRICE.



THE COST OF "MAKE-READY" IS BIG.

It can be reduced by the use of the

Williams Improved Rotary Planing Machine

which will make your Blocks perfectly Type High in One Operation.

PLATE PLANING MACHINES, EDGE PLANERS, BALANCED CASTING BOXES, JIG AND CIRCULAR SAWS, Etc., Etc.

WILLIAMS "LION" MACHINERY
for the Electrotyper, Stereotyper and Photo Engraver
who desires perfection in his Plant and Production.

A CALL AT OUR WORKS WILL INTEREST YOU.

H. WILLIAMS & CO., "Red Lion Works,"

WARNER STREET, CLERKENWELL
or 16, ROSEBERY AVENUE, E.C. 1.

Established 1870. *Telephone: Clerkenwell 6528.*

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BLANKETS

FOR ALL PURPOSES.

COINCIDENT with the improvements and advance generally in Printing Machinery and Appliances, experiments have been conducted which have resulted in the production of the perfect blanket for the modern rotary press.

For a number of years printers have used overlays of various materials with varying success.

The "Compound" Blanket is a perfect combination of the two and is more convenient and economical.

Print generally and cuts in particular being produced with a greater degree of fineness.

The "Compound" Blanket, together with the requisites enumerated below, is always to be seen at our Showrooms: 15-16, Thavies Inn, Holborn Circus, London, E.C.1, where a skilled staff is available to advise you upon all points of difficulty.

Woollen Blankets.
Rubber Blankets.
Drying Blankets.
Moulding Blankets.
Swanskin.
Roller Flannel.
Offset Velvet.
Half-Tone Rubber.
Ruling Machine Moleskin *(Special Absorbent Finish)*

Jaconette Sheeting.
Parchments.
Moleskin.
Cylinder Canvas.
Belting.
Brushes.
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"GRIPOLETT"—*THE SPACE FIXER.*
"SOAPLAH"—*THE INK REDUCER.*
"SCRUB-OVER"—*TYPE AND BLANKET CLEANER.*
"WAT-LL"—*HAND CLEANER.*
"LAUNDRY POWDER"—*FOR WASHING MACHINES.*

W. G. MONNERY & CO., LIMITED,

15 & 16, THAVIES INN, HOLBORN CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.1.

Established 1800. *Telephone: Holborn 1151.*

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Rotary Machinery

"VOMAG" MAGAZINE & PERIODICIAL ROTARIES

embody the Latest Inventions for the production of the finest work at high speeds.

NEWS ROTARIES

COLOUR ROTARIES

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NEWEST MATRIX EMBOSSING PRESS "VOMAG"



CASH-BLOCK ROTARIES

Ticket-Printing ROTARIES

Label-Printing ROTARIES

This combined Matrix Embossing and Drying Press

Represents the Latest Achievement in the harnessing of

POWER in the Service of Man.

COMPLETE STEREOTYPING INSTALLATIONS QUOTED FOR.

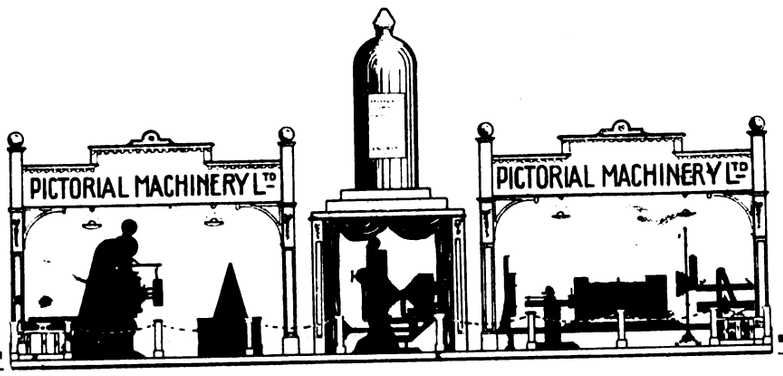
All Particulars from the Sole Agents :

SOLDANS LTD., 44-46, EAGLE STREET, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.1.

Telephone CHANCERY 8155. Telegrams: "SOLDANIFY, HOLB, LONDON.

FOR ALL PURPOSES

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What are these Silhouettes?

They are our Latest Improved Devices for reducing your production costs and at the same time improving the quality of your work.

Do not neglect to visit "The Stand under the Bottle" and see for yourself that the above claims are in no wise exaggerated.

Our Experts are in attendance and will be pleased to give you a demonstration, or discuss your problems with you.

PICTORIAL MACHINERY, LTD.

Specialists in Machinery and Plant for the Graphic Arts,

7, FARRINGDON ROAD, LONDON, E.C.4.

Telegraphic Address: "PICTOGRAPH, LONDON." Telephone: HOLBORN 2720-2271.

STAND No. 7, ROW C,
IN THE EXHIBITION.

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THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 96. NUMBER 19. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: MAY 7, 1925. Special Exhibition Issue. 4d.

The Seventh Printing Exhibition.

What will be Seen and Done at the Agricultural Hall.

The pages of this special number of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* provide an indication of the extent of the Seventh International Printing, Stationery and Allied Trades Exhibition which opens at the Royal Agricultural Hall, Islington, on Saturday, May 16th. For many months arrangements have been going forward for this event, which this year promises to exceed in size and importance any of its predecessors. Exhibitions are one of the modern forms of advertising, along with the Press; and it is a testimony to the enterprise of printers and those of the allied trades that they come forward so readily to take advantage of the opportunities here offered.

Royal Opening.

This year there is to be a Royal opening of the Exhibition, and Prince Henry has graciously consented to perform the ceremony. After the members of the Council assemble at 11.20 a.m., His Royal Highness will arrive at the Hall at 11.30, and will be received by the president of the Exhibition, Mr. W. H. Lock (chairman of the Council), and Mr. W. I. Burch (vice chairman). Members of the Council having been presented to the Royal visitor, the Prince will then make a tour of the stands and declare the Exhibition open, this proceeding taking place at 12.30.

Exhibitors.

In subsequent pages and among our advertisements will be found preliminary notices of some of the exhibits. These clearly suggest that the display will be at once interesting and instructive to all who are identified with the craft through any of its multifarious sections. Since the last Exhibition the Agricultural Hall has been improved for such purposes, especially in the direction of heating. Great as the space is, it is none too extensive for the wealth of exhibits which the organisers (F. W. Bridges and Sons, Ltd.) are getting together. In its entirety the collection will epitomise what is being done in the printing industry to bring the art to greater perfection and proficiency. An attractive feature will be the working plants which will demonstrate the latest achievements of the inventor and the engineer, and the specimens of printing which will show the skill which British craftsmen have attained. As the official bulletin observes, "the progress made in our own particular art and craft since the last show (in 1921) will be surprising and challenging to all concerned."

Technical Progress.

In detail there will be a wealth of invention and practical ability which will afford infinite instruction to master printers and others engaged in allied activities. Developments in machinery and devices are constantly being made, and the most recent of these, varied as are the numberless sections of the industry, will be on view. While craftsmen will be especially concerned in the wide scope of the demonstrations, laymen will find in the Main Hall, in the Gilbey Hall and in the Gallery ample features to inform them as to the invaluable part which printing and the allied trades play in almost every walk of life. The art is one which makes a wide appeal; it has a great fascination for the "man in the street," because, while its results are seen and used by everyone nowadays, the details are still to a large measure a mystery. To these, then, no less than to the initiated the Printing, Stationery and Allied Exhibition should be one of the attractions of the year.

Nor is it only printing and its immediate subsidiary callings that will be featured at Islington. There will be demonstrations of the making of envelopes, the manufacture of stationery, and the manipulation of cardboard and so on in all their infinite variety. The application of photography to printing is a special section of the allied trades which will be represented in its numerous interesting phases. For one thing, the Federation of Master Process Engravers is to have a composite exhibit, which, for the first time in the history of the craft, will provide an exhibition of process work, where the public can come and see how illustrations are produced by many of the leading firms in the trade. Individual exhibitors, also, will be showing apparatus for use in the most up-to-date methods of producing printing surfaces for photo-litho, photogravure, and so on. Indeed, every branch of printing technology is expected to be represented, not omitting even that much discussed novelty, photo-typesetting.

London Inter-District Competition.

Apart from the stands and their exhibits, there are a number of other functions associated with the show which give added value and importance to the event. Not the least notable of these is the London Inter-District Association Competition and Exhibition of Printing. Master printers in the Metropolis have been engaged upon this undertaking for some time, and some very excellent work will be on view, since the examples sent in have been carefully scrutinised and selected. A definite space has been allotted to the London Master Printers' Association for this purpose, and it will afford enlightenment to all visitors to see what London printers can do. All the exhibits in this section will be included in the open competition, and gold, silver and bronze medals will be awarded. Furthermore, the Council of the L.M.P.A. have agreed to give a trophy for the best printing exhibit submitted by a district association, which will hold it until the next Exhibition is held. This competition is a happy idea, and in itself should do much to promote a healthy rivalry which can only tend to the extension and enhancement of good craftsmanship.

The competition section of the Exhibition offers other schemes for the promotion of skill and initiative. Major Astor, for instance, has offered prizes to members of any recognised jobbing guild for typographical display. Further competitions cover particular classes of printing, and will undoubtedly inspire printers, young and old, to their best endeavours.

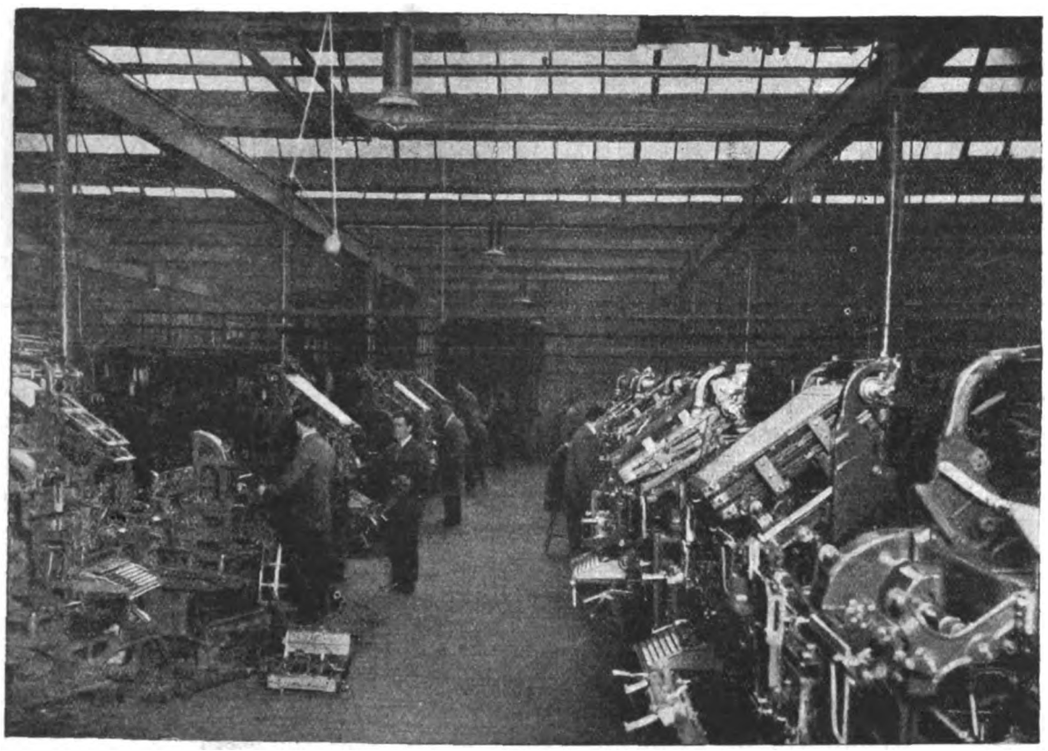
Early Printed Books.

An interesting addition to the Exhibition will be the showing of some of the fine collection of 15th and 16th century printed books from the library of Mr. George W. Jones, at the Sign of the Dolphin. Printers throughout the world have been enriched by Mr. Jones's enterprise in securing some of the rarest specimens of the printer's art by the patient study he has made of them, and by the rich application he has made of what is most beautiful in them to his own good work. Printers will appreciate the kind thought which has made the exhibition of these choice pieces of great work possible.

Official Visits.

What may be described as the business side of the Exhibition represents one of its most important aspects. In this connection arrangements are made for visits from various printing organisations. Thus there is an official visit from the Worshipful Company of Stationers on May 18th. The Federation of Master Printers and the Master Bookbinders Association are due on the 21st and the London Master Printers' Association on the 27th. Again there is a Printers' Pension Corporation Day on May 28th. Other days are set apart for visits from the Joint Industrial Council and the Federation of Master Process Engravers. Associations identified

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This photograph, taken a few weeks ago, shows a portion of the Linotype Erecting Department at Altrincham, Cheshire.

The average monthly sales of Linotype machines during the past two years have been much larger than at any other period of this Company's activities. The Model 4 with Side Magazines alone has heavily taxed the resources of the Works at Altrincham, and there is now no doubt that jobbing printers in this country, the Continent, and the Colonies have determined for themselves that the modern Linotype gives them the facilities they need for the rapid composition of display work and general jobbing.

LINOTYPE AND MACHINERY LIMITED

9 KINGSWAY, LONDON

PRINTING TRADE EXHIBITION.—Our Exhibits of Linotypes and Printing Machines will be found on Stand No. 5 Row C, Stand No. 4 Row D, Stand No. 4 Row F.

FLAT BED OFF-SET.

Have your Litho converted by the Flat Bed "Off-set" Specialists and make your Short Runs pay.

We have converted over **250** Machines—10 Repeats from one House.

Full particulars from Patentees and Sole Makers:

J. & S. EYRES, Ltd., 2 MILES PLATTING, MANCHESTER.

'Phone: CENTRAL 2890.

When writing Advertisers, Please mention "The British & Colonial Printer & Stationer."

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with the executive side of the craft are again showing their interest in the Exhibition. Accordingly there will be official visits from the Printing, Bookbinding and Kindred Trades Overseers' Association on the opening day, by the Printers' Managers' and Overseers' Association on May 23rd, by the Electrotypers' and Stereotypers Managers' and Overseers' Association on May 25th, while the Jobbing Guilds' reunion will be held on the closing day, May 30th. These do not complete the list of official visits; but they indicate the support which is being given to the Exhibition by representative institutions and foreshadow a decided success for the 1925 display.

Facilities are offered to responsible persons in the trade to visit the Agricultural Hall during the period of the Printing Exhibition. Thus a master printer, overseer, father of chapel or trade union secretary may obtain any number of admission tickets of one dozen and upwards at the reduced rate of 3d. each, on which there is no entertainment tax, the ordinary admission being 1s., plus 2d. tax.

Exhibitors at the Printing Exhibition.

WHAT OUR ADVERTISERS ARE SHOWING.

Following are short descriptions of some of the exhibits which will be found on the stands at the Agricultural Hall:—

The Albion Sewing Cotton Co., Ltd.

At the stand of this London firm—No. 12, Entrance Hall—can be inspected a wide range of colours and sizes in the well-known Albion "Silky Cords," the mercerised cords of a hundred uses. These cords, stocked in over 100 colours, are used for calendars, carrier bags, boxes, etc. Tassels are also well to the fore, and should be of special interest in connection with Christmas and greeting cards, fancy calendars, booklets, etc. Book-sewing and stitching threads are a specially strong line with this company, and particular attention will be directed to the display of the "Amir" threads, a recent production which is meeting with a huge demand. A number of other lines, such as twines, tapes, rubber string bands, carding elastic, etc., will also be shown.

Algraphy Ltd.

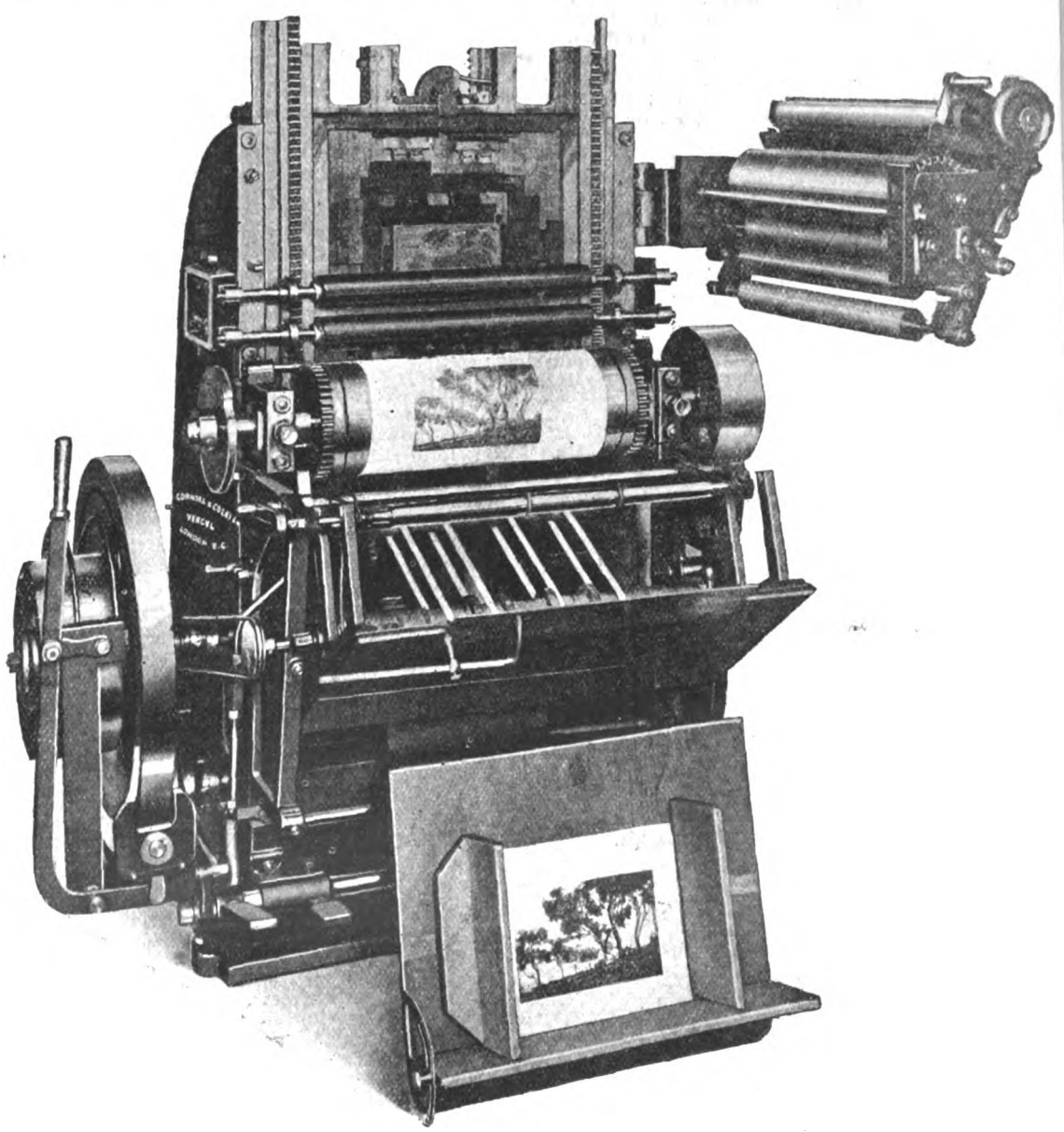
At Stand No. 11, Arcade, there is a special exhibition of zinc and aluminium plates showing special surfaces for lithographic and direct offset printing. Algraphy Ltd. is still in a leading position with regard to the supply of these goods, and, having been established in 1898, claim that through experience they can produce the best surface for lithographic printing on both zinc and aluminium. The enormous advances made in the photographic arts as applied to offset printing have not found this enterprising house behindhand in the requirements necessary to enable the metal plate to be used successfully. Further, rubber blanket, which is so essential for good results, has had special attention paid to it, and the material which has been produced as the result of long and expensive experiments is exhibited, together with other interesting specimens. A free sample of "Zetch," which is a compound now used by about 75 per cent. of the lithographic establishments in this country, is given on production of trade card. Algraphy Ltd. has connections throughout the world, and stock of all material may be obtained from Messrs. F. T. Wimble and Co., Ltd., Clarence-street, Sydney, who are the agents for Australasia.

Joseph Bancroft and Sons Co.

This firm of cotton bleachers, dyers finishers and manufacturers, of Rockford, Wilmington, Delaware, are exhibiting at Stand 36a, Gallery. Their plant is described as the largest of its kind in the world, and, in addition to the manufacture of general cotton goods, the firm have an important department for the manufacture of book cloths, buckrams, tag cloths, label cloths, etc. It is these cloths that they are exhibiting at Islington. The distinctive linen finish of the book cloths put them in a class by themselves, as they are not quite the same as the usual run of book cloths. The legal buckram is a great speciality, being made under the very strict specifications of the Bureau of Standards, which stipulate that it must stand a certain strain; fold without cracking, must be free from any material attractive to insects, be free from aniline dye and absolutely sunfast, etc. It is largely used for library, law and loose-leaf bindings and is particularly suitable for all classes of bindings intended for the colonies and hot climates. The Joseph Bancroft and Sons Co. was established in 1831 by Joseph Bancroft, who was previously apprenticed to his uncle, Jacob Bright, father of that eminent English statesman, John Bright, and the business is still carried on by members of the same family. In six years the firm will celebrate its centenary, and during the whole of the time it has been in existence it has always kept pace with the times and anticipated the future, until to-day the Bancroft mills are claimed to be the largest of the kind in the world. The sole agents for the Bancroft products in Great Britain and Ireland are Nickerson Brothers, who carry a large stock.

Connoll and Coles, Ltd.

The outstanding exhibit at Stand 11, Row B, in the Main Hall, is the *all-British* "Vercyl" vertical high speed job printing press in full operation. The press ready for printing is illustrated herewith. It will be seen that the inking apparatus and feed board swing clear for easy access to forme and cylinder. This machine is the outcome of three years' experimental work by British printers and printers' engineers, and is quite a notable achievement, especially when the very remarkable low price is considered. Special features are that perfect register is assured, and that very little time is taken in changing short run jobs from one to another. The floor space is only 4 ft. square. The inside chase is 16 in. by 11 in. The method of stroking sheets into grippers from a sloping feed board involves no sacrifice of speed, while avoiding the troubles usually associated with mechanical feeding apparatus on small machines. Delivery is automatic, print-side-up in front, in view of operator, who, by the way, need only be a platen hand. All classes of paper stock from pulp to tissue are handled. The vertical type of press appears to have come to stay, and even those printers who are not at present thinking of ordering will find a visit to this stand interesting. Messrs. Connoll and Coles will be pleased to send further particulars on application.



"Vercyl" Vertical High-Speed Job Printing Press.

Francis J. Connolly, Ltd.

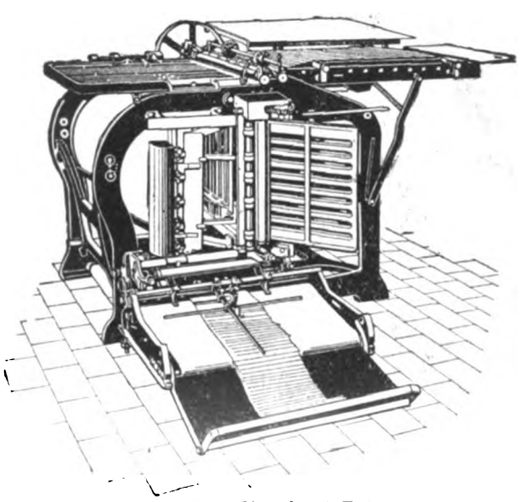
This stand, which is No. 1, Main Entrance Hall, occupies a greater area than that of any other exhibitor, and apart from the standard apparatus manufactured by Marinoni-Voirin there are to be seen no less than six machines entirely new, which have never been exhibited previously. Also in operation are automatic feeders of the file type, of four different designs.

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The machines shown include one of a design which has excited much controversy but has proved its utility wherever installed—the two-colour superimposed single blanket machine. This machine is equipped with independent damping units for each colour, and fitted with an automatic pile feeder of the Dexter make. Quad demy in size, it is able to run at a speed of 3,000 per hour, register secured on the blanket being microscopically exact and permanent. Another interesting exhibit is a quad demy two-colour machine, new style, having one large cylinder with two impression surfaces, two plate cylinders and two blanket cylinders of half the diameter. Two sheets are always in transit. Independent damping units are fitted for each colour, and the speed of this machine in two colours is about 2,500 per hour. On the same stand is a perfecting offset machine, quad demy in size, with two plate cylinders and two blanket cylinders, all of the same diameter. The blanket cylinders run in contact and form the impression cylinders, printing both sides of the paper simultaneously; the plates therefore are both made up positive in character; the weight of colour is rigidly maintained as no transfer of impression is made. Independent damping unit is fitted to each plate cylinder. Other features of this notable exhibit are: Single colour offset machine, double demy in size, of an entirely new design, built of an intensely massive and rigid construction, to run at a speed of 4,000 per hour; No. 1, medium single colour offset machine, to print a sheet 23½ in. by 18½ in., with a self contained piling delivery and automatic pile type feeder, making a perfect unit and running at a speed of 4,000 per hour; sheet fed photogravure machine, to print a sheet 23½ in. by 31½ in., speed 3,000 per hour automatically fed, specially designed for register colour work, and incorporating a patented compensated cylinder ensuring register, notwithstanding the repeated grinding of the copper cylinder; offset proving and reversing press, 23½ in. by 18½ in. which offers special facilities; automatic fed rotary carton punching, creasing and slitting machine, entirely new in design, speed 3,000 sheets per hour, quad crown; double beam precision cardboard cutting and creasing machine; vertical carton punching machine; union patent centric gear camera for half-tone and photo-litho, 24 in. by 24 in., having many new features; union all steel volute spring camera stand, of a new and specially attractive design; Union steel face-up printing frame, with automatic rising front, quad demy; Union printing frame, wood, 23½ in. by 18 in., with hinged face.

Canadian American Machinery Co., Ltd.

A comprehensive range of their British-built folding machines, notably the Cleveland folder, will interest visitors to the Stand of



The Cleveland Folder.

the Canadian American Machinery Co., Ltd. They are now building a miniature Cleveland folder, which, while taking only a crown sheet, embodies all the advantages of the Cleveland system, and the same versatility on a smaller scale and capacity for handling not only ordinary folds, but distinctive folds which are otherwise designated as "hand folds." Various models of folders ranging from quad crown down to demy folio are being shown, so that there should be no difficulty in finding a model to suit every requirement. They are also exhibiting the well-known Kelly presses. The two-revolution Kelly appears to be gaining considerable popularity in this country owing to the speed and excellence of the work, whether ordinary commercial jobbing, or high-class colour work.

R. W. Crabtree and Sons, Ltd.

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The Ben Day Shading Mediums, which are shown on a stand in the Gallery, form part of the equipment of nearly every important lithographic or photo-engraving establishment of the present day. In the photo-engraving field, for the production of plate drawings for high-class commercial advertising purposes, the Day medium is an indispensible adjunct, particularly for colour work reproduction. The mediums supplied represent a wide range of line tints, hand and mechanical stipples, fine half-tone tints, and grain and textures, the latter specially adaptable for fashion illustrations or background effects for bold letter advertisements. For the practicable application of the mediums there are two types of registry apparatus, the weighted holdfast type, adjustable to the varying levels required for working on lithographic surfaces; and the drawing board type for photo-engraving work, on cardboard; or direct process on copper or zinc. By the use of the micrometric adjusters, which are factors of both types of registry apparatus, the lines, stipples, etc., of the shading mediums, after being inked, may be laid, or transferred in accurate registry. The drawing is constantly in view through the transparent shading medium while the operator is working; that is, transferring by a stylus or a pressure roller the inked shading tint from the medium to the drawing surface. Should varying strengths of tone be required in the same tint, the medium may be detached, re-inked and readjusted after each lay or print, and the micrometric adjusters, capable of the finest shift movements for such graduations, may be moved to effect any range of increased colour effect or any variety of pattern that the artist's motive may direct. The Ben Day Shading Medium complement is supplied at an annual rental, which includes a wide selection of mediums, which may be exchanged or replaced at desire.

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This Federation has taken the North Gallery Annexe for a combined exhibit in which 14 firms are showing actual specimens. In addition, there is a Federation exhibit of the stages of process block-making and the materials used in production. Beautiful specimens of all classes of process engravings are shown in both black and white and in three and four colours. There are examples of fine catalogue work suitable for all kinds of manufactures, magazine and newspaper illustrations in both half-tone and line, together with all that is best in modern advertising art, in which illustration plays such a prominent part. Commercial photography, exquisite air-brush retouching, designing for commercial and decorative purposes; in fact, illustrations of all kinds and for all uses are comprised in the display. The houses that specialise in photogravure are showing some of their best work in this class of reproduction which is finding such a welcome with various sections of the public.

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Messrs. A. Chris. Fowler are exhibiting framed specimens of three and four-colour printing, on coated and uncoated papers. These specimens were picked at random from work executed in the ordinary course of business, and show the high quality of work and attention to detail maintained by the firm. Messrs. Fowler have had nearly thirty years' experience of this special branch of printing, and their reputation stands high among trade houses.

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This firm is not only exhibiting a good selection of machinery in the Exhibition, but also announce a special showing at their own showrooms, 25, Water-lane, E.C.4. At the Exhibition they show amongst various other machines for bookbinders, their latest machinery for book-sewing and thread stitching. These new models embody all the latest and most up-to-date improvements, and the machines are shown in actual operation on the Stand, demonstrations of the working of same being given to visitors. The "Martini" simplified book-sewing machine is capable of

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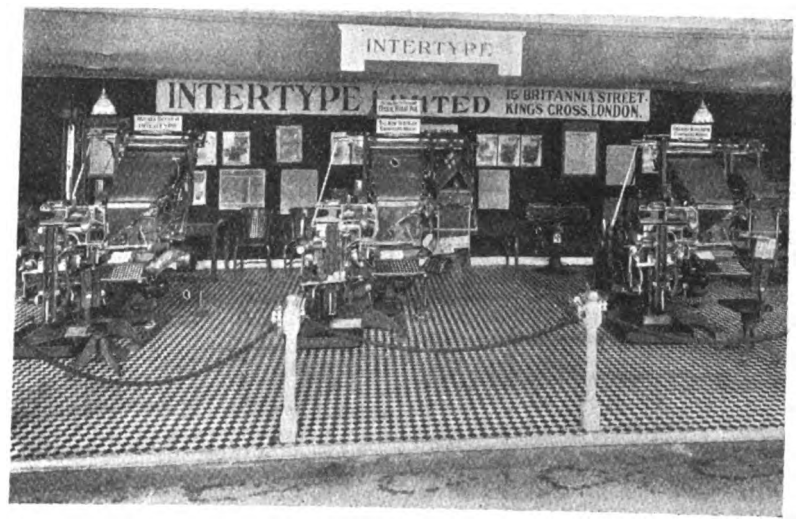


Fry's Dross Container,

unassailable quality and assisting the printer to retain that quality and to secure the best results from it. The means by which "Fryotype" quality is attained and the highly scientific methods which are used are illustrated. A series of specimens and photomicrographs will interest all who desire to know *why* particular alloys are most suitable for certain jobs—why, for instance, linotype metal will not cast a good stereo plate and why a small trace of an impurity (perhaps less than a tenth of 1 per cent.) will entirely spoil a metal. Those in charge of the stand are prepared to discuss with customers their own particular problems—if they have any. Questions such as the melting loss on metal—which may vary from 1 to 5 per cent.—and how to keep metal always up to standard, are important, and users will find ready assistance in such matters. The danger to health from dross is rightly receiving the attention of the trade at the present time. The Exhibition is an excellent opportunity of seeing Fry's Dross Container (illustrated herewith), a most efficient safeguard against lead poisoning, which has already been adopted in many offices. "Fryotype" melting pots and foundry equipment is in operation frequently, demonstrating the most rapid and economical means of ingotting type and slugs and methods of cleaning metal. Consistently good results in stereotyping and from composing machines are so largely dependent on correct and uniform casting temperature that the group of pyrometers on the stand form a particularly interesting feature. These are the only really accurate and reliable instruments for measuring the temperature of printing metals. Among the exhibits of spacing material, brass rule, etc., should be seen the example of a pica plate mounted on quotations—an accurate, rigid mount, incapable of warping. There is one other outstanding exhibit—a forme of monotype matter cast from standard "Fryotype" metal which has stood up to a run of 550,000. That is believed to be a record and is a fine tribute to the high quality of Fry's metal.

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T. G. and J. Jubb.

This well-known metal firm are to be found at Stand No. 13, Row B, Main Hall. They are as usual "on their metal," with specimens of their product kindly lent by their customers all over the country. They are showing rotary plates cast by Junior Autoplate machines and the Winkler patent automatic casting machine, flat plates, formes of monotype and lino slugs—all cast from Jubb's metal. The varieties of type borders, plates and formes used in printing are on view. All the plates shown on the wall of Jubb's stand are cast from their metal. There is also shown their machine cast leads, clumps, furniture and quotations. They show, too, their lino-cleansing tablets—"the operator's friend."

John Kidd and Co., Ltd.

With over one hundred years' experience behind them, it is not to be wondered at that Messrs. John Kidd and Co., Ltd., retain their prominent position in the printing ink world. Always progressive, their manufactures include inks suitable for every known printing process, and, of course, the celebrated "Resilient" rollers, which are more popular than ever owing to greatly improved methods of manufacture. At Stand No. 9, Row B, Main Hall, examples of very fine colour printing produced by printers using their inks and rollers will be found. Consisting mainly of artistic specimens of process printing and offset work, this stand should be of great interest to "quality" printers.

W. J. Light and Co., Ltd.

Messrs. Winkler Fallert and Co., Ltd. (for whom Messrs. W. J. Light and Co., Ltd., are the British agents) specialise chiefly in the manufacture of high-class stereotyping machinery for newspapers and general printers. Of particular interest to visitors to the Exhibition will be the following machines:—"Winkler" patent automatic stereo plate casting machine, which is the first and only machine having a direct connection between casting box and metal pot; casts by gravity, under the head of the whole contents of the metal pot; casts plates without a "tail" and without the necessity of subsequent shaving, trimming, or hand-finishing, and requires no pumps. "Winkler" patent automatic moulding and drying press, which equals in capacity three pneumatic presses. The matrix is moulded and dried in one operation, the drying taking place under reduced pressure (patent). The moisture is extracted by a suction pump. The temperature is automatically controlled and the electric current is automatically switched on and off at set times. It produces in conjunction with Light's "Photo-Tone" fine art flong, half-tone matrices of finest screen so accurate that stereos cast therefrom are facsimile to originals. Perfect depth is assured. "Winkler" patent flat plate milling machine, which is equally suitable for finishing type-high and plate-high work with the greatest degree of accuracy. It combines the functions of two different appliances—the roughing

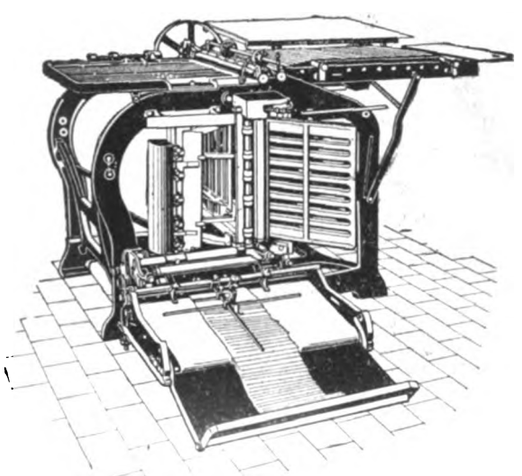
THE HOUSE OF SOLDAN
is now established at
HOW TO FIND US
THEOBALDS ROAD
Trams 55 65 59 Buses 7 19 19
SOUTHAMPTON ROW
RED LION ST.
SOLDANS, No 44
EAGLE ST
CHANCERY LANE UNDERGROUND ST.
HIGH HOLBORN
Bus Routes 25 23 22 17 8 7
HOLBORN UNDERGROUND ST.
44–46. Eagle Street, Holborn. W.C.1.
Specialists in Machinery and Processes for the Printing and Allied Trades.

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The machines shown include one of a design which has excited much controversy but has proved its utility wherever installed—the two-colour superimposed single blanket machine. This machine is equipped with independent damping units for each colour, and fitted with an automatic pile feeder of the Dexter make. Quad demy in size, it is able to run at a speed of 3,000 per hour, register secured on the blanket being microscopically exact and permanent. Another interesting exhibit is a quad demy two-colour machine, new style, having one large cylinder with two impression surfaces, two plate cylinders and two blanket cylinders of half the diameter. Two sheets are always in transit. Independent damping units are fitted for each colour, and the speed of this machine in two colours is about 2,500 per hour. On the same stand is a perfecting offset machine, quad demy in size, with two plate cylinders and two blanket cylinders, all of the same diameter. The blanket cylinders run in contact and form the impression cylinders, printing both sides of the paper simultaneously; the plates therefore are both made up positive in character; the weight of colour is rigidly maintained as no transfer of impression is made. Independent damping unit is fitted to each plate cylinder. Other features of this notable exhibit are: Single colour offset machine, double demy in size, of an entirely new design, built of an intensely massive and rigid construction, to run at a speed of 4,000 per hour; No. 1, medium single colour offset machine, to print a sheet 23½ in. by 18½ in., with a self contained piling delivery and automatic pile type feeder, making a perfect unit and running at a speed of 4,000 per hour; sheet fed photogravure machine, to print a sheet 23½ in. by 31½ in., speed 3,000 per hour automatically fed, specially designed for register colour work, and incorporating a patented compensated cylinder ensuring register, notwithstanding the repeated grinding of the copper cylinder; offset proving and reversing press, 23½ in. by 18½ in. which offers special facilities; automatic fed rotary carton punching, creasing and slitting machine, entirely new in design, speed 3,000 sheets per hour, quad crown; double beam precision cardboard cutting and creasing machine; vertical carton punching machine; union patent centric gear camera for half-tone and photo-litho, 24 in. by 24 in., having many new features; union all steel volute spring camera stand, of a new and specially attractive design; Union steel face-up printing frame, with automatic rising front, quad demy; Union printing frame, wood, 23½ in. by 18 in., with hinged face.

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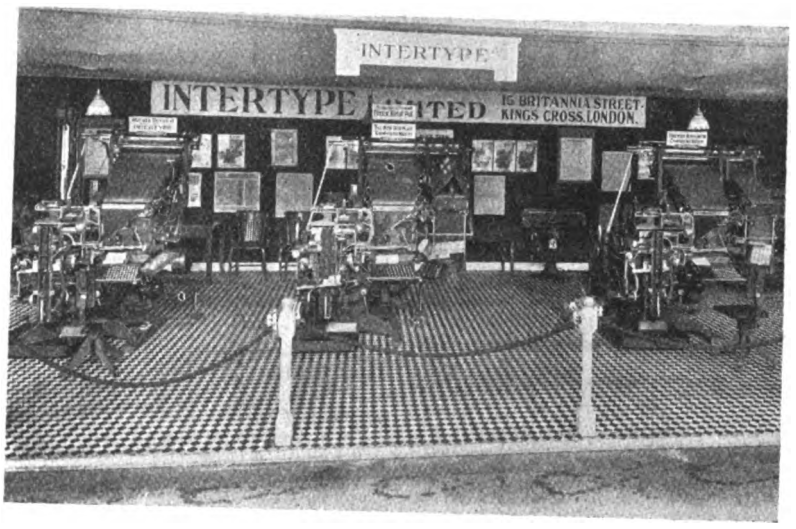


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following Intertype features will also be demonstrated: The keyboard touch, which, owing to simplified construction, is much lighter than some types of composing machine; the ball-bearing positive assembler and sensitive chute spring, which make transposition of the matrices practically impossible; the screw-bearing knife block, which makes for faster changes and more accurate setting, especially when odd sizes are needed; the sensitive gas governor and improved metal pot and mouthpiece, which make for greater capacity, more even temperature of metal, and consequently better slugs; Intertype moulds, which are more conveniently place, change more readily, and are cleaner in operation; Intertype universal ejector, in which solid blades take the place of the customary sectional blades to great advantage; Intertype matrices, which are designed and constructed to give greater freedom during distribution and a straighter drop into the magazine, eliminating distribution faults; spacebands and spaceband box mechanism and the improvements in same, which allow for four different thicknesses to be used with ease and with no fear of clogging.

T. C. and J. Jubb.

This well-known metal firm are to be found at Stand No. 13, Row B, Main Hall. They are as usual "on their metal," with specimens of their product kindly lent by their customers all over the country. They are showing rotary plates cast by Junior Autoplate machines and the Winkler patent automatic casting machine, flat plates, formes of monotype and lino slugs—all cast from Jubb's metal. The varieties of type borders, plates and formes used in printing are on view. All the plates shown on the wall of Jubb's stand are cast from their metal. There is also shown their machine cast leads, clumps, furniture and quotations. They show, too, their lino-cleansing tablets—"the operator's friend."

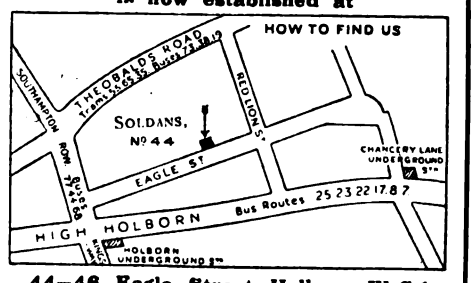
John Kidd and Co., Ltd.

With over one hundred years' experience behind them, it is not to be wondered at that Messrs. John Kidd and Co., Ltd., retain their prominent position in the printing ink world. Always progressive, their manufactures include inks suitable for every known printing process, and, of course, the celebrated "Resilient" rollers, which are more popular than ever owing to greatly improved methods of manufacture. At Stand No. 9, Row B, Main Hall, examples of very fine colour printing produced by printers using their inks and rollers will be found. Consisting mainly of artistic specimens of process printing and offset work, this stand should be of great interest to "quality" printers.

W. J. Light and Co., Ltd.

Messrs. Winkler Fallert and Co., Ltd. (for whom Messrs. W. J. Light and Co., Ltd., are the British agents) specialise chiefly in the manufacture of high-class stereotyping machinery for newspapers and general printers. Of particular interest to visitors to the Exhibition will be the following machines:—"Winkler" patent automatic stereo plate casting machine, which is the first and only machine having a direct connection between casting box and metal pot; casts by gravity, under the head of the whole contents of the metal pot; casts plates without a "tail" and without the necessity of subsequent shaving, trimming, or hand-finishing, and requires no pumps. "Winkler" patent automatic moulding and drying press, which equals in capacity three pneumatic presses. The matrix is moulded and dried in one operation, the drying taking place under reduced pressure (patent). The moisture is extracted by a suction pump. The temperature is automatically controlled and the electric current is automatically switched on and off at set times. It produces in conjunction with Light's "Photo-Tone" fine art flong, half-tone matrices of finest screen so accurate that stereos cast therefrom are facsimile to originals. Perfect depth is assured. "Winkler" patent flat plate milling machine, which is equally suitable for finishing type-high and plate-high work with the greatest degree of accuracy. It combines the functions of two different appliances—the roughing

THE HOUSE OF SOLDAN
is now established at



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Specialists in Machinery and Processes for the Printing and Allied Trades.

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machine and the shaving machine—because it mills the plate, *in one operation*, down to the desired height, thereby saving labour, time and power. Plates milled on the "Winkler" are guaranteed to be true to less than a thousandth of an inch throughout. "Winkler" patent automatic ingot caster for re-melting, mixing, refining, and ingot-casting all printers' metals (slugs, type, stereo-plates, etc.). "Winkler" automatic rotary matrix dryer. "Winkler" automatic sheet feeder, which is equally suitable for short and long runs, because it enables a rapid change of jobs.

Linotype and Machinery, Ltd.

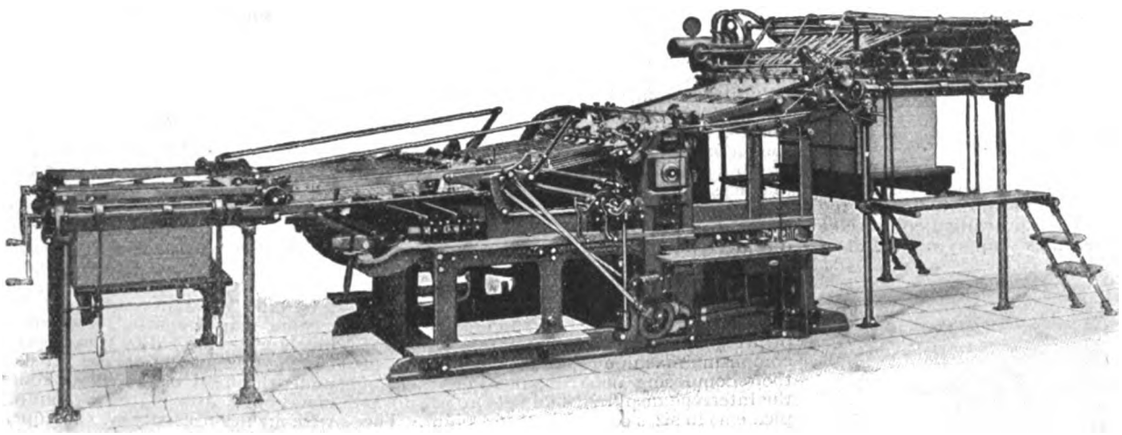
Notable exhibits by this famous firm are to be found on three different stands. On Stand No. 4 in Row D, which is right in the centre of the Main Hall, under the L & M sign, are seven Linotype composing machines, all of them of the multiple magazine type. Several of these Linotype models have not hitherto been shown at a general trade exhibition, and two of them are now on exhibition for the first time. The standard magazine equipment of these machines varies between three and eight magazines. Every effort has been made to make this exhibit of Linotypes as practical as possible to visitors; whether they be book, general jobbing, or newspaper printers they will find a machine equipped to suit their particular requirements. On the same stand is the L & M Perfector, now shown for the first time. On Stand No. 5 in Row C, which is adjacent to the above mentioned stand, are exhibits of more particular interest to newspaper printers, including the new Pony Autoplate, which, although only recently introduced, has already proved to be the particular type of machine which many newspaper proprietors in Great Britain needed. This machine can be seen running under practical working conditions. Other exhibits on this stand are the L & M Matrix Mangle and the L & M Matrix Dryer. This company's well known Automatic Metal Furnace in two sizes is also represented. Other printing, letterpress and litho machines, manufactured by this well known company will be found on Stand No. 4, Row F, where there will be found a No. 4 Miehle with L & M Automatic Feeder and Pile Delivery, a No. 2 Offset with Pile Delivery, a Centurette with Pile Delivery, and a No. 4 L & M Two-Revolution Press. This is the first occasion on which the L & M Feeder has been shown, and as this Feeder has special features peculiar to itself, a brief description of it will undoubtedly be read with interest. This machine is made in six sizes, ranging from about ex eight crown to double demy. The machine shown is a No. 4. An important feature of the feeder is an arrangement whereby it is unnecessary to disturb the pile of sheets when printing the reverse side. To feed the sheets and turn them over, the pile is put into the feeder with the leading edge towards the outer feed roll. By this means the sheets are automatically reversed and come down on to the feed board the right way up—thus there is no repiling or turning over of sheets by hand, or repiling and turning when working a third colour on either side. The pile feed board and pile delivery board are interchangeable with each other.

Lorilleux and Bolton, Ltd.

The form of the exhibit of this house, at Stand No 5, Row G, Main Hall, is of special interest to printers in whatever printing process they may be engaged. Specimens of printing in every process are shown, the inks used being suitable and specially made for the particular process of printing by which the specimen has been printed. In addition to this series, a collection of specimens in all processes is being shown, which have been printed in the ordinary course of work by customers, the inks used having been supplied by L. and B., Ltd. Wherever possible, actual work is shown, this being a more accurate guide to inquirers for the firm's products. All the firm's well known specialities in driers, reducers, and ink doctors are also available for inspection. Samples of all specialities apart from inks are stocked at the Exhibition Stand, and applications for samples will be welcomed. A competent staff is in attendance, and experts will gladly welcome any special inquiries on colour and technical matters connected with the printing trade in all its branches. Every effort is being made to make the exhibit of real use to printers in whatever class of work they may be interested.

George Mann and Co., Ltd.

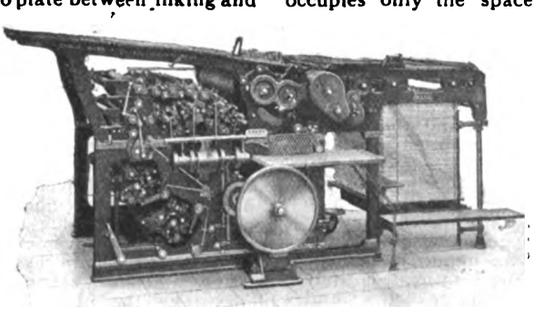
The very latest lithographic machinery will be exhibited by this firm on Stands 5 and 6, Row F, in the Main Hall. Their display will range from an eight crown two-colour and perfecting rotary offset machine, down to a demy folio single colour rotary offset, including machines for tin plate decorating. Messrs. George Mann specially bring to the notice of printers their very unique two-colour and perfecting rotary offset. This machine is fitted with independent damping units to each plate, and has only three main cylinders, two being full sized plate and blanket cylinders, and the other a half sized or two-revolution impression cylinder. This combination of three cylinders is regarded as a master patent, and embodies the following special advantages: Easy accessibility to plate between inking and damping units; delivery of sheet printed side upwards at a very convenient height for inspection; damping units away from the feed board and situated below inking; either damping unit may be used to damp both plates or only one plate; ink ducts at a convenient height for inspection, in close proximity to each other. A very important feature of Messrs. George Mann's display is the only machine with three cylinders which will print either two colours on the front of the sheet; same colour front and back (perfecting); different colour front and back (perfecting); or single colour front or back. The illustration herewith will show that the machine is well built on sturdy lines with a well defined outline. The frame sides are strongly braced together, giving the machine the maximum amount of rigidity, thereby eliminating all tendency to vibration. To change the machine from a two-colour to a perfector requires but three adjustments, such adjustments being so simple that a boy could manipulate them in a few minutes. Without doubt, simplicity is the most striking feature of all Mann machines. Only a minimum amount of tuition is required to enable an average minder to produce the best results. All sizes of this machine can be fitted with any standard type of automatic feeder. The quality of the work produced is excellent, and the speed of production leaves nothing to be desired. Messrs. George Mann inform us that a hearty welcome awaits visitors at their stands, where may be seen the result of over fifty years' labour in the interests of lithographic machinery.



A Miehle with Automatic Feeder and Pile Delivery.

Miehle Printing Press and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

The Miehle Printing Press and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., are showing at their Stand, No. 2, Row B, Gilbey Hall, examples of the American Miehle Co.'s latest fully automatic printing presses which have been designed to meet the demands of discerning printers for machines that will eliminate many annoying and unproductive operations which have hitherto been regarded as inseparable from the work undertaken in the machine-room. A prominent item is the American Miehle's Co.'s Vertical Job Press, guaranteed to print in the closest possible register throughout its speed range, varying from 2,000 to 3,600 per hour. It will print any size of sheet from a post card to a sheet measuring 13½ in. by 19 in.; its inking capacity and impressional strength are sufficient for the satisfactory printing of the largest forme the machine will accommodate; it occupies only the space of an equivalent sized platen machine and is manned by a single operator; it is completely automatic and is suitable for the printing of practically every kind of job within the limits of its size which a printer may be called upon to undertake. Another notable exhibit is the American Miehle Co.'s No. 4 four roller fully automatic press, complete with printing machine, pile type of suction feeder, combination extension delivery and lowering table, and electrical equipment. The minimum and maximum sheet sizes of this press are 17 by 11 and 40 by 27 respectively and the maximum speed is 2,400 per hour. The American Miehle Co. are showing also their fully automatic pony press, complete with printing machine, Cross



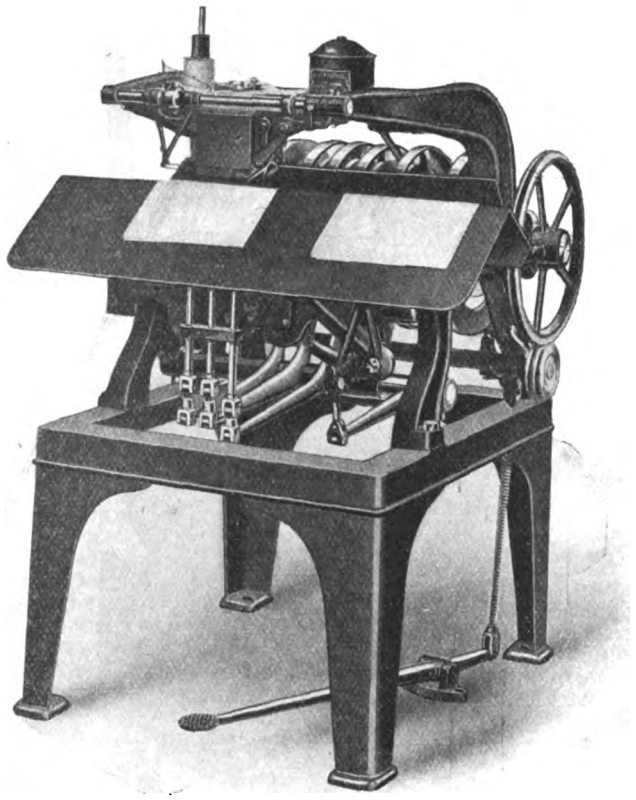
Mann Two-Colour and Perfecting Rotary Offset.

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continous feeder, combination extension delivery and lowering table and electrical equipment. The minimum and maximum sheet sizes of this press are 11 by 8¾ and 35 by 22½ respectively and the maximum speed is 2,850 per hour. Though concentrating their energies in this exhibit to facilitating the printers' investigation of high speed automatic machines of the smaller type, the Miehle Printing Press and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., will be happy to furnish any printers who visit their stand with full particulars of the American Miehle Co.'s two-colour two-revolution press, also to explain a new-comer in the range of American Miehle Co.'s presses, the American Miehle Co.'s cutting and creasing press.

John T. Marshall.

The firm of John T. Marshall (proprietor, John T. Hircock) shows at Stand No. 7, Row C., Gilbey Hall, an important series of machines for printers, bookbinders and others. Prominent is the "Marshall" (improved Elliott) thread-stitching, looping and stringing machine, for stitching books with a two or three-hole stitch, tying a secure double reef knot, also for cording calendars, show cards' etc. It claims to be the only British owned and built stitching and looping machine. Another notable machine (shown for the first time) is a printing machine for envelopes (Guy's Patent) for printing on the face or flap, or face and flap at one operation. This machine will be found very useful by those firms who specialise in printing on envelopes, seed bags, and the like. It automatically feeds the envelope, opens the flap, prints it and afterwards closes the flap ready for packing. There are certain envelopes or bags that are made of stout material, flap left open—this machine will crease the flap and fold it over after printing. It has a special device for tripping the impression cylinder should the machine fail to feed an envelope. The machine will also print on post cards, and the like. Other machines by this firm include printing attachment for envelopes (Guy's Patent), for fitting to any existing envelope-folding machine; "Marshall" case-rounding machine, for rounding the backs of book cases prior to casing the book; "Marshall" confetti-making machine, in which the paper is automatically fed through a die plate; letter file creasing machine for punching and creasing letter files, loose leaf and index card folders; paging machine (treadle) with new and simplified locking device keeping figures in perfect alignment; index cutting machine (treadle) with knife working perpendicularly, no side travel, ensuring perfect cutting; slot cutting machine, treadle and power, single and multiple for cardboard box-making; loose leaf creasing machine for hand or power, very simple and most effective; calendar rimming machine, very simple, fixes rim and suspender in one operation; bevelling machine, hand lever and rotary, for giving perfect bevel on strawboard, cardboard, etc.; deckle edge machine, hand lever cutting deckle edge cards, tailors' bunch patterns, etc., also for cutting small work, or for stabbing pads with one or more holes, or very thick folded sections, stabbing through the fold; round cornering machine, hand lever, fitted with self-clamp, top and bottom knife, for the rounding of books, show cards, etc.



"Marshall" Thread Stitching, Looping and Stringing Machine.

Nickerson Brothers.

At Stand 36, Gallery, this old established and well known firm of tanners and leather manufacturers are exhibiting all classes of fancy and other leathers as used by the bookbinding trades, both for letterpress, account book and stationery work, such as moroccos, roans, skivers, basils, hides, etc. Although a good display is made at the Exhibition, the firm would welcome a visit to their warehouse at 99 and 101, Worship-street, E.C.2, where they carry possibly the most varied and largest stock of fancy leather in London. This old firm was established in Bermondsey, where their works are still situated, as far back as 1848, and their long experience is at the disposal of customers, many of whom have been on their order books for over half a century.

Capper Pass and Son, Ltd.

This old and well known firm of smelters and refiners of nonferrous metals and alloys are displaying all grades of their various standard printing metals, including founders' type metal, mono, stereo, lino, intertype, and typograph metals. Their founders' type metal No. 1025 is strongly recommended for use with the Lanston Mono display type casting machine, for 14-point and upwards. On account of the exceptionally fine type produced both in solidity and perfection of face, 36 point slugs cast with this metal are stated to be heavier than similar-sized founders' type. Their mono metals are made in three standard grades, Nos. 1016, 817 and 616, to meet varying requirements. For general jobbing work and runs up to 100,000, Pass No. 616 is recommended; over 100,000, Pass No. 817, a somewhat harder metal containing more tin is manufactured; and for very special work, Pass No. 1016 metal, containing still more tin, is recommended. Their stereo metals comprise mixtures suitable for all purposes, and different grades of lino, intertype, and typograph metals will also be included. Another interesting exhibit of this firm is "Chempur" tin, which they claim to be the purest tin in the world, containing as it does 99·9889 per cent. tin. Various other alloys of interest to the printing trade include soft lead and antimonial lead.

A. W. Penrose and Co., Ltd.

This well known supply house for photo-process requisites are making a large display at Stand No. 6, Row C, Main Hall, of their latest specialities, amongst which their line of photo-engravers' finishing machinery have a foremost place, and includes the "Empire" ball-bearing router, "Empire" beveller, new pedestal saw bench, "Bowler" squaring machine and guillotine. The latest model of the Empire etching machine is also a feature. Of special interest to lithographers is a new type of photo-litho camera, taking 32 in. by 22 in., mounted on an all-metal stand 20 ft. in length. In connection with this outfit is shown a set of "Repri" open type arc lamps, which are particularly suitable for colour work, the four lamps being in series, working through one resistance, they are very economical. A face up vacuum printing frame of large size; also a power-driven electrically-heated whirler of corresponding dimensions, and a lithographic graining machine are being exhibited. A drying cupboard, with fan and electric heater, will be found interesting, and there is a display of litho zinc plates and preparations for lithography—Litholene, Atzol, Chromosal, Prepasol, Erasol, etc. Both lithographers and engravers will be interested in the Pentangier films, together with cabinet and laying down machines. The Penrose hand offset proofing press, which has become so popular in its original small size, is shown in a larger form, taking plates 37 in. by 26 in. The Bassett registering device for colour work, which the firm are handling, is being demonstrated, and will undoubtedly be viewed with great interest by photo-engravers and printers.

Pictorial Machinery Ltd.

One of the most outstanding and attractive features of the Printing Exhibition is Stand No. 7, Row C., in the Main Hall, where Messrs. Pictorial Machinery Ltd., of London, are exhibiting many interesting appliances for both photo-engraving and photo-lithographic processes. The latest model of the step and-repeat machine is amongst the exhibits, and the stand is so arranged that the machine can be shown in operation. Demonstrations of this machine will be given during the whole course of the Exhibition, thus giving craftsmen an opportunity of fully investigating its advantages and possibilities. The "Printex" negative printer is also exhibited. By the use of this machine for direct printing on to a plate from a negative, guaranteed accuracy of one-thousandth of an inch is assured. To the lithographer who caters for duplicated work of a fairly large size, this instrument is of considerable interest and also worthy of investigation. The "Pictograph" cameras, one of which is on show, are well known for the superior workmanship embodied in their construction. The "Douthitt" Diaphragm Control is installed on the camera as above, and demonstrations are to be given of this well-known scientific instrument during the run of the Exhibition. We might mention that over 600 controls are installed in various concerns in America and on the Continent, and the use of this system in this country is constantly increasing. The "Lithotex" special all-metal printing-down frame is on view and all intending purchasers of such apparatus would do well to see this frame. Various process engraving appliances are exhibited, viz., "Pictograph" router, jig-saw, planing machine and circular saw. The "Pictograph" Collodion is another striking feature of the stand, and thus places before the trade a long-felt want. Expert demonstrators are in attendance during the whole course of the Exhibition and their advice and assistance is at the service of the trade generally.

John Shaw and Sons.

This Honley firm of ruling machinery makers show a number of important models. Prominent is a "Super-Imperial" disk ruling machine, for feint lining and striking four colours on both sides of sheets at one operation, for ruling sheets up to 39 in. wide, with ruling cylinders 43½ in. circumference. There are long ruling cloths on this machine, 12 ft. 4 in. long, instead of fixed cylinder cloths. The advantage of these cloths is that they do not get wet, and when striking the disks strike on different parts of the cloths. The "Bailey" rotary perforator attachment and the Shaw patent sheet cutter is attached to this machine. Thus ruling, perforating and slitting can be done at one operation. Also added to the machine are a patent pile suction feeder which will feed any kind of paper from manifold to thin cardboard, and the Shaw patent pile layboy, which will hold from 20 to 25 reams of paper. Another notable model is a quadruple striker pen ruling machine, for ruling and striking four distinct patterns at one operation, with the "Bailey" patent rotary

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perforator attached. Thus ruling and perforating can be done at one operation. A feature of this machine consists in new design pen beam standards and fittings, which are extra firm and rigid and very easily adjustable to any height or angle. Latest style layboy with both back and side joggers ensures the sheets being knocked up perfectly true and accurate. Of interest also is a "New Imperial" rotary perforating machine, for straight-through perforating and striking, for perforating sheets up to 36 in. wide. This machine will do slot perforating, fine perforating, scoring, creasing, bending and slitting. Moreover there is to be seen a "New Imperial" rotary glueing and gumming machine, for whole surface work and strip gumming. A feature of this machine is the large brass cylinders; the top cylinder is 28 in. wide and the bottom cylinder 30 in. wide. All these machines can be seen actually running and in operation, and can be tested by interested buyers.

Smyth-Horne, Ltd.

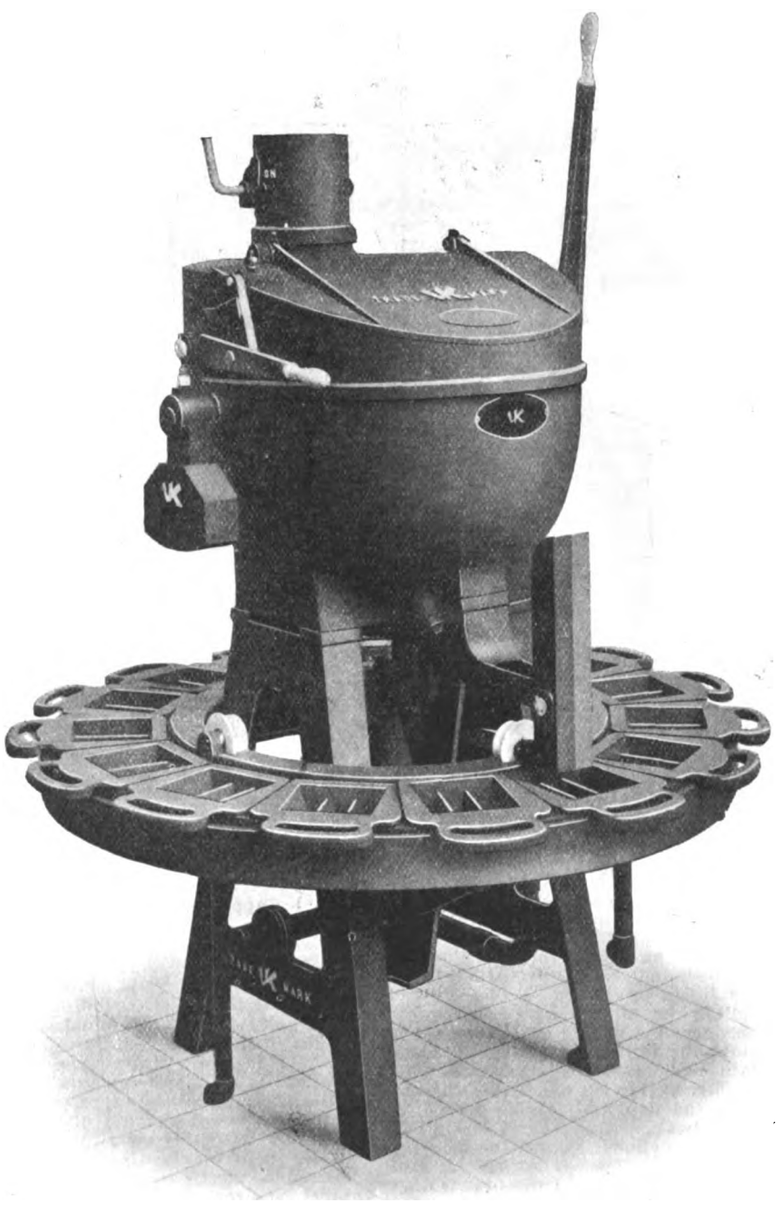
Messrs. Smyth-Horne, Ltd., are exhibiting at their Stands, Nos. 2A and 11, Row C, in the Gilbey Hall at the Agricultural Hall, a number of their advanced labour-saving machines, all of which can be seen in operation during the show. Here is to be noted the Smyth new No. 10 book sewer, which is the latest sewer placed on the market by the Smyth Manufacturing Co., and is designed to sew the general run of publishers' and letterpress books. Its chief asset is being able to run as fast as the girl can feed, *i.e.*, 75 per minute, and it runs practically noiselessly. Quite a number of novel features are embodied in this machine. Other machines that should be seen are the Smyth Improved No. 3 book sewer, and Nos. 4 and 8 sewers, besides the Smyth sheet gluer and pasting machine, incorporated in which is the wonderful porcelain glue roll, which is ground smooth and is found to be the best even substance for distributing the liquid, such as glue or paste and is practically everlasting. The Brackett double-headed stripping and binding machine with 9 in. siding up attachment has embodied in it several new and novel features. The wonderful Seybold 44 in. strip and label cutting machine is shown for the first time; it has a precision device, which advances the back gauge to every cut for label cutting. The Seybold new three-knife book, magazine and pamphlet trimming machine has a big range, not only in the size of books that can pass through it, but also in the type of books, and the new knife motions cause wonderful smoothness in operation. The G. R. S. Rapid 42 jobbing folding machine, making one, two, three, or four folds, can have a parallel attachment attached to either the third or the fourth fold, and can be fed as fast as the girl can feed the machine, viz., 3,000 or more sheets per hour. Inspection should be made of the G. R. S. new automatic continuous press feeder, which has met with such success on the American market during the last two years, the leading printers having already installed a number of them. There are several running in this country very successfully. The Lindbladh Duplex L. pen ruling machine, with a G. R. S. continuous feeder attached is a new and very novel ruling machine, which should prove a very attractive exhibit to all those interested in the trade. The Smyth space band cleaning machine is a new machine, just recently placed on the market by the Smyth Manufacturing Co. It is very attractive in the way it cleans the space bands and has a big speed. There are already many in operation. The Christensen wire stitcher feeder shown is the original wire stitching feeding machine, as made by the Christensen Wire Stitcher Co. The machine on show is equipped with six feeding stations and runs just as fast as the girl can feed it.

Stonhill and Gillis.

In addition to the weekly publications of this firm—the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* and the *World's Paper Trade Review*—there are being exhibited at Stands 51 and 52 in the Gallery, a wide selection of technical books dealing with the allied industries. On the printing side there are such useful works as "Printing: Its History and Progress," "Bookbinding and the Care of Books," "Inks," "Music Engraving and Printing" and "Engraving." Papermaking and its subsidiary trades will be represented by H. A. Maddox's volume on "Paper"; F. Heckford's valuable little monograph, "An Elementary Introduction to Papermaking," "A Dictionary of Paper Terms," and Strachan's work on "Waste Paper Recovery." There will also, of course, be specimens of the special issues of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, dealing with bookbinding, lithography and export trade. The Exhibition number should arrest the attention of visitors for its special features and information concerning the outstanding exhibits at the Royal Agricultural Hall.

Victory-Kidder Printing Machine Co., Ltd.

This firm will be glad to welcome visitors to their stand, No. 11, Row B, Gilbey Hall, where many interesting machines will be installed under power, some of which we briefly describe. The Kidder Self-Feed Bed and Platen Press, feeding from the reel, prints from type or flat stereos, in one or two colours, accurately to register, the product being delivered either cut to size or in roll form. Many additional mechanisms may be added to the machine and for certain classes of work it is unequalled. The two-colour roll product press is of the vertical type and is designed to print to register in one or two colours at will.



Metal Melting Furnace: Victory-Kidder.

It is particularly accessible for make-ready purposes, and the ink distribution is capable of inking the heaviest of solids at a high speed. The "U" Type slitting and re-reeling machine is the outcome of the manufacturers' desire to build a British slitter capable of giving first-class slitting and re-winding on all qualities of paper at high speed, a most important feature being the facility for using either shear or pressure cutters. The "Victory" self-clamp guillotine is essentially a compact, efficient and simple machine, all complicated mechanisms having been purposely avoided. It is adapted for the heaviest and hardest cutting, is exceedingly durable, and it is practically impossible for it to get out of order. The VK patent oscillating metal melting furnace, by reason of its excellent qualities, is becoming so well known that all who are contemplating additions to their foundry have doubtless investigated the principles adopted in its design. Briefly, the furnace allows for pouring without valves and the metal obtained is perfectly clean, because it flows from the bottom of the pot. The methods used to prevent radiation or undue oxidisation are unique. It is supplied with capacities of 150 lbs. and 600 lbs. For visitors interested in numbering machines, there will be a complete range, including special rotary machines manufactured at the firm's well-equipped works at Birkenhead.

B. Winstone and Sons, Ltd.

The stall of this well-known firm of printing ink manufacturers will be found in the Entrance Hall. They are displaying an extensive range of specimens of the various printing inks manufactured at their two model factories. These specimens embrace every known process of printing—offset, trichromatic, letterpress, litho, photo-litho, rotogravure, copperplate, security, etc. Samples of the varnish for which the firm has an excellent reputation are also shown in an attractive way. Other exhibits are dry colours, composition rollers, lithographic rollers, printers' blankets felts, etc., furniture, brass rule and transfer paper. Following their usual policy the company are ready to furnish useful information on all matters of interest to printers, and Winstones hope visitors will regard their stall as a centre of service and help.

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Four Years' Progress in the Graphic Arts.

What has been Accomplished since the Last Printing Exhibition.

By WILLIAM GAMBLE, F.R.P.S., F.O.S.

It is useful to look back over the four years that have passed since the last Exhibition of the Printing and Allied Trades to see how far the trade has progressed in the adoption of new ideas and new methods. It is, perhaps, difficult to single out some notable and really outstanding achievement in that period, marking the beginning of a new era of progress—possibly because the space of time is too short to bring about any radical change. A great invention may be the conception of a moment, but a decade or more may be required for its development and application. However clever and obviously useful an invention may appear at first sight, time is required to reveal its weaknesses, to overcome its objections by improvements, and finally to persuade the trade of its practicability. Thus four years is no sort of period in which to show any remarkable progress. It is more like the period of growth from childhood into vigorous youth than that from youth into strong manhood. We must not, therefore, expect that the coming Exhibition will reveal any very striking changes in the equipment and methods of the businesses included in the circle of the graphic arts; rather it may be expected to show steady improvement on well-tried lines, with perhaps a few exceptions.

Speeding-up Letterpress Printing.

The tendency in typographic work seems to be to cling to the flat-bed principle in the machines, no doubt because of its adaptability to moveable type and blocks, which still hold the field for the great bulk of printing to-day. This being so, the efforts of printing engineers have been directed to the speeding-up of almost all flat-bed styles of machines, whether platen or cylinder. The old Wharfedale stop-cylinder machines, though still doing good service in many an old-fashioned printing office, have passed into the limbo of obsolescence in houses with pretensions to the most modern equipment. The whole present trend is towards two revolution or continuous revolution machines running at the highest possible speeds with automatic feeders. Even the platen machines have had to yield to the pressing demands of modern speed conditions, and no doubt we shall see at the Exhibition new models fitted with automatic feed and delivery. Such devices still do not appear to satisfy the increasing requirements of high production, for the vertical Miehle, the Kelly, and similar machines, each proceeding on different lines, are brought out to supply the need for fast running, almost automatic machines for moderate size sheets.

Large Machines Being Superseded.

The extent to which such small fast-running machines are displacing big sheet machines is perhaps not generally realised, and it shows that the idea of the latter being more economical is being contradicted by practical experience. A fleet of little machines can get away with the work and perhaps finish the job, before the make-ready on the big machines is accomplished in the case of difficult half-tone and colour formes. The advantage claimed for the big machines is in handling large impositions of book work, but it would seem to be more practical to have smaller impositions, easier in every way to make up and to make ready, whilst being capable of being run off more quickly. Of course, such conditions as folding, collating, stitching and cutting have to be taken into consideration, but machine firms will soon make the auxiliary machines conform to modern requirements.

Tendency to Rotary Printing Methods.

Whilst I can admire the mechanical ingenuity displayed in the construction of the small fast-running machines, they seem to me to represent the last kick of typographic printing. If type setting and block making are going to be superseded by photo-plate-making and rotary printing, as seems likely, these high-speed machines will be but a passing phase in the printing industry. Rotary printing is the natural thing for high speed, but with type and blocks it is impossible, and even with the aid of stereos and electros it is at best clumsy and expensive. It cannot survive against rotary offset and rotary photogravure when these processes become perfected to the same degree as the typographic printing of to-day—I mean perfected in the sense of being handled with the same ease, speed and certainty, brought about by long experience and practice. One has to admit that there are difficulties about these new processes, and that skilled men who can turn out uniformly good work are scarce; but, given time, these drawbacks will disappear.

Co-ordination of Process and Printing.

Just as in the early days of process block making it was difficult to get printers to understand the treatment required for the blocks, so to-day offset printers do not always do justice to the photo-litho plates handed to them, and the one is inclined to blame the other for poor results. It may be that the photo-litho plate is not all that it should be from the lithographer's point of view, but the process man has his difficulties in working in a new way with a new medium. The offset man demands a coarsely grained plate, and an image that will withstand any amount of doctoring and washing out. This necessitates the process man's using a sensitising method which does not yield such beautifully smooth and delicate tones as the fish glue enamel employed in the etching process, and he has no means to doing anything equivalent to the "fine etching" resorted to in half-tone block making. Any re-touching on half-tone negatives usually shows up badly, and it is not easy to make any correction on the zinc. When the plate is put on the offset press a further series of difficulties occur. Inks which may have suited well enough for commercial offset often do not give the strength required for half-tone pictures; and though it is one of the special claims made for offset printing that any paper can be printed on it, nevertheless the fact remains that very few papers are really well suited for offset printing from half-tones. There is no possibility of overlaying as in block printing—at least I do not know of anyone who has tried to apply overlays in litho work. Add to these points the unexpected difficulties which often occur in offset printing, even in the hands of the most skilful and experienced men, and we need not wonder that some firms who have taken up photo-offset begin to despair of making it a really commercial proposition.

How Photo-Offset May be Improved.

All these difficulties are beside the mark if the principle of offset printing is a right one—and who would dare to say in these days that it is not?—for the means must be found to bring it to ultimate perfection, yielding results which will be as acceptable as the best typographic work of to-day. This will be accomplished by new inventions, and by the painstaking efforts of workers in overcoming difficulties as they arise. The direction of improvement will be in finding out how to use a smoother printing plate, how to improve the photo image on the plate, how to print dry, or with a minimum of moisture, and how to make inks which will offset with the full body of colour. There are some processes which have been developed since the last Exhibition tending to these ends. High-light methods, such as the Bassani process, the use of retouched continuous-tone positives from which to make the half tone negatives, improved methods of sensitising the plate—as the Aquatone or the "Cold Enamel," retouching on the plate by chemical means, the "dry litho" process of printing, and improved inks. Some firms on the Continent are making their plates by first etching them on copper, fine-etching them with as much care as for half-tone blocks, and finally pulling transfers from them, believing that though this may seem the longest way round it is the shortest way out of their difficulties.

Increased Speed in Offset Printing.

In the matter of speed in offset printing, a great deal has been accomplished since the last Exhibition. It will be remembered that though a reel-fed offset machine was shown at the pre-war Exhibition, nothing of this kind was shown at the last one. Evidently the method had not been sufficiently perfected, but now such machines are finding an every-day application for long runs of periodical work. These machines have proved capable of yielding a regular product of 8,000 to 10,000 perfected and folded sheets per hour; and experimentally much higher speeds have been obtained. Newspaper men are carefully watching the progress of such machines, but are not yet convinced of their adaptability to big editions.

Two-Colour Offset Machines.

Great improvements have been made in the two-colour or perfecting rotary offset machines in the last four years, and the gain over the old-fashioned flat-bed machines printing from stone and running at an average speed of about 500 per hour, printing one colour at a time, is enormous, whilst the advantage over the single-colour rotary offset machine is very considerable. No wonder that the old flat-bed machines are everywhere being scrapped. The flat-bed offset, often converted from an old direct litho machine, has not on the whole proved a success. It is found that the rotary machine is in every way more serviceable, occupies less space, takes less power, and runs faster, therefore more economically. On small rotary offset machines, with automatic feeders, speeds up to 4,000 impressions per hour have been attained in commercial work, whilst 2,500 is readily attained on the larger machines.

"Wet Colour" Proofing and Printing.

In America a good deal of progress has been made in proofing and printing colour blocks without the necessity of waiting for the colours to dry. In some degree this success is due to the special character of the inks, but new presses have been the chief means in obtaining the excellent results that have been shown. The Claybourne and the Hacker presses are typical, in that both have the same end in view. The idea is to enable the blockmaker and the printer to determine quickly whether the colour results are correct. The Claybourne people have proceeded on the lines of making a press with four beds and four inking units, but with only one impression cylinder, which travels successively over the plates. The Hacker system requires four presses all synchronised in respect to their registering, inking and impression arrangements. The results obtained in both systems are very good. We may not see these pressed at the Exhibition, but probably the results may be shown. The presses are, of course, designed to supplement the large rotary colour presses which are being used for the printing of big editions.

Rotary Photogravure.

I hardly think we shall see anything notable in connection with this process at this year's Exhibition, except the specimens of work. British machine makers have not shown much enterprise in this process, and the countries which are making the most progress are either excluded by the "enemy" clause in the rules of the Exhibition, or, like America, have enough to do in supplying home needs without thinking about seeking a market here. Penrose's have successfully demonstrated the possibility of printing from thin sheets of copper, instead of heavy continuous copper cylinders, and have also shown the improvement that can be made in printing by combining the offset principle with gravure, but, not being ready to market the machines, have no object in showing them at present. Their method may make the rotary photogravure process a practical proposition for the printer who does not wish to instal an engraving plant and would prefer to get the plates made outside. As at present worked rotary photogravure is successful only on a large scale, as worked by houses doing a good deal of periodical work, or in the hands of trade firms which can command a continuous supply of large orders.

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Colour Photogravure.

Very great progress has been made in the last four years in the commercial application of photogravure to colour printing, and large quantities of excellent work are being turned out; but, so far, it is a process only adaptable for sheet-feed machines running with automatic feeders at 2,000 to 2,500 per hour. Several Continental and American firms are endeavouring to perfect multi-colour rotary machines which will print the colours simultaneously, or, rather, in quick succession, either from reel or sheet, but so far these efforts have not met with any real success on account of the difficulty of getting good register and securing uniform colour rendering. The process of making the cylinders is all right, and has been quite standardised, but the mechanical problem of printing them has not yet been solved.

Composing without Typesetting.

Naturally great expectations are being raised as to what will be seen at the Exhibition to demonstrate the possibility of fulfilment of the dream of many inventors to compose without typesetting, by photographic or other means. Various inventors have been at work on this idea, and three or four have reached the stage of producing working models. Only one invention can be said to have reached the practical stage of being ready for immediate application. This is the "Typary" machine, which I fully described in the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* for April 9th. The machine will be shown working at the Exhibition, and will undoubtedly be viewed with great interest. Although it does not photographically reproduce the typing as it operates, it types at a high speed clearly-printed copy, which by an auxiliary process of the same inventors, called "Typon," can be quickly converted into a film negative for laying down on zinc for offset printing without the use of a camera. Thus every requirement is fulfilled, and if, by eliminating the photo operations from the machine, a high rate of speed, equivalent to the Linotype or Monotype, can be attained, with all provision for justification, correction, change of type faces, etc., as is claimed, it is difficult to see that anything better can be desired. The user of existing mechanical composing machines may be hard to persuade of the advantages of the machine over existing methods, and the printer with many tons of type in his plant will be equally reluctant to adopt a machine that will render the metal obsolete, but the lithographer who wants a means of producing text matter without setting up type and pulling transfers will hail such a machine as a boon. The "Typary" machine, if it comes into extensive use, will strengthen the position of offset printing, and make it a still more formidable competitor than now of letterpress printing.

Blockmaking of To-day.

Though it is unlikely that the photo-engravers will show any new processes at the Exhibition, I doubt not that they will make a fine display of the work they are doing. Blocks were never better produced than now, and colour work has reached the zenith of perfection. It is only by maintaining this high standard of quality that the photo-engravers can hope to hold their position against the inroads of offset and photogravure. The advances of these processes are causing some serious misgivings in the minds of the more thoughtful members of the trade.

MESSRS. HEEREY AND CO. have removed to St. Andrew's House, 32-4, Holborn viaduct, London, E.C.1.

JOHN DICKINSON AND CO., LTD.—Referring briefly to the state of the paper trade at the recent annual meeting of the shareholders of Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., Ltd., Mr. R. H. Ling (the chairman) said the general conditions of the industry during the year under review were far from satisfactory. Although a slight improvement in demand was experienced, it was of a somewhat fitful character, and keen competition prevailed. It is, therefore, a source of great satisfaction to be able to report that the company's business showed considerable expansion during the period. The various mills were kept running at full time; a large number of new machines were installed, which resulted in an increased output. The progress made in overseas branches was not so pronounced as in the home market; the export trade continued to be restricted by adverse conditions of exchange and other causes.

THE TRIUMPH OF Modern Offset Lithography.

By JOSEPH GOODMAN, F.R.P.S.

As mentioned in the concluding paragraph of our last article, lithographers who contemplate installing photo process methods into their works for offset printing will be well advised to commence with the easiest and simplest phases of it, in order to save time, money and materials. They will therefore begin with

Photo-Litho "Line" Work.

The procedure will be to take a sheet of clean, fine-grain zinc, of a size suitable to the work in hand, and rinse under the tap; it is then sensitised by the use of the following solution:—

Albumen (white of two eggs)	...	2 ozs.
Ammonia bichromate	...	40 grains
Water	...	8 ozs.
Ammonia (·880)	...	12 drops,

which, after being filtered through clean cotton wool, is ready for use.

After the first coating has been put on, and the excess drained off at the extreme corner, the plate is, if small, whirled on a hand whirler; for larger plates, a fixed whirler is used for the coating operation. A second coating is then applied at the opposite end of the plate, so that the sensitive film maintains a uniform thickness, this second coating being whirled to dryness over a copperplate or electric heater, which should be located in a convenient corner and in a subdued light, as the plate when dry is sensitive to light, and must be protected from the direct rays of strong light.

Applying the Negative.

The negative, which may be either a wet collodion or a dry plate—or for many purposes a paper negative may be utilised—is now taken and carefully dusted on both sides and afterwards passed over the plate heater for a second or two in order to remove any dampness that may have settled upon it, and to take off the chill. It is next laid film side up in the process printing frame—pneumatic or otherwise—and the sensitive film of the zinc plate placed face downwards upon it; a piece of saddler's felting is inserted and the backing board placed in position. Pressure is now applied by the screws in order to ensure perfect contact, so that the light may be prevented from creeping underneath the lines of the negative. One can easily ascertain when this complete contact is attained by tilting the frame to an oblique angle, when prismatic rays will be observed over the area where the glasses of frame and negative come in contact. Should these prismatic rays not be present, it may be inferred that more pressure is needed. As the pressure is exceedingly great, care must be taken that no particles of grit or sand are enclosed between the glasses or rabbet edge of the frame, or breakage will probably occur. (Pneumatic process printing frames may be purchased later.)

The Printing-Down Process.

The frame and plate are now exposed to light to effect the copying. If a good arc lamp is used, affording a fairly constant source of light, the exposure may be timed with great accuracy after the first trial exposure, providing that the printing frame is always situated at an equal distance from the source of light (a distance of one foot usually suffices). If, however, daylight should be used for the copying, it will be necessary to have recourse to an actinometer. The acting principle of the instrument is the registering of the actinic (chemical) intensity of the light, by means of a strip of silver paper (P.O.P.) through the varying densities of gradated and numbered strips of interposed thin paper. Once the correct exposure has been ascertained by this means, any number of repetitions may be produced with tolerable accuracy, by utilising this correct exposure record for future guidance.

Rolling-up.

As soon as the copying by light has been accomplished, the printing frame with the zinc plate still enclosed, is taken to the rolling-up bench, which should be situated in a subdued light. The plate is here removed, and the exposed coated surface rolled up with a thin film of litho re-transfer ink (which has been previously thinned down with turpentine), applied by means of a hand roller covered with letterpress roller composition. It must here be pointed out that it is not necessary to lay on a thick coating of this ink: in fact, a thin grey coating will give the best results, both for the development process and the definition and clearness of the image.

Developing.

When the inking-in has been performed, about three minutes are allowed for the turpentine to evaporate from the ink; the plate is then developed. This is done by immersing it in a dish of clean water, and allowing it to soak for a couple of minutes, then by means of a wet swab of cotton wool, developing the image completely by lightly rubbing the surface of the plate in a circular manner, until all the superfluous ink is removed and the work stands out sharp. A final rinse under the tap completes the operation, and the plate is next dried rapidly by means of the heater or whirler. It is now resined, French chalked (talced), cleaned up and then etched for four minutes with the non-corrosive etching solution as described in preceding chapters, and is ready for printing from.

Over or Under-Exposure.

Should the plate by any miscalculation be over-exposed difficulty will be experienced in getting the image to develop clearly; this may be corrected) if the amount of over exposure has not been too great, by adding a few drops of liquor ammonia to the developing water. The operator must, however, avoid adding an excess; otherwise the nature of the greasy ink will have become destroyed. Should it be found that the plate is very much over-exposed, it is far better and quicker to make another exposure, as a tinkered or faked plate can never produce results equal to a correctly exposed one. If, on the other hand, the plate has been under exposed, the image will dissolve gradually until it disappears, leaving no alternative but exposure of another plate. Should the sensitising formula, number of coatings applied, duration of exposure, extent of light action, etc., be the same as originally used, it will be found that there is no cause or possibility of error in the copying or developing operations, both of which can be comfortably performed in a properly organised department within the half-hour. This is of great importance where urgency is a dominating factor.

The finished plate may then be printed from direct, or utilised as an original for re-transfers

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Lithographic Trades Review.

NOTES AND NEWS.

REPORTS that reach us indicate that business generally in the lithographic section of the industry is in a moderately good condition, the volume of work in hand at the present time being described as quite satisfactory. As far as unemployment is concerned the number of men signing the out-of-work books this week is about the same as a month ago, although there is a marked improvement when the figures are compared with twelve months ago.

ON the technical side of the lithographic industry the dominant subject of thought at the moment is, of course, the Printing Exhibition and the revelations that will be made there of the progress of lithography. There is no doubt whatever that many indications of progress will be noticeable, both in the beautiful lithographic printing that will be exhibited and in the machinery, apparatus and supplies provided for the lithographers' use.

IT is certain that great interest will centre around the Typary text-typing machine, which promises somewhat revolutionary facilities for the lithographic production of typographic matter. Actual photo-typesetting will not, we understand, be shown at the Exhibition. The Hunter-August machine is, after all, not to be shown, though it is now in an advanced stage of development, and is being demonstrated in London.

A BIG attraction will be the remarkable "Printex" negative printer, which has been perfected just in time to make its debût at the Exhibition. In this machine no effort has been spared to attain the utmost accuracy, and the claim is made that precision to within a thousandth of an inch is achieved in the printing down of a negative—singly or in multiple form—upon the photo-litho plate.

THOUGH the English representatives of the Ogden multiple duplicating machine will have a stand at the Exhibition, they will not be showing the machine there. The machine has entered the English market, however, and is being demonstrated in London.

A JOINT meeting of the executives of the Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Artists and the Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers (London branch) was held on Thursday of last week, when important questions affecting the respective interests of these two organisations were under discussion.

THE triennial meeting of the general council of the Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers will be held at Birmingham next month. There has been arranged a long agenda, which includes an item dealing with the revision of rules. Other matters of importance to the industry are also down for discussion.

AT a concert held at the Shoreditch Town Hall on Tuesday Mr. E. Clunes, father of the federated chapel of Messrs. Waterlow, Finsbury, was made the recipient of a present from the chapel. Mr. Woodgate Stevens, London branch secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Lithographers, made the presentation on behalf of the donors.

MR. DOWDEN, assistant to Mr. Woodgate Stevens, has made excellent progress from his recent operation, and hopes now to resume his duties in a short while.

FILM poster advertisements are to be censored in the Irish Free State.

THE Florence International Book Fair was inaugurated in the presence of the King of Italy, representatives of Parliament and foreign delegations, in the Palazzo Vecchio, where Sir Rennell Rodd spoke as the chief British delegate. The King visited the exhibitions building, where 30 nations are represented, England with 77, France with 115, and Germany with 102 publishers. Poland, Rumania, Switzerland, Yugo-Slavia are splendidly represented, but Russia, despite a promise is not.

Trade Developments.

IT is always of great interest to note efforts being made to cheapen supplies for the printing and allied trades, and it is good to learn that a move has been made towards the reduction in the cost of plant for the electrotyper, stereotyper and photo-engraver, by the well-known firm of H. Williams and Co. of Red Lion Works, Warner-street, E.C., the manufacturers of the famous "Lion" machinery. We understand they are not exhibiting this year, but anyone interested will be welcomed at their works. This firm, established in 1870, has specialised in the production of this particular class of work, and should not be overlooked by anyone interested in supplies of this character.

MR. A. EDLER, of 78, Southwark-street, S.E.1, calls attention to a new index-cutting machine which is made in his factory in Bermondsey, and which, he claims, is simplicity itself, and is sold at a very low price. The index is produced in quite a novel and ingenious way for which a patent is being applied for. A chart is supplied with the machine, which shows even an unskilled operator at a glance how to adjust the machine to any size index that is to be cut, and the machine is so simple in working that even an inexperienced girl can operate it. Another new machine which he will shortly have on view is a new ruling, perforating and creasing machine for loose leaf ledgers, etc. The chief feature of this machine is simplicity, which makes it possible to sell it at a very low price in spite of the high speed which can be attained, which is said to be equal to any of the most expensive machines on the market.

SUBLETHA.—For some years now many of our prominent firms of bookbinders, cardboard box makers and others have been using a very fine and durable material which passes under the name of Subletha, and claims to give all the benefits of cloth and some of the benefits of leather with less than fifty per cent. of the cost of cloth. Subletha, Ltd., of 53, Lord-street, Liverpool, specialise in the production of Subletha and nothing else. Their production is known to bookbinders and others all over the country as an ideal material for the binding of books or the covering of boxes in which it is not desired to go to the expense of leather or cloth, but which must have both durability and appearance. The material is very pliable and easy to use, and has the special advantage that it handles like leather. It has been placed on the market only after the most prolonged study and experiment on the part of the inventor, T. Ingham, chemist and managing director of Subletha, Ltd.

A SUPPLEMENTARY EXHIBITION.—An exhibition outside the Printing Exhibition is that which Messrs. R. Hurner, Ltd., have arranged at their showrooms, 121-3, Rosebery-avenue, E.C.1. Messrs. Hurner, who are agents for the original Brehmer machinery for the printing and allied trades, are making a special display for the benefit of visitors to the Exhibition, and will be pleased to give demonstrations to interested visitors who care to call at their premises, which are easily accessible from the Agricultural Hall. Amongst the many different classes of machinery provided are wire and thread book-sewing machines, wire and thread stitching machines, book and newspaper folding machines, cardboard and wood box-making machines, glueing and gumming machines, leather paring machines, round corner cutting machines, and so on. A large stock of original Brehmer spare parts, also wire, thread, staples, cloth, and tape are always at hand.

A NEW MACHINE.—The "Rulex Tandem" combined ruling and printing machine represents an advance in modern machinery which is bound to have an important effect on the production of ruled and printed work such as analysis books, Government forms, factory forms, shipping lists and manifests, account books, etc, which are required in large quantities. This machine will be demonmonstrated for the first time in this country at the show-rooms of Messrs. Soldans, Ltd., from May 16th onwards, and will undoubtedly create great interest. As opposed to the "Rulex Tandem," which prints in headings and footnotes from ordinary type matter, and prints marginal columns of figures, etc., from stereo plates, the "Rulex Rotary" is an entirely automatic machine which prints from stereo plates only. The latest disk ruling machinery, both single and double-sided, as well as the special "Baby" jobbing bench model can also be obtained from Messrs. Soldans, Ltd. Other noteworthy machinery in operation at their address will include the high-grade "Record" fast-running cylinder machine, the famous "Lightning" proof press, new lines for photo-litho, etc., and a visit to 44-46, Eagle-street, Holborn, W.C.1, will well repay itself.

INK SPECIMEN BOOK.—The calls for Messrs. Slater and Palmer's last specimen book of letterpress and lithographic inks has so quickly exhausted the issue that a new one has been prepared which illustrates the progressive character of this firm in showing an increased number of most useful inks at very moderate prices and the actual specimens exhibit a distinct advance on the last issue, while a considerable number of the prices are substantially reduced. This book should be in the hands of all leading British and Colonial printers. The trend of the times, however, appears to be the insistent development of the offset process, and recognising this growing branch of the printing industry, Messrs. Slater and Palmer have been giving special attention to the making of highly concentrated colours necessary for the best results at offset. As so much of this work is commercial and general advertising, it has been S. and P.'s object to produce these inks at a moderate price and thus assist printers in keeping their estimates down to a figure that will "get the business." A greatly increased trade in this department is fair evidence that the quality and value meet the trade requirements. The S. and P. service aids to printers include their super-solid solvent, palmink, wash-up preventative, radiexe driers, Hercules roller composition and "Speedier" printing preparations.

Printing and Paper Workers' Home.

Opened at Filey.

The new convalescent home of the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding and Machine Rulers and Paper Workers, which is the outcome of the success of the existing home at Carshalton, Surrey, was opened at Filey on Tuesday.

It consists of a fine mansion, with cliff gardens extending to the foreshore, looking out on the tremendous sweep of Filey Bay. The home was purchased for £8,000, considerably below its original cost, and has accommodation for 45 patients, who have everything free, including travelling expenses.

The opening ceremony, by Lord Riddell, was attended by about a hundred, including Messrs. G. Harraway, general president; T. G. Newland, general secretary; W. H. Dyer, organising secretary; E. W. Spackman, printing section secretary; J. Kelly, secretary, Bookbinders' Section; W. Ross, secretary of the Papermakers' Section; H. Skinner, general Typographical Association; J. French, general president of the Typographical Association; A. E. Holmes, secretary, Printing Trades Federation, and Mrs. Holmes; Messrs. McAra, secretary, Newspaper Proprietors' Federation; W. Dyson, Papermakers' Association; Harry Chalk, chairman, Convalescent Home Committee; the Rt. Hon. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., president of the Printing Trades Federation; Messrs. T. E. Naylor, M.P., secretary of the London Society of Compositors; H. F. Parker, secretary of the Lloyd Memorial Homes, Deal; A. O'Connor, secretary of the Printers' Medical Aid Association; and many other representatives of the Union and kindred trades; Mrs. Evans, widow of the late secretary of the paper workers, founder of the Carshalton Home.


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Trade Notes.

DE LA RUE AND CO. — In the Chancery Division, on Tuesday, Mr. Justice Eve confirmed the reduction of capital of Thomas de la Rue and Co. from £2,000,000 to £1,376,000 by writing off capital lost or unrepresented by available assets.

STRAKERS' CENTENARY. — An attractive brochure has been issued by Messrs. Straker Bros., Ltd., in connection with the celebration of this well-known firm's establishment 125 years ago, and also of its removal to the metropolis, which goes back to 100 years. The many half-tone blocks and letterpress are excellently printed, and give a clear indication of the ability of the firm to execute a comprehensive range of work. In addition to these features there is a brief history of the business, which is related in an interesting manner.

THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.—The 57th annual meeting of the members of the Press Association, Ltd., was held on Tuesday afternoon at the chief offices, Byron House, Fleet-street, London, E.C., Mr. Arthur Pickering (*North-Eastern Daily Gazette*, Middlesbrough), chairman of the Association, presiding over a large attendance. In moving the adoption of the report and accounts, the chairman referred to the continued progress of the Association, and said that from the standpoint of news, both home and foreign, 1924 had been a year of great pressure and activity. Afterwards the committee of management met and re-elected Mr. Pickering chairman and Sir Charles Hyde deputy-chairman for the ensuing year.

POST CARD SIZES.—Signed by F. H. Nichols, for the secretary, the following letter has been received by the Federation of Master Printers from the General Post Office:—April 15th, 1925. SIR,—I am directed by the Postmaster-General to refer to your letters of the 4th and 12th ultimo and to say that as from the 1st of October next the maximum dimensions of post cards will be increased, in both the inland and international service, from 14 centimetres by 9 centimetres to 15 centimetres by 10·5 centrimetres (approximately 5⅞ in. by 4⅛ in.). The minimum dimensions will remain unaltered; and a card of any size between the minimum and maximum will be accepted for transmission.

PENNY POST.—Speaking at Bradford on Friday night, the Postmaster-General, Sir William Mitchell-Thomson, referred to the penny post. He held the view, he said, that increased cost of postage was a burden on communications which was none the less onerous if concealed. Lightening that burden had been impossible in the present Budget, consistent with giving much-needed relief to the taxpayer. "But the restoration of the penny post," he proceeded, "remains one of the objectives of our future policy, and if reductions in public expenditure accrue, which I can assure you the Chancellor is resolutely determined to effect, it is his desire, and certainly mine, that within the lifetime of this Parliament you shall again have the penny post."

AT the invitation of Messrs. Spicers, Ltd. the Association of Master Printers of South-East London proposes to visit the hand-made paper mills at Eynsford (Kent) on Tuesday, May 19th. The charabanc drive through the fruit orchards should prove a very pleasant feature of the event.

THE London members of the three newspaper organisations, the Institute of Journalists, the National Union of Journalists, and the Newspaper Press Fund, are joining in the arrangements for a matinée which is to be held in the Lyceum Theatre on Wednesday, May 13th, to increase the funds of the three associations on behalf of the widows and orphans of journalists.

BIRMINGHAM JOURNALISTS.—The annual meeting of the Institute of Journalists (Birmingham and Midland Branch) was held on Saturday. Mr. H. J. Whittick (editor of the *Express and Star*, Wolverhampton) is succeeded in the chairmanship by Mr. J. Trevor Jones, of the staff of the *Birmingham Mail*; he has been hon. secretary of the district branch for some years. Mr. W. H. Garbutt was appointed hon. secretary and treasurer; and the committee and other offices were filled. It was stated that the membership and finances of the branch were in a satisfactory condition and that during the past seven years, by means of concerts, over £1,000 had been raised by the district for the widows and orphan fund of the Institute of Journalists.

THE appeal brought before a King's Bench Divisional Court on Friday by the *Westminster Gazette* against a conviction made on the ground that the flying of a flag over their premises came within the legal definition of a "sky sign" was dismissed.

MR. HARRY MORTIMER, of Shibden, Halifax, a local master printer and publisher, has died at the age of 51. He succeeded to the business on the death of his father, Mr. Edward Mortimer, and had largely developed the scope of the firm. He was a prominent member of the Halifax Master Printers' Association, and had held the office of president.

WHILE the toast of his health was being proposed at the dinner and reunion of the Rationalist Press Association on Monday night Mr. George Whale, chairman, fell back in his chair in a fainting fit. Four doctors gave him attention, but it was later learned that he had died, and the reunion was abandoned.

MR. JAMES H. GOLDSMITH, formerly general manager and editor-in-chief of the *Hampshire Advertiser*, the *Southern Echo*, and associated journals, died at Southampton on Friday at the age of 68. He retired from journalism a year ago on account of ill-health.

MR. THOMAS WADDINGTON, a stationer, of Kettering, was searching the railway embankment for rare specimens of snails last week, when he was knocked down by a London express on the L.M.S. Railway, and killed.

THE late Mr. Joseph John Riley, J.P., of Whitehall Bungalow, Darwen, Lancs. newspaper proprietor, a former president of the Lancashire and Cheshire Newspaper Society, who died on March 8th, aged 73, left estate of the gross value of £40,092, with net personalty £18,478. He left to his son, Fred Riley, the goodwill of his businesses at Southport, and the newspapers, the *Southport Guardian* and the *Formby Times*, with their works, stock-in-trade, plant, machinery, etc., subject to the business liabilities of these businesses, and to one half of the annuities to the testator's wife and daughters. To his son Arthur the goodwill of his businesses at Darwen and Rawtenstall, and elsewhere in Rossendale, and the newspapers, the *Darwen News*, and the *Rossendale Free Press*, and the series of four other newspapers, published in connection therewith, on similar conditions.

THE football team run in connection with the Whitehall Printeries, Leeds (Messrs. Petty and Sons), have won the championship of the Leeds Amateur Association Football League.

Trade Union Matters.

GAMMETER MACHINES. — The Executive Council of the Typographical Association have been supplied with a copy of a letter from the Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories in reference to the Gammeter Multigraph machine. The letter states that the Secretary of State has no authority to give a binding decision on a point of law, but he is of opinion that printing on Gammeter and other "type" duplicating machines must be regarded as letterpress printing within the meaning of Schedule VI, Part I, of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901. In cases, however, where such machines are only used intermittently, the Courts would probably hold that the Act could not be applied.

PAYMENT FOR DOUBLE-SHIFT WORKING. — The officials of the Typographical Association, in replying to an inquiry from the Hastings branch asking what rate of payment should be made to members working on a double shift, have intimated that such members should charge overtime rates for all hours worked outside the recognised day schedule of hours. It was also decided that if there are no scheduled hours in the branch they should be regarded as being from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.

NUMERICAL PRINTING MACHINES. — The Leeds branch of the Typographical Association have forwarded the following resolution to the Executive Council, with the intimation that it would also be submitted as a new rule at the forthcoming delegate meeting:—"That on machines executing numerical printing from type-high numbering machines, the machineman shall receive an additional shilling per day (or part of a day)." The Council have decided to refer the matter to the Machine Investigation Committee, and are asking the Leeds branch for fuller particulars of the machine.

From the London Gazette.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

F. M. Saddington and G. H. Duffield, advertising contractors, printers and publishers, at Royal London House, Paradise street, Birmingham, under the style of Messrs. Marshall and Co.

J. W. Collier, C. Collier and A. V. Collier, advertising contractors, at Lockhurst Works, Lockhurst street, Clapton, under the style of John Ford and Sons, so far as A. V. Collier is concerned.

H. C. Syratling and R. S. Wilsher, advertising agents and publishers, under the style of the "What's On" Guide Publishing Company, at 47c, Queen's-road, Watford, Hertford.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

E. S. Stock, of 62, Manor-road, Brockley, Kent, stationer, lately carrying on business at 95, Queen-street, London.

T. H. Tongue, 14, Bridge street, Exeter, hardware dealer and printer.

Cost Accountants and Price Control.

The fourth annual costing conference of the Institute of Costs and Works Accountants was held on Friday in London. The morning session was presided over by Sir Edgar Sanders, who urged business men to take greater interest in the subject of cost accountancy. Two papers were read on "Cost Accountancy and Price Control," one by Mr. S. Laurence Gill, A.C.A., F.C.W.A., and the second by Mr. Donald L. Moran, F.C.W.A. Each speaker referred to the suspicion with which any attempt at price control is viewed by the public. The cost accountant was advised to keep before him the possibility of prices having to be fixed on the statistics he compiles, and that whilst price-fixing is a matter of policy, and at present outside his duties, he may be called in for consultation at any time.

Mr. A. Williamson, F.C.W.A., who at the call of the chairman opened the discussion, said he wished to emphasise the point that some sort of price control was, in his opinion, inevitable; but his remarks must be taken as his own personal opinions. If it became general that the various industries set up systems of price control, it would be necessary to establish a basis on which the expenses might be recovered. Costs would have to be found by means of a standard system. After careful analyses had been made, he thought, it would be possible to fix a mean of the expenses over a period of years, taking in both good and bad ones. The setting up of a mean line for expenses must not be taken to suggest that it should remain on that basis. Frequent meetings of cost accountants would be necessary to check any variations, and all rises and falls should demand careful scrutiny. It would not be possible to maintain abnormal prices in normal periods, on the other hand it would be reasonable to expect a general all-round improvement in quality. Any attempt to boost prices would be doomed to failure, as it would result in a break-away by those firms capable of producing at a lower price. It would be impossible to make prices extortionate, as no general agreement would be reached if it were attempted. The fact that a reasonable price could be depended upon would enable firms to concentrate their attention on equipment and organisation, and by increasing efficiency and output, a lower price to the consumer would be the result. It was pointed out that the public was in effect paying in some degree for the lack of price control, inasmuch as every failure in business added to the cost of manufacture, as bad debts became a part of other producers' expenses and the dislocation caused by discharged workpeople affected trades union funds and the national exchequer. All failures to meet equitable charges have a way of hitting back at the consumer in an indirect way, and it was on these grounds, said Mr. Williamson, that his personal view was that a very careful exploration of the matter was desirable.

The afternoon subject was "Budgetary Control," and the papers were read by Mr. L. Perry-Keane, F.C.W.A., and Mr. F. T. Quennel, F.C.W.A. Sir Herbert Austin, K.B.E., presided.

It was a distinct loss to the conference that Lord Leverhulme, president of the Institute, was prevented by illness from opening the proceedings.

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If you would like to see our machines running on "Croxley Quality Papers" the General Manager, Croxley Mills, Watford, Herts, will be glad to hear from you.

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The Bookbinder's Greatest Problem.

By O. W. BRUEHMANN,
Of the Banner Bindery of St. Louis, Missouri.

The greatest problem to-day confronting the bookbinding industry, and one deserving of the most consideration is the conduct of the individual engaged in business. The consequences of individual conduct are known to every competitor. In the medium-sized or the small binderies, where the owner personally participates in productive labour the individual is a greater force in the making of trade conditions than the man at the head of large binderies. In these small binderies, the owner is usually a man who has risen from the ranks, and his business education is negligible. In the past his opportunity was limited to his own abilities in acquiring an education through experience. This lack of knowledge made him the prey of unethical practices on the part of buyers of bindery products. Then resulted trade conditions affecting other binders. Then came unfair competition and no profits.

Even to-day, with the advantage of trade organisations, the individuals entering the bindery business fail to co-operate with those who have had years of experience, and who are willing and ready to help in avoiding the pit-falls that lead to failure.

Mutual Confidence Necessary.

Usually the newcomer imagines that the old-timers are trying to eliminate him as a competitor. Confidence in those with whom we deal, when springing from a number of satisfactory transactions, is of greater value than all the legally phrased guarantees in the world. Confidence as a business asset is conceded to be one of the greatest aims for individual effort It is the foundation of all trade groups.

Nothing can have a greater effect on business than mutual confidence and respect of those in the same line., These stimulate business by eliminating unfair practices that are unprofitable and very detrimental to the industry. Confidence is the mutual acknowledgment of fair and impartial dealings between individuals.

We all admire a distinctive character whose achievements have placed him in the forefront of his chosen line of endeavour, and whose individuality has been expressed and emphasised in his every act and his business transactions with other men. These personal qualities have an outstanding effect on others engaged in the bookbinding business. When properly used they not only radiate widely through the business organisation with which the individual is connected, but spread to every other person with whom such individuals come in contact, and command the respect and good will of his competitors.

Danger of Sharp Practices.

We are all actuated by the same motives —to have and to hold as much of worldly goods as may be possible. In that we think alike, but in the fulfilment of our cherished desires we come to the parting of the ways. It is here that the individual character asserts itself and assumes a definite rôle in the affairs and conduct of the bookbinding business. The selfish motives being stronger in some than in others causes a few of the individuals to stoop to sharp practices regardless of the effect on local conditions.

Should the head of a large bindery engage in sharp practices the effect is of serious import, and tends to disorganise, disrupt and create dissensions among the bookbinders.

Where Leadership comes from.

The bookbinding industry needs in every community several individuals whose honesty and integrity cannot be questioned, whose dealings inspire confidence and create a spirit of mutual helpfulness, men who are large enough to place ideals above selfish motives and assume leadership in the promotion of honesty, confidence and co-operation among the binders. We are indeed fortunate in having such individuals in several communities who are devoting much of their time and money to the promotion of the best interests of the bookbinders of the entire country, men who are not visionary idealists, men who have been successful in the bookbinding business. Their unselfish devotion to the high ideals in promoting the interests of the bookbinders entitles them to the commendation of their fellow-craftsmen.

Lack of Adequate Cost Knowledge.

The unstable conditions due to a lack of cost knowledge, unfair competition, over-equipment and all the other evils we must contend with, are directly traceable to individuals. The confidence that they have in their ability to operate separately and independently is an obstacle that is hard to overcome. The meagre business experience they have had gives them, they imagine, a knowledge that is unassailable, and they think they need no cost system because they are so cocksure of their knowledge of what it costs to bind certain books. They insist that when they say a book can be bound in one hour it can be done.

Yet the human element entering into the binding of books often prevents this. As these individuals have no system of ascertaining cost (many of them do not even have time tickets), they are continually selling below cost and do not know what they have lost. In many of the small binderies the item of expense prevents them from installing a cost system and they do not realise that the fruits thereof will more than offset any additional expense they may incur by its installation.

No man will knowingly sell services at less than cost, but to obtain absolute cost some recognised system that will gather all the items that enter into the cost of production and doing business must be used. Time tickets only give the time actually used, and are not a system of cost finding. Having no knowledge of cost or hourly production, the individual is easily misled by the statements of the machinery salesmen and is soon loaded with machinery that is non-productive and unprofitable. Knowledge is power, and knowledge gained through a standard cost system is profitable.

From a paper read before the Fifth Annual Convention of the Employing Bookbinders of America.

Examinations at Stationers' Hall.

Those who consider that the decadence of British craftsmanship dates from the period when the Guilds ceased to function, would have had an eye-opener if they had visited Stationers' Hall during last week when some 800 students attending progressive technical schools connected with the printing, binding and paper industries, were sitting for an examination in their respective crafts.

On most evenings during the week there were about 250 candidates, and the series of examinations finished up with a Students' Reunion which was just as enthusiastically entered into as the more serious task of answering technical questions.

The splendid work carried on by the Stationers' Company and Printing Industry Technical Board, which arranges these annual examinations and provides a series of monthly lectures on some subject appertaining to the crafts represented in the Company, is making its influence felt in the printing industry. Those who were privileged to see the great assemblies of students during the last week in April were greatly impressed by their earnestness and with the fine type of students who presented themselves for a test of their technical knowledge.

The Technical Board, which is representative of the great printing industry is to be highly congratulated on the success of its efforts to further craft efficiency.

THE International Paper Co. is stated to have placed an order for two 164 in. Fourdrinier machines designed to turn out newsprint at a record speed.

The Library and the Binder.

By Mary E. Wheelock.

The business of bookbinding, whether it be edition or trade binding or library binding, touches the library interests at some very essential points.

From the beginning of libraries, we have been vitally concerned with the business of the publishers, and therefore with that of the edition binders who bind their books; for although book dealers buy in enormous quantities, they buy only to sell again, while libraries not only buy more books than any other single class of book buyers, but they buy them to keep for repeated use by their multitudes of patrons.

The very fact that libraries buy books to use, and that for such use a fair degree of durability is a most important consideration, accounts for our continued interest in methods of their general make-up. And as to the library binders, it is needless to say that their business is essential to libraries, who depend on them for rebinding the books as they become shabby and fall apart from use and for binding the periodicals which are thereby made available for a very important share of reference use.

Libraries Improve Binding Standards.

Large users of any commodity are sometimes in a position to suggest improvements in methods of manufacture of more or less importance, and often calling for little or no added expense but contributing to the increased value of the article. For nearly twenty years since the appointment of the first committee on bookbinding, the various successive committees have been active in enlisting the interest of the publishers to the end of more suitable quality of materials and workmanship for library requirements, and of the manufacturers of book cloth and leathers for improved standards of these materials.

In recent years special emphasis has been placed on the importance of more permanent paper for the better classes of books in place of the heavily bulked, spongy or calendered papers, employed almost universally during and after the period of the war and in lesser degree for several decades past, much of the latter having become so deteriorated after fifteen or twenty years as to be practically beyond use.

The complete loss of some valuable material is thus threatened unless of sufficient popularity to be reprinted. In some libraries it has been necessary to devise a definite course of procedure in order to safeguard such books from careless handling and consequent complete destruction. It will be but a question of a few years until the paper in a large proportion of these books of the last few generations will crumble beyond recovery.

While for years the advantage of better understanding between libraries and library binders has been recognised, it was not until the past two or three years since the organisation of the Employing Bookbinders of America, that definite co-operation was established.

Co-operation a Reality.

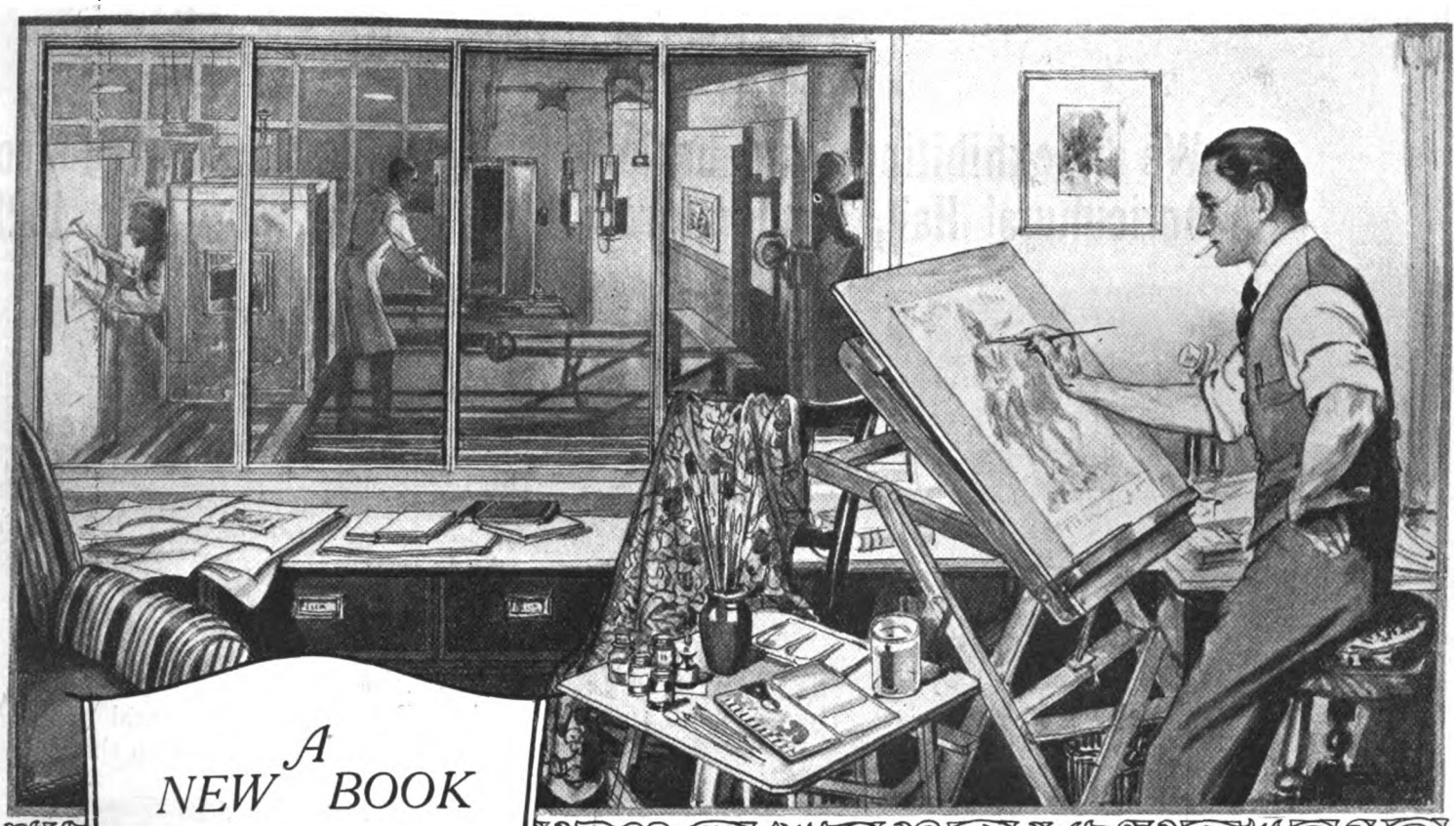
As the first tangible evidence of such common interest may be cited the general specifications for library and school book binding, worked out jointly by members of the A.L.A. Committee on Bookbinding and the Library Binders' Group and issued in pamphlet form a little more than a year ago and distributed among binders and libraries throughout the country to the number of more than 5,000 copies.

Thus the Bookbinding Committee has become the medium of expression between the American Library Association and the Employing Bookbinders of America, and with increasing mutual advantage as the aims and methods of each are better understood.

The above article is reprinted from the (American) *Bookbinding Magazine*, of which No. 1 of Vol. 1 has just been issued. This journal, whose publishing office is at Floral Park, New York, is assured of a welcome among United States trade journals, its contents being live and informative, and its get-up excellent.

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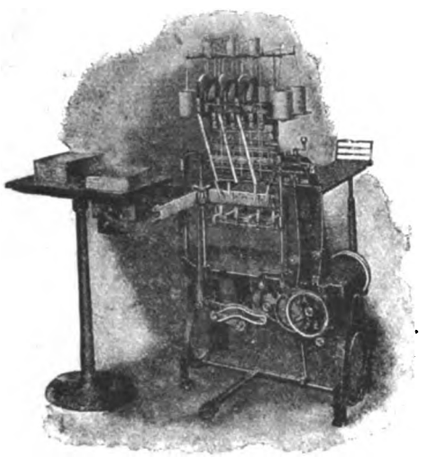
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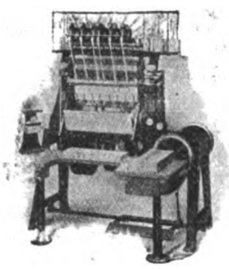
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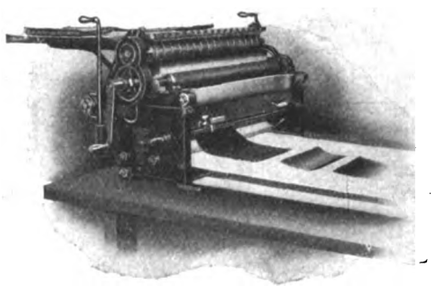
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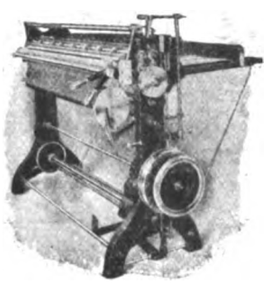
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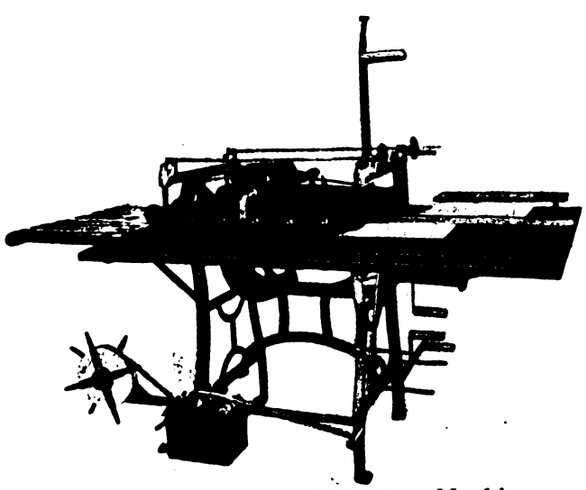
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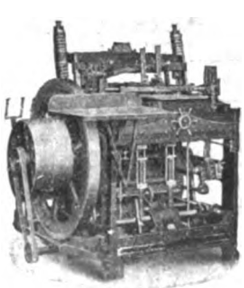
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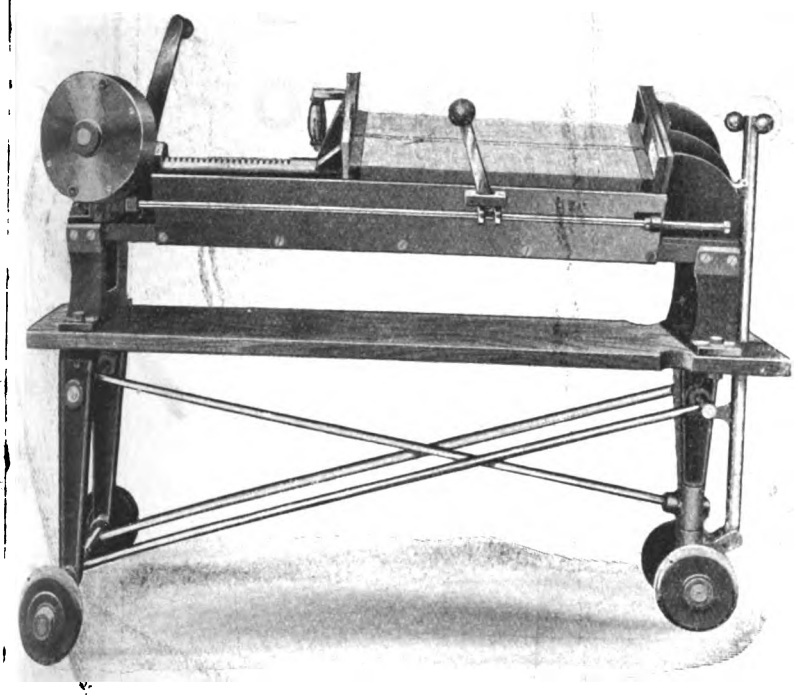
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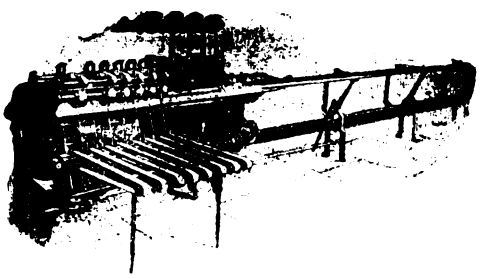
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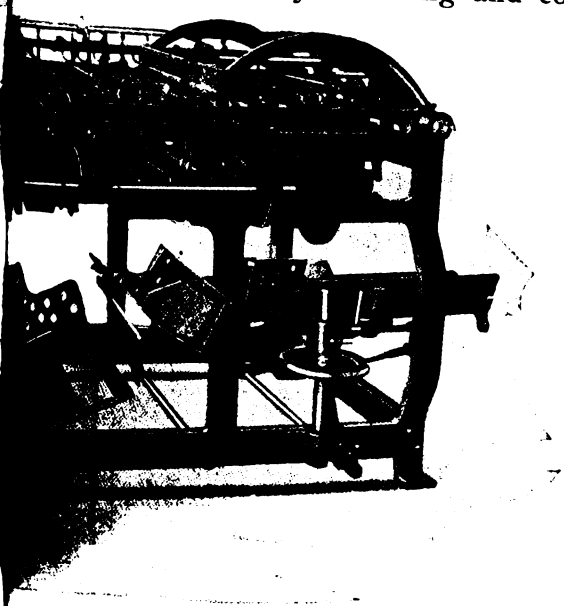
Book Back Gluer.

Gluing backs of Books, Magazines, Catalogues, etc.



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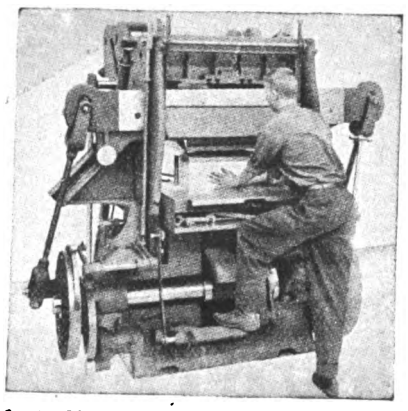
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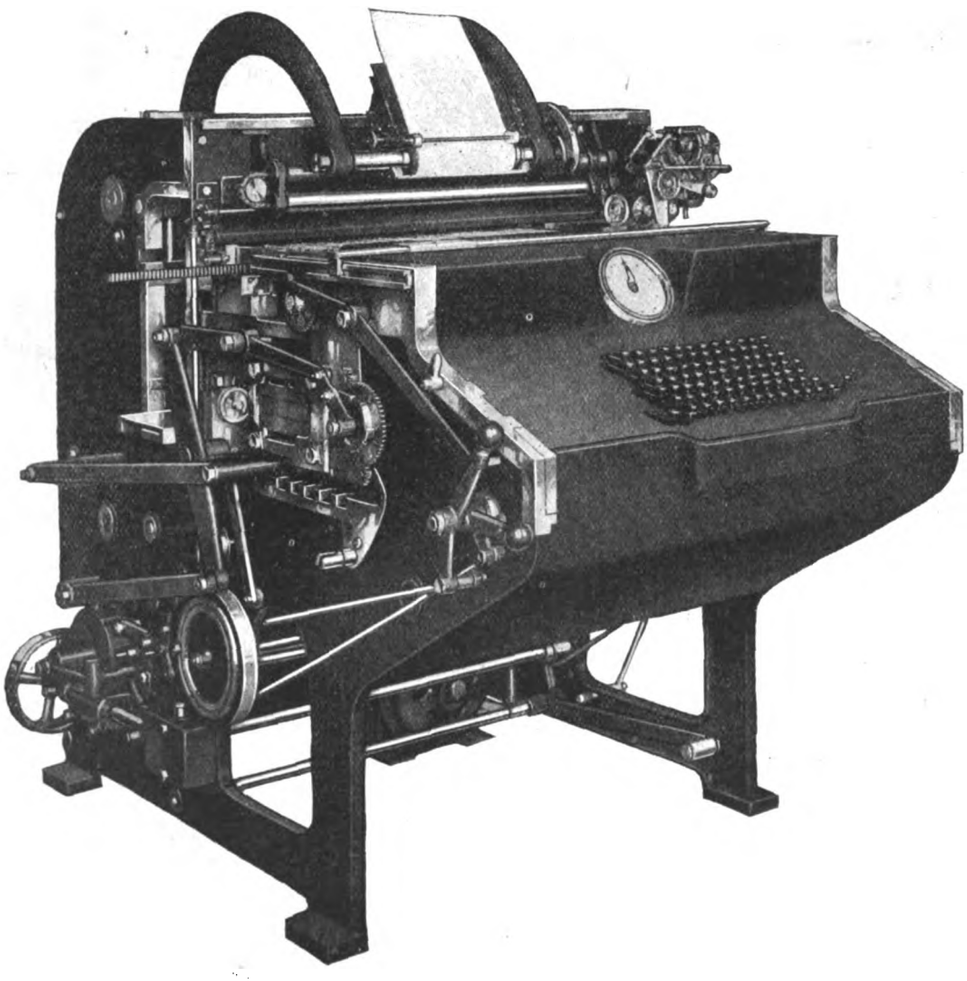
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Printers' Exhibition, Royal Agricultural Hall,
London : : : May 16th to 30th inc.

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Printers' Whist Drive and Dance.

South-East Association Fete.

Under the auspices of the Association of Master Printers of South-East London a very successful and enjoyable whist drive and dance was held on Wednesday of last week at the Bridge House Hotel, London-bridge. There was a large gathering, and the company included many well-known representatives from other District Associations. Amongst those present were Messrs. Alfred Langley (president, L.M.P.A.), H. R. Grubb (president, South-East Association), J. Griffiths (vice-president), J. Brigenshaw, F. Mason (secretary, South-East Association), W. J. Boyle (secretary, Central Districts), R. B. Simnett (president, South-West Association), W. J. Mizen (secretary, North London Association), F. A. Perry, W. F. Willsher and E. G. Baker (assistant secretaries, L.M.P.A.).

The first part of the evening was taken up with the whist drive, in which most of the company took part, those not doing so engaging in dancing. The contest—carried on in a keen but friendly manner—revealed the following as winners, the prizes in each case being very acceptable ones: Ladies, Mrs. H. R. Grubb (1), Mrs. Berry (2); gentlemen, Mr. H. Harvey (1), Mr. A. G. Jackson (2); the mystery prize was won by Miss Pattinson.

After refreshments, which followed the drive, Mr. Grubb, on behalf of the Association, extended a welcome to members of the other District Asssociations, especially mentioning the names of Mr. Langley, Mr. Boyle, Mr. Perry, Mr. Simnett and Mr. Mizen. Mr. Grubb then expressed his pleasure at seeing so many ladies present, to whom he emphasised the importance of their husbands attending the monthly meetings of the Association in order that they might help to contribute to the common fund of knowledge for the benefit of the craft as a whole. Mr. Grubb also drew the attention of the members to the visit the Association is making to the paper mill at Eynsford, Kent, on Tuesday, the 19th inst.

Mr. Alfred Langley congratulated the South-East Association on its election of Mr. Grubb to the presidency. He then went on to speak of the long line of worthy men that had occupied that position, and referred to the special interest with which the activities of that Association were watched at headquarters.

Mr. Grubb then moved a vote of thanks to Mr. F. Mason, whom he described as their "splendid" secretary, who had had the task of arranging the evening's function.

The remainder of the evening was given over to dancing, the music being very satisfactorily supplied by the Grafton Dance Orchestra. The dance hall presented a fascinating and animated appearance, several of the items being made especially attractive by the employment of colour effects.

The singing of Auld Lang Syne brought a happy evening to a close.

WYCOMBE tinted banks are a very attractive line. The new sample range shows eleven different tints respectively in large post 15 lbs. and 11 lbs. Wycombe Marsh Mills have every reason to display these with confidence, the aim being to produce the best grades at the lowest possible price.

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Telegrams: Stonhill, Lud. London.
Telephone 2439 Holborn.

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ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF LONDON.

THE London County Council requires by June 1st, 1925, a COMPOSITOR MONOTYPE KEYBOARD OPERATOR as a Technical Assistant at the London School of Printing and Kindred Trades, 61, Stamford-street, S.E.1. Candidates must have served apprenticeship as Compositor and have a knowledge of operating a Monotype Keyboard. Wages in accordance with trade rate.

Preference given to those who served or attempted to serve with H.M. Forces. Apply, Education Officer (T.I.a.), The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E. (Stamped addressed foolscap envelope necessary) for Form to be returned by May 15th, 1925. Canvassing disqualifies.

MONTAGU H. COX,
Clerk of the London County Council.
14621

ORGANISER required by the London Master Printers' Association; knowledge of London trade conditions essential.—Apply, by letter only, with full particulars, stating age, experience and salary required, to the Secretary, L.M.P.A., 7, Old Bailey, E.C.4. 14616

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ROBERT H. RUDDOCK

on the Premises as above on Tuesday, 19th May, 1925, at 2 o'clock (if not previously disposed of by Private Treaty). May be viewed day prior and morning of Sale and Catalogues of the Auctioneer, 71, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4.

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THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1925.

The Printing Exhibition.

EVERYTHING points to complete success attending the Seventh International Printing, Stationery and Allied Trades' Exhibition at the Agricultural Hall. Every phase of the industry has thrown itself whole-heartedly into the event, and a display is assured which must exceed any that has gone before. In one particular respect the organisers are fortunate this year—there is no labour dispute to affect the supply of power to the operating plants. At the previous Exhibition a coal crisis restricted the amount of power available, which in a case of this kind was a considerable handicap. The Seventh International promises to be carried through without any such hindrance. As indicated elsewhere in this issue, the display of printing and allied appliances and their products reveal the immense achievements which have been made up to the very eve of the Exhibition, and the printing industry has been second to none in its efforts to reach efficiency. Modern commercialism demands maximum output at lowest cost, and competition has forced this necessity upon the printers of this country. The various devices which are suggested to attain this object will be seen at Islington from May 16th to 30th, and this fixture will accordingly mark an important milestone in the progress of British printing.

The Federation Meetings.

MASTER printers and their ladies will be very busy at Buxton next week. The occasion of the 25th annual meeting of the Federation and Cost Congress afford an excellent opportunity of combining business with pleasure. Buxton is a delightful centre for the purpose. A programme of alluring dimensions and variety has been drawn up, the social side making a special appeal—to the ladies, at all events. Those responsible for the arrangements have been wisely guided in providing ample diversion for the fair sex, since by that means the attendance of members at the business meetings is assured. From Saturday to Wednesday there is a really wonderful round of social and business engagements. Following a reception on Saturday, a church service, garden party and concert on Sunday, the Cost Congress opens on Monday in the Town Hall. Important matters will then be taken into consideration. Mr. W. B. Wykes, the President of the Federation, will inaugurate the proceedings, and addresses will follow by Mr. Howard Hazell (the chairman of the Costing Committee) and by Mr. Mr. George Eaton Hart, who will speak on "Works Organisation as a means of Cost Reduction." Luncheon, a garden party, a civic reception and lawn tennis and golf competitions will afford alternative diversion during the day. The principal event on Tuesday is the annual meeting of the Federation, at which a big agenda will engage the attention of members. The annual report will indicate the variety and importance of the subjects dealt with during the year. New officers are to be elected, and there is a resolution regarding subscriptions. A report on the collective advertising campaign will be awaited with interest. "Apprenticeship Problems," a discussion on which is to be initiated by the president, will no doubt carry this vital matter a stage further. Lieut.-Colonel H. Rivers Fletcher is to present a statement on the present labour situation, and, finally, there will be a discussion on trade topics generally, which might well prove as enlightening and helpful as any of the other items mentioned. So it will not be all "junketing" in Derbyshire, and the printing industry will be helped considerably further along the path of progress by these deliberations. Tuesday and Wednesday include additional social outings and gatherings, of which the Federation banquet, with the Duke of Devonshire as the principal guest, is the chief event. Also informative however, will be the visit to the works of Linotype and Machinery Limited at Altrincham. Altogether the 1925 conference promises to set up new records which will redound to the credit of the industry.

Double Crown Club.

A RECENT development on the more artistic side of printing is the formation of what is appropriately called the Double Crown Club. It has the support of those who put art before commerce, but happily blend both with some success. Three qualifications make for membership. One must have directed the production of a distinguished printed work, or written about printing, or illustrated a book, so that the club is out to advance printing as an art rather than a mere branch of commerce, though it is being discovered that artistic printing means increased business. At present the members, thirty-nine, may be said to represent the thirty-nine articles of beautiful typography, says the writer of a London lettter. One of the most distinguished members is Mr. B. H. Newdigate, who has had a powerful iufluence on artistic printing and lettering. Mr. Francis Meynell, who has made the Nonesuch Press distinguished, is also a member, together with Mr. Michael Sadleir, the novelist, Mr. Harold Monro, of the Poetry Book Shop, and Mr. Douglas Cockerell, the famous bookbinder. At a recent meeting of the club Mr. A. W. Pollard, of the British Museum, who has opened a new era of Shakespeare criticism in terms of type, gave an address on "Period Printing," warning his audience of the dangers of imitating the modes of yesterday to the neglect of making advances in the styles of to-day.

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Personal.

MR. STANLEY BALDWIN, the Prime Minister, was the principal speaker at the annual dinner of the Newspaper Society at the Hotel Victoria on Tuesday evening.

MR. WILLIAM ASTLE presided, and amongst those present were Lieut.-Col. H. Rivers Fletcher, Sir William Berry, Bt., Sir Edward M. Iliffe, M.P., Mr. Valentine Knapp, Sir Charles W. Starmer and many others prominent in the newspaper world.

BRIG.-GENERAL E. B. CUTHBERTSON, C.M.G., M.V.O., whose impending resignation was recently announced at a staff dinner, has now resigned his position as managing director of and from the board of United Newspapers (1918), Ltd., and from the board of the *Edinburgh Evening News*, Ltd.

MR. R. B. REED, works manager of the *Newcastle Chronicle*, was on Thursday last presented with a solid silver tea service and tray suitably inscribed on the occasion of his retirement.

MR. REED, in returning thanks, said that, with a break of a few years, he had been associated with the *Chronicle* for forty-nine years.

MR. J. W. WHITE, of Spalding, who for many years has been secretary to the *Lincolnshire Free Press* Company, and last year was chairman of the directors, retired on Thursday, after 53 years' unbroken service with the firm. The occasion was marked by the presentation of an illuminated address from the directors and staff of the company.

MR. FRANK COLEBROOK was the guest of the Paddington Rotary Club at their luncheon at the Hotel Graet Central on May 4th, Alderman Kenyon (ex-Mayor of Paddington) presiding. Mr. Colebrook took for his subject "What's Wrong with our Reformers?"

MR. H. D. KEATS, of Messrs. Mander Bros., and late of the London School of Printing, delighted the members of the South-West London Master Printers' Association on Tuesday night with an address on how to overcome troubles with ink. It was a most informative lecture, of which we hope to give a full report in our next issue.

MR. L. C. MENNELL (letterpress machine instructor at the London Printing School) gave a lecture entitled "James Russell Lowell, American Poet and Ambassador" before a large gathering of the Printing, Bookbinding and Kindred Trades Overseers' Association at St. Bride Institute on Tuesday.

MR. ROBERT W. COCKERILL, a York master printer, has been nominated for a vacancy in the Guildhall Ward of the York City Council.

ALDERMAN J. PYBUS, printer and stationer, Hull, who was formerly for thirty years on the staff of the *Hull News* as a compositor, has just celebrated his 80th birthday.

CAPT. C. HIGHAM last week addressed the members of the Manchester Publicity Club on the importance of weekly newspapers to the advertiser.

SIR FRANCIS GREEN (Chief Commoner), Sir John Baddeley, Sir T. Vansittart Bowater, Sir George Truscott, and Alderman J. W. Baddeley attended the luncheon given on April 28th by Mr. Percy Vincent, chairman of the Freemen's Orphan School of the City Corporation. A fine mansion at Ashtead Park has been secured for the school and will be occupied in September.

MR. W. A. BALMFORTH, editor of the *Manchester Evening News* for the past eleven years, retired from active service on Thursday of last week.

ON Tuesday last week his colleagues on the *Manchester Evening News* entertained Mr. Balmforth to dinner at the Reform Club, and on Thursday Mr. C. P. Scott, on behalf of the staffs of that paper and of the *Manchester Guardian*, made him a presentation.

THE editorship of the *Manchester Evening News* has been taken over by Mr. H. W. Archer, the former news editor.

MR. C. R. SEDDON, the president of the Papermakers' Association, is going into Wales for a month to recruit his health.

MR. C. NEWELL, C.C., president of the Stationers' Social Society, was on Wednesday, April 29th at the Grand Festival of the Grand Lodge of England at Freemasons' Hall invested with the rank of Grand Standard Bearer.

MR. F. G. HAWDON and Major R. Bonson were re-elected directors of Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., Ltd., at the recent annual meeting of the company.

FOLLOWING a severe illness, Mr. Arthur Herbert, general manager of Spicers (S.A.), Ltd., is on a visit to this country in search of renewed health. He is accompanied by Mrs. Herbert.

MR. S. C. D. GALLOWAY, who made an extensive tour in the East on behalf of Messrs. Samuel Jones and Co., Ltd., contributes to the firm's quarterly magazine an interesting description of his visit, the first instalment appearing with photographs in the April issue.

MANY complimentary words were said concerning Mr. Frank Lloyd and the directors of Edward Lloyd Ltd., on the occasion of the annual social held recently at Sittingbourne by the Paper Mills' Band.

MR. A. E. RICHARDS, chairman of the Recreation Committee, presided, and some interesting reminiscences concerning the early days of the band were contributed by Mr. George Rossiter, who has been at the Sittingbourne Paper Mills for 58 years, and by other members.

MR. W. R. RAYNHAM, who responded to the toast of "Success to the Firm of Ed. Lloyd, Ltd.," mentioned that the name of Mr. Frank Lloyd was honoured throughout the paper-making world, a fact which was due to his solicitous care for the welfare of the work-people.

MR. JOHN S. MCELWAIN, of Holyoke, U.S.A., an outstanding figure in the development of Holyoke's paper industry, recently celebrated his 97th birthday.

MR. J. A. CARPENTER, Kansas City, has been elected president of the National Paper Trade Association of the United States, and the vice-presidents are: Mr. J. C. Mallalieu, New York City (Wrapping Division), and Mr. A. M. Muller, Columbus, Ohio (Fine Paper Division).

"The Forerunners of the Craft."

Lecture by Mr. E. Fisher.

Mr. E. Fisher (Fry's Metal Foundry, Manchester), gave an interesting lecture at the Forester's Hall, Sheffield, on Thursday evening, April 16th, before the members of the Joint Industrial Council of the Printing and Allied Trades.

In dealing with his subject "The Forerunners of the Craft," Mr. Fisher commenced from the earliest ages when ideas which were to be handed down to posterity were remembered by professional men. One part of their work was to record moral codes and creeds, and it took something like thirty to forty years to attain competency in this work. It was really "writing on the brain," and a method thousands of years old. From that period there grew into existence a system of conveying thoughts and ideas by picturegraphs, several interesting specimens being shown on the screen. One of the slides showed several beasts whose heads and hearts were joined together by almost invisible strings, being a sign that they were all of one heart and of one mind. Similarly, knotted cords were used to express ideas, some of which were composed of strands of various hues, the red representing soldiers, the yellow, corn, and so on. The lecturer then dealt with Egyptian hieroglyphics, showing how the famous Rosetta Stone gave the key to the decipherment of these ancient and historical writings. Many valuable specimens were exhibited, including a parchment scroll of the "Book of Esther" beautifully written in Hebrew; a real bark book with writing on each side of the narrow bark leaves; ancient papyrus dating from the second century, and many other original pieces of illuminated manuscripts of great antiquity, the colouring of which was as bright as when they were executed. Facts concerning the slides and the many wonderful specimens were given in an interesting manner.

The hearty thanks of the meeting were voiced to Mr. Fisher by the president, Mr. T. S. Chalmers, and Mr. C. W. Woollans, it being remarked that Mr. Fisher had for many years given ungrudgingly of his wide knowledge of printing matters both as an instructor in typography and in other spheres of printing activity.

Mr. Fisher, in responding, urged young printers to take a keener interest in their trade, to study the best work, and to qualify for the most honoured positions which the craft can offer.

A SUCCESSFUL meeting of the Paper Trade Golfing Society was held on April 28th at Addington.

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Allied Newspapers, 24s. 9d., 24s. 3d.; Amalgamated Press, 44s. 4½d., Pref, 25s. 6d; Associated Newspapers, 23s. 3d., 23s. 4½d, Defd., 6½, 6⅛, Pref., 19s 3d.; British Glues and Chemicals, 3s. 4½d., Pref., 13s. 4½d.; Jos. Byrom, 6s., 6s. 0⅜d.; Cassell, Pref., 21s., 21s. 6d.; *Daily Mirror* Newspapers, 7/6, 7¼, 8 p.c. Pref., 25s 6d; *Daily Sketch* and *Sunday Herald*, Deb., 105, 104; Thomas de la Rue, 8 p.c. Conv. Mort. Deb. Stk., 30½; John Dickinson, 30s. 6d xd., 4½ p.c. 1st Mt. Deb., 86½; Ewart and Collis, 11s. 10½d., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 17s. 9d.; *Financial Times*, 29s 6d.; Hazell, Watson and Viney, Pref., 7¾; Ilford, 26s. 3d., Pref., 20s., 20s. xd.; *Illustrated London News*, Pref., 18s., 1st Deb., 65; International Linotype, 68, 68 xd.; Kelly's Directories, 7½ p.c. Pref., 23s. 4d.; Lamson Paragon, 5½ p.c. Pref., 18s., 17s. 7½d, 10 p.c. Pref., 23s. 9d.; Linotype, B Deb., 66⅝; E. Lloyd, Pref., 22s. 9d.; Odham's Press (4s. shares), 2s. 9d., 2s. 2d., 6 p.c. Pref., 13s. 9d., 7½ p.c. Cum. A Pref., 14s. 6d.; *Sunday Pictorial* Newspapers, 88s. 9d., 88s. 1½d., Pref., 22s. 6d.; Waterlow and Sons, Def, 40s., Prefd, 20s.; Weldons, Pref., 19s 7½d.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

WILLIAM COLLINS AND CO., LTD.—A final dividend is announced of 5 per cent., making 10 per cent. for year, carrying forward £15,030. (Dividend for 1923 was 7½ per cent., with a carry-forward of £9,080.)

SUNDAY PICTORIAL NEWSPAPERS (1920), LTD.—The directors' report, for the year ended February 28th, states that the results of the company's working have again been of a satisfactory nature. The profit, after deducting all working, office and other expenses, and providing for Corporation profits tax, contingencies, etc., and placing £40,000 to reserve account, which now stands at £120,000, amounted to £229,442 1s. 1d., to which has been added the amount of £15,296 4s. 2d. brought forward from the previous year. Preference dividends have been paid to the shareholders for the six months to August 31st, 1924, and interim dividends to the ordinary shareholders to February 28th last. After payment of these dividends, the remaining balance of £37,238 5s. 3d., has been reduced by the final dividend on the preference shares of £20,000 paid on April 1st, leaving £17,238 5s. 3d., which it is proposed to carry forward to this year's account. During the year the company subscribed a substantial portion of the share capital of the *Daily Sketch* and *Sunday Herald*, Ltd. This investment should prove of considerable benefit to the company.

MANSELL, HUNT, CATTY AND CO.—Dividend of 8 per cent.

NEW COMPANIES.

W. A. CLARKE AND SONS, LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of printers carried on at Tamworth-road, Croydon, as "W. A. Clarke and Sons," and to adopt an agreement with W. A. Clarke Private company. First directors: W. A. Clarke and O. J. Clarke. Registered office: 42A, Tamworth-road, Croydon.

OXONIAN PRESS, LTD.—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares; to adopt an agreement with F. Harvey, F. H. E. Bint and W. Pulker, and to carry on the business of printers, stationers, lithographers, stereotypers, electrotypers, photographic printers, engravers, die sinkers, etc. Private company. Permanent directors: F. Harvey, F. H. E. Bint and W. Pulker. Registered office: 29, Queen-street, Oxford.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO., LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business now carried on by J. H. Stean, P. G. Showell and A. W. Dodds as "The Anglo-American Publishing Co," at Albion House, New Oxford-street, W.C.1, to establish, print and publish a newspaper or newspapers in London or elsewhere, etc. Private company. Permanent directors: J. H. Stean, P. G. Showell and A. W. Dodds. Registered office: Albion House, New Oxford-street, W.C.

H. ALLNUTT AND SON, LTD.—Capital £10,000, in £1 shares; to adopt an agreement with Thomas and Green, Ltd., to acquire the business of a papermaker formerly carried on by the late L. Green as "H. Allnutt and Son," or any portions thereof; and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in paper of all kinds and articles made from paper or pulp, and materials used in the manufacture or treatment of paper, including cardboard, railway and other tickets, mill and strawboards, wall and ceiling papers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: R. Green and J. S. Peacock. Solicitors: Godden, Holme and Ward, 34, Old Jewry, E.C.

H. WILLIAMS AND CO, LTD.—Capital £250, in £1 shares; spinners, weavers and preparers of, and dealers in cotton, flax, linen, hemp, jute, silk, paper, rope or other fibrous substances, etc. Private company. Directors: A. H. Mattoessian and H. Williams. Registered office: 34, George-street, Manchester.

GUILLOTINE KNIFE GRINDERS, LTD.—Capital £600, in £1 shares; vendors and repairers of knives, cutting sticks and leads, stitching wires and all tools, requisites and lubricating oils for use in the printing, bookbinding and allied trades, etc. Private company. Directors: E. A. H. Walker and H. M. Speaight. Registered office: 2, Newcastle-road, Clerkenwell-close, E.C.1.

NORTH OF ENGLAND PRESS AGENCY, LTD.—Capital £500, in £1 shares. Private company. Directors: A. Lang, H. Goodman and L. Marks. Registered office: 92, Market street, Manchester.

WALL-DEN ADVERTISING AND THEATRICAL PROPERTIES, LTD.—Capital £100, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of advertising agents for hotel, commercial, theatrical and general users of advertisements, and dealers in all kinds of theatrical property carried on by E. Wallwork and G. Denham. Private company. Permanent directors: E. Wallwork and G. Denham. Registered office: 12, Norton street, Liverpool.

HAZELL AND CO. (PUBLICITY), LTD.—Capital £2,000, in 1,000 6 per cent. cum. pref. shares of £1 and 2,000 ordinary shares of 10s. each; to carry on the business of a publisher of directories carried on by W. G. Carradine at Beechcroft-gardens, Wembley Park, Middlesex. Private company. Directors: W. G. Carradine and Mrs. D. M. Carradine. Registered office: "Silverdale," Beechcroft-gardens, Wembley Park, Middlesex.

BRADSTREET'S REGISTER, LTD.—Capital £100, in 1s. shares; to compile, print and publish for the company known as Bradstreets, British, Ltd., and for its subscribers a private and confidential register of companies, etc., and for such purpose to carry on business in this country or in any other part of the world as publishers, printers, booksellers, etc. Private company. Directors: Guy Philip Harben, Sir Alan Hutchings, K.B.E., Charles Frederick Sutherland and Clement Francis Priseman. Registered office: Adelaide House, King William-street, E.C.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfactions registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfactions is not compulsory).

GENERAL PRESS, LTD.—Debenture dated April 1st, 1925, to secure £2,500, charged on the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holders: Cassell and Co, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate-Hill, E.C.

EMERY PRESS, LTD.—Particulars filed of £10,000 debentures authorised April 9th, 1925, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the whole amount now being issued.

FARRINGDON PRESS, LTD.—Issues on March 18th, of £250 and on April 17th, 1925, of £500 debentures, parts of a series already registered.

BURY PAPERMAKING CO., LTD.—Issue on April 22nd, 1925, of £400 debentures, part of a series already registered.

MAFFUNIADES AND CO., LTD. (stationers, printers, etc., London).—Second mortgage debenture dated April 9th, 1925, to secure £1,500, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holders: H. W. Preston and Sir John Stavridi, Kt., 12, Devonshire-square, E.C.

ADLOWS, LTD. (publishers, etc., London).—Debenture dated March 23rd, 1925, to secure £620, charged on the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: L. Taylor, 32, Glencoe-avenue, Seven Kings.

COLLEYS, LTD. (manufacturers of printed tickets, etc.).—Debenture dated April 17th, 1925, to secure £1,000, charged on the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital, being a specific charge on 3-12, Marine-street, Bermondsey, and all real and leasehold property for the time being. Holders: J. S. Phillips and W. M. Drake, 25, Ludgate-hill, E.C.4.

RECEIVER APPOINTED OR RELEASED.

SHAKESPEARE PRESS (BIRMINGHAM), LTD (printers, etc.).—C. S. Steel, of 34-6, Gresham-street, E.C., ceased to act as receiver or manager on April 4th, 1925.

GEORGE LEATHER AND SON, LTD. (paper stock and metal merchants, Liverpool).—L. Nicholas, of 19. Castle street, Liverpool, was appointed receiver on April 23rd, 1925, under powers contained in debenture dated August 17th, 1923.



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"THE BEST EQUIPPED PRINTING INK PLANT IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE."

EMPIRE INKS

The Best that Experience and Science have yet Produced

Manufactured Solely by:

THE EMPIRE PRINTING INK CO. LTD
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Catalogues and Quotations on Application.

NO ORDERS TOO LARGE AND NONE TOO SMALL.

No Boards for Bales of Paper



Method of Baling and Sealing.

Patent Application No. 30327-24.

SEAL AND SAVE —— THE "ECONOMIC" WAY.



"I HOLD FAST."
TRADE MARK.

ART ENAMEL, GUMMED OR PLAIN.

By a simple and economical patent system we have eliminated all the worries of paper baling. No creasing or string working. Hermetically sealed, the bale is dust-proof and damp-proof. In daily use for bales up to 2½ cwt. and 50" long without baling boards.

The saving effected in packing charges is almost incredible.

HOW IS IT DONE?

On receipt of Enquiry we shall give full particulars and also arrange for demonstration in your own dispatch department free of all obligation.

ECONOMIC DEVICES, LTD.

JOHNSTONE —— SCOTLAND.

also at BIRMINGHAM—84, Newhall Street.
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MANCHESTER—19, Cooper Street.

The Pioneers and Originators of Gummed Sealing Tape in the British Empire.

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SEE FRY'S NEW DROSS CONTAINERS

——AT THE PRINTING EXHIBITION.——

There will be frequent demonstrations of this **safeguard against Lead Poisoning** at our Stand just inside the Main Hall.

METHODS OF TESTING PRINTING METALS.

We shall also illustrate our **methods of testing Printing Metals** by chemical analysis and photo-micrographic examination, by which we ensure the quality and reliability of "Fryotype" Metals.

"Fryotype" MELTING POTS

will be in operation, showing the most economical and rapid means of cleaning and ingotting type and slugs.

PYROMETERS

are the only accurate and reliable instruments for recording the temperature of molten printing metals. You should make a point of seeing the battery of Pyrometers on our Stand, especially adapted for use with Stereo Pots and Lino and Mono Machines.

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MANCHESTER. BRISTOL. GLASGOW. DUBLIN.

CROSS CONTINUOUS FEEDERS

will be shown on the following Stands at the

Printers' Exhibition, Agricultural Hall, May 16th to May 30th, 1925.

GILBEY HALL—

1. Row "B," Stand 3—The Cross Paper Feeder Co., Ltd.
   On a No. 1 L&M Single Colour Rotary Offset Press.
2. Row "B," Stand 2—The Miehle Printing Press and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
   On a High Speed "Pony" Two Revolution Press.
3. Row "D," Stand 1—The T. W. & C. B. Sheridan Co., Ltd.
   On a Dexter 189a Folding Machine.

MAIN HALL—

4. Row "C," Stand 4—Dawson, Payne & Elliott Ltd.
   On a W.5 Combine Stop Cylinder Press.
5. Row "D," Stand 5—R. W. Crabtree & Sons, Ltd.
   On a Quad Demy Ensign Two Colour Rotary Offset Press.
6. Row "F," Stand 5—George Mann & Co., Ltd.
   On a Double Demy Two Colour and Perfecting Rotary Offset Press.

Full particulars, details and prices may be obtained at all the above Stands or on application to :—

THE CROSS PAPER FEEDER CO., LTD.,

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Telephone: City 6333. Telegrams: Crofeedco, Fleet, London. Cables: Crossfeed, London.

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Paper Users' Difficulties.

By MR. W. J. POLLOCK.

Mr. W. J. Pollock followed Mr. Riddell in speaking on printers' difficulties with paper at the General Conference of the Technical Section of the Papermakers' Association on March 18th.

Mr. W. J. Pollock began by congratulating the papermakers and the mills in this country on the way in which they faced the post-war difficulties. He thought the difficulties following the war were even greater than those during that period. Mr. Riddell had mentioned that the finish was not the same on both sides of the paper. That was a very great difficulty on the mechanical side of printing, and it also created trouble with the customer. Mr. Pollock went on to refer to printers running regular series of paper, which after a time, when the order was repeated, was found to reveal a difference in the finish, and often a difference in the actual materials used. The more they could standardise paper the better. The necessity for trimming paper perfectly square was insisted upon, the speaker also complaining that in running through the paper on the machine they encountered various thicknesses and shades, which even changed in the middle of a ream. He explained the length of time and the expense involved in making ready a printing machine, pointing out that if a run was interrupted on account of a variation in the paper it was a serious matter for the printer. Moreover, the defect might not be found out at once, and a great deal of work be spoilt. All this meant, of course, increased cost to the customer; and Mr. Pollock maintained that if they could reduce the ultimate cost of printing to the consumer, there would be much more printing done, with benefit not only to the printer but to those who supplied the paper. The speaker also mentioned difficulties arising from the picking and peeling of art paper. With regard to the difficulties arising from fluff, he hoped that as a result of that meeting something would be done to minimise the trouble, because the fluff not only got on to the formes, but round the rollers, and even into the ink. With regard to ledger papers, Mr. Pollock complained of wrinkled edges and cockles. These caused great trouble in reducing the speed of the machine and when ruling up the paper. Irregular sizing was another complaint, because it produced blotchy lines.

Coming to the subject of boards, Mr. Pollock said sometimes on opening a parcel they began to curl, and it was almost impossible to feed a royal board into a machine when it started curling. Again there were occasions when sizes varied considerably.

The speaker then went on to refer to the state in which paper sometimes reached the printer, and he thought the papermaker would be grieved if he saw the results of the treatment which his product had received in the course of transit. Every ream of paper or parcel of board, should be correctly labelled, giving an accurate description of its contents. It would be a convenience to the printer, to the papermaker, and probably to the merchant if they could know how many reams there were in a bale or bundle, in which case paper could be ordered by the bale instead of in so many odd reams.

With regard to the multiplicity of quantities, he was sorry he must not mention standardisation of paper, because he started that movement in 1916. It had gone on steadily progressing, and he hoped in a short while they would have a fair measure of standardisation of paper in regard to the size, reamage, etc. There was another aspect of standardisation, namely, that the whole industry was suffering from too many varieties, which meant that they were carrying larger stocks than they need do, particularly the wholesaler and the printer, and in these stocks a large amount of capital was locked up. There was further the space occupied, and the expense of looking after the paper, as well as the value of the material itself. He submitted that a great many—from 40 per cent. to 50 per cent.—of these varieties could be eliminated. If such a reduction curtailed the amount of capital locked up, it would cheapen paper and print without detriment to anyone, and the customer would get the benefit, and be thereby induced to order more freely. The Stationery Office by standardisation had reduced their stocks by 30 per cent. to 40 per cent., and what was possible in their case he thought was possible throughout the whole of the industry.

Mr. Pollock suggested it might be possible to decide upon a standard number of formulæ for different grades of paper. Up to the present there had been a great mystery about paper and what it was made of, and he asked if it was necessary to keep up that mystery.



MR. W. J. POLLOCK.

Commander Pirie, in voicing the thanks of the Section to Mr. Riddell and Mr. Pollock for their extremely interesting papers, expressed appreciation of the fact that they had had master printers among them that day. The printers used a very large proportion of the paper which was produced, and the manufacturers must do all they could to help printers over their difficulties.

Who's Who

IN THE

PRINTING & ALLIED TRADES.

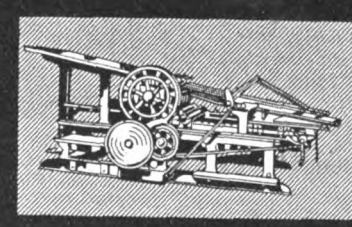
Mr. W. J. Pollock.

Mr. William James Pollock, whose recent address before the Technical Section of the Papermakers' Association is reported on this page, was born in a house in the vicinity of Fleet-street in the year 1868. He was apprenticed as a compositor at the printing house of Messrs. R. K. Burt and Co. (now Wyman's), in Wine Office-court. On concluding his apprenticeship he went to America, with the view of gaining further experience, sojourning in the States for several years. On returning home he started in business in 1896 on his own account in the West-end of London, with a small plant, but with all his type on the point system. In connection with the introduction of the point system into printing offices, it is interesting to mention that Mr. Pollock was one of the first printers in London to recognise its utility. Another direction in which Mr. Pollock assumed the rôle of a pioneer was in regard to the standardisation of paper. Mr. Pollock is a vice-president of the West and North-West London Master Printers' Association, an organisation of which he is one of the most popular members. He is also a valued member of the Open House Committee of the London Master Printers' Association. Besides occupying the position of managing director of W. J. Pollock and Co., Ltd., Mr. Pollock is also a director of other companies. One of his chief hobbies is foreign travel, his recent trip to South Africa being one of the latest examples of this.

AN advertisement is always working.

The AMERICAN MIEHLE COMPANY'S PRESSES

SINGLE-COLOUR TWO-REVOLUTIONS
TWO-COLOUR TWO-REVOLUTIONS
PERFECTING TWO-REVOLUTIONS
THE "VERTICAL" JOB-PRESS





AUTOMATIC CYLINDER PRESSES FOR CONTINUOUS PRODUCTION.

COMPLETE self-contained fully Automatic Printing Presses which will revolutionize the productivity of the Pressroom will be shown and demonstrated on our Stand No. 2, Row B., Gilbey Hall, at the forthcoming Printing, Stationery & Allied Trades Exhibition.

No Printer can afford to neglect the opportunity thus offered to him of investigating the merits of these Automatic Machines.

THE AMERICAN MIEHLE COMPANY'S PRESSES ARE MANUFACTURED BY THE MIEHLE PRINTING PRESS AND MANUFACTURING CO. AT CHICAGO AND ARE SOLD IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IN BRITISH OVERSEAS TERRITORY BY THE

MIEHLE PRINTING PRESS AND MFG. Co LTD.,
BLACKFRIARS HOUSE, NEW BRIDGE ST. LONDON EC4

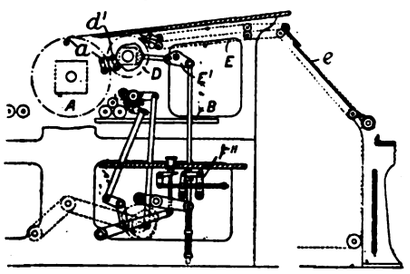
TELEGRAMS: "MIEHLEPRES, LUD, LONDON" TELEPHONES: 4492-3 CITY.

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New Inventions

Direct or Offset Printing.

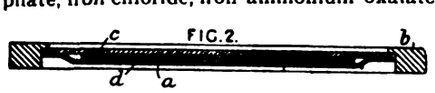
Mr. J. Hall has patented a two-revolution flat-bed printing machine, which is constructed so as to be capable of printing by the direct or offset methods by arranging an offset blanket on the impression or offset cylinder A, and arranging an impression cylinder D behind the cylinder A. When offset printing occurs an impression from the bed B is made on the offset blanket on cylinder A in its lowered position, and when it is raised a sheet is fed to the grippers *a* and is carried around with the offset blanket until it reaches the cylinder D, when it is transferred to grippers d^1 on to the cylinder D, from which the



printed sheet is delivered by tapes E and a flier *e*, or by grippers on a chain which deposit it printed side up. The cylinder D is controlled by trip mechanism E^1, F^{11}, which moves the cylinder D out of contact with cylinder A after the offset printing has taken place, or the cylinder D may be arranged so that the rising and falling motion of cylinder A also moves the cylinder A into and out of contact with cylinder D. In a modification a delivery cylinder may be arranged in front of the feed board, and in this case the sheet is not carried round the cylinder D, but after contact with cylinder D passes under the feed table, and is delivered by the auxiliary cylinder just after passing the feeding-in position.

Photo-Mechanical Printing Plates.

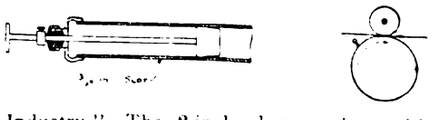
By an invention patented by Mr. C. Winkler in a Player-type copying process for making printing plates from non translucent originals by reflected light, the sensitised surface is carried by a film of celluloid, gelatine, linseed oil, etc., and the sensitised layer consists of gelatine, iron ammonium citrate, iron sulphate, iron chloride, iron ammonium oxalate



and either manganese or uranium salts together with potassium ferri- or ferro-cyanide. The originals *d* to be copied are placed on a sheet *a* of actinic colour and of the size of the forme, and over this a sheet *c* of sensitive film is stretched in a copying frame *b*. Exposure is made through the film *c*. The negative is then treated in a preliminary hardening bath of iron ammonium citrate and potassium ferri- and/or ferro cyanide, and finally hardened and dyed. For thick layers, an additional preliminary hardening bath of ammonium or sodium chromate may be used. The impression on the stone or plate is made directly from this film.

Water Deckle for Cylinder Mould.

To eliminate any unnecessary trimming of the sheet and to line up the deckles on the different cylinders more easily, the water deckle shown in the sketch has been used with good results, says "Paper



Industry." The 2-inch shower pipe, with a 3/64-inch slot is placed so that it washes the edge of the sheet from the cylinder mould back into the vat. The plug is set for the desired width of sheet, and may easily be adjusted to any other desired alignment.

New British Patents.

For the benefit of our readers we have arranged for any inquiries relating to Patents, Designs and Trade Marks to be answered, free of all charge, by a Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Patent Agents. Inquiries should be addressed, in the first instance, to the Editor.

Applications.

Bombled, F., Bombled, L., and Bombled, P. Machine for making paper, etc., bags. 9,740.
Carter, C. Printing machines, etc. 9,804.
Dulphy, V. M. Roller for inking on printing machines, etc. 9,802.
Goodchild, G. W. Pepys-. Cartons or wrappers. 10,822.
Hart, W. C Inking rollers. 10,753.
Heskins, G. W. G., and Moore's Modern Methods, Ltd. Loose leaf binders. 10,671.
Horrox, E. Paper bags. 9,634.
Imray, O. Y. (Phillips). Manifolding books. 10,286, 10,287.
Johne-Werk Grafische Maschinen Akt.-Ges. Cutting machine for paper, etc. 10,511.
Musgrave, F. W., and Watkinson, R. A. Means for feeding sheets to printing machines. 9,646.
Nuell, A. P., and Strong, A. G. O. Embossing presses. 10,524.
Philippe, L. L. Obtaining exposure of plates and cylinders for helio engraving. 10,090.
Rose Bros. (Gainsborough), Ltd., and Rose, W. Apparatus for withdrawing single sheets of paper, etc., from a pile. 10,526.
Slater, C. F. Means for protecting edges of books, etc. 9,793.
Spiess, G. Sheet folding machines. 10,086.
Standard Compositor Akt.-Ges. Line casting machines. 10,101.
Terrey, A. Rotary printing machines. 10,425.
Waite, F., and Waite and Saville, Ltd. Means for adjusting plates of printing machines. 9,879.
Walpole, G. S. Production of embossed tickets, etc. 10,300.
Willoughby, C. H. Envelopes. 10,443.

Specifications Published.

1923.

Claybourn, L. W. Method of correcting printing plates, and printing plates corrected thereby. 232,273.
Claybourn, L. W. Apparatus for compressing printing plates. 232,274.

1924.

Backhouse, H. T. Sheet feeding apparatus for printing presses and other machines operating on paper and like sheets. 231,951.
Bechhold, Dr. H. Manufacture of glue or the like. 232,077.
Buckthorpe, F. T., and Barter, A. Cigarette boxes and like cases. 232,109.
Claybourn, L. W. Printing plate securing means. 232,352.
Decker, A. F. Printers' blankets. 231,964.
Hartmann, C. W. Cross-bottomed paper bag-making machine. 232,102.
Lenouvel, J. L. Process and means for printing music. 213,580.
Linotype and Machinery Limited, and Kenyon, W. G. Tympan clamping devices of printing machines. 232,337.
MacDonald, M. Devices for feeding superposed webs of paper in an autographic register. 231,425.
MacFisheries, Ltd., and Honey, W. J. Bag envelopes and the like. 232,076
Moore, C. H. Loose leaf binders. 232,135.
Ohle, W. Brushing and grinding machines for metal printing plates. 232,078.
Shirley, F. J. Folded boxes. 231,940.
Vierengel, M. Envelopes or envelope bags for mailing and other purposes. 232,415.

1925.

Haddan, R. (American Type Founders' Co.). Printers' quoin keys. 232,537.
Kubler, W. Masks for photographic printing frames. 232,146.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

1924.

Moe, P. van. Calendars. 232,550.

1925.

Dulphy, V. M. Roller, more particularly designed for inking in printing machines. 232,597.
Edler and Krische. Loose leaf binders. 232,583.
Grondjean, G. Machines for stamping or franking letter envelopes and the like. 232,241.
Houssais, F. I. Application to printing machines of the paste or gelatine reproducing process. 232,269.
Spiess, G. Sheet folding machines. 232,626.
Standard Compositor Akt.-Ges. Line casting machines. 232,627.
Rotter, A., and David, D. Type-inking device for typewriting and similar machines. 232,556.
Veitinger, A. Process of producing transparent windows in paper, cardboard and the like. 232,234.

New Trade Marks.

LION BRAND.

453,459. Printing and writing paper, writing cards, envelopes, stationery and account books, but not including artists' brushes, photographic sensitised paper, india-rubber bands (being articles of stationery), india-rubber pencil and ink erasers, playing cards and copying presses, and not including any goods of a like kind to any of these excluded goods. John Dickinson and Co., Ltd., 65, Old Bailey, London, E.C 4; paper manufacturers.—November 8th, 1924. (To be associated Sect. 24.) (By consent.)

TERRACHROME.

Advertised before acceptance, the applicants alleging distinctiveness.

454,295. Crayons. Reeves and Sons, Ltd., 18, Ashwin street, Dalston Junction, London, E 8; manufacturers of artists' materials.—December 5th, 1924.

LOCABAR.

456,432. Divisions or compartments made of cardboard to be used as fittings for boxes or containers. Thomas Peter Bethell, trading as Thos. P. Bethell, Boundary-place, Liverpool; cardboard box manufacturer.—February 19th, 1925.

AUTODRIER.

Advertised before acceptance, the applicants alleging distinctiveness.

454,671. Duplicator paper. John Dickinson and Co., Ltd., 65, Old Bailey, London, E.C.4; paper manufacturers.—December 19th, 1924.

BUDDY'S BOOKS.

454,620. Children's Story Books. Robert McCrum, trading as the International Art Co., Florence House, Nassau-road, Barnes, London, S.W.13; printer and publisher.—December 18th, 1924.

HANKER.

455,963. All goods included in class 39, but not including posters or advertising matter, and not including any goods of a like kind to any of these excluded goods. Spicers, Ltd., 19, New Bridge-street, London, E.C 4; manufacturers and merchants—February 4th, 1925.

THE number of persons on the registers of employment exchanges in Great Britain on April 20th was 1,202,700, a decrease of 2,070 on the previous week, but as compared with a year ago an increase of 152,154.

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To Prove the Merits of their HIGH GRADE

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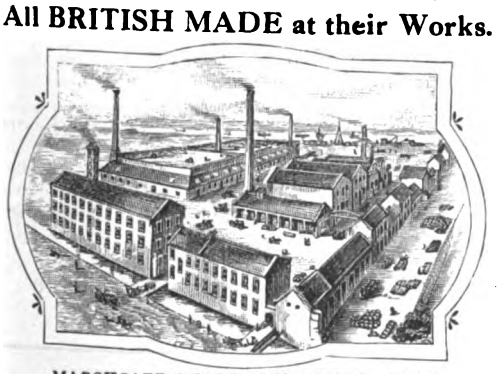
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All BRITISH MADE at their Works.



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Enquiries and Orders receive prompt and careful attention at

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Telephone—CENTRAL 211. Telegraphic Address—"PALMINK, FLEET, LONDON." Code—5th Edition A.B.C.

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OTHER TIMES—OTHER CUSTOMS.

AS time progresses, we have to adapt ourselves to the more modern ideas by developing new appliances to speed up production and decrease manual labour.

Several important steps in this direction will be visible on Stand No. 6, Row E, Main Hall. Machines of interest to all connected with the Printing, Bookbinding and Allied Trades will be exhibited, several of them for the first time in this country.

OF course, the widely known series of Camco and Cleveland Folders will be shown. Every progressive printer who has not yet installed these, owes it to himself to investigate now. Because Camco Folders, being the speediest Folders made, the most accurate and the most versatile, are ideal employees and sure profit builders.

Therefore, as a matter of interest, and as a matter of good business, make a point of seeing—

Something New on Stand No. 6, Row E, Main Hall.

The Canadian-American Machinery Co., Ltd.

"CAMCO HOUSE,"

63, FARRINGDON STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.

Telephone: Central 1165 & 6926.

THE ADANA AGENCY'S CATALOGUE.

EVERYTHING REQUIRED BY THE SMALL PRINTER!

Amongst the Most WONDERFUL and ASTOUNDING features of which a few of the points are:

TYPE - - - A system enabling us to place on the market in 1 lb. founts and heavier, the leading faces of Type from Monotype to Ring Founders. This system has taken nearly two years to get going, but now places us in a position to supply, at a ridiculously low figure, both special founts and sorts.

We are the Small Fount Experts. Our new Foundry, which has been erected at a huge expense, is now working at top speed stocking its warehouse on our new basis, which enables us not only to supply guaranteed first-class Foundér's Type at the lowest rate on the market but also to give you a Service in small boxed Standard and Supplement founts in 1 lb. weight at one Flat Rate Price. We use the hardest and best Metal obtainable and work to the finest degree of accuracy made possible by the use of the most sensitive micrometers.

TYPE CASES (Hard Wood partitions) ... ... from **9d.**

CHASES - - Guaranteed Mild Steel Interior Chases ... ... from **9d.**

BRASS RULE Labour Saving Founts **5/-**

PAPER - - - Having laid down large stocks of popular qualities of all kinds of paper and stationery we have evolved a method of handling standard cut sizes, which places us in a position to supply instantaneously practically any cut size at a price that will astound you.



A Post Card will bring our 32 page Illustrated Catalogue to your door per return post.

The ADANA AGENCY, 17, Church St., Twickenham

(TRADE SALES DEPT.)

In order that you may test the value of our goods we make the following offer to readers of "The British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," open for May and June only.

Birchwood Type Cases, (13½ x 10½) three ply, papered bottoms, sides properly housed, hard wood partitions, beautifully finished, weight packed 1 lb. 11 ozs. each **2/10**

Cabinets, to hold 5 inside, one on top, weight packed 4½ lbs., ... each **5/6**

Cabinets, complete with **Five Cases,** weight packed 10 lbs. ... each **19/-**

We are Exporters of Printing Material to Every Country in the World.

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Paper Trade Golfing Society.

Successful Annual Dinner and Presentation of Prizes.

Mr. W. C. Powers, the popular captain of the Paper Trade Golfing Society, scored a great personal triumph on Wednesday last week at the annual dinner of the Paper Trade Golfing Society, held at the Trocadero Restaurant. It was an extremely happy social function and worthily fulfilled the object of the Society, which is to bring members of the paper and allied trades into agreeable association with one another. Dinner, speeches and concert were alike suited to the festive occasion.

Before the speeches began Mr. Powers, from the chair, presented the President's Cup and replica won on the previous day by Mr. F. C. Harding, "one of the best golfers," as the captain described him, and the worthy son of a worthy sire. Mr. Harding also received the Society's spoon for the best gross score, namely, 77.

Mr. Harding briefly replied.

Mr. Powers then presented to Mr. F. G. Whitaker and Mr. J. T. Chasney the spoons won in the foursomes in the afternoon.

Sir Frank Newnes then proposed the toast of the Society, and in so doing rivalled the fine humour of Mr. Nelson Jackson.

In a serious word, Sir Frank said golfing societies like that did a great deal to bring men of the same trade together and men of different trades. (Hear, hear.) There was no game like golf for getting to know a man and his character. (Hear, hear.) In associating the name of the captain with the toast, Sir Frank observed that if Mr. Powers played golf as well as he sold paper he must be a plus six man. (Applause.) He had known him many years, but had never succeeded in getting the better of him, their chairman always going away with 5 per cent. more than he was entitled to (loud laughter). Nevertheless, Mr. Powers was a very good fellow and a very good sportsman. (Hear, hear).

Mr. W. C. Powers, responding to the toast, after acknowledging Sir Frank Newnes' kindly references to the Society, said the thanks of the entire trade were due to the few enthusiastic spirits whose unselfish efforts resulted in the formation of the Society.

They now numbered well over 200, fully representative of the British paper trade and its various branches. Through the courtesy and generosity of his predecessor (Mr. S. C. Harding), the Alliance Challenge Cup, presented by him, was now competed for yearly by teams representing the allied trades. They all wished to express their appreciation of Mr. Harding's splendid gift, and for the good sportsmanship that prompted it. They hoped to have him back in good time for the next annual meeting. (Applause.)

Proceeding, Mr. Powers said golf was far the best substitute for business in taking up a man's time, utilising his surplus energy and discovering or uncovering any weakness in his make-up. (Hear, hear.) Their various associations enabled them to make new and to renew old acquaintances, to meet their customers in friendly combat, and to share with all good sportsmen that great freemasonry of the open air, which kept a man active well into his allotted span, and helped him to remain a *player* of games rather than a watcher. (Hear, hear) And in that spirit they thanked Sir Frank Newnes for his very kindly remarks about them. They all hoped to turn up year after year and see this youngster of theirs grow up from a three-year-old to a ripe old age. (Applause.)

At this stage silent tribute was paid to the memory of the late Mr. Joseph MacNaughton, who had intended being present at the dinner, and the health of Mr. George Buchanan, who had been very ill, was proposed. Messages of greeting was read from Sir Harry le Bas and Mr. S. C. Harding (from Port Elizabeth).

Mr. A. Dykes Spicer submitted the toast of "The Visitors," in an excellent after-dinner speech, and happy replies were made by Capt. Fish, Mr. E. Fifoot, and Mr. J. L. Greaves.

Mr. E. H. Raynham paid a glowing tribute to Mr. Powers in proposing the health of "The Chairman." Knowing him from the time he came from America 27 years ago, he had found him to be a fair competitor and a thoroughly white man. He was always ready to champion the cause of the British papermaker and was in fact, the most popular man in the paper trade to-day. (Applause.)

The toast was drunk with enthusiasm and was accorded musical honours, followed by cheers.

Mr. Powers, in reply, said the paper and publishing interests of Great Britain had been very kind to him and had helped him very much since he came among them as an awkward stranger 27 years ago.

The success of a delightful evening was rendered complete by an entertainment provided by Miss Rita Barnby (contralto), Mr. Reginal Johnson (baritone), Mr. Nelson Jackson (in original humorous selections) and Mr. Jos. Cowan (at the piano).

Attendance.

Those attending the dinner were:

Rowland C. Angel.

C. Baker, Kenneth F. Baker, A. S. Batchelor, J. M. Bathgate, A. Bonner, Capt. Noel V. Bowater, H. Bradly, C.B.E., A. E. Brown, Dr. J. M. Bullock, W. I. Burch, H. A. R. Butler.

R. Cairns, J. T. Chasney, Austin C. Clay, Stanley Cousins, Capt. G. N. Crisford, C.B.E.

J. Edgar Harmer Dalton, E. C. Day, C. S. Downing and guest, A. S. Duff.

Carl Eberstein, Robert Erikson.

Edgar Fifoot, Capt. D. H. Fish, M.C.

W. O. P. Gibbs, Philip T. Goldney, J. L. Greaves, R. G. Harvey Greenham, T. H. Groom.

F. C. Harding, A. Harries, Major H. M. Healey, C. E. Higgins, H. F. Higgins.

Reginald Johnson.

F. M. Kell, P. W. Kennett.

E. C. Lait, L. C. Lewsey, Henry Ling, R. Murray Lochner.

T. T. Mackenzie, K. S. Mason, E. C. Millard. A. Morris.

Sir Frank Newnes, S. Nicol.

R. D. Oldham.

W. C. Powers (chairman).

E. H. Raynham, Lennox Richmond, Reginald M. Rowse.

John Seddon, F. A. Skerratt, A. Dykes Spicer, A. H. Starnes, J. S. M. Stewart, Jas. Stewart, W. J. Starkie.

Chas. H. Terry, C. J. Thorne.

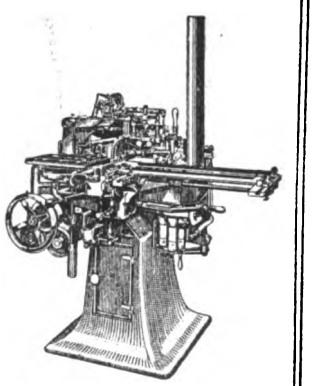
J. Woodhouse, L. W. Webster, R. M. Welsford, F. G. Whitaker, E. W. Whitworth, G. Wilson, J. Wolstenholme.

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For General Work use Pass Mono Ordinary No. 616.

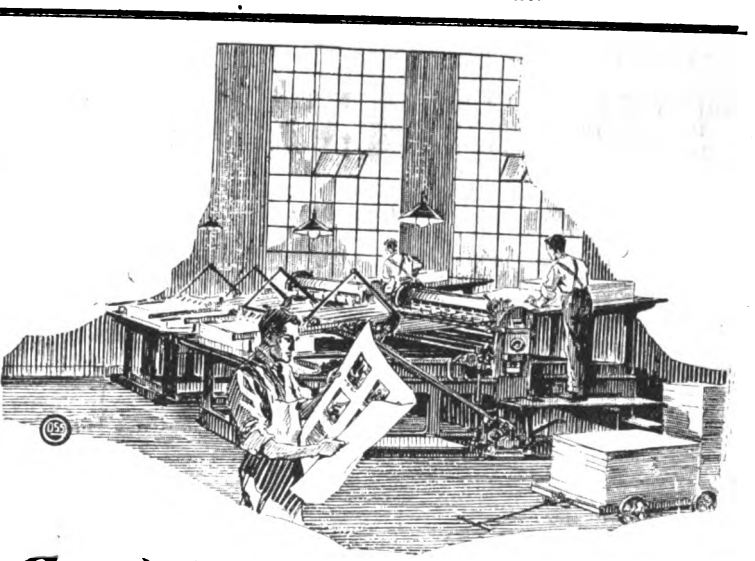
Pass Printing Metals are also supplied for use with Intertype Machines, Linotype Machines and for all classes of Stereotype Work.

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AUSTRALIA: Middows Bros. (Australia) Ltd., 76, Clarence Street, Sydney, N.S.W.
BURMAH: Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co., Rangoon.
INDIA: Messrs Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co., Post Box No. 174, Calcutta.
NEW ZEALAND: Neill Cropper & Co., Fort Street, Auckland. 7

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The Paper and Board Consumer.

Matters of Interest to Printers, Bookbinders, Paper Box, Paper Bag, and Envelope Manufacturers, etc.

THERE are some papermakers in this country (and perhaps in every other country where paper is made) who exercise very little control over the sorting and inspection of paper prior to despatch. In recent weeks we have had our attention drawn to several instances which point to absolute disregard of either self-interest or service to customer. In one case an utterly unusable consignment of stock was supplied for a special printing purpose, the paper right through the whole making having assumed the shape of a switchback. Mild attacks of wavyness or swelled edges can conveniently be rectified by hanging or maturing and the regular occurrence of such physical deficiency in paper is testified to by the invention of certain types of plant machinery for conditioning paper. The printer who wished to send his printed work out in an unconditioned state would not find his customer sufficiently accommodating to provide equipment to neutralise the ill-effects of damp ink. There is something in the suggestion that rectifying and conditioning equipment ought to be considered to be an integral part of the plant employed in manufacturing paper. Against this the papermaker would say that physical defects are introduced into paper long after it has left the mill. On damp railway trucks in a siding over a damp week-end, for instance. Or in the mildewed basement or leaky storage-room of the printer. Possibly during a period of ill-treatment in the merchants' stock-room. Granted all this, the fact remains that paper is often sent away from the mill in obviously bad condition.

* * *

ANOTHER case of careless supervision was that of a batch of coated art paper, branded grade and regular mill stock, which contained many torn and short sheets in addition to flawed sheets containing hard lumps on the surface. Any one of these in an unhappy position would be just sufficient to ruin a fine half-tone printing surface and hold up or jeopardise a printing order. A short sheet passed through a printing machine can quite readily and unavoidably spoil the next dozen sheets through the machine. And here is the value of branding, for the printer who meets with trouble through careless sorting of this particular paper knows for the future that there is at least one named paper to avoid. If mills could but realise how they secure a reputation for bad papermaking through inefficiency at the sorting end, there would be less occasion for papermakers to draw attention to cases of neglect. Another instance of recent date was a popular ledger paper, in one making of which the beating tackle had evidently shown signs of trouble. Particles of metal had found their way into the pulp and carried out their physical development in the finished paper, with the result that very few sheets in any ream escaped the disfigurement of a tiny fern-like growth. To the student of paper or the metallurgical chemist these growths may have a fascination; but to the buyer of paper and the practical papermaker, they are a source of annoyance and monetary loss. In the finished sheet as part of reams bought from the mill or merchant they are usually an evidence of careless work in the salle.

A CLOSER scrutiny of the statistics dealing with the imports of paper and cardboard for the first quarter of the year show that of the total quantity of packings and wrappings (1,174,566 cwts.) to reach this country during the period, Sweden's contribution of 460,258 cwts. represented not only nearly 40 per cent. of the total quantity, but an increase of 174,758 cwts. over that country's shipments of twelve months ago. Germany was the second largest supplier of packings and wrappings during the quarter, with 247,096 cwts., a figure which was 21 per cent. of the total, but marking a decline of 92,813 cwts. Norway followed pretty closely with 225,499 cwts. Here, however, there was a substantial advance of 83,098 cwts. compared with twelve months ago. Shipments from Finland (106,889 cwts.) were also larger, and surpassed those of the first quarter of 1924 by 32,364 cwts. As regards arrivals of printings, Norway was not only the largest contributor during the quarter, with 199,048 cwts., but improved upon her shipments of 12 months ago by 60,124 cwts. Printings from both Finland (170,048 cwts.) and Sweden (168,383 cwts.) were smaller, there being a drop of 78,881 cwts. in the former case and 9,329 cwts. in the latter. Consignments from Canada and Newfoundland together amounted to 134,385 cwts., against only 1,163 cwts. from those sources in the first three months of last year.

* * *

EXPORTS of British printings during the first three months of the year, amounted to 888,380 cwts., of which 91·8 per cent. was despatched to British possessions and 8·1 per cent. to foreign markets, the actual figures being respectively 815,955 cwts. and 72,431 cwts. The most prominent feature is again the big requirements of Australian consumers, whose purchases amounted to no less than 606,109 cwts. This figure was not only well over the average registered for a normal quarter, but indicated a big increase of 253,384 cwts., or 71·8 per cent., compared with the shipments of the corresponding period of last year. In value the exports of printings to this valuable British market, amounting to £912,732 during the quarter just concluded, represents an increase of £274,203 over the 1924 figure. The receipts of printings by most of the other enumerated British markets were mostly on the up grade, the principal increases being shown in the demands of British South Africa, Ceylon and Canada. Consignments to "other British possessions" were considerably larger (from 31,202 cwts. to 69,884 cwts.), but there was a big falling-off in the export of printings to "other foreign countries," viz.: from 130,918 cwts. twelve months ago to 58,104 cwts. in the first quarter this year.

RAPID progress has been made with developments in the manufacture of imitation cellophane by the mills represented by Messrs. H. D. Higham and Co. The material can now be made in all colours, which gives it an additional advantage in presenting packages wrapped in a transparent cover of the same colour as the box or other package to be displayed, through which any design or printed matter can be equally easily seen and read.

Directory of Papermakers.

With its 1925 edition, the Directory of Papermakers of the United Kingdom reaches its 49th annual year of issue. It is published by Messrs. Marchant Singer and Co., of 47, St. Mary Axe, London, at 5s. net. Authentically revised and brought up-to-date, the work serves a very useful purpose and is a reliable reference book of the paper industry. So many changes have taken place in the several sections that greater revision than usual has been necessary. The volume, therefore, is of great service to all who are interested in the manufacture, the selling or the using of paper. Of the 280 pages, 74 are devoted to an alphabetical list of the mills in England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland, details being furnished as to the sizes of machines and the grades of paper manufactured, together with postal particulars. There then follows a list of paper enamellers, surfacers, etc., papermakers' representatives and paper agents in London and the provinces, and London wholesale stationers. The reference value of the Directory is enhanced by a numerical index of the mills and an alphabetical list with the names of the occupiers. There is also a geographical arrangement and maps illustrating the situation of the various mills, so that in one way or another the location and ownership can be readily revealed. Not the least valuable section of the work is the classification of makes. Some 60 pages are devoted to trade designations as used by papermakers, wholesale stationers and so on. Section 1 deals with actual watermarks, section 2 giving trade names and similar designations which are not actual watermarks. The addresses of the firms mentioned in these lists provide another useful section. The inclusion of paper trade customs, sizes of paper, and paper trade publications completes the Directory, which is an essential adjunct for those who are interested in paper.

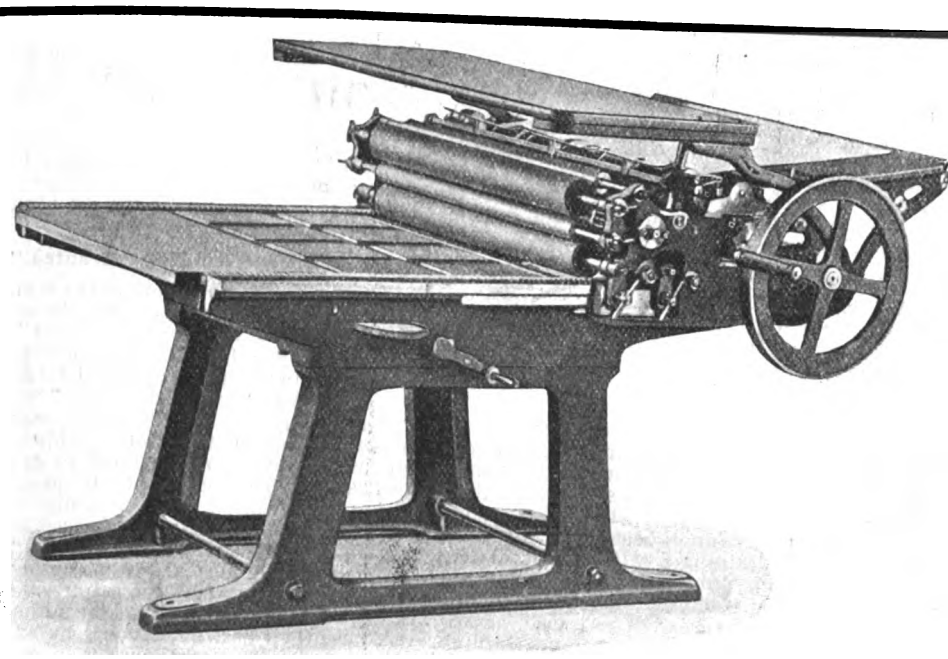
Salesmanship at Wembley.

The Association of British Advertising Agents is to stage a British and Imperial trade exhibit at the Wembley Exhibition, demonstrating marketing, merchandising, and generally the "selling end" of industry. The exhibit is designed to interest manufacturers, distributors and consumers alike, and will be displayed in a wing of *The Times* Pavilion which has been lent for the purpose. The Association of British Advertising Agents propose that the exhibit primarily shall be a demonstration how British export trade may be developed and the Empire consolidated by more efficient marketing and merchandising methods. The exhibit will be changed periodically so as to cover each portion of the Empire and each industry.

PAPER and printing establishments in Latvia have shown the following growth: 1921, 3; 1922, 25; 1923, 33; 1924, 42.

THE FIRM for PRINTERS' METALS
AT STAND No. 13, ROW B. MAIN HALL, PRINTING EXHIBITION.
London Representative: GLEN STEEL, 63 & 64, Chancery Lane, W.C.2.
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Scottish Representative: WM. GREIG, 97, St. Stephen Street, Edinburgh.
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(Illustration shows Rear-Board Inward).

Soldans Lightning Proof Press.

The Original and Leading Press for Proofs equal to Machine Proofs from Tied-up Matter, Formes or Galleys.

Adjustable Bed. Geared Inkers. Sizes:—Royal, Double Crown, Double Demy, Quad Crown

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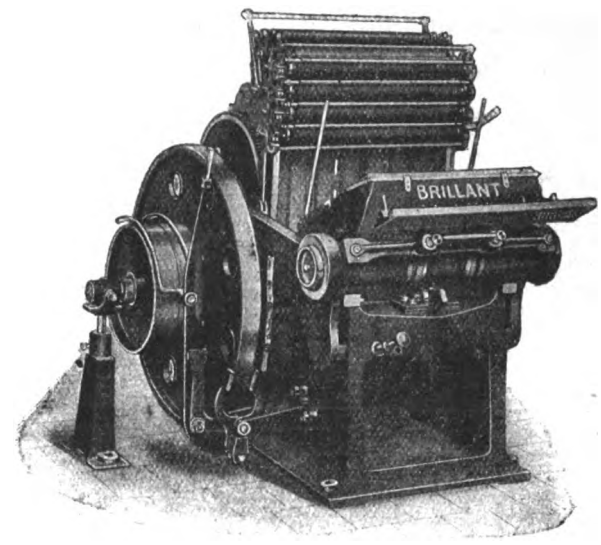
The 'Brilliant' Fine-art Platen.

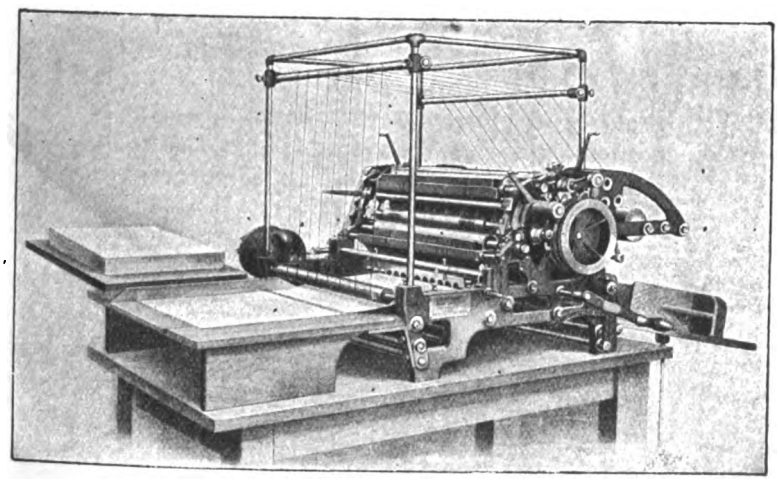
An entirely new model of this well-known machine, introducing the Camless Roller Carriage Action. No danger of 'bumping' through worn-out Cams and Tumblers.

MODERN DESIGN MASSIVE CONSTRUCTION FINISHED EXECUTION.

Built in 3 Sizes:—Inside Chase Measurements—
No. 1. 12½ x 17 in. No. 2. 14¾ x 19½ in. No. 3. 15¾ x 23¼ in.

The 'BRILLIANT SPECIAL' for Lighter Half-tone and Colour Work.





Model A. 19¾ in., Model B. 23¾ in. Model C. 27½ in.

The 'Baby' Jobbing Disc Ruling Machine.

A little masterpiece with a universal appeal.

Rules feint lines at 3000 per hour, and dead accurate stop-head work at 2000 per hour in two colours. Only one operator required.

Quick Make-Ready High Output.

The 'Baby' also CUTS, CREASES, PERFORATES and SCORES in the same operation or independently.

Other Machinery in operation at our Showrooms besides the above:—

The 'RECORD' Fast-running Cylinder Machine. Ball Bearing Drive.
The 'RULEX TANDEM' Combined Ruling and Printing Machine (First time ever shown in Great Britain).
The NEW FACE-UP PNEUMATIC PRINTING-DOWN FRAME for Photo-litho and Process Work.

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Patents.

Some Popular Fallacies.

By F. W. VICKERY, O.B.E., M.I.MECH.E.

Perhaps the fallacy one hears of most frequently is the belief that a person has a legal right to make a patented article for his own use, and that as long as a sale is not effected, there is no infringement, the patentee has no ground for complaint, and has no remedy. This idea is carried even farther in some parts of the country, where it is thought—and fairly generally—that a patented article may be manufactured and passed to a friend for use, provided the article is a gift from the maker. Both impressions are entirely wrong, and it cannot be emphasised too strongly that neither has any foundation in law.

When a patent is granted, the owner receives with it: "Special license, full power *sole privilege* and authority" to "make, use, exercise and vend" the invention by "himself, his agents or licensees and no others," and he is granted the right to "enjoy the *whole profit* and advantage ..... accruing from the said invention." It follows, therefore, that no one except the patentee or some person authorised by him has the right either to *make* or to *use* the device protected by the patent.

Many people think, quite wrongly, that success in obtaining a patent may be accepted as a reliable indication that there can be no infringement of a patent previously granted. Nothing could be further from the truth, for it is quite possible to obtain a patent and still be unable to use the invention without infringing a prior patent.

A simple illustration will convey what is meant. Suppose it is possible for "A" properly to obtain a patent for a device consisting of legs carrying a flat top, which we will assume is a table. Later "B" applies for and obtains a patent for a drawer. "B's" patent gives him no right, in order to make use of his own invention, to employ the invention patented by "A," although it is true that "B's" drawer makes the table more complete and useful. On the other hand, "A," while able to prevent "B" from putting the drawer into the table, cannot himself incorporate it.

Unless "B" can work in association with "A," his patent has no creative value to him. It is possible, therefore, for a person to obtain a patent, quite properly and legally, for an invention which it is improper and illegal for him to use. Consequently, the mere fact that a seller has a patent is not a guarantee that it is safe for a purchaser to use the article covered by it.

The Conception of an Idea.

Another belief which is well circulated, but absolutely wrong, is that one person can upset the patent of another on the ground that the first person thought of the idea before the date of the second person's patent application.

Whatever the facts about the conception of the idea may be, in this country the right goes to the person who protects the idea. Even if the second person has gone a step further than "thought," and has put the idea on paper for his own sight, he cannot, because of this, stop another from obtaining a valid patent. There must have been publication: the invention must have been disclosed to someone in this country not under a bond of secrecy.

We have all met the man who goes through life with the grievance that someone else is reaping the benefit of his brains. In this connection, the small band of discontented people, who think that ideas equivalent to their own have been patented by others, appear to overlook the fact that the mere conception of an idea conveys no legal right to a monopoly. The law provides means whereby they can protect the fruit of their brains, and they are labouring under a delusion if they think that an injustice has been done to them because they have neglected to protect themselves.

It is surprising how susceptible some people are to self-persuasion after seeing an idea successfully worked out, and how quickly and easily they become convinced that they thought of it long before. In 25 years' work on patents I do not recall a single successful invention of a simple character in connection with which there has not been a claim by some person other than the actual patentee that he thought of the idea first, and, therefore, ought to be considered the true inventor. A claim of this kind is seldom supported by documentary evidence. Usually the case is based on mere oral testimony, and generally an unbiased mind finds difficulty in believing the testimony sufficient to upset another man's patent.

Still another erroneous belief is that the grant of a patent is an assurance that the invention covered is new and not already known to those skilled in the art of the trade to which it applies.

"Accepted" Not "Granted."

There is much confusion in the mind of the average business man owing to the use by the Patent Office of the word "accepted" after a search has satisfied the authorities that a British Patent is not on record for a similar article. An "accepted patent" is not a "granted" patent. It has merely reached the stage at which the Patent Office express themselves as being prepared to grant it, as far as they are concerned. It may, in fact, never be granted, as the public has two months from the date of "acceptance" in which objections may be lodged.

The Patent Office accept no responsibility for granting a patent for an article already known to the trade. What the authorities do is to use their best endeavours, by examining the records, to prevent more than one patent being granted for the same invention; but even on this point there is no guarantee. The responsibility rests with those in the trade to protect themselves against a patent being granted for something already known in that trade.

The fallacies I have dealt with are some of the most common. They are by no means all, but doubtless they will suffice for the purpose of this article.

If there are readers who are sceptical as to the possibility of beliefs entirely without foundation being held so generally and for so long a time, their doubts may be removed by reading "Popular Fallacies," the work of Mr. A. S. E. Ackerman, or "Extraordinary Popular Delusions," by Dr. Charles Mackay. These books, although they do not deal with matters as highly technical as patents, will, perhaps, be the more convincing because of the every-day nature of the subjects they mention.

Not exhibited — But none the less Valuable to Every Practical Printer.

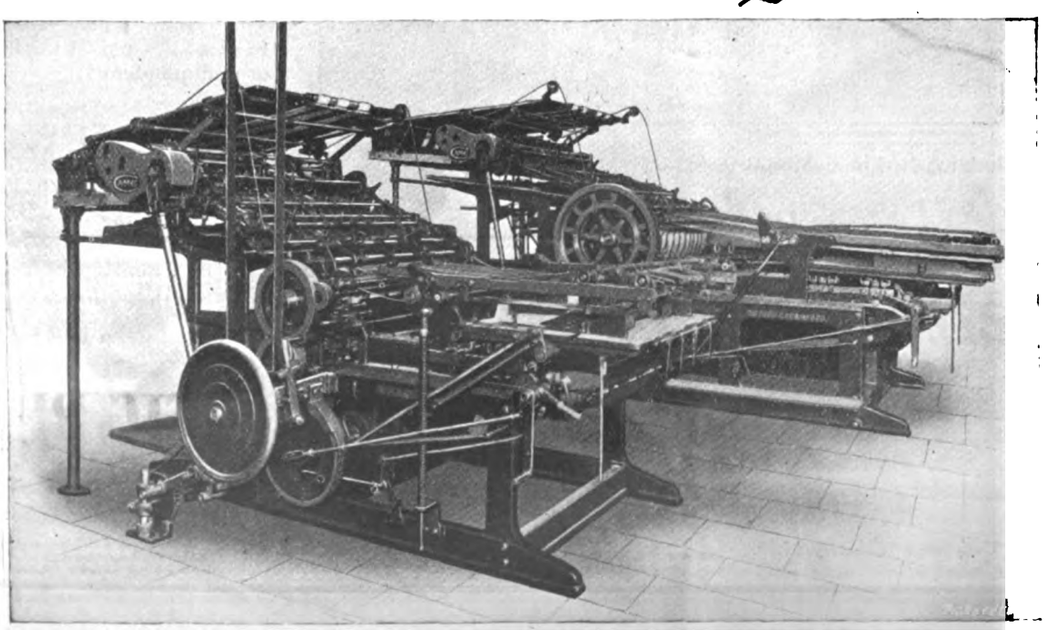
YOUR press, be it a Miehle or other Letterpress machine, an Offset or Direct Litho', is not given a fair chance to give maximum output unless it is equipped with a Camco Continuous Automatic Feeder. Actual figures prove this—vide users' statements.

118 of these feeders were sold in March this year. Could one desire better proof of its efficiency? The Camco is more economical to buy, more simple in construction, and easier to operate than its competitors. Let us prove it to you!

The Camco Automatic Feeder.

We shall be pleased to arrange for a demonstration of the Camco Feeders under working conditions.

The Feeders illustrated are attached to Miehle Presses



The Canadian-American Machinery Co., Ltd.

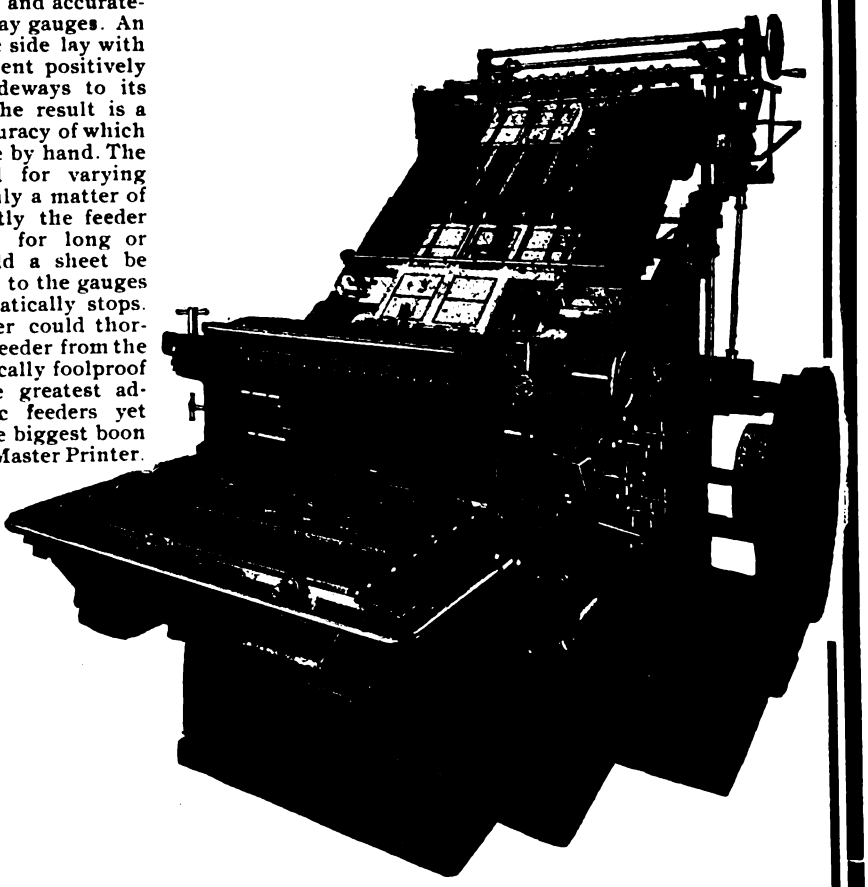
"CAMCO HOUSE,"
63, FARRINGDON STREET,
LONDON - - - - - - - - E.C.4.
Telephone—Central 1165

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The Greatest Events in Printerdom!

A MACHINE that is in every respect suitable for the highest-class Illustration and Three-colour work and also for Jobbing. Built for efficiency and long service. Automatic Feed, 4 Bowl Rails, Cylindrical Inking, Clutch Drive, 3 Forme Rollers, Cylindrical Check, **Absolutely positive register.**

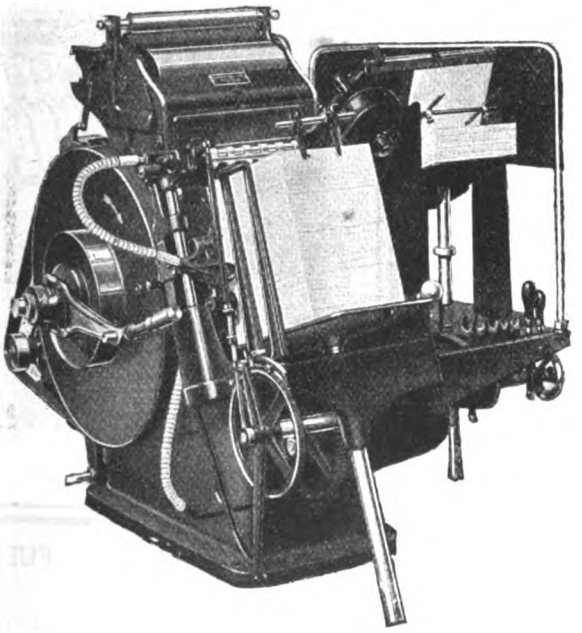
The Automatic Feeder fitted to the "Exquisit" is the very last word in simplicity and will eventually seal the doom of the present slow and tedious method of hand feeding. The stock is piled on a platform over the delivery table. A pump worked by the machine controls a row of suckers which automatically lift the top sheet and carry it forward to moving tapes, which swiftly and accurately deposit it in the lay gauges. An ingenious automatic side lay with micrometer adjustment positively draws the sheet sideways to its correct position. The result is a perfect feed, the accuracy of which would be impossible by hand. The adjustments needed for varying sizes of paper are only a matter of seconds, consequently the feeder is equally valuable for long or short runs. Should a sheet be torn or not be fed to the gauges the machine automatically stops. Any average minder could thoroughly master the feeder from the outset. It is practically foolproof and represents the greatest advance in automatic feeders yet produced, and is the biggest boon ever offered to the Master Printer.



"EXQUISIT" AUTOMATIC High Speed Stop-Cylinder

COMPLETE PRICES FROM **£495**

Sizes—
E.3, Royal
E.6, Dbl. Demy



COMPARE the performance of the ordinary hand-fed platen with that of the Heidelberg Automatic, and you will realize why so many printers have taken up this remarkable machine.

Its output? Under test conditions we have proved time and again that two Heidelbergs controlled by one operator* will produce more work than five ordinary platens with five operators. Increased production is therefore effected with an appreciable saving in wages costs. The guaranteed normal speed of the Heidelberg is 2,500 prints per hour; envelopes and small formes are taken two at a time, raising the output to 5,000 runs per hour. It is entirely automatic in feed and delivery, and takes all papers from Tissue to Boards with the minimum of adjustment. No feeders are required; it stops of its own accord when the job on hand is through or the paper feed emptied. The latest model includes a sheet counting apparatus, an additional steel rider to the inking rollers and a special brake feed control—practical refinements which every jobbing printer will appreciate. If you would like to see one working, ask us to arrange a demonstration. Incidentally, such demonstrations are given on absolutely standard machines—the same as you will eventually buy.

*The National Union of Printing, Bookbinding, Machine Ruling and Paper Workers (Printing Machine Branch) has agreed to the principle of one minder operating two Heidelberg Automatic Platens.

THE HEIDELBERG AUTOMATIC PLATEN

COMPLETE, INSTALLED and LEFT RUNNING **£185**

NOT showing at Agricultural Hall, but a SPECIAL EXHIBITION is being arranged where all Printers will be welcomed at :-

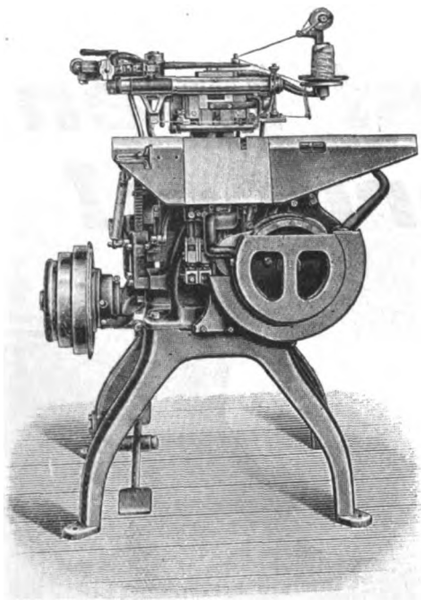
A FEW FIGURES:

Net weight—1,850 lbs.
Gross weight—**2,300** lbs.
Space required—3½ft. × 4½ft.
Maximum Height—4½ft.
Power required—¾ h.p.
Fitted for drive either by shafting or electric motor.
Size of paper—9½in. × 13½in.

THE HEIDELBERG AUTOMATIC PLATEN CO.

26, LONG ACRE, LONDON, W.C. 2

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AUG. BREHME

12, CITY RD.

Telegrams—
"PAPYRUS, FINSQUARE, LONDON."

OFFICIAL A

GEBRUDER

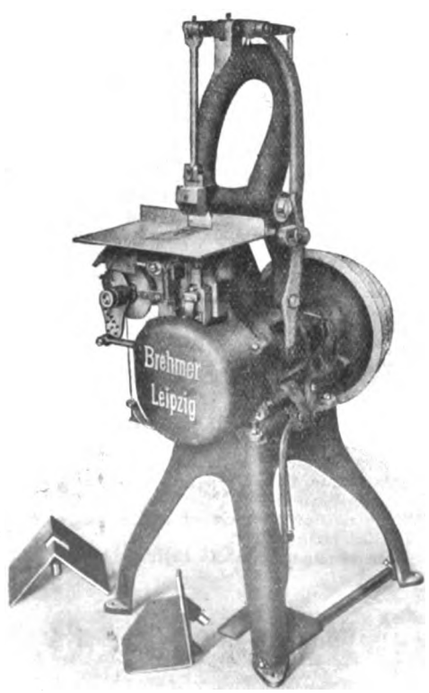
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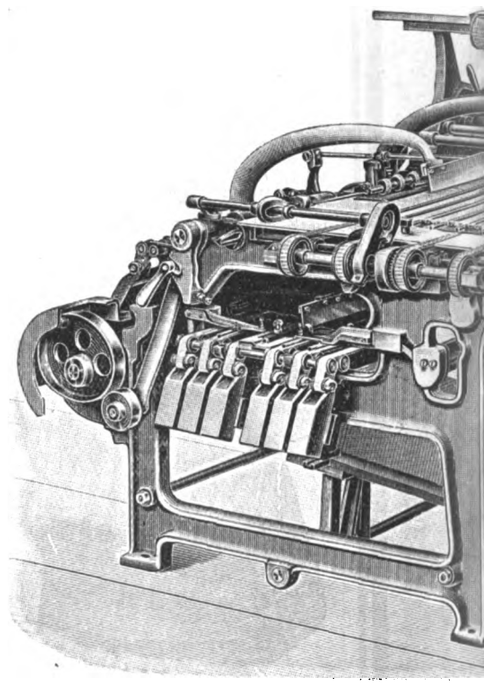
NO. 37 MACHINE.

Thread stitching and looping through the fold or stabbed through the side up to ¼-inch. Size of stitch, adjustable from 2 in. to 3 in., 3, 4 or 5 in. lengths as desired. Fitted with long saddle and table to enable books to be stitched, four or more on according to length of book. Suitable for calendar looping, with thick, fancy cord. The knot tied by this machine is perfect.

NO. 4a MACHINE.

Wire stitching and binding machine, working wire from the reel, making its own staples. Capable of stitching any thickness of work from two pages up to ⅞ inch. It will stitch a given thickness of work with a thinner wire than any other machine.





BREHMER

FULL AUTOMA

The feeder can be refilled whilst in operation. hand-feed machine. Rubber rollers are supp of parts required for the various sizes and qu

PRINTING AND ALL

We invite all our friends to our Extensiv where all the Latest Machines

Large Stocks of Original Brehmer Spare Parts. *Send us your Enquiries.* Quic

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ES (British) Successor Ld.

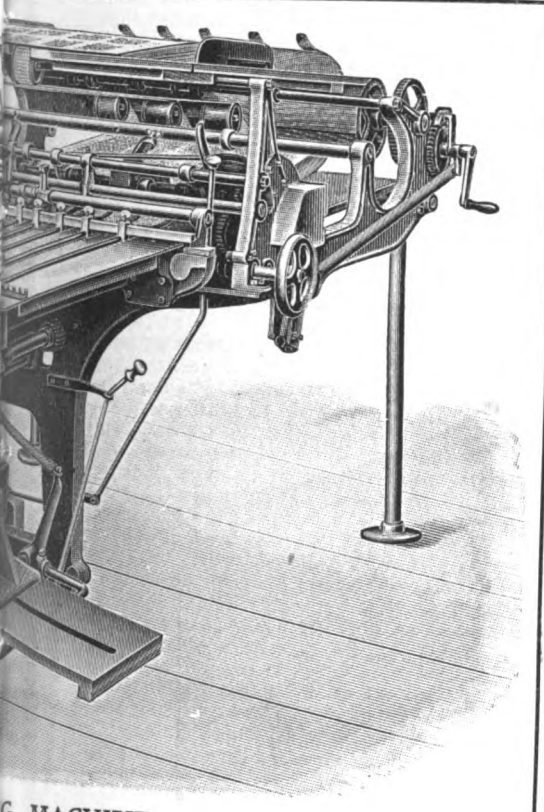
ONDON, E.C.1

Telephone—
CLERKENWELL 3126.

ANTS FOR

BREHMER

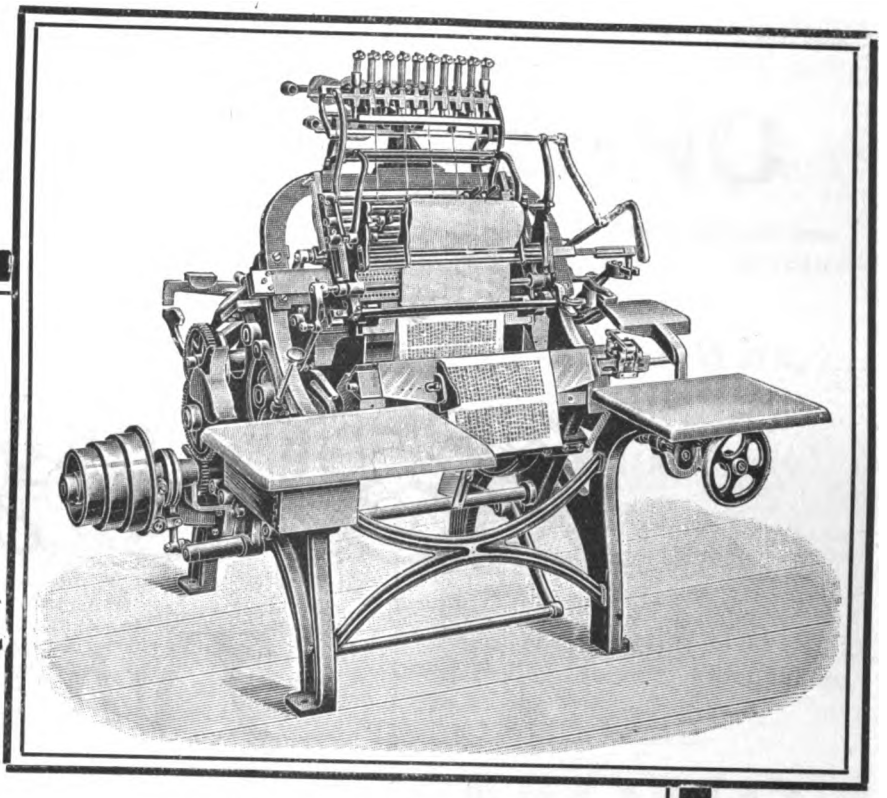
PLAGWITZ.



G MACHINE

OTARY FEEDER.

chine does not require any more space than a prevent smearing of fresh print. No change paper. Power required for driving, ⅓ h.p.

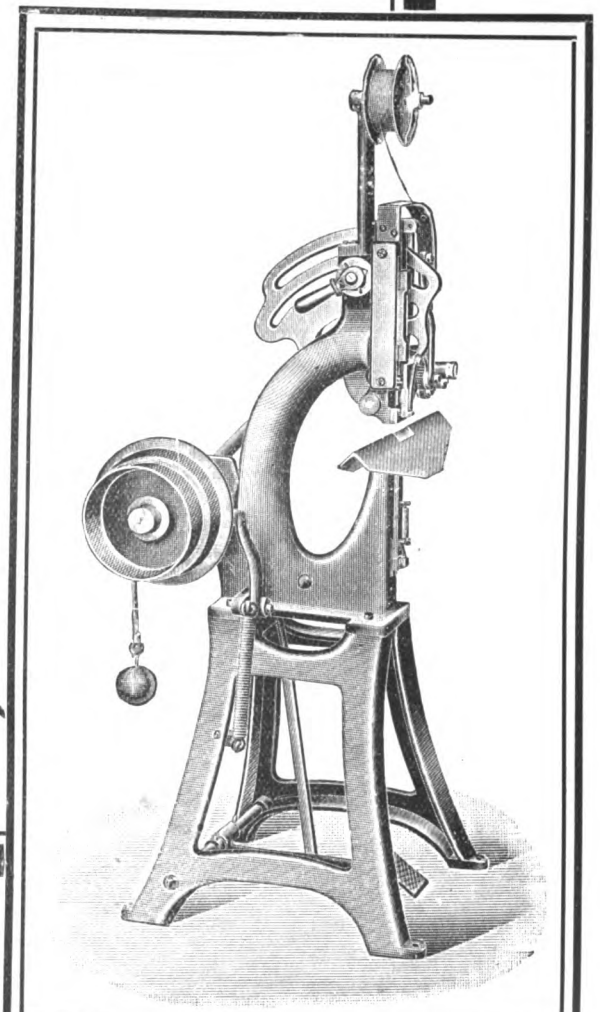


NO. 38½ MACHINE.

The machine works with double thread and no cuts are made in the section. Tape, 1/16 or ¼ in. cord or canvas can be used if required. End sections are securely fastened by thread, and do not require pasting. The distance between the stitches, as well as the length of same, can be very easily adjusted. The needles are straight and strong—therefore cheap. Strong construction. Simplicity of adjustment, and minimum upkeep.

NO. 23 MACHINE.

The machine will stitch single sections through the fold, or bind books of several sections by stabbing them through the side. All gauges of wire from 30 to 24. Only one adjustment for various thicknesses. The wire is supplied on spools. Also machines of the same type for stitching work up to ½-in. thick.



TRADES EXHIBITION.

rooms at 12, CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1,
on view May 16–May 30.

Wire, Thread, Webbing, Cut-Cloth, Tape, Cord, Glue, Staples Supplied from Stock.

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Types

THE Modern Printer with artistic taste insists on clear type for his work and his clients want letters of latest style. Both are obtainable from *Shanks & Sons*, of 31 Red Lion Square in Holborn, London

Telephone: Central 2438.

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Swiss Import Tariff.

The New Proposals.

A translation of the Bill for the revision of the Swiss Customs Tariff and of the proposed new general tariff, import and export, appears in the *Board of Trade Journal*.

The following rates of import duty are suggested for paper and products of the graphic arts (Class VI), all per 100 kilos:

A.—Papermaking Materials.

Rags; waste paper; other waste for the manufacturing of paper, such as old cordage, etc., 10 cts.

Fibrous paste for the manufacture of paper: (NOTE.—Fibrous paste, in the form of paper or board, can only be included under these numbers, if the sheets are perforated before importation, so that they cannot be used as paper or board.)

Manufactured mechanically (wood pulp); rag pulp, 3 frs. 50 cts.

Chemically prepared: Unwhitened, 5 frs.; whitened, 6 frs.

B.—Unprinted Boards and Papers.

(1) *Not having undergone any process after manufacture.* (NOTES (1).—The term "board" applies to products weighing 400 grammes and more per square metre. Articles of a less weight are taxed as paper. (2) Products in a form other than rectangular sheets, as well as those in rolls of less than 25 cm. width, are considered as papers or boards having undergone a process after manufacture, *i.e.*, paper goods. 3.—Board in sheets having a surface less than 0·6 square metre is considered a cardboard article.

Board (*carton*):—Formed by one layer or several layers pressed when moist: Ordinary, such as: grey board, wood or straw board, leather board, etc.: In sheets of which the four sides are untrimmed, 15 frs.; in rolls; in sheets with cut edge, 20 frs.; other, 25 frs.; sized, 35 frs.

Papers: Packing paper: Rough on both sides; ordinary straw paste paper, 20 frs.; other, 25 frs. Blotting paper, filter paper, filtering sheets of fibrous paste, 30 frs. Printing, writing and drawing paper: Paper for newspapers, containing wood paste and weighing from 48 to 55 grammes per square metre, 20 frs. Other: Of one colour, weighing per square metre: More than 250 grammes, 30 frs.; from 30 to 250 grammes inclusive, 35 frs.; less than 30 grammes, 40 frs.; of several colours, 40 frs.

(2) *Having undergone a process after manufacture.* (NOTE.—Board and paper bearing printed or stamped characters are taxed as printed papers under *c*. The watermarked trademark of the manufacturer is not taken into consideration in classifying for duty.)

Chalked board, board coated with colour or covered with paper: With smooth surface, of one colour, 30 frs.; other, 35 frs.

Packing paper: Tarred, oiled, asphalted also re-inforced with coarse fabrics, 30 frs.; other 30 frs.

Printing, writing and drawing paper, wrapping paper, etc.: Ruled, also laid, 40 frs.; coated with paste (gummed paper), 45 frs.; chalked or coated with colour, smooth, of one colour only: Chalked or coated on one side only, 45 frs.; chalked or coated on both sides, 50 frs.; other: shagreened, goffered, creped, pleated, perforated, watered, with coloured designs, etc., 45 frs.

Oiled paper, paraffined, waxed, tracing, parchment or parchment paper and similar papers, 40 frs.

Paper chemically prepared: Sensitised paper, even cut, 55 frs.; chemically prepared in other fashion, 45 frs.

Paper combined with other products: With fabrics, not mentioned elsewhere, 40 frs.; other, 40 frs.

Cut board and paper, of a width less than 25 cm.: Board; packing paper, 40 frs.; printing, writing and drawing paper, 55 frs; others, 60 frs.

Board and paper prepared for retail sale, without wrappers, etc., 70 frs.

Coloured wall-paper, 40 frs.

Board and paper having undergone some process after manufacture, not mentioned elsewhere, 50 frs.

C.—Printed Board and Papers not mentioned elsewhere.

(NOTE.—This category also includes printed matter specified in E when the tax applicable under C is higher.)

Picture cards, cards used for greetings, etc.: Without decorations or applications, 220 frs.; with decorations or applications, 300 frs.

Catalogues, prospectuses, posters: In sheets or sewn: Printed in a single colour, 150 frs.; printed in several colours, 200 frs.; bound, surtax of 30 frs.; framed, surtax of 40 frs.; others, surtax of 60 frs.

Envelopes, paper bags, paper capsules: Without decorations or applications, 200 frs.; with decorations or applications, 300 frs.

Playing cards, 300 frs.

Printed matter not mentioned elsewhere: In loose sheets or stitched: Printed in a single colours, 150 frs.; printed in more than one colour, 200 frs.; bound, surtax of 30 frs.; framed, surtax of 40 frs.; others, surtax of 60 frs.

D.—Books, Reviews, Prints, Pictures.

Printed books: Unbound, 5 frs.; bound: In combination with precious metals, 500 frs.; others, 20 frs.

Maps and charts: In sheets, not mounted, 10 frs.; mounted, bound, 20 frs.

Music: In loose sheets or stitched, 5 frs.; bound or in cases (portfolios), 20 frs.

Reviews and periodicals: Fashion periodicals, 30 frs.; others, 5 frs.

Prints, engravings and photographs (products of the graphic arts): Unframed, 100 frs.; framed or in stretchers, 150 frs.

Pictures and drawings, by hand: Unframed, 100 frs.; framed or in stretchers, 150 frs.

E.—Bookbinders' Wares and Wares of Cardboard; Paper Wares.

NOTE.—Articles in this class which bear printed characters will be dutiable under class VI. C, if the rate applicable as a result of the printing is higher.

Cardboard in rectangular sheets of an area less than 0·6 sq. metre or cut out in sheets of a particular shape, and not joined together: Packing cardboard and cardboard boxes; cardboard tubes: Not covered, 70 frs.; covered, 150 frs.

Envelopes: Packed loose, more than 200 envelopes in common packing boxes, 120 frs.; others, also with letter paper, in boxes, etc., 160 frs.

Paper bags and capsules: Pasted or folded, not combined with other materials, 80 frs.; others; double bags, 160 frs.

Cards for jacquard looms, 40 frs.

Cops for yarns, etc.; bobbins for yarns, etc., 60 frs.

Writing books, such as commercial books, agenda books, etc., letter copybooks, tracing pads, etc., 150 frs.

Calendars stuck on cardboard (wall and leaf calendars); blocks for leaf calendars, 150 frs.

Book covers; portfolios; classifiers, also with index, 150 frs.

Paper serviettes, paper wrappers for cakes, paper strips for boxes and shelves, 80 frs.

Paper flowers and leaves, 250 frs.

Bookbinders' wares and cardboard and paper wares not mentioned elsewhere, also with indispensable metal accessories, such as eyelets, suspension rings, joints, etc.: In combination with leather or fine materials, such as silk, velvet, mother of-pearl, ivory, agate, etc., 350 frs.; others, 200 frs.

Class XII. provides for varying rates according to weight for machines, etc., including machines used in papermaking, graphic arts, binding, and for making cardboard wares: For the manufacture of fibrous paste and paper, printing presses, others.

Class XVI. includes plates for printing books and engravings: without designs or writing, 10 frs.; other 80 frs.; cylinders for printing stuffs and for making wall-papers: not engraved, 10 frs.; engraved, 30 frs.

Russian Paper Industry.

The board of the North Western Industrial Bureau in joint session with a committee of the Supreme Council of National Economy has just confirmed the productive and financial plan of the Leningrad Paper Trust for the next five years. The scheme provides for an increase in the output of paper from 20,000 tons in 1924-25 to 72,000 tons in 1928-29. Included in the plan is a proposal to construct a cellulose works on the River Syasi, with a production of 48,000 tons, together with a paper mill for an annual output of 24,000 tons of news-print and 21,000 tons of wood pulp. It is estimated that the expenditure on the complete works will amount to 12,050,000 roubles and the scheme contemplated the starting of the works in the year 1926-27.

LINO

FROM **1/3** per thousand ens (read and corrected)

Newspaper Work,
Book Work,
Law Work,
Catalogues,
Magazine Work,
etc.

Faces from 6 point to 12 point, Old Style, Modern, Cheltenham, Black, etc.

MONO

FROM **2/-** per thousand ens (read and corrected)

"RECORD TYPE"

Cast from Specially Mixed Virgin Metal and guaranteed True.

COMPARE THE PRICES!

	Our Prices.	Type-founders' Prices.	Saving.
	Per lb.	Per lb.	Per lb.
12 pt.	1/8	3/9	2/1
11 pt.	1/10	3/11	2/1
10 pt.	1/11	4/1	2/2
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6 pt.	2/8	6/9	4/1

4d. per lb. extra is charged on all Founts weighing less than **10** lbs.

MONO BORDERS—1/10 per lb.

Record Composition Co., Ltd.,

LINO *Typesetters Typecasters* **MONO**

3, West Harding Street,
LONDON, E.C.

'Phone - **CENTRAL 6120.**

ASK FOR SPECIMEN SHEETS.

"From a Visiting Card to a Daily Paper."

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Canadian Paper Samples.

At least one Canadian mill has nothing to learn from us and very little from our friends in the States concerning the making up of paper samples. It is equally true to say the same of their papermaking. Too generally it is accepted as all-embracing that Canada is the promised land of news-print. Here we have to hand a batch of samples which cover antique and plate finished book papers with deckled edges, cover papers which are typically English in character, white and tinted bond papers which are typically American, fine writings, vellums and parchments watermarked and finished as for the English market, and lastly, a miscellany of printing papers which embodies M F., S.C., eggshell finish, bulky antique, tinted programme and offset book-printing grades. They are all the product of the Howard Smith Paper Mills, Ltd., of Montreal, Canada, the most progressive concern of its kind in the Dominion. The presentation of the goods (they are all branded and sold through the merchant) is skilled and artistic. In a preface to one sample book we read that "the policy is not to sell direct to the printing trade, as we find that better and more economical distribution can be made through the medium of the merchant." That is an interesting commentary on the subject at issue in our own industry. It also explains the amount of attention given to sampling, observing that the Howard Smith Mills not only make their own paper, but develop the sales for it. Doubtless they keep every reputable printer, publisher, advertiser or user of paper well posted with their samples.

Each sample booklet is devoted to one grade of paper in most cases, and there is a suggestive treatment thought out for the cover. Inside there is a well-written introduction. The writing papers carry fine examples of treatment for printed or stamped headings. Mostly the user is told what the paper is made of, and by demonstration he is shown what it can be used for and how it can be used. A range of cover papers is supplemented by a series of artistic folders, or fillers, as we call them, arranged and printed in colours after the modern school of thought in advertising. Lastly, and we have not space enough to adequately pay tribute, there is a remarkably fine full-sized quarto booklet devoted to a demonstration of de luxe deckled edge book papers, covering three grades, Carlyle Japan, Bard of Avon, and Byronic Book. The cover paper is Carlyle Japan, India tint, and its printing and embossing quality has made possible a really beautiful and simple design, which would have the merit of cheapness to produce. Fourteen full pages of several grades and tints of the papers are used to carry out ideas in printing and decorative treatment, and they are worth a lot to any printer who uses creative ability at times or to the advertising specialist who always builds his work. Then there are the samples of the grades, examples of papermaking equalled by two or three mills in England. A page could be devoted to their appearance, which is a sheer delight to lovers of the de luxe atmosphere in paper and print.

Spicers, Ltd.

Captain Ronald Spicer, M.C., was elected a director of Spicers Ltd. at the board meeting of the company on April 22nd. He is the second son of the late George Spicer, J.P., of Enfield, and represents the 8th generation of Spicers, tracing his descent from the original Edward Spicer, who was born in 1645 and owned a paper mill at Chepping Wycombe.

All Captain Spicer's business life has been associated with paper. Before the war he was a publisher, in partnership with Mr. Andrew Melrose. Immediately following the armistice he entered the house of Spicer, and now joins his brother, Mr. Douglas Spicer as a director. He is an M.A. of Trinity College, Cambridge.

Captain Spicer holds a commission in the Honorable Artillery Company. In the first year of the war he served in the ranks of that force and for the last 3½ years he was an officer. In the interval he was wounded at the Battle of Hooge in June, 1915. All his overseas service was in France.

THE late Mr. James Gibson Croal, Haddington, printer and publisher, left £13,873.

Paper Mill Presentation.

A presentation of a two valve wireless set and loud speaker was made on Thursday, April 9th, at Ordsall Hall Paper Mills to Mr. Stoddard, salle foreman of Messrs. Chadwick and Taylor, Ltd. Mr. Stoddard has been a foreman of the firm for the past 25 years, and originally came from Ballyclare. He has reached the age of 72 years, and has decided to retire and spend his future years amongst his relations in Northfleet.

Before making the presentation, Colonel Chadwick said everyone at Ordsall would miss Mr. Stoddard, because during his 25 years of service with Chadwick and Taylor all who came in contact with him had grown to regard him with respect and affection. He was a tireless worker, and his knowledge of the "news" trade was very extensive. He was, however, about to take a well earned rest. In conclusion, Colonel Chadwick said he felt sure that he was voicing the feeling of all those present when he wished Mr. Stoddard many years of health and happiness with his family in the South of England.

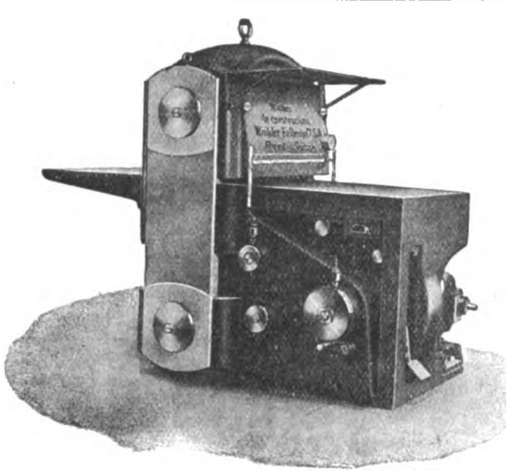
Mr. Cottrill, Mr. Williams, Mr. A. Smith and Mr. Wilcox each paid tribute to Mr. Stoddard.

Mr. Stoddard in reply thanked everyone and said how happy he had been at Ordsall.

Amongst those present were Mr. Holden, the office staff, and a representative gathering of 60 employees.

THE late Mr. Joseph Line, wall-paper manufacturer, Tottenham-court road, London, left £29,361.

MR. C. E. WILLIS has gone into partnership with Mr. W. Dawson under the style of Dawson and Willis, paper agents, at Sentinel House, Southampton-row, London. W.C.1. This firm are the sole agents for the following Italian and French mills for the United Kingdom: Cartiera Burgo, Cartiere Binda, Cartiera Ferdinando Dell'Orto, Bagarelli and Co., Papeteries de Rives and Papeteries de Sorel-Moussel. The classes of papers handled include high class writings, book papers, coated papers, flints, folding box boards, cover papers, etc.



"Winkler"

Automatic Folding and Drying Press.

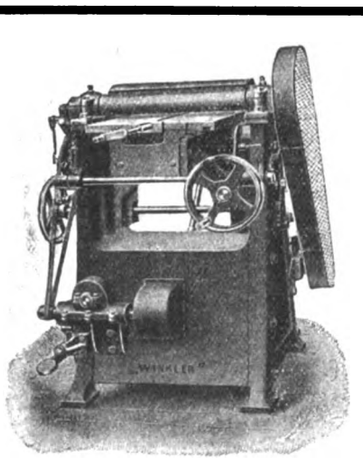
For Fine Art and Newspaper Moulds, Dry and/or Wet Flong—Hot or Cold—with Electric or Steam Heating.

Equals in capacity THREE Pneumatic Presses.
The Matrix is moulded and dried in one operation, the drying taking place under reduced pressure (patent).
The Moisture is extracted by a suction pump.
Automatic Temperature Control and Time Switch.

¶ Produces, in conjunction with Light's "Photo-Tone" Fine Art Flong, Half-Tone Matrices of finest screen so accurate that stereos cast therefrom are facsimile to originals.

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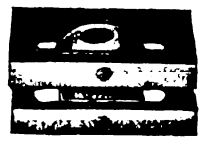
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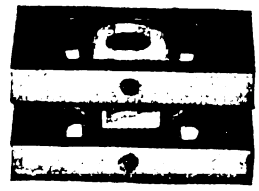
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(PATENT)

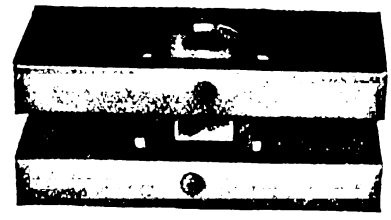
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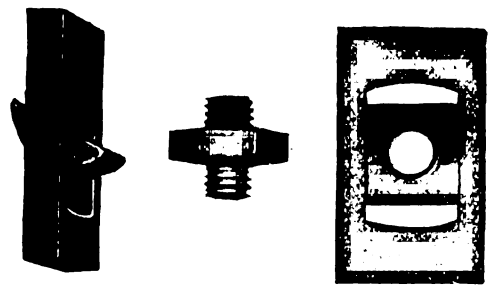
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Water Resisting Paper.

A New Invention which Given Useful Properties.

A British patent in the name of Dr. Ernst Fues relates to an invention concerning water-resisting paper. The invention is an improvement in or modification of that claimed in Specification No. 187,987 and comprises treating paper with acid substances or formaldehyde, or with both, the paper being dried and subjected to a subsequent heating process. Further investigations have shown that in carrying out the process in question, other substances than acid salts or acids can be used with advantage such as a series of salts, more particularly of chlorides which (such as for instance calcium chloride and magnesium chloride) are of a neutral character, but in given conditions possess the property of acting like an acid.

It has been found, moreover, that the properties of the papers to be produced in accordance with the prior process can be improved by utilising at the same time colloidal substances such as casein, animal glue, etc., which, in given conditions, become hard and insoluble. The incorporation of the colloidal substances can precede the treatment of the paper with acid-acting substances and formaldehyde; for instance, by adding casein or animal glue to the rag-engine. However, it has been found possible to use them also simultaneously; for instance, by impregnating absorbent paper with a solution which, in addition to acid-acting substances and formaldehyde, contains also, for instance, animal glue. It has been found particularly advantageous to use for this process the salts hereinbefore mentioned such as calcium chloride and magnesium chloride, since it has been found that solutions of these salts are capable of dissolving relatively large quantities of animal glue even in the presence of formaldehyde.

Various properties can be given to the papers made water-resisting by suitable methods of treatment; for instance, flexibility or suppleness, by treatment with certain hygroscopic substances. It has been found that to attain the object in question it is not necessary to subject the paper to a separate treatment with such substances. On the contrary, it is possible to add the substances in question, for instance, glycerin, sugar, etc., to the solution rendering the paper water-resisting. When for producing the water-resisting quality salts are used which, in addition to their acid action, are at the same time hygroscopic, the addition of separate hygroscopically acting substances is unnecessary.

Finally, it has been found possible to utilise the process also for colouring the paper, by incorporating the colours required with the solution rendering the paper water resisting. Obviously also several of the substances mentioned, for instance, substances for increasing resistance to water, substances for producing flexibility or suppleness, and colours, can be applied simultaneously.

For impregnating the paper any desired moistening devices can be used, if necessary several combined together. Instead of using a complete impregnating liquid, the process can also be carried out, for example, by putting on the ingredients separately, for instance on one face of the paper the salt solution, and on the other face the formaldehyde solution, or by placing on one face of the paper a concentrated solution mixture, and on the other face a diluting substance, for instance water. In certain cases impregnation with heated solutions or solution-mixtures has been found very advantageous.

It has been found that the three-stage process of the prior process can be greatly simplified, by effecting the impregnation and the drying process practically together —by using an impregnating press in such a manner that the paper is caused to pass through a dipping device, immediately afterwards pressed out and then at once caused to pass over the drying rolls. Also in this method of working, the ingredients of the impregnating liquid can be applied separately, as by first impregnating the paper with hot salt solution, then pressing it out and, immediately before it is passed over the drying rolls, putting on formaldehyde, for instance by causing the paper to pass over rolls moistened with formaldehyde or in some other way, preferably on the paper surface facing the drying roll, which has the advantage that the formaldehyde evaporated by the heating will be driven by diffusion in a uniform manner into the paper web. The working with impregnating presses has been found particularly advantageous in cases in which the rendering of the paper water-resisting was combined with colouring.

The water-resisting papers manufactured according to the invention, can be still further improved by treating them, in a known manner, with varnish, asphalt, pitch, tar, or the like. Threads, light fabrics and the like can also be embedded in the covering layers thus put on.

By glueing together several paper webs rendered water-resisting, water-resisting cardboard or millboard can be manufactured.

New South African Tariff.

Position of News Print.

H.M. Trade Commissioner at Cape Town has telegraphed to the effect that a new Customs Tariff (with maximum and minimum columns) became operative in the Union on the 9th April. The new tariff comprises 372 items, and the United Kingdom is to enjoy the minimum column rates in respect of the 22 items of the tariff.

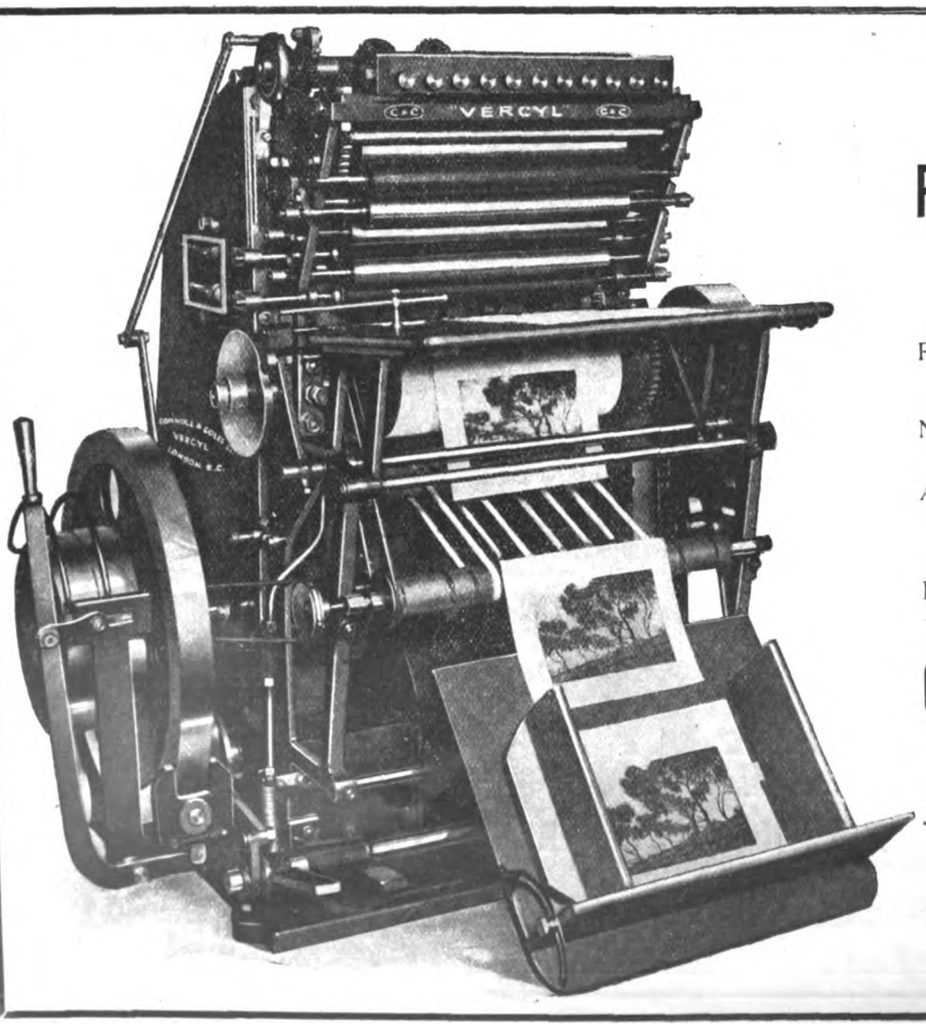
News-print from the United Kingdom is given a rebate of the whole duty, which otherwise is 30s. per 2,000 lbs.

A number of stationery items bear increased rates of import duty, there being no rebate in respect of United Kingdom goods. These items and the increased duties are as follows:

Photographic enlargements, Christmas cards, calendars, 35 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Account books, diaries, labels, advertising matter, etc., 40 per cent. *ad valorem*, or 6d. per lb. (whichever is greater).

Envelopes, 30 per cent. *ad valorem*.



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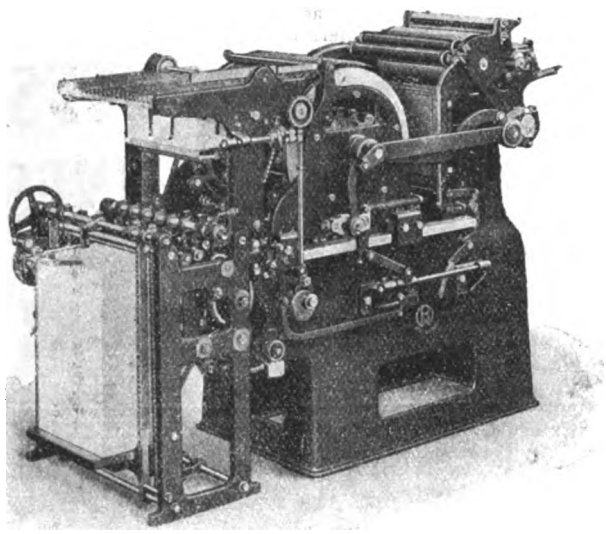
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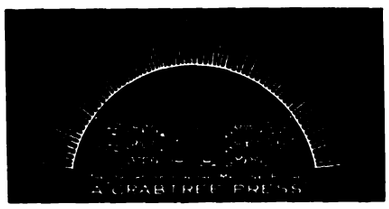
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MAY, 16 — 30.

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CRABTREE

Scottish Paper Trade Notes.

(From Our Edinburgh Correspondent.)

SINCE the beginning of this year there has been no large demand for paper in the Scottish markets, though it is reported that the mills have hitherto been fairly well supplied with orders and prices are steady. The Scottish mills to some extent are protected from competition by the high freights chargeable on all papers coming from the South and the fact that esparto mills at present have rather an advantage in their competition with wood mills. Nevertheless, we find some papers made entirely from wood pulp coming into the market at prices which would not appear to be particularly profitable to the English mills whence they come.

COMPARATIVELY the sale for the cheapest qualities of writings and printin s is much smaller in Scotland than England and a high standard of quality is more general in the North, so it is usually a paper free from mechanical that is offered in this market, and sometimes the quotation is exceptionally and unnecessarily low.

DURING the past few years a number of new paper dealers have started business in Scotland, many of them in quite a small way. With few exceptions they have been making some headway and the enormous profits reaped by the trade a while ago are now reduced considerably, not entirely to the satisfaction of the large wholesale houses, many of whom suffered severely through holding heavy stocks when the market was high. This no doubt partly accounts for the agitation that is going on just now for an understanding between the mills and the wholesale stationers. It would be a pity, in the writer's view, if any arrangements were made by the mills that would make it impossible to start a new business, for a certain amount of competition is always a stimulus to trade. The mere selling of paper is a thing that costs time and money, even when no stocks are kept, and a person starting a new business is always at a disadvantage till he can manage to keep regular stocks. If, however, the mills have regular stock and making prices, the former at a moderate advance over the making price, there would always be a sufficient inducement for an enterprising man to make a start, and the mills would benefit in the long run if they kept a little stock.

Burnley Paper Works.

The Jubilee Year.

The Burnley Paper Works, Calder Vale, Burnley, celebrate their jubilee this year. They were founded in 1875 (through the enterprise of the late Mr. Joshua Rawlinson) in quite a small way; since that time their history has been one of uninterrupted progress, and during the last two years over £50,000 has been spent in extensions and new plant. The present directors of the company are Mr. Samuel Pilling, Mr. O. W. Porritt, Mr. G. M. Porritt, Mr. R. B. Rigby, Mr. J. Hacking (who is also the manager) and Mr. J. R. Allison (who is the secretary).

Covering an area of some 12 acres, the three machines (one 72-in. and two 90-in. wide) produce 200 tons of paper per week. The grades manufactured include rope browns, casings, grocery and glazed paper, and paper bags. Some 240 workpeople are employed.

Meeting Local Needs.

As might be expected in Burnley, the requirements of the cotton trade are specially catered for. Amongst these requirements are cotton tubes, twist casings and glazed backings, these latter being used for packing cotton goods for export to the East. Another speciality is a paper for wrapping up steel goods. An artistically mottled paper, very stiff, is in much demand for photographic mounts. In the manufacture of this particular paper old tarpaulin is used. It is the tarpaulin in the mixture that imparts to the paper its mottled appearance.

A considerable amount of the paper produced is in turn made up into bags, an operation done by machines at a tremendous pace.

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Special Features:—

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General Features:—

Simplicity,
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Rapid Change,
Reasonable Price,
Complete Satisfaction.

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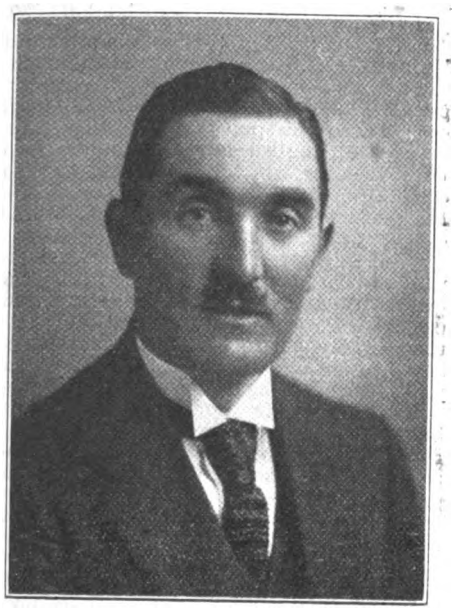
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Mr. T. H. Cunane.

Mr. Thomas H. Cunane, a prominent personality in the paper trade of this country, has joined the old-established agencies of H. M. Stevenson, Jun., as a partner, and will in future handle the specialities of the following well-known British mills: Inveresk Paper



Mr. T. H. Cunane.

Mill Co., Ltd., Watsons of Bullionfield, Ltd., the New Northfleet Paper Mills, Ltd., and the Textile Paper Tube Co., Ltd.

To his new position Mr. Cunane brings wide experience and practical knowledge, both on the manufacturing and the selling side of the trade. On the practical side he had six years in a paper mill and seventeen years on the road, his experience comprising salesmanship and buying in the North of England and Ireland. He also held the position of shift chemist and superintendent to the Ministry of Munitions at two of their gun cotton mills.

Mr. Cunane gained many technological successes at the Manchester College of Technology and at the Bury Technical Institute. In 1904 he obtained a second class, and in 1905 first-class honours final certificate. In 1914 he took his first-class honours in papermaking again. Mr. Cunane's scholastic successes have not been confined to papermaking, for he has secured first-class certificates in electrical engineering, applied mechanics, steam and steam engines, machine construction, drawing, advanced chemistry (organic and inorganic), and second class certificates in cotton and linen bleaching and dyeing.

As a lecturer on papermaking, Mr. Cunane is in great demand. In 1923 he was invited to join the lecturing staff of the Manchester College of Technology, and the Examination Board in 1924 on paper for printers, stationers, bag makers, box makers, paper merchants, etc. These lectures are of special significance. They denote the effort being made in the direction of education and indicate the closer relations which are growing up between the papermaker, the wholesaler and the paper consumer.

Mr. Cunane takes a broad view in his lectures. The course at Manchester, for instance, which deals with the qualities and behaviour of paper from the aspect of the general printer, is applicable not only to the printer, but to other consumers of paper such as box and bag makers, etc. Indeed his lectures, which have been given from time to time in various parts of the country, were delivered with a view to educating the consumer on the technical and practical details of the use of papers, and represent an earnest endeavour to bridge the gulf between the paper manufacturer or seller of paper and the various users. The lecturer especially discusses all the various troubles and difficulties of both sides, with a view to helping both the makers and users.

His gifts as a lecturer have been appreciated in many parts of the country, his services being requisitioned by various printing and allied trades organisations throughout the North of England and also in Bristol.

Thus Mr. Cunane holds very high qualifications for his new post, his knowledge of the technical side of papermaking being particularly valuable in unravelling various problems which are put before him by paper users and in the solution of which he takes a delight.

Canada Goes Ahead.

News-Print Production Record.

Considerable prominence is being given in the Montreal papers to the fact that in February the Canadian news-print mills for the first time in history surpassed the mills in the United States in volume of production. Production in the Dominion was 115,624 tons; in the United States 113,831 tons—difference in favour of Canada, 1,793 tons. The nearest Canadian mills have come before to their rivals in world production of news-print was in July, 1924, when the U.S. output was 114,859 tons to Canada's 114,133 tons, beating the latter by 726 tons. After that for several months the U.S. was some thousands up over Canada. Comparative yearly records in tons for both countries stand thus:—

	Canada.	United States.
1920 ...	875,170	1,511,968
1921 ...	808,066	1,225,235
1922 ...	1,080,333	1,447,588
1923 ...	1,266,232	1,485,000
1924 ...	1,352,994	1,470,581

In 1920 the difference was 636,000 tons; in 1922 only 367,000 tons; in 1923 219,000 tons, and in 1924, only 118,000 tons.

Messrs. L. S. Dixon and Co., Ltd., 62, Carter-lane, London, have sent out a set of useful samples, comprising writings, printings, cover papers and etching boards. The covers and boards are stocked in attractive tints, while the printing papers are adapted for a variety of purposes, and users are advised to employ appropriate paper for good printing. The modern cream wove writing and the Royal Mail bond are other good lines.

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German Pulp and Paper.

Report on Market Conditions.

An interesting report on the cellulose and paper industry of Germany has been forwarded to the Department of Overseas Trade by the Commercial Secretary at Berlin (Mr. F. Thelwell, M.C.).

The Union of German Cellulose Manufacturers has decided that the prices which have been in force since February 1st, 1925, are to continue until May 31st inclusive. These prices are, free station of destination: Seconds unbleached 25.75 mk., 1b unbleached 27.25 mk., 1a unbleached 28.25 mk., 1a bleachable 30.50 mk., seconds bleached 35.25 mk., 1a bleached 36.75 mk.

The business of the cellulose factories continues to be lively and it will undoubtedly be still further assisted by the lock-out of all the workers in the very highly developed Swedish cellulose industry. It is probable that the German paper factories have not any considerable current contracts for Swedish cellulose, as they prefer the German article on account of its quality and it is only worth their while to import it if it is to be worked up (veredelt) and has not to be transported any distance within Germany. The largest German cellulose concern has transformed its original works in South Germany for the production of only the very finest qualities for specialities, and it obtains for these higher prices than those mentioned above, particularly from artificial silk manufacturers.

Higher Paper Prices.

A number of associations of paper manufacturers have increased their prices and have thus departed from the usual practice according to which the paper industry followed the price policy of the cellulose producers. The increases are as follows: For packing paper, envelope paper, imitation parchment, sack paper, spinning paper, by 5 per cent.; for writing paper, free from wood, 3 marks per 100 kg. The prices of the other kinds of paper, in as far as they are subject to conventional arrangements, remain unaltered. This applies particularly to fine paper, copying paper, carbon paper, brown paper, blotting paper. The reasons given for the increase are that higher wages had to be paid and that the prices in any case did not allow a profit to be made. It is true that a number of paper factories did not show a profit during 1924, but nevertheless it is remarkable that the same groups who consider an increase necessary have at the same time introduced export premiums. These premiums are paid to those firms who export the paper which they have purchased from the groups in the form of paper goods and amount to from 5 to 8 per cent. of the inland price. This premium only represents a partial compensation for the difference between the prices charged by the paper users and those of the paper factories who export direct, as the latter have already for a long time had export prices which were lower than the inland prices. This policy gives rise to the impression that the inland prices are fixed somewhat arbitrarily by the manufacturers who rely upon the protection of duties, import prohibitions and cartels, and that only when they have to compete on the world's market do they calculate carefully in order to meet competition.

EXPORTS of printing presses from the United States during last year reached a total value of $4,825,425, an increase of 5 per cent. over the shipments in 1923. The leading customers were the United Kingdom and Canada, each of which took over $1,000,000 worth.

THE Star Paper Mill ordered their new "news" machine from Chas. Walmsley and Co., Ltd., last summer, and at that time decided that it should be operated by a mechanical drive. A further study of the problem, the advantages to be obtained, together with steam economies, have convinced the directors that the gains are such as to justify them in changing from a mechanical drive to an electric multi-motor drive. The latter, it is claimed, gives greater flexibility and more perfect control, which should result in greater output, and the directors of the Star Co. and the Harland Engineering Co., Ltd., have reached this understanding after a most exhaustive and careful examination.

Arresting News-Print Figures.

"The United States is the greatest paper-consuming country in the world," said Mr. R. S. Kellogg, secretary of the News Print Service Bureau, New York. "In 1920 her per capita consumption of paper was 148 lbs., as against 76 lbs. in Great Britain, 45 lbs. in Germany, 33 lbs. in Scandinavia, 12 lbs. in Japan, and 6 lbs. in Russia, and it is still growing.

"About a third of this consumption in the United States," he went on, "is the result of the newspaper-reading habit of the American people. There are now in North America over 22,000 newspapers. More than 2,000 of them are English language dailies in the United States, which have a 22,000,000 Sunday circulation and a 33,000,000 daily circulation. In other words, a daily paper is published for every 3·5 persons in the United States.

"The size of newspapers has increased from year to year, until in 1924 those having circulations in excess of 100,000 copies averaged 28 pages for the daily editions and 103 pages for the Sunday editions. The per capita consumption of news print in the United States jumped from 4 lbs. in 1860 to 50 lbs. in 1924.

"Naturally the production of news-print has kept close pace with the consumption. Last year North America produced 2,900,000 tons of news-print paper. In 1910 the total production of news-print in the United States was 500 tons. On one Sunday in October, 1923, the *New York Times* used 877 tons of paper. In 1848 a new machine at Hamilton, Ohio, made one ton of news print daily. To-day a single machine makes over 100 tons in 24 hours. The Chinese craftsman might make 1,200 sheets daily. Now the labour of one man with modern machinery can turn out the equivalent of 700,000 sheets.

"The news-print paper used in the United States in 1924 would blanket 12,000,000 acres. It would belt the earth three-quarters of a mile wide at the Equator, or make a standard roll 72 ins. wide that would unwind 16,500,000 miles.

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(TRADE MARK) (ALL BRITISH MAKE).

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Rotary Scoring for hand or power.
Vertical Bending Machine.
Millboard Cutting 24 inches to 56 inches.
Small Card Cutters from 6 inches to 24 inches.
Bevel Card Cutter.
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Sheet Cutting Machines.
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Round and Square Corner Cutting.
Showcard Edging Machine.
Slitting and Rewinding Machine.

All Steel Waste Paper Balers.

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Through unforeseen delays we shall not have the special machinery which we had hoped to exhibit ready, but we invite you to call at our Office or Works to see our machines running. We have arranged a Car Service between the Offices and Works from 10 a.m. till 3 p.m., or we can call for you at your Hotel. A post card or phone call will fix the appointment.

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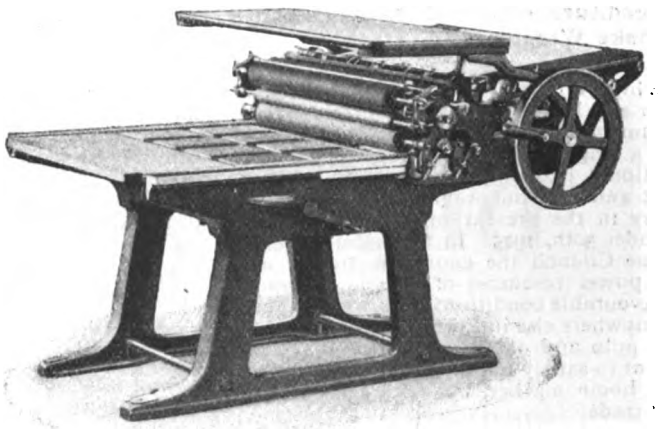
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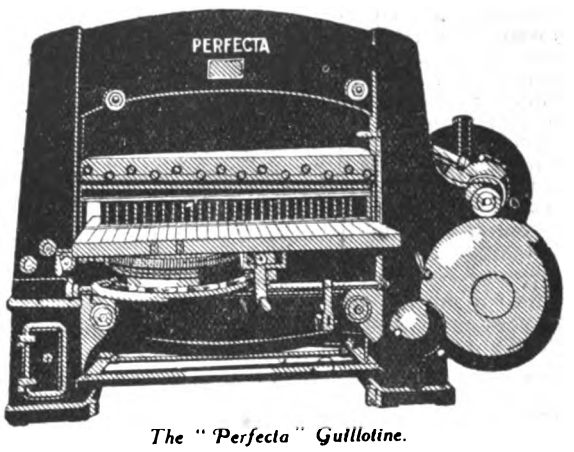
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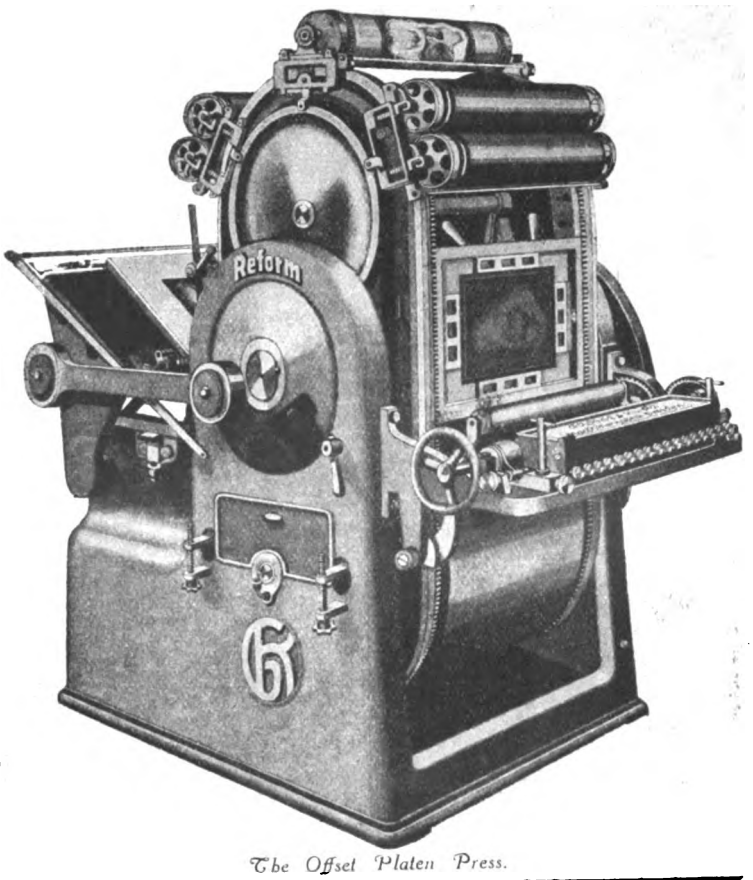
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Russian Paper Industry.

Developing the Paper Industry—Productive and Financial Programme—Vast Timber and Power Resources—Paper Mills and Production—Cellulose Output—Demand for "News" and Printings—Anticipating Future Consumption—Restoration and Extension of Plants—Reducing Costs — Proposed Capital Expenditure Approved—Leningrad Mill to Make Wrappings.

THE high authority termed the Council of Labour and Defence, under the presidency of M. Kameneff, had under consideration in March a long report by the Supreme Council of National Economy dealing with the productive and financial programme of the paper industry in the present budget year ending September 30th, 1925. In the opinion of the Supreme Council the enormous timber and water power resources of Russia represent such favourable conditions as are rarely met with anywhere else in Europe for the purposes of the pulp and paper industries. They are sufficient to satisfy not only the requirements of the home market, but of a considerable export trade.

IN 1913, the report states, the number of paper mills and allied works within the present boundaries of Soviet Russia was 139. Of these 69 were in operation in 1922-23, 74 in 1923 24, while the number for the current fiscal year is put at 81. In millions of poods, the production of paper amounted to 15·4 in 1913, 3·7 in 1922-23, 6·5 in 1923-24 and the scheduled programme for this year is 9·8 millions of poods. The figures for cellulose are 2·5 millions of poods, 1·3, 2·2 and 3·4 millions of poods in the respective years; and those for wood pulp are 3 millions, 1·2, 2·7 and 2·9 millions of poods.

ANTICIPATING a further growth in the demand for news print and other printing paper, the Supreme Council has prepared a scheme of new construction in the paper industry for the next three years, on the assumption that the consumption of paper at the end of that period will reach the pre-war level of 8 lbs. per head of the population.

SIMULTANEOUSLY with the work of new construction, the Council considers it necessary to proceed with the further restoration and extension of the existing paper mills and undertakings, and for this purpose an expenditure of 5,677,700 roubles will be required for the Central Paper Trust, the Leningrad Trust and the Ukraine Trust, most of the outlay devolving on the first mentioned and applying to the present financial year.

THE execution of these works in 1924-25 will have the result of increasing the output of paper in 1925-26 by 700,000 poods, that of cellulose by 500,000 poods and that of wood pulp by 700,000 poods. At the same time there is anticipated a reduction in the costs of production.

As to the prime costs of manufacturing paper, the report states that the productive plan for 1924-25 provides for a reduction of 12 per cent. in the costs as compared with the average cost of production in 1923-24 in the case of the Central Paper Trust and of 5 per cent. in that of the two other trusts.

THE average sale prices for paper this year are estimated at 7·80 roubles per pood, with an average cost of production of 7 roubles. This compares with 4 roubles per pood in 1913. It is considered that the financial situation of the paper industry is quite stable. The basis capital of the whole of the industry is calculated at the sum of 37,700,000 roubles, with a turnover of 37,811,000 roubles.

THE Council of Labour and Defence, in approving the above report, endorsed the proposed capital expenditure of 56,777,000 roubles this year, and confirmed the appropriation for this purpose of the redemption fund for this year, any deficiency in this respect being provided for from the budget estimates for 1924-25.

IT is reported from Leningrad that the Ropshin paper mill, which has hitherto been at a standstill, will shortly be again set in operation, the mill having been electrically equipped to turn out wrapping paper.

French Pulp and Paper Imports.

The weight of dry pulp imported into France in 1924 was slightly greater than in 1923, but less than the pre-war figures, which seems to indicate that French paper mills have not yet attained the normal production.

Paper imports continue to increase and consist almost exclusively (95·5 per cent.) of paper weighing 30 grammes and over per square metre.

Board imports showed a slight increase in 1924 (69,296 quintaux) over 1923 (61,541). In 1913 they were only 41,005.

In January, 1925, imports of pulp and paper weakened a little compared with the previous month. The imports of resinous wood for paper, in logs, represented 69,270 metric tons valued at 13,754,000 francs.

MR. H. D. HIGHAM, of H. D. Higham and Co., 30-32, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.4, recently returned from a visit to the Continent, where he was able to secure several important agencies. Among these may be mentioned the sole London representation for the well-known mills of Anciennes Usines Georges de Coninck S. A., Dieghem, Belgium, whose specialities are strawpapers, boards, corrugated papers, etc. Mr. Higham has also secured the representation of a German mill making an imitation cellophane. It is claimed that this product is marketed at a price about one-third below the cost of similar lines on the market used for protective wrapping. An important advantage of this imitation cellophane product is that it is non-inflammable; and although at the moment it can only be obtained in a natural colour, the mill is making investigations with a view to evolving a process whereby the material can be turned out in suitable colours.



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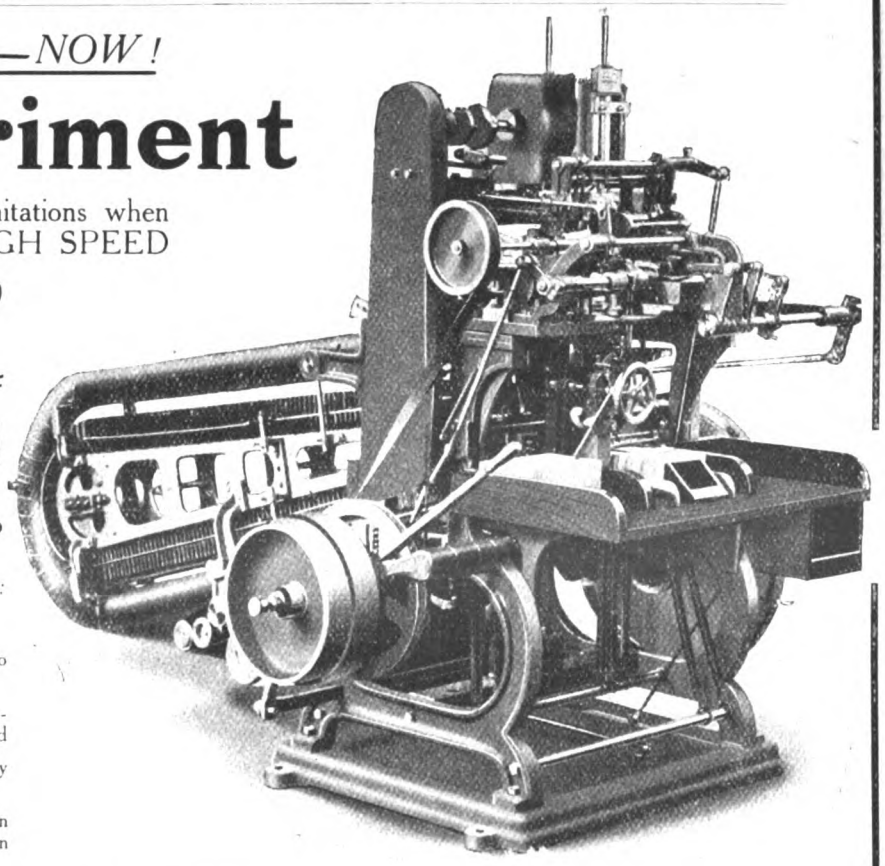
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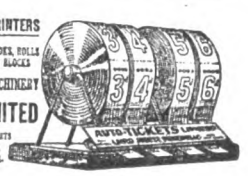
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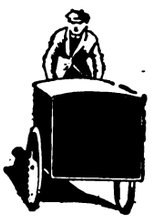
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THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

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VOLUME 66. NUMBER 20. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: MAY 14. 1925. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

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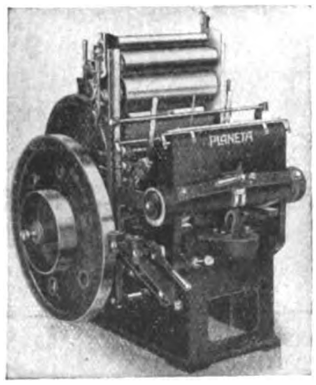
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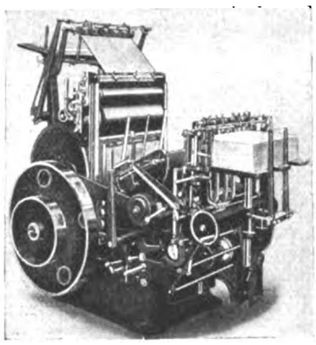


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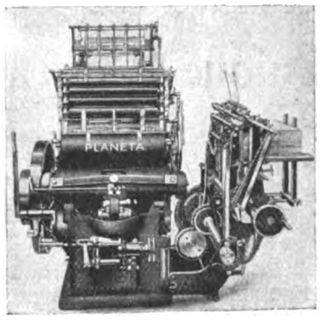
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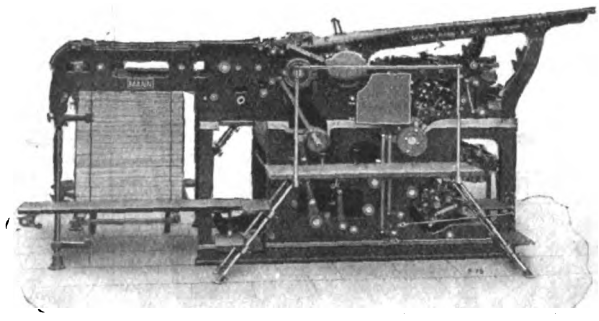
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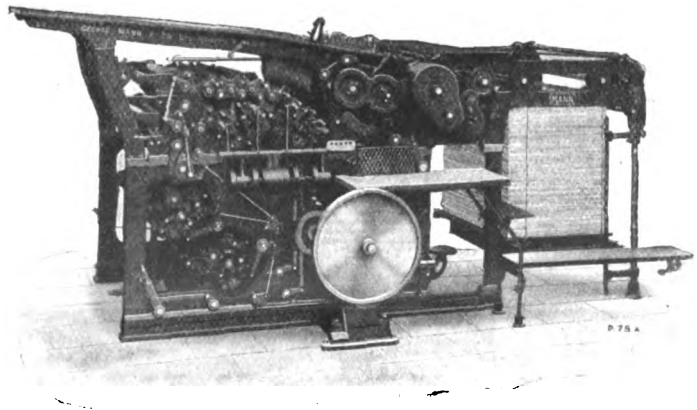
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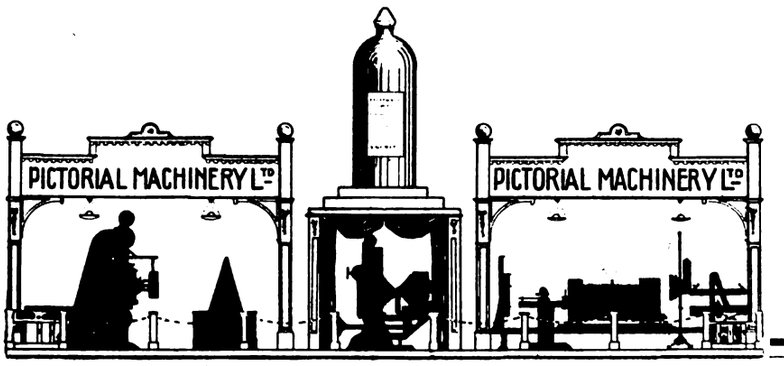
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Printers' Costing Problems.

IX.—Correcting Some Misconceptions.

In view of the increasing necessity for the adoption of up to date and scientific methods of printing-house management, an expert in the subject of printers' costing is contributing a series of articles to this journal. The present article is the ninth of this series. Questions and discussion are invited.

Several misconceptions of what a costing system is and what it does have already been dealt with in previous articles, particularly those relating to the allocation of expenses and the recovery thereof. Reference has also been made to the improbability of overhead expenses being satisfactorily recovered by means of a percentage on wages, whether on a time or a piecework basis. In one of the articles it was stated that any attempt to recover overhead expenses on a piecework wage was as dangerous as it was simple. Consideration may now be given to some other problems generally met with.

I—The Cost of a Job on an Inappropriate Machine.

Every printer, almost every day, has to work jobs on larger machines than the sheet size. Some hold the opinion that the cost sheet should show the cost as it should be on the appropriate machine. This does not give the actual cost of the job, and any attempt at an adjustment of these figures will falsify the returns. No matter what machine produces the job, the cost is the actual time taken for the various operations, multiplied by the hourly rate of the machine used. The difference between this cost and the price charged may result in a loss being shown on the cost sheet, and the fact is thus made visible in the proper place. It is obvious that a customer cannot be expected to pay this extra cost; he certainly would not if he knew of it. If, however, he is responsible for an increased cost through his request for urgent delivery, then he could reasonably be expected to shoulder the responsibility.

To adjust the rates used on the Value of Production sheet, owing to such circumstances as are referred to in the preceding paragraph, has the effect of lowering the earnings of the department. That is to say, the value of production of each individual unit is not properly returned. The department ought not to be penalised for such circumstances, rather, it should get credit for everything that it produces according to the unit of production used. Therefore, if a quad crown machine is used to produce a demy job (and this is by no means an infrequent occurrence), the department should get the credit for producing at quad crown rates and the actual time of the quad crown at its appropriate rate should be carried forward to the cost sheet. The department thus gets the credit for the work produced and the cost sheet shows the actual method of production. Crediting the department has the effect of proving whether the rates for the various machines have been correctly ascertained. On the other hand, tampering with the rates would make it appear that the rates of the department were not high enough.

II—Charging for Ink.

The charging of ink is another matter which seems to give some printers a little trouble. Cases are known where ink is included in the machine rates; that is to say, the price of an average amount of ink for an average hour's run is added to the expenses. In the writer's opinion this is not good costing, because the proportions of time consumed in making-ready and running-on varies with almost every job. For instance, two jobs each of 1,000 runs, approximately an hour's running time, might consume in the one case twice as much time for making-ready as in the other, and, although the running time may be the same, the absorption of ink might in one case be double that of the other. It is suggested that every costing clerk should compile an ink table according to the class of work and the quality of paper used, and that *every* job, no matter how small, should have a definite charge made for ink consumed. It should be remembered that the handling charges are levied not only on paper and binding materials but also on ink, and to the amount debited to the job handling charges should be added.

III—House Corrections in the Composing Room.

In some houses no records are kept of the amount of time spent on house corrections. Where it is possible to secure a return of this time it should be done, as by careful examination of the conditions under which work is produced and its effect on the quality of the work it may be possible to effect a saving in the time on corrections. Some houses run the cost of correcting the output of the Monotype machine as an expense to the Monotype department. Here again the sinking of the cost of corrections in the expenses of a department producing by mechanical means prohibits any effort being made to secure more economical production. It is suggested that hand corrections to any sort of mechanically produced matter should be kept separate and distinct. In the case of the Linotype, corrections must, of course, be done on the machine itself, and this time should be recorded separately. The insertion of the corrected slugs is a hand operation not usually performed by the Lino operator, and this time should also be shown clearly.

IV—Slow versus Fast Machines.

Hourly rates have no relationship to the speed of the machine. They are based on the value of the machine, the area occupied, the cost of power consumed, the incidental repairs and sundries, together with the wages paid and a proportion of the overhead expenses. If a machine is old and slow, although the value of the machine due to age may be less, and in consequence calling for a lower hourly rate, the job naturally takes longer to produce than on a fast-running machine with a higher rate. A modern machine of a much higher value will naturally have an increased hourly rate, but its high speed may result in the job being produced at a lower cost. The length of the run after making-ready has an important bearing on the point now raised. Every printer with a costing system is in the strong position of being able to test the possibilities of a new machine so far as production and hourly rates are concerned, and the advisability of making a purchase is greatly helped by this valuable information.

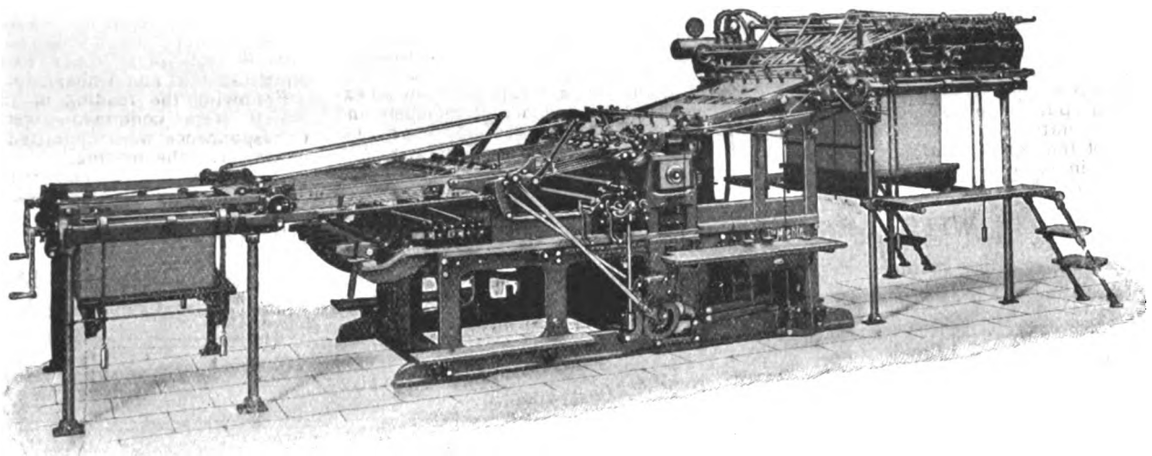
V—Charging the Full Cost.

There is an idea prevalent in some quarters that the introduction of a costing system of necessity implies that the rates found must be used. A costing system first finds the cost, but experience will decide whether such costs are equitable (a further development of this idea will be illustrated in the next article). It would be foolish for any manufacturer blindly to apply the cost of an operation if that cost were inflated owing to abnormal conditions. To proceed on such lines would mean that the abnormal conditions would be accentuated to an increasing degree. The hourly rates would rise still higher until business became impossible. It is suggested that an equitable rate *may* be found and if that rate is used on the Value of Production statement it would probably result in a loss being shown in the department under abnormal conditions. This loss appearing week by week would act as a spur to the management to set in motion such methods as would bring about a reduction in the cost of operating the department on the one hand and determined efforts to increase the number of orders on the other.

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An important feature of the Feeder is an arrangement whereby it is unnecessary to disturb the pile of sheets when printing the reverse side. To feed the sheets and turn them over, the pile is put into the Feeder with the leading edge towards the outer feed roll. By this means the sheets are automatically reversed and come down on to the feed board the right way up. Thus there is no re-piling or turning over of sheets by hand, or re-piling or turning of the sheets when working a second or third colour on either side.

It is suction fed, the pumps for creating the vacuum for the suckers and the compressed air for the blowers being of the rotary type, driven by a small independent motor. Each sucker head carries two suction arrangements, two blower arrangements, and two sheet grips. A sucker head is also carried on the control for the height of the pile.

This Feeder, which is carefully designed and well constructed, is provided with safety devices which include multiple-sheet and no-sheet trips. The pile is automatically controlled, so that it is kept always at the right height for feeding.

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VI—Costing a Job on the "En" Basis.

It is customary in many printing works to find the cost of a job comprised of solid matter by calculating the number of ens. Even if the operator is paid on a piecework rate it is not a very accurate basis on which to base the overhead expense. Where work is done on a time basis, all matter should be charged up by the hour. Most of the expenses are on a time basis. Take one item only—the metal in the pot of a composing machine must be kept at a certain temperature. If the operator is slow the output per day will be less than than that of a quick operator, but in each case the consumption of gas would be the same. Rent, rates, lighting and heating are each related to time. If, for the purpose of illustration, it is agreed to take 6,000 ens per hour as the output of an average operator, and a quick operator doubles it, the proportion of each of the expenses referred to above are the same in each case. If, however, the work is measured by a tape instead of by time then the quicker operator's output is charged with only half the expense of that charged against the slower worker, although the consumption is the same in each case.

Trade Union Matters.

L.S.C. UNEMPLOYED.—According to the "*L.T.J.*" the number of members of the London Society of Compositors signing as unemployed during the week ending April 25th was 492, as against 529 in the previous week, 442 for the week ended April 11th, and 362 during the first week of April. The 492 recorded as unemployed during the week ended April 25th compares with 561 in the corresponding week last year, and the much bigger figure of 812 for the similar week of 1923. During March 74,824 hours of overtime were worked by 6,193 men in the general trade, whilst in the news section 10,914 hours of overtime were worked by 1,112 men.

LEEDS TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY REPORT.—The quarterly report of the Leeds branch of the Typographical Association states that during the first three months of the year the condition of employment in the trade continued fairly good, although there was a slight falling off as compared with the previous quarter. The number of members signing the unemployment book varied from a maximum of 34 to a minimum of six, with an average over the full period of 24, and out-of-work payments showed a total increase of £110, amounting to £401, as against £291 in the previous report.

OVERTIME POINT AT COLCHESTER.—The secretary of the Colchester branch of the Typographical Association has asked the Executive Council if a charge-hand was within the rules in exceeding the stipulated number of hours in a fortnight. This member had been placed in charge of a night shift, and he commenced work three hours before the staff and remained three hours after they had finished each day. The Executive Council have informed the branch that the member must conform to the overtime rules.

T.A. BALLOT RESULTS.—The secretary of the Typographical Association announces that the proposal that 9d. be paid for tea money when notice is given after the usual mid-day meal-time that a member is required to work overtime the same evening for not less than one hour after the usual time of closing has been carried by 11,367 against 1,188. The proposal that a member required to work through recognised meal hours shall be entitled to overtime pay at the rate of time and a-half for such meal-time or lesser portion as he may be required to work has been accepted by 11,612 against 959.

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE AND STANDARD WAGES.—The Executive Council of the Typographical Association have received from the Bedford branch a recommendation that a member be expelled for accepting a situation at less than the branch minimum rate. The member had been sent to the situation by the local Employment Exchange. The Executive Council have agreed to the recommendation for expulsion, and also advise the branch to protest to the Employment Exchange for sending a member to a situation at less than the recognised rate of wages.

HALF-A-DOZEN of the Mulready envelopes, which did duty before the days of stamps, have been found at Guisborough, Yorks.

Printers' Managers and Overseers (PARENT) ASSOCIATION.

Preparations for the United Gathering.

The business of the next biennial delegate meeting—which is to be held in connection with the Printing Exhibition at the Agricultural Hall—occupied much thought at the May meeting of this Association, held at the "Old Bell," Holborn, on Tuesday of last week. The important agenda for that occasion was down for discussion, and this fact drew an exceptionally full attendance of members and provided an animated and interesting discussion. The president, Mr. R. H. Berry, was in the chair and was supported by the vice-president, general secretary and other officers.

Mr. Arthur W. Paul, present for the first time after illness, received a cordial welcome from the president and the meeting.

Two candidates for membership, both overseas applicants, were elected into the Association, viz.: Mr. D. G. Allen (the North-Western Railway, Moghalpura (Lahore), India—superintendent, Letterpress Department); Mr. R. G. Randall (Government Press, Ministry of Finance, Cairo—overseer, composing).

Liverpool Coming-of-Age.

The general secretary, who paid a high tribute to the good work done by the Liverpool Centre in the interests of the Association, formally moved, on behalf of the Council, that the president, vice-president, general secretary and financial secretary, attend the Liverpool Coming-of-Age Celebration, on May 9th, to represent the Parent Association. This was seconded and carried unanimously.

The meeting also gave its approval to a recommendation of the Council that miniature presidential badges be presented to the past presidents of the Association. They will also be supplied to Provincial Centres if desired. The miniatures are to be handsome gold decorations, providing tangible recognition of outstanding service.

The Delegate Meeting.

The delegate meeting agenda was next entered upon, and some of the most important points were discussed with a view to enabling the London delegates to know the views of members upon the various matters to be dealt with. The subjects included the Association's death benefit fund and also the important question of the possible inauguration of a superannuation scheme.

The agenda having been disposed of, the next business was to elect two delegates to attend on behalf of London. There were four nominations, and accordingly tellers were appointed, and voting proceeded by show of hands. The result was that Messrs. A. H. Wilson (vice-president) and A. E. Jarvis were elected.

The Printing Exhibition.

Before the meeting concluded, the president had a few words to say to members on the subject of propaganda on behalf of the Association, and Mr. S. A. Dawson raised the subject of the Association's stand at the forthcoming Printing Exhibition. Arrangements are being made for attendance at the stand to be continuous, and members were invited to come with their friends to the stand and make use of the facilities it will offer as a rendezvous for those visiting the Exhibition.

Printer Makes Good.

Thirty-four creditors of Mr. Ernest Senior, head of Messrs. E. Senior and Sons, printers, of Denton, received at Manchester on Wednesday of last week full settlement of their claims, which totalled £1,446 15s. 2d.

Mr. Senior became bankrupt 28 years ago through having to fulfil a bond as surety for another undertaking. He was discharged shortly afterwards, but stated that he would never rest until his debts had been paid. To make this possible he limited his living expenses for many years to £1 a week.

At the meeting last week letters of appreciation were read, and those present decided to present Mr. Senior with an illuminated address or other form of acknowledgment.

Printing, Bookbinding and Kindred TRADES OVERSEERS' ASSOCIATION.

There was a large muster of members at the April meeting of the Association, held on Tuesday of last week at St. Bride Institute, Bride-lane, E.C.4, the chair being occupied by Mr. J. Fleming (president), supported by Mr. A. G. Aves (vice-president). At the conclusion of routine business Mr. L. C. Mennell (letterpress machine instructor, London School of Printing) delighted the members with an address entitled "James Russell Lowell, American Poet and Ambassador."

Following the reading of the minutes—which were confirmed—several items of correspondence were submitted for the consideration of the meeting.

One of the letters had reference to the Association's visit to John Dickinson's mill at Croxley, and Mr. W. F. Cribb said this function had been fixed to take place on June 13th.

Another letter was received from Mr. George Knight, secretary of the Bookbinders' Cottage Homes and Pension Society, in which he expressed his thanks to the Association for their annual donation.

Correspondence was also submitted from Mr. A. E. Goodwin (secretary of the Federation of Master Printers) with reference to the question of the status of their members. The letter stated that the matter would be brought before the Labour Committee at the earliest possible moment after the annual meeting of the Federation. Some discussion ensued.

The meeting next proceeded to the election of the following candidates to membership: Mr. A. J. Cannon (honorary member), representative of Messrs. C. S. Rolls, Ltd.; Mr. W. T. Hill (overseer litho department), Messrs. J. Parry and Co., Ltd.

The candidates being unanimously elected, the president, on behalf of the Association, extended to them a very cordial welcome.

A hearty reception was also tendered to Mr. W. Elliot, who was elected as an honorary member at the April meeting of the Association, but who was not present on that occasion.

The balance-sheet of the annual dinner was then submitted by Mr. W. F. Cribb, who stated that the total receipts amounted to £108 9s. 6d. and expenses £105 11s. 8d., a balance to the good being shown of £2 17s. 10d.

The chairman expressed the thanks of the Association for the excellent work done by the stewards in making this annual function such a success, with a reference to the specially arduous character of the work performed by Mr. Cribb.

Mr. Fleming then referred to the visit of the Association to the Printing Exhibition on Saturday, stating that after tea arrangements were being made for accommodating the members for an entertainment to take place in the evening.

In view of the coming-of-age of the Association, which is due to be celebrated this year, the president announced that the executive had appointed a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Smith, Walters and Jones to find out the best way of marking the occasion. Whatever form the celebration took, he thought it the duty of every member to give this important epoch in their history his whole sympathy and support.

The Lecture.

Mr. Mennell was then called upon for his lecture. He dealt in an interesting way with the poet's early life and work, and then drew attention to James Russell Lowell's abhorrence of slavery. So strong was his opposition to the slave traffic that he was often accused of being a traitor to his country. Mr. Mennell, in dealing with the Biglow Papers, thought this work represented a combination of Dickens and Thackeray. The speaker next took his hearers to the poet's stay in Spain as the American Ambassador to that country, and then referred to his transference to London in 1880, where he met with a very warm welcome. Throughout the lecture Mr. Mennell revealed himself an enthusiastic admirer of the poet and the possessor of an intimate knowledge not only of his works, but of the outstanding characteristics of the celebrated writer's life. From first to last the lecture was listened to with a great deal of interest and appreciation.

At the conclusion of the lecture the thanks of the gathering were tendered to Mr. Mennell in an appropriate manner by the chairman and Mr. A. W. Hunt.

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The Federation of Master Printers.

Silver Anniversary at Buxton.

"Your movements have been provided for almost minute by minute," said Mr. John D. Ruddock, president of the Midland Master Printers' Alliance, in welcoming the company of 600 master printers and ladies to Buxton for the 25th annual meeting and 13th Cost Congress of the Federation of Master Printers. His remarks were certainly true from the moment the visitors were cinematographed on their arrival at Buxton station on Saturday until their departure this week. In the meantime good business was done at the annual meeting and Cost Congress; acquaintances were made and renewed, and pleasant excursions were enjoyed among the delightful hills and dales of Derbyshire.

The Reception.

On Saturday evening the visitors were received at the Palace Hotel by Mr. and Mrs. John D. Ruddock and by Mr. W. B. Wykes (president of the Federation) and Mrs. Gerald D. Wykes. An excellent concert was provided and there was dancing until midnight. In the course of the evening there was an official welcome on behalf of the Alliance when Mr. Ruddock acknowledged the assistance of the Lancashire and Cheshire Alliance, which claims Buxton for administrative purposes, although its geographical area is the Midlands. He urged them to remember when they returned to their own towns to endeavour to do something to help the organisation, for "anything done to help the whole trade will have a boomerang effect and benefit the doer."

Mr. W. B. Wykes—who hails from Leicester—supported Mr. Ruddock as a Midlander and also extended a welcome as president of the Federation, and announced that "The Anncient Bathes of Buckstones" would be open at a specially early hour on the following morning.

Church Parade.

The "official" service on Sunday morning was at the Buxton Parish Church, where an eloquent sermon was preached by the Rev. Canon C. E. Scott-Moncrieff, M.A., D.D. Caxton, he thought, was most concerned with the *convenience* resulting from the discovery of printing, but a very gracious and noble figure was brought into connection with the art through Caxton's successor, who was printer to the Lady Margaret, Mother of King Henry VII, who was more concerned with the advancement of learning and especially of sacred learning. Printing had done much good, but it had also done some harm. The Victorian era, with its unparalleled material progress resulting from the introduction of the steam engine had not much right to boast of its superiority to the unparalleled intellectual progress of the spacious days of Queen Elizabeth resulting from the introduction of printing. But what of spiritual progress? St. Christopher had wished to serve the most powerful master and he had served the Devil for a time until he found One who was the most powerful of all. The printing press had been a mighty servant and had served many masters, and there had been times when it, too, had served the Devil, but if the time came when it would be enabled to cast off all other services and serve Christ alone, that would be the most glorious thing in all its history.

In the afternoon a large gathering took place in the grounds of the headquarter's hotel, and in the evening a special concert was arranged.

Cost Congress.

The 13th Cost Congress took place in the Town Hall on Monday, Mr. W. Howard Hazell, chairman of the Federation Costing Committee, presiding.

The president of the Federation (Councillor W. B. Wykes) extended a welcome to the members, and there was much applause when he expressed the appreciation of the Federation for the work of Mr. Hazell.

The chairman, in his opening remarks, dealt exclusively with the important subject of paper standardisation. He was able to report that after four years of negotiation with the paper merchants and papermakers agreement on standards had been reached which only needed ratification by the main bodies. The paper merchants had been impressed with the fact that 1,000 master printers had signed the form sent out by the Federation in favour of standardisation, and if printers would insist on ordering paper on the new basis it would not be long before every papermaker would be compelled to come into line. The proposed basis was 1,000 sheets of paper, which would be packed in 500's, 250's, 100's or 50's. This would facilitate estimating in two ways—the variation of the number of sheets to a ream from 472 to 516 would be eliminated and decimal calculation would be simple, even to the extent of a single sheet. The argument that uniform reams of 500 would involve increased breaking of reams was a failacy, because it had been found that with present overs of 4, 8, 12 and 16 sheets, breakage was necessary in nine out of every ten jobs. The scheme would permit of allowances for overs being made on specified percentages for different classes of work. An effort was also being made to standardise sizes, and a tentative agreement had been reached with the papermakers, by which, *e.g.*, foolscap would always denote a sheet 13½ ins. by 16½ ins. This would not preclude other sizes being ordered or stocked, but they would be described by their measurement in inches, and the conventional names would be reserved for the exact sizes agreed upon. It was also recommended that boards should not be sold per gross, but per hundred boards.

Mr. Hazell then proposed the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. W. J. Pollock, and after several useful criticisms and suggestions had been made by the meeting, the resolution was carried unanimously: "That this meeting approves the scheme for the standardisation of paper and believes its adoption would be of great benefit to the printing industry. It requests the Costing Committee to make such minor modifications in the scheme as they may think desirable and fix a date when paper shall be dealt with in accordance with the scheme."

Works Organisation.

The subject of "Works Organisation as a Means of Cost Reduction" was dealt with by one who is undoubtedly an authority on the subject—Mr. Geo. Eaton Hart (London). Organisation, he said, was merely orderliness—the first law of nature. Although he stated he had no formula for cost reduction, the requirements he laid down and enlarged upon could scarcely fail to be effective—minute attention to detail; intelligent observation with technical experience; enterprise in new methods and machinery; with the Federation Costing System as the sheet anchor. English printers needed to emulate America in closer oversight and superintendence. Each department needed to be critically examined. For the average printer who had little time for such work, graphs and charts and the weekly balance sheet which the Costing System provided were most valuable in enabling him to discover where attention was necessary.

Mr. Hart dealt illuminatingly with the subject of mechanical composition. Although composing machines had been in full use ten years ago, during the period that had since elapsed there had been such an advance as entirely to revolutionise the conditions of the compositor's art. The Monotype to a limited extent and the slug machines to a much larger extent were gradually eliminating the use of movable types, and the composing-room was more and more being used as a lay-out department and assembly for the make-up of mechanically set matter, necessitating the use of specially constructed frames, surfaces and racks. The "practical lay-out" department was becoming a new feature of the composing room and needed development. Serious wastage of type was caused by long runs and by the continual heating and pressure of modern stereotyping processes, the only remedies for which were either cold moulding or the offset process.

Mr. Hart also touched upon a variety of smaller but essential points that successful organisation demands—methods of dealing with orders, estimates, paper and ink stock records, charging, storing, the use of pneumatic tubes—especially to the reading department—small lifts, telephones and dictaphones, and the imperative necessity for weekly meetings of departmental managers. His last words were: "Costing is the handmaid of organisation," and "The man at the top is to blame always, as blame is where authority is."

Better Estimating.

The Congress had not forgotten the brilliant paper read by Mr. W. H. Sessions two years ago on the subject of "Estimate Variation," and they had therefore awaited expectantly his address on "Means to be adopted to secure Better Estimating." They were not disappointed for no man is better able to keep his audience in pleasant mood while he drives home hard truths and to send the patient into convulsive laughter, even while the knife is being withdrawn. The first step to secure better estimating, he said, was to stamp out the heresy that an order taken at a loss was somehow of benefit. Although a cursory examination of fixed costs, costs mainly fixed, and running costs might support the heresy, it could be shown that even under the most favourable conditions wrong estimates did not pay. It was better to increase 12 per cent. without lowering prices than to increase 200 per cent. by reducing prices 10 per cent. To explode the heresy would stamp out three of the four four forms of faulty estimates he mentioned—the deliberate faulty estimate, the suspected-but-winked at faulty estimate, and the more numerous hope-it's-right-but-lose-on-most-estimates wouldn't-get-em-if-we-didn't faulty estimate.

Then there was the faulty estimate not caused by policy but by real error. Were they helping the estimator to be accurate? Was the estimating department properly equipped? Records of actual times taken in the works, if they were properly used and accuracy was assured, saved both time and money. Co-operative effort by the Federation had done much and could do still more in the same direction. Forms and checks and adding machines were also of great importance. Mr. Sessions also had much of value to say on the importance of considering the mental equipment and the technical knowledge of the estimating clerk, and on the paramount necessity of the estimating department keeping in touch with both the selling and the producing departments.

Mr. R. B. Simnett (London) opened the discussion, urging that jobbing printers should endeavour to eliminate the estimating department, and substitute for the consideration of price, the consideration of quality.

Mr. A. le Pine Strange (Eastbourne) spoke of the book that the Home Counties Alliance would shortly issue giving specimens of jobs, and the records of actual times taken on the various operations.

The discussion was further sustained by Major Hamish MacLehose (Glasgow), Mr. W. Edwards (Widnes), Mr. H. H. Potts (St. Leonards) and Mr. G. F. Storey (Leeds).

A vote of thanks to the speakers was proposed by Lieut.Col. H. Rivers Fletcher, and seconded by Mr. J. C. M. Eason (Dublin).

Two sectional costing meetings were also held concurrently with the main congress—one on the subject of a binders' price list, and the other on the subject of lithography.

At the former, Mr. H. R. Danford (London) presided. The meeting had under consideration a tentative schedule of average operational times for binders' processes, together with the quantities and costs of the materials used in different classes of bookbinding. A useful interchange of opinion took place between the representatives from London, the Provinces and Scotland, and it was found that different terms were used for the same operation in those three areas. Discussion took place on such questions as the relation between the "skin foot" and the square foot in relation to leather, and a cordial invitation was given by the representatives from London, where a guide price list is already in operation, for continued discussions with the Provincial binders with a view to a greater measure of uniformity being secured.

Mr. A. Williamson (secretary, Federation Costing Committee), opened the discussion at the sectional conference on "Costing as Applied to Lithography." He said there was an impression abroad that the Federation Costing System could not be as well applied to the litho section as to the letterpress, but the principles had been equally successfully

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applied in many litho businesses. Another erroneous impression was that the System was brought to a firm, and the business was squeezed into the System: the exact reverse was the case, and the System was made to fit the business. He contended that departmentalisation was essential in a litho business as in a letterpress business. . . . Several illustrations were given of the success that had attended the installation of the System. In several instances it had shown the necessity for the entire overhauling of the departments; and in one or two instances general printers who had had a litho department had gone to the length of cutting out that section as it had been found not to be a paying proposition, the result being that lithographers proper were now doing the work formerly done by the letterpress firm on a non-paying basis. Methods of dealing with sketches, and the cost of polishing stones and storing originals were explained, and much discussion on the points mentioned developed.

Following the Cost Congress, the whole company was entertained at lunch in the Pavilion by the Midland Alliance, Mr. J. D. Ruddock, president of the Alliance, presiding. Mr. W. Howard Hazell, vice-president and president-elect of the Federation, proposed the toast of "The Midland Alliance," in the course of which he felicitously used each letter of Mr. Wykes's names to represent his qualities, and cleverly introduced the names of Midland stalwarts who were bearing the brunt of the entertaining in a kindly reference to Mr. Ruddock. Mr. Ruddock and Mr. H. G. Clarke (immediate past president of the Alliance) replied, and both paid a tribute to "the man in the stoke hold," Mr. D. R. King, the secretary of the Alliance.

In the afternoon a fleet of charabancs conveyed the company over the hills and dales to Hassop Hall, where they were entertained in the grounds by Colonel H. K. Stephenson, D.S.O., D.L., J.P. (of Messrs Stephenson, Blake and Co., Ltd.). The guests were received by Colonel and Mrs. Stephenson, Miss Stephenson and Mrs. Robert Blake, and after tea had been served a pleasant hour was spent in touring the grounds and terrace gardens and strolling through the old caves. Mr. W. B. Wykes found an opportunity to express the appreciation of the visitors, and he recalled a former visit to Colonel Stephenson, when the Federation held its annual meeting in Sheffield in 1914. Colonel Stephenson said that in receiving the party it had been a pleasure to hear announced the names of many printers which had been household words with him for many years, and he only regretted he had not known their faces as well as he had known their names.

In the evening a civic reception took place in the Palace Hotel, when the visitors were received by Alderman C. W. Buckley, Mayor of Buxton, and the Lady Mayoress.

Mr. Wykes, in replying to the Mayor's welcome, said the printing industry was the fifth or sixth largest industry in the country, but because it was not concentrated in a few centres like other big industries, but scattered in every town, it did not always receive the recognition it deserved by reason of its size.

An excellent programme of music was provided by the hosts, and dancing again continued until midnight.

Annual Meeting.

The twenty-fifth annual meeting of the Federation of Master Printers was held in the Town Hall, Buxton, on Tuesday, May 12th, the president, Councillor W. B. Wykes, presiding.

The president proposed the adoption of the annual report of the Council. This report referred to the good conditions established in the printing trade which encouraged the belief that, while the process of readjustment in certain low-paid industries might have a reflex action on other trades, the printing industry would not in the near future be faced with labour problems of the first magnitude. Reference was made to the onerous work of the Labour Committee under the chairmanship of Lieut.-Col. H. Rivers Fletcher, and to the satisfactory settlement recently reached in the bookbinding industry as a result of the intervention of the Joint Industrial Council. The headquarters and Alliance staffs had been able to render many important services to individual members, and there had been increased requests for information on technical, legal and commercial matters. The interests of members in connection with the proposed changes in the rating of machinery and other legislative matters were being watched. In regard to costing, 2,104 visits had been made, the question of better estimating was being kept well to the front, disputes between printers and customers had been amicably settled by estimates prepared by the costing department, printing schedules had been revised for several public authorities, and important modifications in "Conditions of Contract" issued by many local authorities had been secured. There were indications that the Collective Advertising scheme would be highly successful and remunerative to participating members, and the Joint Industrial Council had been established as an integral and indissoluble part of the printing industry.

The accounts and balance sheet were presented and were adopted on the proposal of Mr. Edward Unwin, treasurer of the Federation.

The subscription for the year ending March 31st, 1925, was fixed on the same basis as the preceding year.

Mr. Wykes proposed as his successor in the presidency, Mr. W. Howard Hazell, and the resolution was carried with complete unanimity and amid many evidences of the popularity of the selection. On the occasion of its silver anniversary, the Federation elected to fill its highest position the son of its first president, Mr. Walter Hazell, who occupied the position in 1901.

Mr. J. A. Stembridge (Leeds) was elected vice-president.

Mr. Edward Unwin, Sen., was re-elected treasurer; and the retiring president, Mr. W. B. Wykes, accepted the expressed desire of the meeting to revert to his former position of assistant treasurer.

Messrs. Roberts, Wright and Co., were re-elected auditors.

A report of the Collective Advertising Scheme that has been a feature of the work of the past year, was given. The first stage of the scheme will shortly be completed when a third piece of advertising printing will be sent to the lists of customers forwarded to headquarters by the members who are participating.

A most useful and interesting discussion, opened by Mr. Wykes, took place upon "Apprenticeship Problems," and Colonel H. Rivers Fletcher (chairman of the Labour Committee) made a statement on the Labour situation.

Votes of thanks to the retiring officers and committees and the organising committee of the Midland Alliance were proposed and heartily endorsed by the meeting.

FRENCH PAPER STOCK CO., LTD. (in voluntary liquidation).—Messrs Wm. McLintock and E. Lloyd Price, joint liquidators, report having examined the position of the company as at July 19th, 1922, when the debenture for £15,000 was granted in favour of Messrs. Becker and Co., Ltd. The debenture has been found to be quite in order. In the meantime a receiver had been appointed by the debenture holders of Becker and Co, Ltd., and subsequently that company went into liquidation. The receiver for the debenture holders of the French Paperstock Co. (Mr. Leonard G. Lane) stated that the assets of the company, after payment of preferential claims, realised the sum of £6,340 19s. 6d., which under instructions he had paid into Court. As the debenture was for a sum of £15,000 there are therefore no assets available for distribution amongst the unsecured creditors. The joint liquidators regret that there will be no dividend on the claims of the creditors in the liquidation and there appears "no alternative but to bring this unfortunate liquidation to a close."

GREASEPROOF AND ITS USES.—We have received from the Union Paper Agency, Ltd., 12-13, Upper Thames street, London, E.C 4, some excellent samples of "Monopol" greaseproof. This grade is unbleached, unglazed, and, as it embraces several important features, it is well adapted for many purposes, particularly in the field of food packing. Manufacturers would do well to explore the various avenues that are now opening up in this direction on hygienic grounds. Although we are considerably behind the Americans in the use of paper wrappings for articles of staple food, headway is slowly but surely being made in this country for covering such commodities as bread, meat, fish, etc., thus avoiding damage and also the possibility of contamination. Referring to the samples of greaseproof before us, manufactured by the Union Co., successful experiments have secured an extraordinary white colour, resembling in appearance bleached greaseproof, thus adding attractiveness as a packing medium. It may be mentioned that the greaseproof qualities of the paper are in no way impaired by the exceptional colour attained.

Trade Developments.

SPECIAL OFFERS TO PRINTERS.—From the well-known firm of printers' suppliers, Messrs. John Haddon and Co., of Salisbury square, Fleet-street, E.C.4, we learn that at the forthcoming Printing and Stationery Trades Exhibition Haddon goods will not be on view. Instead of spending money on a stand Messrs. Haddon are prepared to give their customers the benefits of any funds thus saved by selling many of the bread-and-butter lines in everyday use by every printer at specially low prices for the period of the Exhibition. We are assured that reductions in price which are offered are real concessions, and printers (especially those in a small way of business) would do well to pay a visit to the well-known house in Salisbury-square. Further, Messrs. Haddon are prepared to refund third-class return railway fare to all principals coming from a distance not exceeding 250 miles (or single fare from 250–500 miles) who favour them with a call and purchase types, brass rule or spacing materials to the gross value of £20. And to those interested in up-to-date letterpress plant and machinery such a visit can be most profitable, for facilities are being arranged to show an "Optimus" Two-revolution Press with extension pile delivery, a Babcock Standard Drum Cylinder Press, British Victoria and Caxton Art Platens, a Haddon Semi-Automatic Safety Platen, a Caxton Rotary Perforator, a Caxtonette Platen, besides a multitude of smaller machines and composing-room fitments.

"AUTO-PHŒNIX" WITH FEEDER.—A machine which is very much talked about just now is the "Auto-Phœnix." This is a fine two-revolution machine having a perfectly reliable feeder built with it as one unit. The great success achieved by these presses make them a tremendous acquisition to the up-to-date office. Demands for increased production with best quality are amply filled by the "Auto-Phœnix," and it is claimed that by their use remarkable economies are effected. Those interested are recommended to communicate with Messrs. John and Wm. Burt and Sons, Ltd., 3, Rosebery-avenue, E.C.1, who will be happy to arrange demonstrations.

MESSRS. MILLINGTONS' "Express Envelope Service" should prove a boon to the busy printer, especially for rush work for sizes and qualities which he is not in the habit of stocking. The selection of stock envelopes is so large in extent and so varied in qualities that it would be difficult not to find exactly what one is looking for. We understand that Messrs. Millingtons' are despatching from stock daily 98 per cent. of the orders received for stock goods, a marvel of efficiency when one considers the thousand and one drawbacks incidental to the average manufacturing business, and such a high percentage can only result from a thoroughly sound and scientific organisation.

THE Inveresk Paper Co. (Ltd.) are about to erect a three-storey building of steel and brick, measuring 60 ft. by 50 ft., to be used for papermaking processes and storage. The plans were approved and passed at a meeting of Musselburgh Dean of Guild Court.

UNDER the title of "April Showers," Spicers Ltd., recently sent out a very varied set of samples of papers, boards and envelopes These include every sort of paper and stationery, including surface-coloured papers, tinted printings and covers, S.C. and M.F. printings, white and grey arts, drawing cartridge, cream wove banks and bonds, pure cream laid writings, unglazed kraft, envelopes in every variety, boards of great utility, advertising blotting slips and kraft fruit bags. Spicers, Ltd., are preparing a reference book containing samples of their leading lines, and this useful index, which indicates the extent of the stock held, will be sent on application.

PAPER and printing imports into Turkey during May were of the value of £T354,330, and in June £T312,724. Exports therefrom under the same heading reached £T217,724 in May and £T219,241 in June. During the six months ended June paper and printing imports from Turkey represented a value of £T1,926,323, whilst the exports for the half-year reached £T2,026,128.

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The Printing Exhibition.

Royal Opening on Saturday.

This week is to see the opening of the Seventh International Printing, Stationery and Allied Trades Exhibition, the inaugural ceremony being arranged for next Saturday morning, when H.R.H. Prince Henry is to declare the Exhibition open.

His Royal Highness is to arrive at the Exhibition at 11.30 a.m., and the co-operation of all exhibitors is being invited by the management in order to ensure the success of the function. All exhibits, it is stated, must be absolutely complete, and stands in good order and gangways cleared, not later than 10.30 a.m., and no hammering or noise of any kind must be heard after 11.15 a.m. The Prince will make a rapid tour of the Exhibition, proceeding to the dais for the official opening at 12.40 p.m. At 12.30 p.m. all machinery must be stopped until 1 p.m., by which time the opening ceremony will be completed.



Mr. F. W. Bridges,

Organising Manager of the Exhibition.

Only those invited to the opening ceremony and luncheon will be admitted to the enclosure.

Official Visits.

It may be of service to set forth here the various official visits to the Exhibition which have been arranged as follows:—

Saturday, May 16th.—Printing, Bookbinding and Kindred Trades Overseers' Association.

Monday, May 18th.—The Worshipful Company of Stationers.

Tuesday, May 19th.—The British Photographic Manufacturers' Association.
The Periodical Trade Press.

Wednesday, May 20th.—The Joint Industrial Council Convention.
The Federation of Master Process Engravers.
The Master Bookbinders' Association.

Thursday, May 21st.—The Federation of Master Printers.
Master Bookbinders' Association.

Friday, May 22nd.—The Newspaper Proprietors' Association.
The United Kingdom Paper Bag Association.

Saturday, May 23rd.—The Printers' Managers and Overseers' Association.

Monday, May 25th.—The Kent Newspaper Proprietors' Association.
The Electrotypers and Stereotypers' Managers' and Overseers Association, 3.30.
The Caxton Convalescent Home Concert, 7 p.m.

Tuesday, May 26th.—The Stationers' Association of the United Kingdom.
The United Bill Posters' Association.

Wednesday, May 27th.—The London Master Printers' Association.

Thursday, May 28th.—The Printers' Pension Corporation Day.
The Publicity Club.

Friday, May 29th.—

Saturday, May 30th.—The Jobbing Guild's Reunion.

The Printing, Bookbinding and Kindred Trades Overseers' Association, whose visit will take place on the opening day, will be the guests of the Exhibition authorities to tea at about four o'clock. In the evening, it is hoped, a room may be available where further entertainment and social intercourse may be indulged in.

The following Saturday, May 23rd, is to see the official visit of the Printers' Managers and Overseers' Association, and the occasion is to be utilised for the holding of the biennial delegate meeting of the Association and other functions, in accordance with the following programme:—

9.30 o'clock. Delegate meeting at Agricultural Hall. (Ladies accompanying delegates will assemble at National Hotel for motor drive round London's shopping centre.)
10 o'clock. Visit to the International Printing Exhibition.
1 o'clock. Luncheon in the Barford Saloon, Agricultural Hall.
5.30 o'clock. High tea in the Prince's Gallery (by invitation of Mr. F. W. Bridges).
7 o'clock. Bohemian concert in the Prince's Gallery.

We understand that the directors of Newnes and Pearson, Ltd., have invited the members of their staffs to attend the Exhibition on Saturday next as the guests of the firm. Tea will be served at about five o'clock, and a large company is expected to accept the invitation.

Printing Trade Scholarship Scheme.

Arrangements have now been completed whereby firms, organisations, or combined interests in any section of the printing industry may institute a scholarship or scholarships and put forward their nominees for examinations and approval of the Advisory Council of the London School of Printing and Kindred Trades. The general conditions governing these scholarships are as under:—

Applicants must be of British nationality.

No candidate shall be accepted unless he is qualified to benefit by such a course; his educational standard, technical training, and workshop experience must be such as will enable him to take the fullest advantage of a commercial as well as a technical course of instruction.

The competitions shall be adjudicated by a committee representing the various bodies identified with the branch of the industry for which the scholarship is instituted, the Principal of the London School of Printing, and the firms or organisations responsible for founding the scholarships.

The scholarships shall be open for competition to those who have been apprenticed to some section of the printing industry.

The scholarships shall be tenable at the London School of Printing and Kindred Trades for not less than one session's whole-time instruction in the various sections of the printing industry represented within the School, preferably during the last year of apprenticeship or the twelve months following.

The firm or nominating body or bodies shall be responsible for the candidate's maintenance and fees, and the course will include instruction in those subjects which are directly identified with administration, *i.e.*, technical, commercial and general industrial knowledge.

In certain cases the scholarship may be supplemented by a travelling working bursary to enable a candidate to gain knowledge of methods of production in other lands.

The candidate shall be expected to attend supplementary classes at the School of Economics for the purpose of obtaining a knowledge of the latest business methods appertaining to commerce and industry.

Periodical reports shall be made on the candidates' progress to the Advisory Council, the firm, or other nominating bodies.

At the end of the course of instruction the candidate will be expected to sit for an examination, on the results of which a diploma may be awarded.

Dates of competitions will be advised in the trade press and further particulars may be obtained from the Principal of the London School of Printing, 61, Stamford street, S.E.1.

THE LONG ACRE PRESS, LTD., has been formed with a nominal capital of £100,000, to print and publish *The People* newspaper.

East London Master Printers.

Year's Work Reviewed.

In reviewing the work that has been attempted in the twelve months ended March 31st, the annual report of the Association of Master Printers of East and North-East London indicates much success achieved and states that the feeling of friendliness of members towards each other has been developed to such a degree amongst those members who have made a point of attending the monthly meetings of the Association, that the old spirit of competitive antagonism has entirely disappeared. While there is yet a great deal to be done in the matter of regularising prices for work, there is no doubt that sooner or later the adoption of the Costing System will become general.

Amongst activities of the year, mention is made of the lecture by Mr. W. H. Northam, O.B.E., who outlined in detail the objects and proposals of the Federation Collective Advertising Scheme, as a result of which lecture the Association agreed to support the scheme; other lectures or addresses mentioned in the report include that of Mr. J. Crowlesmith, J.P., on "Salesmanship"; that of Mr. G. F. Tomkin on "Profit Leakages"; those by Mr. Frank Colebrook and Mr. Hopton Hadley (vice-president of the Society of Advertising Consultants) on the Advertising Convention at Wembley; that by Mr. Ilston Cox on "Problems of Printing Inks"; that by Mr. J. D. Wise on "How to be Happy though a Printer"; and that on "Printing Types," by Mr. Geddes, of Messrs. Caslon, Ltd. The March meeting took the form of an exhibition of printing executed by members, and Mr. R. B. Simnett, president of the South-West Association, opened a discussion on the exhibits and the selection committee chose those specimens to be forwarded as the exhibits of the E. and N.E. Association. On July 17th, as a summer outing, the Association visited Messrs. Spicer's Paper Mills, at Eynsford, Kent, investigating the Chislehurst Caves *en route* to the mills.

Before concluding, the report makes a couple of cordial personal acknowledgments. Of Mr. J. Johnson (L.M.P.A. Organiser), it is put on record that he "has done yeoman service in our area, and it is wholly due to his untiring efforts that the Association steadily grows in numerical strength and that interest in the work of the Association on the part of its members is maintained." Indebtedness is also expressed to the representative of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, whose "splendid reports," it is stated, "have enabled the deliberations of the Association to reach that wider audience that their high standard and quality deserve."

Edward Lloyd, Ltd.

The directors, in their report for the year ended December 31st, state the profits, after allowing for depreciation, bad and doubtful debts, income-tax, estimated Corporation Profits Tax and contingencies, amount to £214,307 19s., making, with the balance brought forward from December 31st, 1923, £30,893 7s. 1d., a total of £245,201 6s. 1d. After deducting interest on pension account, directors' and auditors' fees, head office and transfer office expenses, £5,912 13s.; dividend on the preference shares for the year to December 31st, 1924, £47,250; and interim dividend on the ordinary shares for the year 1924 at the rate of ninepence per share (free of income-tax), paid October 1st, 1924, £45,000, there remains a balance as per balance-sheet of £147,038 13s. 1d. The directors recommend the declaration of a final dividend for the year 1924 on the ordinary shares at the rate of 1s. 3d. per share (free of income-tax), making 10 per cent. for the year (free of income-tax), £75,000, also that the sum of £10,000 be placed to Pension Account, carrying forward to the next account £62,038 13s. 1d. The profits for the year, after making provision for company expenses, show an increase of £19,905 14s. 10d., as compared with 1923.

THE Soviet Government has made a contract with the Esthonian papermakers for the supply of 9,000 metric tons of paper at a cost of 350,000,000 marks, and 12,000 tons of newsprint were also purchased in Norway for 7,000,000 Norwegian crowns.

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"AUTO-PHOENIX"

Opposite the Exhibition The Great Success.

"AUTO-PHOENIX"

Do not fail to see it.

During the Exhibition
we are showing the
Latest Model of the Famous

"AUTO-PHOENIX" TWO-REVOLUTION PRESS

and Other Machinery, at

354, UPPER STREET, N.

(Opposite the Agricultural Hall) where we shall be pleased to see all our friends.

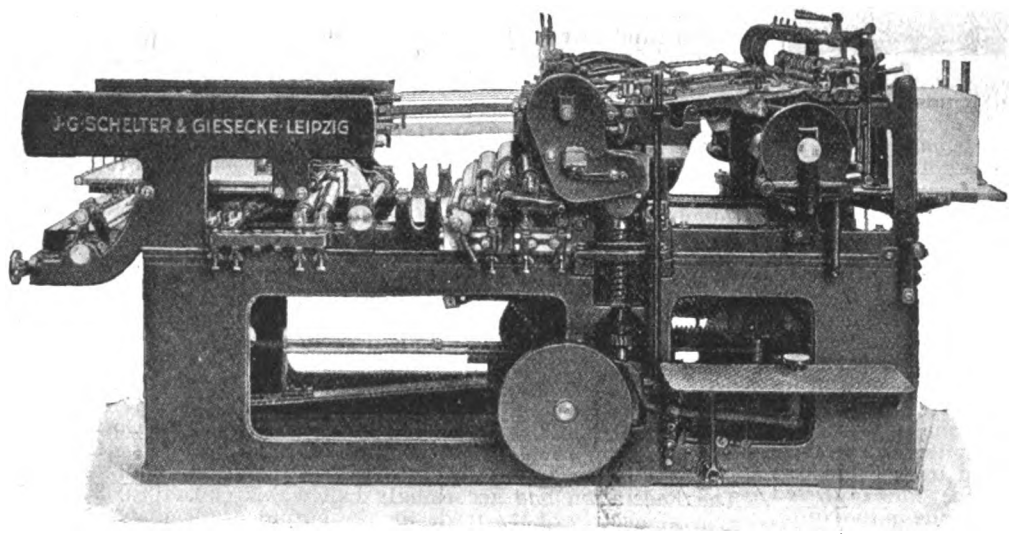


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Printing and Paper Workers' Home.

The New Filey Establishment.

A brief report appeared in last week's issue of the opening of the new convalescent home of the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding and Machine Rulers and Paper Workers—the outcome of the success of the existing home at Carshalton, Surrey. We are able herewith to publish an illustration of the new home, which consists of a fine mansion, with cliff gardens extending to the foreshore, looking out on the tremendous sweep of Filey Bay.



THE NEW HOME AT FILEY.

The opening ceremony was, as previously stated, performed by Lord Riddell, there being a large gathering of trade union representatives and others on the occasion.

Mr. Newland presented a gold key to Lord Riddell, with which to perform the opening ceremony.

Mr. George Harraway presided at the subsequent luncheon.

Mr. Newland, in proposing a vote of thanks to Lord Riddell, referred to him as an ideal employer, and said that though having had in their trade sometimes extraordinary difficulties, they were also extraordinary in the way in which they settled those difficulties within their own industry. (Hear, hear.) He referred to the great work done in connection with the sickness and difficulties of members of the Union and of allied trades, and was very proud of the fact that they now possessed a magnificent convalescent home in the North, in addition to the splendid home at Carshalton, Surrey, through which, since its establishment in 1916, 2,500 of the members of the organisation had passed. (Applause.) The members contributed a halfpenny a week towards the maintenance of the homes. (Applause).

Lord Riddell, in returning thanks, expressed his surprise at the magnificence of the Home, which he described as a palace, and he congratulated the members upon its possession. In the old days palaces were reserved for individuals; in these days palaces were being acquired by masses of people for their own use. They all knew that the primary object of trade unions was to improve the wages and conditions of labour, but he was sure that the pious founders of trade unions, which had done more for the working classes than any other movement, never dreamt that their efforts would result in such a movement as they were met to honour that day. (Applause.) It was one of the most admirable features of collectivism; it was the sort of Socialism or Co-operative movement which would receive the full support of all political parties. (Hear, hear.) In this country, he was glad to say, there were no political or class boundaries when dealing with human suffering. (Applause.) They were engaged in a noble experiment, which he wished great success. (Applause).

Mr. Chalk (chairman of the Convalescent Homes Committee) proposed the toast of "The Visitors," to which the Right Hon. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., replied. He paid an eloquent tribute to the work of Mr. Alfred Evans, the first general secretary of the union, who had first conceived the idea of creating the fund by which the union had been enabled to establish a convalescent home at Carshalton, Surrey, for the members in the southern part of the kingdom, and the northern home, "Northcliffe," Filey, the opening of which they were celebrating.

We are indebted to the courtesy of the *Daily Herald* for the use of the block illustrating the home.

British Tin Box Manufacturers.

Trade Discusses the Question of Costing.

The British Tin Box Manufacturers' Federation held a general meeting in London on the 2nd inst., when the chair was taken by Mr. F. N. Hepworth, chairman of the Federation, who extended a hearty welcome to those present and expressed his pleasure at the large number attending. He then made reference to the bad state of trade which had existed in this industry for some time past and stated that, after several meetings of the trade had been held for the purpose of considering the situation, it had been decided that the best prospect of improving conditions in the trade was to introduce a uniform system of costing. The Federation had accordingly called this general meeting of the trade for the purpose of considering costing and had arranged for Mr. Williamson, F.C.W.A., the secretary of the Costing Committee of the Master Printers' Federation and chairman of the executive council of the Institute of Cost and Works Accountants, to address the meeting.

Mr. Williamson's Address.

Mr. Williamson stated that he had come with the deliberate intent of showing that the Federation Costing System could be equally successfully applied to the production and printing of tin boxes as to the printing of paper. He pointed out that the Federation Costing System had long since passed the experimental stage and was a generally accepted scientific method of finding the cost of production.

He especially emphasised the importance of correct costing. It was necessary that every item of expense should be accounted for and any system of costing worth the name would take definite control of all labour costs by securing correct returns of time for which wages had to be paid. It would also provide for a proper supervision of the materials used, whether they be directly chargeable to the job or necessary in connection with the operations.

He next reviewed the value of departmentalisation. It was shown to be necessary that each production centre should be debited only with such expenses as had been incurred by it. In effect each department becomes a factory within a factory, each with its own weekly statement of cost of production and records of what have been earned by taking the actual times charged to jobs and adding the appropriate rates for the operations peculiar to that section.

He next dealt with the necessity for a proper distribution of overhead expenses and stated that the possibility of allocating many of the general expenses direct to departments was very remote. In the Master Printers' Federation System the overhead expenses were recovered by a percentage added to the direct departmental expenses plus the wages paid in the department. Any attempt to recover cost by the addition of a flat percentage to wages was as fallacious as it was easy; it was as unsound as it was unscientific; it was as inequitable as it was disastrous in its results.

The main bases for distribution of the expenses are on floor area occupied by the various departments, value of plant and wages paid. Floor area absorbs such expenses as rent, rates, lighting and warming. Value of plant governs the distribution of interest on capital, depreciation and insurance. Wages paid decide what proportion of employers' liability and holiday payments should be debited to the various departments.

He then showed that the Master Printers' Federation Costing System could be applied to any kind of manufacture which ended in a definite order. Only slight modifications are necessary to apply it to mass production.

Points dealt with included interest on capital as an item of cost, depreciation of plant and salary for the owner as further items. "Chargeable time" was explained, and a brief outline of the System given. Mr. Williamson also related many instances of the immediate benefits that had accrued to firms as a result of the installation of the Master Printers' System.

Applicability of Federation System.

The chairman then announced that the meeting was open for discussion and questions.

To a query as to whether the Federation Costing System as largely used by commercial and general printers was equally applicable to the tin box trade, Mr. Bramwell of Messrs. Barclay and Fry, stated in reply that his firm had had the Costing System of the Master Printers' Federation in operation in their works since 1912 and had actually applied it to tin box manufacturing with success. The principles of the Federation System were sound, and its elasticity made it possible to apply it to any size of business and they had found no difficulty in adapting it to the Tin Box Section of their works.

Asked what steps should be taken to start a costing movement in the tin box trade and to maintain interest in it, Mr. Williamson said the Federation of Master Printers set up a small committee to formulate a proper costing system. Many meetings were held and eventually the System as now in use was compiled. Meetings of printers were held all over the country and addressed by members of the Costing Committee and other leading printers. It was then found necessary to appoint an official who could be invited to instal the System in the offices of any of the members of the organisation. Propaganda literature was prepared and circulated to every member. On similar lines it would be possible to organise your organisation

In replying to another question, Mr. Williamson gave particulars as to the cost of installing and running the System in a factory.

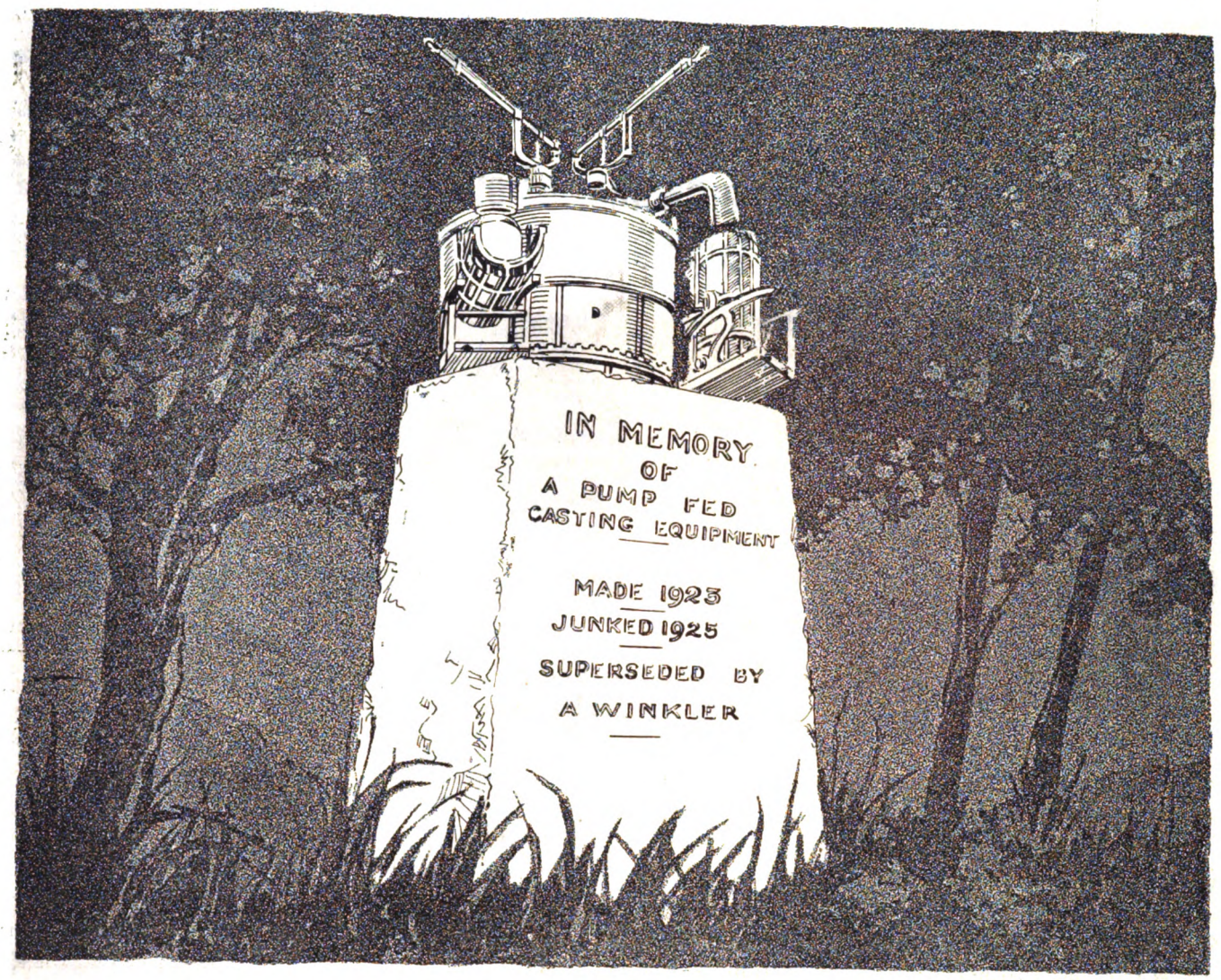
At the end of the discussion it was moved by Mr. Hepworth:—"That this meeting considers that the introduction of a uniform costing system for the tin box trade is in the best interests of the trade and remits the matter to the executive council of the British Tin Box Manufacturers' Federation to further consider the matter and to take such steps as they may consider advisable to introduce a costing system."

Mr. Francis supported the motion in a very interesting speech, and on being put to the meeting it was carried unanimously. Mr. Liverman suggested that the council might at the same time consider many other matters affecting the trade, such as for example, carrying stocks for customers and extended deliveries under one contract over a long period.

The proceedings terminated with the passing of a very hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Williamson for his informative and interesting address, and to the chairman, Mr. F. N. Hepworth, for presiding at the meeting.

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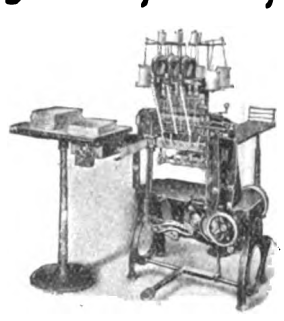
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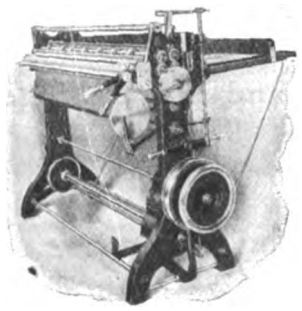
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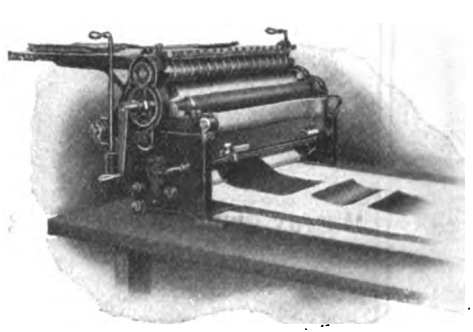
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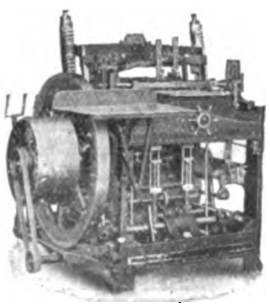
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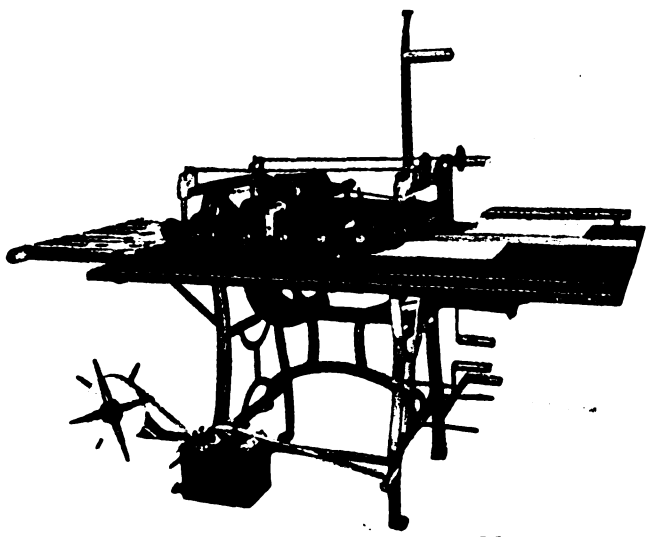
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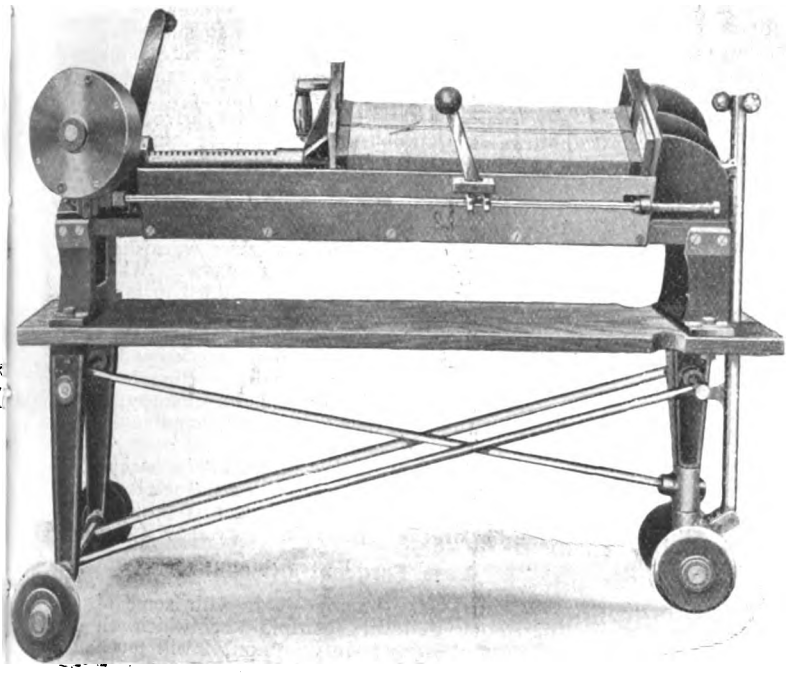
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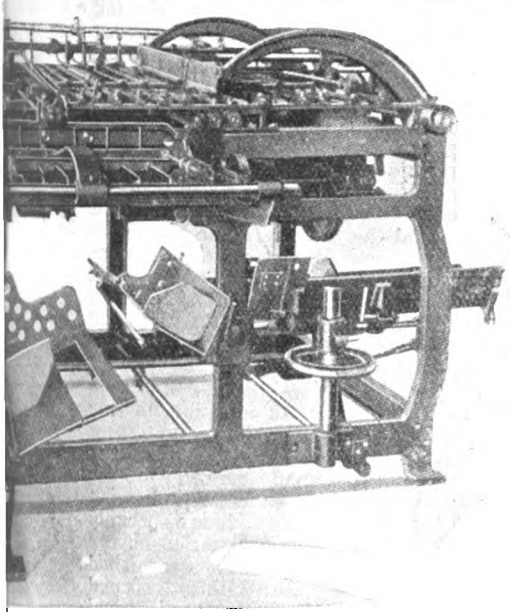
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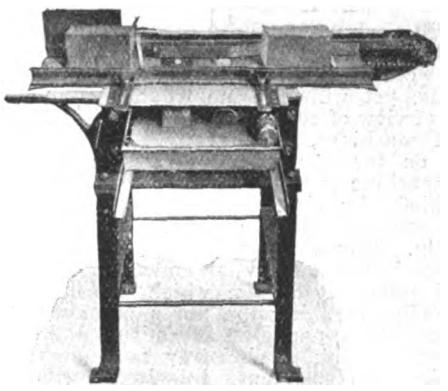
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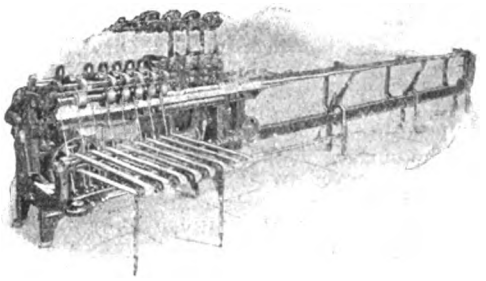
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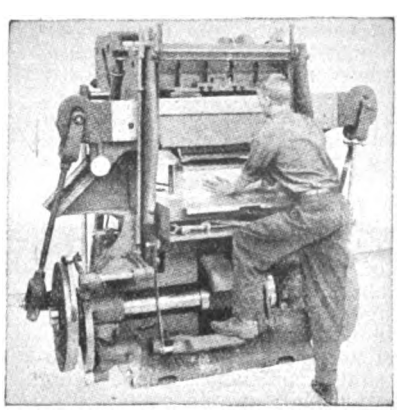
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Printers and Their Ink.

Some of the Troubles Explained by Mr. H. D. Keats (Mander Bros.).

If a census of the ink troubles most frequently encountered with the use of jobbing blacks were taken, I should expect to find the honours almost equally divided **amongst the four suits, namely: 1st, too slow** drying—on paper; 2nd, too fast drying—on machine; 3rd, set off; and 4th, filling in.

The first two can be linked together in our review. It does not present a great difficulty, to the ink manufacturer, to supply an ink which will work well and dry quickly when used in conjunction with ordinary printings and other similarly soft-sized papers or cards, yet will give no trouble from the point of view of requiring frequent washing up of machines, which can even be safely left on for a number of days, providing the machine is run each day.

Ink dries chiefly by either one of two processes, and sometimes by a combination of both—namely, absorption or oxydation. For such a general all-round ink, the manufacturer would select a medium which is capable of rapidly searching the fibres of the paper, yet slowly responds to the action of oxygen. Such an ink is obviously unsuited to banks, bonds, linens, tub-sized ledger papers, vellums, flint-surfaced, hard sized or similar highly-calendered stocks.

For such papers the varnish used must be one which is highly amenable to the action of oxygen; this, of course, can be accelerated, within certain limits, by the addition of peculiar drying compounds which are capable of absorbing oxygen from the air, and imparting it to the ink with which it may be incorporated.

Should an ink that has been made to dry almost entirely by absorption be used on such papers, its drying will not be a matter of hours, but of weeks, and in many instances will eventually leave the pigment lying upon the surface in the form of a dry powder, easily removed by the lightest of rubbing.

Temperature and Humidity.

Nor must it be overlooked that the degrees of both temperature and humidity prevailing in an office play a very prominent part in the speed with which an ink will dry; where an ink takes 12 hours to dry in a temperature of 54 degrees, it can be made to dry in 8—9 hours by simply raising the temperature 6 degrees; and still more quickly by causing constant circulation of air.

The position a machine occupies has a bearing also. When placed next a large area of glass, frequently during the summer inks will become semi-dry on ends of rollers or slab by midday, while in winter the other extreme will be experienced. Draughts will often be found to be an unseen, yet direct, cause of too rapid drying on rollers, etc.

Cellars and basements, too often damp and cold, although at one time deemed quite the correct place in which to instal costly machinery, have now, fortunately, secured recognition as being entirely unsuitable for the production of good class modern jobbing work. Such places, however, can still be met with on very rare occasions.

It is from the underground machine rooms that complaints as to too slow drying, difficulty of folding sheets or lack of even distribution of ink and set-off during the cutting of jobs most frequently occur. If the machining is carried out in such surroundings, the excessive addition of driers will only increase the difficulty of distribution without any appreciable benefit being obtained as to drying on the paper.

The remedy is to remove the sheets to a drier and warmer atmosphere immediately after printing; or, better still, provide some artificial method of efficient heating.

Problem of Filling-In.

Rapid filling-in of illustrated or other formes is usually ascribed immediately to some fault in the grinding of the ink; but as a matter of fact the modern printing ink is the least likely cause to-day. Of course, it is not wise to use colours, such as the true umbers, siennas and ultramarines, for half-tone printing, because any colour having for its pigment an earth or metallic base does not lend itself to being broken up into that impalpable powder which is so essential for the clean running of half-tones.

During the deposition and subsequent calcination of lamp-gas or other substances from which the black pigment is obtained, great care must be exercised to secure the correct temperatures; otherwise crystalline particles will be deposited which cannot be removed or broken up by any amount of subsequent milling. Should these particles find their way into the ink, they will cause the surface of the forme to wear badly, and also become a direct cause of rapid filling-in. For such an ink the only remedy is to return it to the maker.

Other and more frequent causes of this trouble can be found in badly adjusted inkers, which either scrub or lightly wipe the forme's surface; and formes not being thoroughly cleansed before being broken up for distribution. It is surprising how a sediment of ink and paraffin left in the bottom of a half-tone screen, or in the cups of letters, will harden and destroy the necessary depth of screen or letter that is so essential for clear, sharp printing.

Loosely coated arts or dusty antique papers are responsible for a lot of dirty working; in such instances the tackiness of an ink can be advantageously adjusted by adding some wax varnish and so reduce the pull of the ink to a minimum.

When ink becomes semi-dry, work is almost bound to fill in on the run; as a matter of fact, to wash rollers as little as possible is often false economy. The running time saved and the brighter and more snappy appearance of the work more than repay for the time taken to wash rollers and slab daily.

Dust is undoubtedly the worst enemy in the machine room; if present where half-tone or colour work is in progress, it will cause considerable trouble and waste; yet frequently large tins of ink are opened, and apparently the lid duly lost, the tin perhaps remaining for a week or more before all its contents are used up; and it is not unknown for the minder to use it as a footstool when changing his boots!

Again, belting disturbs and throws a great deal of dust about, also people walking overhead if the ceilings are whitewashed.

Quality versus Price.

Setting-off is a defect which should be guarded against as far as possible, it being so quickly apparent to customer or the average person outside printers. On general work it most frequently arises from using an ink which is very unsuitable for the paper, possibly it is too stiff and requires softening, or maybe it is a cheap brand lacking body, therefore rendering it necessary to carry a greater quantity to secure a given density.

The soundest economy is to judge your ink, not by its price per lb., but rather by its reamage or covering power. I have known a saving in hard cash to follow by the substitution of a 4s. for a 2s. 6d. black on a job. The extra covering power is brought about by finer grinding, which incidentally costs money; but a much thinner film without loss of depth can be carried. This brings in its wake less risk of set-off, more rapid drying of the work, with consequent quicker handling for perfecting, cutting, folding or delivering. It is an actual fact that an ink, a portion of which is ground twice as fine as another, will just as efficiently cover three times the area of that covered by the portion receiving the lesser grinding.

That well-worn phrase, "The best is the cheapest," must have been coined by some early follower of Caxton. It is certainly very applicable when it is remembered that the ink is the item of least cost in the production of a job. So much so, that it is not unknown for estimators to leave it out altogether.

Excessive impression and lifting work from delivery board without some support are amongst the causes most directly responsible for set-off.

Whenever printing on hard-sized or highly-calendered stock, an ink possessing strong oxydising power should be used, the work kept in small heaps and handled as little as possible during the four hours immediately following the machining: this will give it the opportunity to set, not off, but into, the paper.

Various gas or electrical attachments have been placed upon the larger machines to hasten the drying. While these are very useful on ordinary book wook, they necessitate a great deal of care in regard to their effect upon register work, except when running the last colour.

The ink manufacturer has given considerable time and thought to the prevention of set-off, and now produces inks to suit every class of stock, and oft-times a single ink which will work well on a wide range of papers; but it is expecting rather a lot to ask, as sometimes occurs: "Oh, give me a couple of pounds that will dry up quick on everything, but mind we only wash our duct out during holiday times or at most once a month."

Various compounds have been evolved to meet the case, such as wax varnishes, adinol, glissol, non-set-off paste. When small quantities of these are added to inks, the setting of them into the paper is materially hastened; but all the chemist can do will avail little unless the printer keeps his rooms dry and warm, uses discretion both in the choice of an ink and the quantity he runs on the job, and, above all, handles the wet work with care.

When jobs must be immediately backed up, a previously-prepared oiled tissue placed over the cylinder is preferable to repeatedly washing of the top sheet.

Less Frequent Difficulties.

Having very briefly dealt with some of the most general complaints, which all printers "enjoy" in common, I will touch lightly upon a few which are of less frequent occurrence, yet nevertheless are very costly, both in time and expense, to overcome when encountered.

One which only reveals itself when too late is that of having used a fugitive ink upon work which is eventually exposed to direct sunlight. Then along comes the usual complimentary letter referring to its having faded or having changed colour entirely. It is an excellent practice, and one which is becoming more general, to indicate the degree of permanency which an ink possesses, by placing a letter against each in the ink list.

I would urge you to make good use of this information, also when about to work jobs after the manner of counter-advertisements, showcards, etc., which may later be given a coat of spirit varnish, or for labels which may be used for wrapping scents, soaps or articles containing volatile spirits and alkali. Should the ink not be proof against this liability, it will almost certainly change its colour or fade away entirely in a short space of time. If in doubt, it is better to consult the ink maker, rather than risk the expense of a reprint, or, worse still, a disappointed customer.

Should a semi-fugitive ink have been used in error, the only way to increase its permanency is to overprint with a protecting coat of hard, white varnish. Similarly, should a colour, when handed to the varnishing department, show an indication to "bleed" or run—many reds are specially liable to this trouble—it is better to have a solid tint block made and secure a varnished effect by overprinting with either a special glossing preparation or a good copal varnish.

Should the job contain many high lights or white margins, it will probably mean two workings, the first being a flat tinting medium slightly reduced with turpentine.

Before leaving showcard work—there is one particular trouble, due to alkali, that often causes a great deal of worry. The stock employed for mounting the printed sheet upon is usually strawboard. This generally contains sufficient alkali to permit of it being released when the freshly-pasted print is affixed. The moisture draws out the alkali, which, penetrating the paper, degrades the colour of the ink. A sure remedy is to use thin glue in preference to gum or paste. Many coated papers are

Lecture at meeting of South-West London Master Printers Association, May 5th.

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strongly alkaline and will respond to a litmus paper test.

Tint printing is prone to turn out less satisfactory than anticipated. If in the nature of a large flat area, such as backgrounds or borders, it is essential to make the tint lie flat and matt.

A further defect connected with tint printing is a washy or splashed effect round the edges of any line work, as though it had been squeezed on instead of rolled. This is generally the result of mixing tints in the machine room by adding a little body colour to some litho varnish. Naturally the consistency is much too low for printing purposes. It is much more satisfactory to use tinting ink instead of the varnish, because its consistency is equivalent to that of printing ink, thus permitting of correct rolling and lifting evenly from off the forme.

Many a tin of tint ink has been condemned as being the wrong colour when it has been the fault of having too much or too little upon the rollers. Different tones in various reams of paper will play havoc also in this respect.

Tints made with litho varnish are very liable to separation, whereby the varnish becomes absorbed into the stock and the actual colour powders on the surface. This can be remedied by the addition of oxydising compounds, such as paste driers or turpentine.

Metallic Inks.

As to metallic inks, a means to ensure success of the dusting process is to secure a good medium, tacky and rapid drying. If there is pulling it is better to slow the machine rather than reduce the ink.

However, dusting is admitted to be the bugbear of the trade, and very presentable commercial results can be obtained by the use of metallic inks. The greatest of their drawbacks is dullness and liability to work cheesy. A tendency to work cheesy can be materialy reduced by using well-seasoned rollers, choosing a dry, warm room for working in. Never attempt to run this work on cold wet days, and, above all, remove every trace of grease from rollers and slab prior to inking up.

Coming to double-tone inks—the non-use of these seems to me to represent the most obvious neglect of opportunity upon the part of the letterpress printer. They offer the most artistic means of illustrating a large range of work.

Securing Glossy Results.

To go now to the other extreme, namely, that of securing very brilliant, glossy results—with one printing only, this is admittedly a very difficult task, due entirely to the absorbent quality which every paper possesses in some measure. The brighter the result required, the more rapidly must the ink be made to oxydise with the best quality of hard drying varnishes, similar to those used in die-stamping inks.

The problem of not destroying the roller's surface arises. I am afraid the only precaution other than keeping a smear of tallow along the ends of rollers beyond the outside edges of the forme, is to wash up before the ink dries hard on, for instance, before every meal time or when the machine has to stand a while. If turps, benzine or paraffin fail to remove dried ink, try crude carbolic acid.

By using a good gloss blocking ink and adding copal varnish, an extremely high glaze can be secured for lettering or showcard work. I have seen results obtained in one printing that are in nowise inferior to over-varnishing, with the added advantage of the glaze only appearing upon the actual work, giving it a decidedly bold appearance.

Once inked up, the machine must be kept steadily running, and frequent washing up should be allowed for when estimating.

Satin inks, if used with discretion, will supply the necessary delicate touch which is often wanting in fancy stationery and similar work. Little difficulty presents itself in their use, providing the two ingredients are thoroughly mixed, and the same precautions are observed as when printing metallic inks.

Three and Four-Colour Work.

I should now like to say a few words in reference to three and four-colour process work. Its successful execution is beset with a wide variety of obstacles, but few can really be associated with the actual ink providing the blockmaker's progressives are followed in a reasonable manner as to strength and shade of colours.

Three difficulties only are really troublesome, and care should always be taken to guard against them.

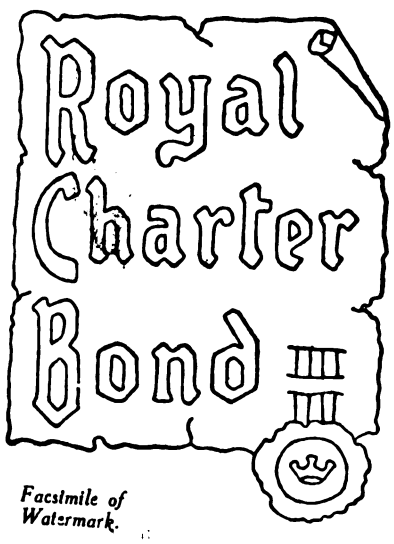
The first is liability of colour to rub off. This occurs more particularly with the yellow ink when a very highly-coated paper, which nevertheless usually possesses a soft esparto body, is used. This, in conjunction with the clay coating, sets up the old trouble of disintegration, absorbing the vehicle rapidly and leaving the pigment upon the surface in powder form

Such a condition will frequently bring about the second difficulty, which consists of rapid filling in of the forme during red or blue working. Should this occur when no dust from paper or elsewhere can be traced, and the ink appears quite silky in texture when stirred with the palette knife, it is as well to closely examine the particles which have filled in on the forme.

The third difficulty is one which, if not detected early in a job, can become a very costly proposition to rectify. It is that of the refusal of one colour to lift upon another. When such defect occurs, the glazed surface should be broken up by brushing with silk or chamois leather.

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THE Treasury Department at Washington has revoked its order of March 14th, forbidding importations of news-print paper from Holmens Bruks and Fabrics A.-B., of Norrkoping, Sweden. The previous order has been rescinded, it is announced, because the firms have decided to allow U.S. Government officials to see their books.



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A Talk About Inks.

Mr. H. D. Keats Explains Some of the Difficulties which Face Master Printers.

A particularly interesting evening was spent by the members of the South-West London Master Printers' Association at their May meeting, held at Arding and Hobbs Restaurant, Clapham Junction, on Tuesday week. Mr. H. D. Keats, of Messrs. Mander Brothers, had been invited to give an address on the troubles which master printers meet with in the manipulation of their inks. From a complete knowledge, not only of inks and their constitution, but of the craft of printing in general, Mr. Keats was able to throw a great deal of light upon the problems which the master printer encounters. Mr. Keats had brought with him a large number of specimens of printing and other exhibits to illustrate his discourse, and he also performed some interesting experiments which at once delighted and instructed his hearers. The address will be found on another page of this issue.

Following the address, which extended well over an hour, Mr. Keats was thanked in no measured terms for his illuminating address, and he answered a number of questions on practical details. In reply to a point raised by Mr. Wise in regard to double-tone inks, Mr. Keats observed that a very fine and highly coated paper absorbed the ink so rapidly that there was no chance of the ink spreading, whereas on cheap paper, like imitation art, it allowed the ink to get hold of the paper and spread slowly. Therefore the cheaper arts invariably gave better results. Mr. Keats added that the screen of a block had not so much relation to the ink as it had to the paper The coarser the paper the coarser the screen was, generally speaking, a very safe rule.

With regard to printing half-tone illustrations on rag paper, for which a member had received a demand, Mr. Keats observed that this was possible, but costly, and it called for very great skill on the part of the machine-minder. Incidentally, he mentioned that there was a process to-day whereby the coating of a paper could apparently be removed. After the printing of the three colour or half-tone illustrations, it was passed through a crushing process, whereby the coating was, not removed, as some people claimed, but destroyed so far as reflecting light was concerned, and they lost the effect of the coating. Blind blocking was also suggested, or the half-tone illustration might be tipped on.

Mr. Royce suggested the offset process to overcome this difficulty. He went on to pay a very glowing tribute to the interesting character of Mr. Keats' lecture. With regard to the troubles which all experienced, he held that everything depended upon the judgment of the printer. He agreed with Mr. Keats that it was cheaper in the end to use the best inks. In one particular instance he mentioned that by employing more costly inks they did not use more than a third of the quantity, as compared with an inferior quality, and there was the additional advantage of no lost time. However, although they might use the best inks and the best paper there were atmospheric and other conditions to be contended with, so that a great deal depended upon the worker himself and the management. Unless a fair amount of forethought was given to the matter, they would be up against some kind of difficulty on every job they tackled.

Following an observation by Mr. Pegg, who had found a difficulty in repeating the gloss which had been obtained on a previous printing, the lecturer observed that it was extremely difficult to get a gloss with one printing, but if they had a flat printing first it was easy, because they had covered the fibres.

Mr. Pegg mentioned that the first paper used was a German. He knew it was German because between the sheets he had found a million mark note. (Laughter.) He had not intended to buy German paper, but it was a lovely sheet, and did the work splendidly. But that gloss could not be repeated on subsequent printings, and he did not understand why it was that the paper shou'd cause the trouble.

Mr. Keats said he should be loath to think that the paper was at fault. The second effect was not being printed on the paper, but on the ink. If they had a flat tint and it did not rub off, they were printing on a different surface. It did not matter how coarse the paper was; provided the fibres were well filled with the first printing they should get a good gloss. A little copal varnish to their second ink would give them a good result in their subsequent printing.

Mr. E. G. Baker—who apologised for the absence of Mr. Langley, the president of the London Master Printers' Association, who had felt it his duty to attend the meeting of the East and North-East District—paid a tribute to the character of the training which Mr. Keats had given at the London School of Printing, and said the same care was shown in the address he had given that evening.

Mr. Spring, who observed they had listened that night to a master craftsman, said his objection to common art paper was that it was spotted.

Mr. R. B. Simnett, the president, said they might consider all their problems, but they came back to the basic fact: How were their factories ventilated, and what was the constant atmosphere in those factories? In their own factory, which was now centrally heated, nine-tenths of the troubles with ink and paper had been eliminated, because they were kept in one atmospheric condition from January to December. After a reference to blue inks, Mr. Simnett insisted upon the advisability of mixing all the ink for one job at the same time. Then they got the same colour throughout. He agreed that the better inks were the cheaper in the long run.

On the subject of metallic inks, the president said he had tried every gold ink he could get, but he still recommended good bronze powder, carefully treated in a bronzing machine.

With regard to double-tone inks, the speaker referred to the difficulty he had found of getting a particular ink repeated exactly, and he mentioned the difference between a proof which he had sent out and the job itself, both being done under exactly similar conditions.

Mr. Keats, in replying to the discussion, first of all dealt with a question which had been asked as to the best means of preserving ink in a tin which had once been opened. He mentioned that in the tins they would find a piece of paper, usually greaseproof, placed there with the intention of preventing the ink from oxidising. He thought a little more care should be taken by machine minders. If the ink was cut off level and an oiled sheet of paper placed on the top, it would prevent skinning over a greater length of time. It was a mistake to dig the knife down into the ink.

Coming to the variation of colour in double-tone inks, Mr. Keats observed that black double-tone gave excellent results with matt art paper. Dealing with the point raised by Mr. Simnett, Mr. Keats suggested that possibly the proof had been taken straight off the machine and exposed to the air all the time, whereas in running off the job the work was covered up immediately by the succeeding print. Therefore it was possible, although the conditions of printing were intended to be absolutely the same, they varied, inasmuch as in one case the work was covered up immediately, whereas the proof was not. The vital time was the first few minutes after printing. He agreed that blues represented a difficulty if they were made from certain of the cyanides, but the latest methods overcame this difficulty. Bronze blues were admittedly difficult to use on art paper.

On the subject of colours coming from Germany, Mr. Keats mentioned that before the war a lot of colours came here from that country, but now the firm he represented made every ounce of their own dry colour and he thought master printers would be pleased to hear that whereas colour was bought from Germany before the war, we were now selling dry colours to Germany. (Hear, hear.)

Emphasising the need for economy in printing offices, Mr. Keats observed that printing was now cut to such a fine point that many firms must look to the elimination of waste in order to secure their profits. At the present time the waste was terrific and the time saved in printing or overcoming a difficulty was money saved. That was his excuse for speaking to them at such length that evening. (Applause.)

Mr. Tacey, the vice-president, proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Keats, and both he and Mr. Wise, who seconded the resolution, spoke of the very valuable hints and information which the lecturer had imparted. Mr. Wise observed that if only master printers would consult the ink makers before they got into trouble, by sending them a sample of paper and indicating the class of work for which they required the ink, they would be saved an immense amount of trouble.

Mr. Keats suitably acknowledged the vote.



"BENJAMIN FAWCETT, COLOUR PRINTER AND ENGRAVER," by the Rev. M. C. F. Morris, B.C.L., M.A. London: Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press, Amen corner, E.C.4. Price 5s. net.

This book is one that should greatly interest all who admire enterprise and perseverence in the individual, as it gives the particulars of the career of an industrious and patient worker who devoted practically his whole life to the production of fine illustrated volumes, and acquired great skill in the art of wood engraving so that he might produce his own blocks from which to print his pictures. Benjamin Fawcett, after serving an apprenticeship as bookseller, stationer and printer, started in business on his own account in the Yorkshire town of Driffield, in the year 1831, and was successful from the beginning. Commenced in a small way, his business soon developed into an establishment that employed from fifty to sixty persons. After issuing a number of small volumes, daintily illustrated in colour, and dealing mostly with sea shells, birds, flowers and similar subjects, he met the Rev. Francis Orpen Morris, vicar of Nafferton, and carried out successfully the printing of that gentleman's "History of British Birds," a somewhat colossal work that has gone through many reprints and editions, and that is still the standard and popular book on this subject. This work ran into six large royal octavo volumes, had about three hundred and sixty coloured engravings, and was a remarkable venture to be undertaken by a comparatively small printer in a little country town. Every one of the plates for this book was engraved on wood by Fawcett's own hand, and each specimen plate for the colourers was painted by his wife. Mr. Fawcett had much work to do in connection with the production of his blocks. He imported the boxwood from Turkey in the form of short logs, and these were cut transversely into type-high slabs, which were allowed to mature for at least three years before being used for engraving. Mr. Fawcett's skill in boxwood engraving was enhanced by his acquaintance with Thomas Bewick, from whom, doubtless, he acquired some practical knowledge of the art, and the remarkably fine results he obtained are well worth the study of present-day colour printers. His printing was done on hand presses, and shows most careful work. Many works on natural history were issued from Mr. Fawcett's office, including Morris's "History of British Moths," and Jonathan Couch's "History of the Fishes of the British Isles," and he also printed Lydon's "County Seats," a magnificent work that ran into large editions. Fawcett's colour printing was in its own way equal to that of George Baxter, although produced by different metnods, and we can recommend this account of his career and work to all who are interested in the art of colour printing. Mr. Morris tells his story well and has produced a most readable book. We may note that Mr. Milford, the publisher of the volume, is also the publisher in this country of the books issued by the American University Presses.

"BRITISH TRADE IN AUSTRALIA" is the arresting title of the monthly review of the Australian Association of British Manufacturers and Their Representatives. With the January issue the publication takes on a new and enlarged form and the front cover indicates the patriotic and vigorous policy of the organisation. The feature of the design is a drawing of the Union Jack in colours, the centre of which is a lion's head carrying in its mouth a streamer bearing the words "British Trade." It is the ambition of the review, which has all the fundamentals essential for the constitution of a good monthly journal, to become the strongest factor in the big struggle for Australia's import trade, and those at the back of the Association may be relied upon to do all that is possible to this end.

THE general situation of the paper industry in Belgium is not so good as it was both from the point of view of home consumption and that of exports. Germany in particular competes keenly with Belgium mills.

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News-Print Definition.

U.S. Proposal for Assessment of Import Duty.

Following is the proposed definition of standard news-print paper as regards assessment of import duty recommended by the Paper Division of the Bureau of Standards to the U.S. Treasury Department.

Standard news-print paper as covered by Paragraph 1,672 of the Free List of the Tariff Act of 1922 is hereby defined as paper intended for use in the printing of standard editions of newspapers and shall conform to the following specifications:

Weight.—500 sheets, each 24 by 36 inches, shall weigh not less than 30 pounds nor more than 35 pounds.

Rolls.—The paper shall be in rolls not less than 16 inches wide and 28 inches in diameter.

Stock.—Not less than 70 per cent. of the total fibre shall be groundwood; the remainder shall be unbleached sulphite. Whether the fibre is unbleached shall be determined by Bright's method.

Finish.—The average of five tests in machine direction and five tests in cross direction on both sides moving the paper after each test made with the Ingersoll Glarimeter, shall be not more than 50 per cent. gloss.

Ash.—Shall be not more than 2 per cent.

Degree of Sizing.—Time of transudation of water shall be not more than 10 seconds by the ground class method or five seconds by the alternate methods. The test shall be made as follows:

GROUND GLASS METHOD.—Cut the specimen of the sample to be tested about six inches square, fold into a box-shape about two inches square and two inches high, open at the top, the tabs formed by folding being held by paper clips. Place the box-shaped specimen on the ground surface of a piece of ground glass lying on a dark surface. Partially fill with water at 25 degs, 1 deg. C. After 10 seconds lift the box-shaped specimen and observe the ground glass underneath. If water has penetrated through the specimen it will show on the ground glass as dark spots or streaks which quickly disappear by evaporation.

ALTERNATE METHOD 1, VALLEY SIZE TESTER.—By the customary method of using this apparatus.

ALTERNATE METHOD 2, CURL METHOD.—Provide a vessel of at least two quarts capacity and fill with water at 25 degs., 1 deg. C. The larger the vessel the easier it is to hold the temperature constant. Cut the specimen of the sample to be tested in the the shape of a right triangle, one leg of which should be about two inches long and in the machine direction of the paper, and the other leg about three inches long. Make a crease parallel with and about half or three-quarters of an inch from the shorter leg of the triangular specimen, so that one part of the specimen makes an angle with the remainder. Holding the specimen in one hand by the point opposite the shorter leg, place it on the surface of the water so that the shorter leg is against one side of the vessel, in which position it will remain more steady than if placed in the centre of the vessel. Start a stop-watch simultaneously with this operation. The specimen curls and the longer dry portion serves as a pointer as it moves across the field of vision. When the curling in the initial direction ceases and the instant the specimen starts to uncurl, the stop-watch is stopped and the time recorded.

SAMPLING.—Samples for testing shall be taken from at least 10 different units of the shipment. The specimens tested shall be selected so as to be representative of the entire sample.

Continental Papermakers.

Important Meeting at Copenhagen.

On April 24th a meeting was held in Copenhagen of representatives of the Swedish, Norwegian, Finnish, German, Austrian, Czecho Slovakian, Dutch and Belgian manufacturers of better grades of printings and writings. Amongst other things the prevailing export prices were discussed, and one of the results of the meeting was a decision to establish an international exchange of statistics. The next meeting will take place in September.

Paper Trade Golfing Society.

Spring Meeting.

The spring meeting of the Paper Trade Golfing Society was held at Addington Golf Club on Tuesday April 28th, the following members being present:—Rowland E. Angel, Chas. Baker, Kenneth F. Baker, Frank L. T. Barlow, Keith Barlow, A. S. Batchelor, R. A. Beer, Capt. Noel V. Bowater, Arthur E. Brown, E. Lionel Brown, R. H. Calcraft, J. T. Chasney, Eric H. Cooper, J. E. Harmer Dalton, W. W. De Buriatte, Percy G. Denson, W. A. Dewsnap, Oscar Dixon, W. H. Dixon. C. S. Downing, A. S. Duff, Carl Eberstein, Philip T. Goldney, Leslie R. Grant, John W. Grant, R. G. Harvey Greenham, T. H. Groom, B. J. Hall, F. C. Harding, C. E. Higgins, R. Hubble, Capt. O. C. W. Johnsen, P. W. Kennett, C. F. King, C. King-Smith, E. C. Lait, T. T. Mackenzie, W. V. Marchant, K. S. Mason, S. Nicol, R. D. Oldham, W. C. Powers, E. H. Raynham, J. Rowley, S. G. Saunders, H. Savory, J. Seddon, G. W. Shilcock, F. A. Skerratt, W. Sommerville, Captain Ronald Spicer, A. H. Starnes, Jas. Stewart, John S. M. Stewart, Major H. S. Wescott, F. G. Whitaker.

President's Cup.

Mr. F. C. Harding was successful in winning the President's Cup in the morning stroke competition with a net score of 71, Capt. Noel V. Bowater being second with a net score of 76, and Mr. Leslie R. Grant and Mr. J. Seddon tieing for third place with net scores of 78. Mr. F. C. Harding therefore becomes the holder of the President's Cup for the current year.

Mr. F. C. Harding was also the winner of the society spoon presented to the player who returned the best scratch score in this competition.

Foursomes Competition.

In the afternoon a foursomes competition againt bogey took place, in which Mr. J. T. Chasney and Mr. F. G. Whitaker were the winners, with a score of 1 down; Mr. Frank Barlow and Mr. Keith Barlow being second with a score of 2 down, and Mr. A. S. Batchelor and Mr. Oscar Dixon being third with 3 down.

Captain's Prize.

The scores returned in the stroke competition were duly recorded for the purposes of the captain's prize presented by Mr. W. C. Powers.

Spicer Challenge Bowl.

The following members qualified at this meeting to enter the competition for the Spicer Challenge Bowl, to be held in the autumn: Mr. F. C. Harding, Capt. Noel V. Bowater, Mr. Leslie R. Grant, Mr. J. Seddon, Mr. Kenneth F. Baker, Capt. Ronald Spicer, Mr. C. S. Downing, Mr. R. H. Calcraft.

Lancs Paper Trade Golf Society.

The spring competition of the Lancs Paper Trade Golf Society took place on May 4th over the course of the St. Annes (Old) Golf Club, St. Annes-on-Sea, by the kind permission of the Captain and Council and the good offices of Mr. Chas. A. Stead, an ex-captain of the Club, who is also an old and well-known member and captain of the Society this season. The links were in fine condition and the arrangements made by the Club officials and steward for the comfort and enjoyment of the visitors were all that could be desired.

The competiton resulted as follows: 1st Division: R. H. Parker, 83—8—75; F. Booth, 84—9—75; F. B. Mitchell, 89—14—75, who tied for prizes.

The play off over 9 holes resulted thus: F. Booth, 42—4½—37½, 1st prize; F. B. Mitchell, 47—7—40, 2nd ditto; R. H. Parker (retired), 3rd ditto.

2nd Division: C. L. Robinson, 92—18—74; A. Berry, 90—16—74; and S. Tyldsley, 92—18—74, who tied for the Partington trophy and replica and prizes.

Play off over 9 holes resulted in S. Tyldsley, 51—9—42, winning the trophy and replica, followed by A. Berry, 51—8—43, 1st prize; C. L. Robinson, 58—9—49, 2nd ditto; J. H. Robinson, 93—18—75, 3rd ditto.

The prizes were as follows:—1st Division: 1st, entree dishes, presented by Mr. Chas. A. Stead; 2nd, cut glass spirit decanter, Mr. J. Beswick; 3rd, golf club, The Society.

2nd Division: 1st, cut glass flower vase, presented by Mr. J. B. Browne; 2nd, gold eversharp pencil, Mr. F. Jucker; 3rd, golf club, The Society.

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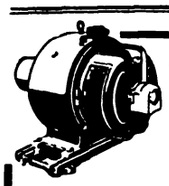
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THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1925.

British Empire Exhibition.

THE printing and allied industries are taking a much smaller part in the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley this year than last. Apart from Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, who have a working exhibit, and another firm, who show specimens of printing, the interest of the craft is practically confined to actual work for the Exhibition. It is hoped there will be a good deal to be done in this connection. Certainly the amount of printing required will not be so large as last year. To begin with, the catalogue is not nearly of the same dimensions, and with a smaller number of exhibitors, the distribution of literature will be correspondingly less. Nevertheless there must of necessity be a considerable demand for paper and print in a variety of ways which would not arise without the Wembley activities, and that is so far to the good. No doubt the Printing Exhibition at Islington this year has had something to do with the small representation of paper and and print. While, of course, printers are naturally most concerned with the display at the Agricultural Hall, manufacturers and suppliers of paper find their centre of attraction where the main consumers of their wares are to be found. So, one way and another, there is much stirring in our particular trade circles, and if only business in general would begin to move, the outlook should be distinctly encouraging.

Standardisation of Paper.

AN interesting development in the movement for the standardisation of paper eman ates from the office of the London Master Printers' Association. Members of the Association have been circularised with a view to getting their signatures appended to two declarations. In the first the master printer is asked to declare himself in favour of the principles of standardisation of paper, as approved by the Federation of Master Printers, and undertakes to give preference, when purchasing paper, to those mills and dealers in paper who have adopted this standardisation. The second declaration which is submitted for the signature of the master printer, it is suggested, would assist the campaign for standardisation, and in this declaration the member signing promises, when ordering papers and boards for general requirements, to order them under the approved methods of standardisation. The secretary of the London Master Printers' Association (Mr. W. Whyte), in a covering letter, states that although a large number of replies have been received in response to previous appeals, it is necessary to have a fully representative body of opinion in order to impress upon the paper trade organisations the necessity for this reform, particularly in view of the action likely to be authorised at the annual meeting of the Federation this week. The proposals, it is added, have already been approved by all the London district associations and subsequently by the Central Council. The considerations which have prompted this action are that paper standardisation will eliminate errors in calculation, simplify the keeping of stocks and records, reduce the varieties of stock kept by paper dealers, etc., and, therefore, reduce the cost of paper in various ways.

Industrial Problems.

TRADE depression and the extent of unemployment are at last beginning to awaken interest in responsible quarters. Existing conditions throughout the country are demoralising alike to the nation as a whole and to individuals. One of the worst features is the encouragement of idleness through the dole. How far that system is undermining the strength and independence of the people is not yet realised; but it is surely sowing an ill wind. It has been left to Sir Alfred Mond to propound a scheme under which recipients of the dole shall be made to do some work. There should certainly be a return for the assistance given from the public purse, and perhaps Sir Alfred's proposals may meet the case. At any rate action needs to be taken and that quickly, so that the inroads of the canker may be stayed. A Cabinet committee has been appointed to investigate the question of trade depression and various organisations are deliberating on the problem, including the Industrial Institute, which has issued an important memorandum.

Prices and Trade Fluctuations.

AMONG the suggested directions of inquiry put forward by the Institute is the possibility of co ordinated action as between manufacturers and distributors. Inquiries along these lines would raise, among other questions, the possibility of the control of trade fluctuations by financial control of the price level. Price cutting is a greater evil than many people imagine. It is often resorted to either for want of thought or out of desperation. Instead of helping trade, however, it merely accentuates the difficulty, for buyers immediately think they present a weakening market and naturally postpone placing orders. Moreover, a cut price only invites lower prices from a competitor, so that the remedy is far worse than the disease. In these circumstances a little courage and patience are needed.

MESSRS. THOMAS AND GREEN, LTD., have acquired the old-established papermaking business of H. Allnutt and Son, of Lower Tovil Mill, Maidstone, who have been papermakers since 1750. The mill makes speciality cover papers, sensitised cheque papers, book-end papers (Cobb's demys), art mounts and crayon papers, marbled papers, T.S. sampling papers, seidlitz blues and a wide range of filter papers. One of the most important features of the mill is the large variety of mottled effects which can be supplied for making orders, and these, with or without special finishes, offer a very fine range of papers "out of the ordinary." The business will be carried on under Allnutt's name.

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Personal.

MR. ARTHUR WIGLEY, proprietor of the Waverley Press, Woodhouse, Leeds, has been elected president of the Leeds and District Master Printers' Association; Mr. Robert D. Chorley, of Messrs. Chorley and Pickersgill, Ltd., the Electric Press, Leeds, will be vice-president; and Mr. H. Wood, of Messrs. E. J. Arnold and Son, Ltd., treasurer.

MR. FRANK S. ROBERTS, formerly Labour Secretary to the Federation of Master Printers, and now manager of the composing departments of the Allied Newspapers, Ltd., at Manchester, has been appointed a member of the board of management of that concern.

A PLEASANT little meeting took place in the manager's room, Messrs. W. P. Griffiths, Ltd., Prujean-square, on the 27th ult., when the fellow-overseers and staff of Mr. J. Lowe took the opportunity of expressing their esteem by presenting him with a gold albert, on his retirement from the printing trade. Those working under his direction had previously shown their appreciation by the gift of a silver rose-bowl.

MR. WALTER LINDLEY-JONES, O.B.E., and Mr. F. Hilary Jones, of the *Mercantile Guardian*, have returned by the C.P.S. "Montcalm" from their round-the-world tour of inquiry into British trade opportunities in oversea markets.

THE RT. HON. E. HILTON YOUNG, M.P. for Norwich, and formerly Financial Secretary to the Treasury, has been appointed editor of the *Financial News*. Mr. Young was from 1909 to 1911 assistant editor of the *Economist*, and subsequently financial editor of the *Morning Post*.

MR. H. C. GRIMWADE, of the Dean Forest Newspapers, has been elected president, and Mr. H. G. Davey, of the Worcester *Journal*, vice-president, of the Three Shires Newspaper Society.

AT the annual meeting of the Lancashire, Cheshire, and Derbyshire Federation of Newspapers held at the Midland Hotel, Manchester, Mr. W. H. Andrew, principal of the firm of Messrs. J. Andrew and Co., the *Reporter*, Ashton, was re-elected president for the third year in succession; and Mr. T. L. Whitehead, managing director, *Bury Times*, was re-elected vice-president.

MR. A. G. BIRNAGE has succeeded the late Mr. Percy Livingstone Parker as editor of *Public Opinion*.

MR. F. H. GREENHALGH is resigning his position as manager at Hollins Mill, Darwen (Wall-Paper Manufacturers, Ltd.), to take over the management of the Falls Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Milnthorpe, Westmorland. Mr. Greenhalgh, who is well known as a very active member of the Technical Section and the present chairman of the Manchester Division, will carry with him the best wishes of his many friends in the trade for his success and welfare in his new sphere of labour.

LORD OXFORD AND ASQUITH presided over the 62nd annual dinner of the Newspaper Press Fund, at the Hotel Victoria on Thursday evening.

VISCOUNT BURNHAM (president of the Fund) was one of the speakers, and those present included Lord Riddell, Sir Frank and Lady Newnes, Sir Adolph and Lady Tuck, Sir Edward and Lady Iliffe, Sir Howard and Lady Spicer, Mr. Arthur L. Woodhead (president, Newspaper Society), Mr. Frederick L. Armstrong (secretary, Newspaper Society), and Mr. and Mrs. Valentine Knapp.

MR. PETER B. M. ROBERTS (chairman of the council), who proposed the health of the chairman, announced that the total sum realised by the festival was £13,500.

THE Newspaper Society, at its annual meeting held in London on the 6th inst., unanimously elected Mr. Arthur L. Woodhead, of the *Huddersfield Examiner*, as its president for the ensuing year, in succession to Mr. William Astle, of the *Stockport Advertiser and Cheshire Daily Echo*.

MR. ROBERT J. WEBBER, of the *Western Mail*, Cardiff, was elected senior vice-president, and Mr. H. Godwin Chance, of the *Gloucester Journal*, junior vice-president.

MR. VALENTINE KNAPP, of the *Surrey Comet* Kingston-on-Thames, was re-elected treasurer

ON account of ill health, Mr. William Darwen has resigned his office as joint managing director of J. S. Darwen and Co., Ltd., but retains his seat on the board as a director. Mr. A. C. Ames and Mr. H. F. Smith continue to act as joint managing directors.

MR. W. CHALLINOR, vice chairman of the Star Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Feniscowles, has been elected to succeed the late Mr. J. Ely Jepson as chairman of the company.

MR. C. NEWELL, C.C., was last week installed in the office of Past-Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies in the Supreme Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Freemasons at Freemasons' Hall.

MR. HARRY LING, playing in the Gold Badge Competition of the London and Southern Counties' Bowling Association last week, beat Mr. Tom Potts, of the Harrow Club, an English international player. The result was 21 points to 17.

AN interesting paper trade wedding was solemnised recently at Aylesford, when Mr. John Ernest Grove, a papermaker at the Aylesford Paper Mills, was married to Miss Winifred Rose Smart, of Aberdeen.

THE bridegroom's father is foreman at Aylesford Paper Mills, and the bridegroom himself, subsequent to serving in the R.A.S.C. during the war, worked at the Imperial Paper Mills, Gravesend, and the Donside Paper Mills, Aberdeen.

Death of Mr. M. H. Pirie.

The death took place at 91, Kensington-court, London, on Thursday, April 28th, of Mr. Martin Henry Pirie, after a long illness. Mr. Pirie, who was in his 77th year, was the second son of the late Mr. Alexander Pirie, of Stoneywood, Aberdeen. He was for many years actively engaged in the management of the firm of Alex. Pirie and Sons, Ltd., paper manufacturers, Stoneywood, and lived most of his life at Stoneywood. He retired from active participation in the business about three years ago and gave up his directorship. He had previously been residing in London for about 20 years, but continued, during the period of his directorship, to pay frequent visits to the works at Stoneywood in discharge of his duties as a member of the board. He is survived by Mrs. Pirie and two sons, the elder son being Major H. V. C. Pirie, who is now engaged in farming in Kenya, East Africa, and the younger is Commander W. B. Pirie, a director of Alex. Pirie and Sons, Ltd.

IMPORTS of paper, paper manufactures and printings into Esthonia during 1924 were of the value of 134 million Esthonian marks, while exports reached a value of 646 millions. In the previous year the corresponding figures were: Imports, 239 millions; exports 590 millions.

SHANGHAI Paper Importers' Association is the title of a new organisation which has been formed at Shanghai. The rules and bye-laws were confirmed at a meeting held on March 4th last.

THE wages question is causing some trouble in the paper mills of Denmark, as there is no existing contract like those of Sweden and Norway. The workers demand increases of as much as 20 per cent.

FIGURES are published relating to the imports into the Australian Commonwealth during the fiscal year ended June, and from these it is seen that Sweden is sending an increased volume of paper.

SOCIETE DES PAPETERIES DE ST. LO has been formed in France for the manufacture and sale of all kinds of paper, especially packing, with a capital of 2,000,000 francs.

THE United Paper Mills Co., of Copenhagen are paying a dividend of 10 per cent. (7 per cent. last year).

CONSEQUENT upon the death of their representative, Mr. Stanley Voigt, Messrs. Yates Duxbury and Sons, Ltd., have entrusted their agency for the Lancashire area to the care of Messrs. Norbury Bros., 33, Brazennose-street, Manchester. The Birmingham and Midlands are still in the hands of Mr. C. Eaton, and London and the South in those of Messrs. Corke, Sons and Co.

MR. ERIK FERNSTROM announces that owing to the development of his business in other markets necessitating his undivided attention abroad, he has decided to dispose of his London connection, the goodwill of which has been acquired by Mr. K. Quiney, who has managed his London office for the past three years, and has entered into partnership with Mr. Reginald C. Ridley, of 20/21, Queenhithe, E.C.4, under the style of Ridley, Quiney and Co.

PRINTING, STATIONERY AND ALLIED TRADES EXHIBITION.

THE NOVELTY OF THE EXHIBITION WILL BE

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DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS AND SKETCH.—Dividend of 6½ per cent. on preference shares and 17½ per cent. on ordinary shares for year; £18,602 to reserve, making £86,687; £2,632 forward. (Ordinary dividend for 1923 was 9½ per cent.).

DAILY MIRROR NEWSPAPERS.—Report for year ended February 28th, 1925, shows profit, after placing £20,000 to reserve (which now stands at £60,000), amounting to £268,893. Warrants have been issued for payment of interim and final dividends due to preference shareholders and for payment of dividends to the ordinary shareholders to February 28th last. It is proposed to carry forward the balance, £23,266. (Profit for previous year, after placing £20,000 to reserve, was £256,049).

WYMAN AND SONS.—Net profit for 1924, after providing for depreciation, directors' salaries and all charges except interest, is £62,270, plus £9,546 brought in, making £71,816. Directors propose to add £12,000 to reserve and pay a further 12½ per cent. on ordinary shares, making 20 per cent., less tax, for year, leaving after providing for directors' additional remuneration, approximately £19,000, subject to corporation profits tax (half-a-year), income-tax and possible adjustments. Report states reserve now amounts to £52,000. This has all been expended in paying off mortgages on premises and in additions to freeholds and plant and machinery. It may later on be desirable to capitalise part of this reserve.

NEW COMPANIES.

RICHARD WHEATLEY BROTHERS AND CO., LTD.—Capital £5,000, in £1 shares; to adopt an agreement with R. Hutton and R. A. Wheatley, and to carry on the business of gear cutters, printers' and mechanical engineers, etc. Private company. Directors: R. Hutton and R. A. Wheatley. Registered office: 2, Holborn-buildings, E.C.2.

FEDERATED ADVERTISERS' BUREAU, LTD.—Capital £6,000, in 4,500 10 per cent. cumulative participating preference shares of £1 and 30,000 ordinary shares of 1s.; to adopt an agreement with W. Rudd and to carry on the business of printers, lithographers, publishers, agents and contractors, billposters, stationers, booksellers and general merchants, etc. Private company. Subscribers: P. V. P. Stone and Gertrude A. Mears. Solicitors: Arthur Veasey and Co., Aldwych House, Aldwych, W.C.2.

PASTIMES AND PLEASURES (MANCHESTER), LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; to adopt an agreement with G. F. Longden, Rene Longden and F. W. Harland-Edgecumbe, and to carry on the business of proprietors and publishers of newspapers, journals and other literary works, booksellers, printers, advertising contractors and agents, etc. Private company. Subscribers: E. Whiteley, G. F. Longden and Mrs. R. Longden. Registered office: 30, Blackfriars-street, Manchester.

RIVER PUBLISHING CO, LTD. — Capital £500, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of a publisher of the *Packing Gazette* carried on by Maxwell Raison. Private company. Directors: M. Raison and H. J. Rudgley. Solicitors, Durham Brothers, Ltd., 87, Moorgate, E.C.2.

L. LACROIX FILS (LONDON), LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; to transact all kinds of agency business, and to carry on the business manufacturers and importers of and wholesale and retail dealers in cigarette paper and all other kinds of paper and cardboard, tobacco, etc. Private company. Subscribers: W. P. Solomon and Sarah E. Solomon. Registered office: 117, Kingsway, W.C.2.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfactions registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfactions is not compulsory).

HUDSON AND KEARNS, LTD. (London).—Satisfaction to the extent of £6,000 on April 1st, 1925, of first debentures dated July 11th, 1922, securing £105,000.

F. BREED AND SON, LTD (Printers, etc., Hemel Hempstead). — (A) mortgage on 40, Alexandra-road, Hemel Hempstead, Herts, and land adjoining, dated April 8th, 1925, to secure £1,000. Holder: Mrs. C. S. Maskew, Finedon Hall, Northampton. (B) Also mortgage of even date to secure £300, charged on above property and subject to above mortgage. Holder: Miss E. C. Tyrrell, 36, Barrington-road, Brixton, S.W.

FARRINGDON PRESS, LTD. (London).—Satisfaction in full on December 31st, 1923, of mortgage dated April 11th, 1922, securing £3,000. (Notice filed May 1st, 1925).

MIDLAND DAILY TELEGRAPH, LTD. (Coventry).—Particulars filed of £50,000 debentures authorised April 16th, 1925, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the whole amount being now issued.

FRED FORD AND CO., LTD. (printers, etc., Exeter).—Second debenture dated April 23rd, 1925, to secure £300, charged on the company's undertaking and property, including uncalled capital. Holder: J. A. Philo, 16, Glaucus-street, Bow, E.3.

GEO. W. LOCKWOOD, LTD (manufacturing stationers and printers, etc., Manchester).—Debenture dated April 24th, 1925, to secure £2,000, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: Miss S. A. Lockwood, 21, Swinbourne-grove, Withington, Manchester.

ASSOCIATED PAPER MILLS, LTD.—Trust deed dated March 31st, 1925, to secure £250,000 debenture stock and a premium of 2 per cent. on redemption, charged on properties in Manchester, Macclesfield, Bollington and Maryhill, Glasgow, certain water rights and the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Trustees: G. M. Salisbury, Brown-street, Salford, and W. E. M. Mainprice, 8, John Dalton-street, Manchester.

BANKRUPTCIES, etc.

Re EDGAR RIPLEY.—A meeting of the creditors of Edgar Ripley, 2, The Brownings, Hipperholme, in business at Smithy Carr-lane, Brighouse, as a printer and lithographer, was held at the offices of the Bradford official receiver recently. Debtor's statement of affairs showed a deficiency of £604 6s. 11d., the causes of failure being alleged by him as "bad trade, keen competition, and bad debts."

Trade Notes.

RECEIVING orders made during the week under the Bankruptcy Act, 1914, include one concerning J. W. Hutchinson, residing at 16, West street, Greaves, Lancaster, Lancashire, and carrying on business in co-partnership with F. Hutchinson, under the style of John Kellett, at 15, King-street, Lancaster, commercial and general printer; also one concerning H. Burr-Perrett, Donhead Saint Mary, Wilts, stationer.

THE Miehle Printing Press and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., have moved to more commodious offices, having showroom adjoining, at 2-3, Salisbury-court, Fleet-street, London, E.C.4. The American Miehle Co.'s automatic presses are being installed in the showroom, and printers' inspection of them will be welcomed.

MESSRS. W. H. SMITH AND SON, Liverpool, have just completed a fine new up-to-date and comprehensive warehouse, known as Hornby House, Tithebarn-street, and its opening was celebrated on Saturday night by a dinner, attended by the Liverpool staff of the firm, at the Exchange Station Hotel. Mr. C. H. St. John Hornby occupied the chair, and Sir William Acland proposed the toast of "The Liverpool House," which was responded to Mr. W. Whitby, manager of the Birkenhead sub-branch. The new premises have an exceptionally fine news despatch-room, and there is garage accommodation for fifty delivery vans. Besides the departments for newspapers, magazines, and books, there are others for stationery and for that great variety of goods with which the name of W. H. Smith and Son is associated. The comfort of the staff is assured in dining and rest rooms.

THE Co operative Productive Federation is to launch a new monthly publication in September, under the title of the *Co-operative Productive Review*, the official organ of the co-operative productive societies.

THE *Chester Chronicle* this month completes a century and a-half of existence. It was founded in May, 1775, by Messrs. Poole, Barker and Co., and a facsimile of the front page is reproduced in a special anniversary issue.

A SPECIAL jury in Mr. Justice Sankey's Court awarded £1,167 to Mr. George Smith, a journalist, who brought an action to recover damages for personal injuries received in a collision between his motor-cycle and a motor-car belonging to Lord Belper.

THE death occurred at Newton Abbot, on Thursday, of Mr. Albert Edward Theodore Mortimer, a member of the firm of Messrs. Mortimer Bros., printers, proprietors and publishers at Newton Abbot and Totnes, of the *Mid-Devon Times*, the *Totnes Times* and the *Western Guardian*.

ON Saturday the *Daily Telegraph* editorial staff held their annual dinner at the Criterion Restaurant, Piccadilly, Mr. A. E. Watson, the managing editor, being in the chair. The occasion served as a reunion with several retired colleagues, and the guests also included Lieut.-Colonel E. F. Lawson, D.S.O., and Mr. Aaron Watson. Viscount Burnham was unable to be present.

THE employees of the Wigan Printing Co. together with a few friends, were entertained to a tea and social on Tuesday evening of last week by Mr. W. Taylor on the occasion of his retirement as director and secretary of the company.

THE London Central Districts Master Printers' Association will hold its seventh annual general meeting next Monday, May 18th, in the Board Room of the London Master Printers' Association, 7-9, Old Bailey, E.C.4, at 6 p.m. prompt, when, it is stated, "a matter of vital importance to the trade will be discussed."

THE next meeting of the South-West London Master Printers Association will, in view of the Whitsuntide holidays, be held on the first Thursday in June (the 4th) instead of the first Tuesday.

HUSSEIN JAHID BEY, the editor of the Turkish paper *Tanin*, and the best known journalist in Turkey, was sentenced at Angora on Friday to banishment for life.

THE Roach Bridge Paper Co., Ltd., Samlesbury, have appointed Messrs. P. Garnett and Son, Ltd., Otley, Yorkshire, as their agents for the Yorkshire wool combing district.

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HOUSE OF DICKINSON

JOHN DICKINSON & Co., Ltd.
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MESSRS. JOHN DICKINSON & CO., LTD.,

extend a personal welcome to all Printing friends visiting the Seventh International Printing, Stationery and Allied Trades Exhibition at the Royal Agricultural Hall, from May 16th to May 30th, 1925.

STAND No. 10—ROW B, GILBEY HALL.

Printing and Writing Papers. Coated Paper and Boards.
White and Tinted Pulp Boards. Pasteboards.
Envelopes, Account Books, Stationery, Tag Labels and Printers' Cards of Every Description.

There may be a number of our friends who would like to take the opportunity of looking over our Mills.

If you would like to see our machines running on "Croxley Quality Papers" the General Manager, Croxley Mills, Watford, Herts, will be glad to hear from you.

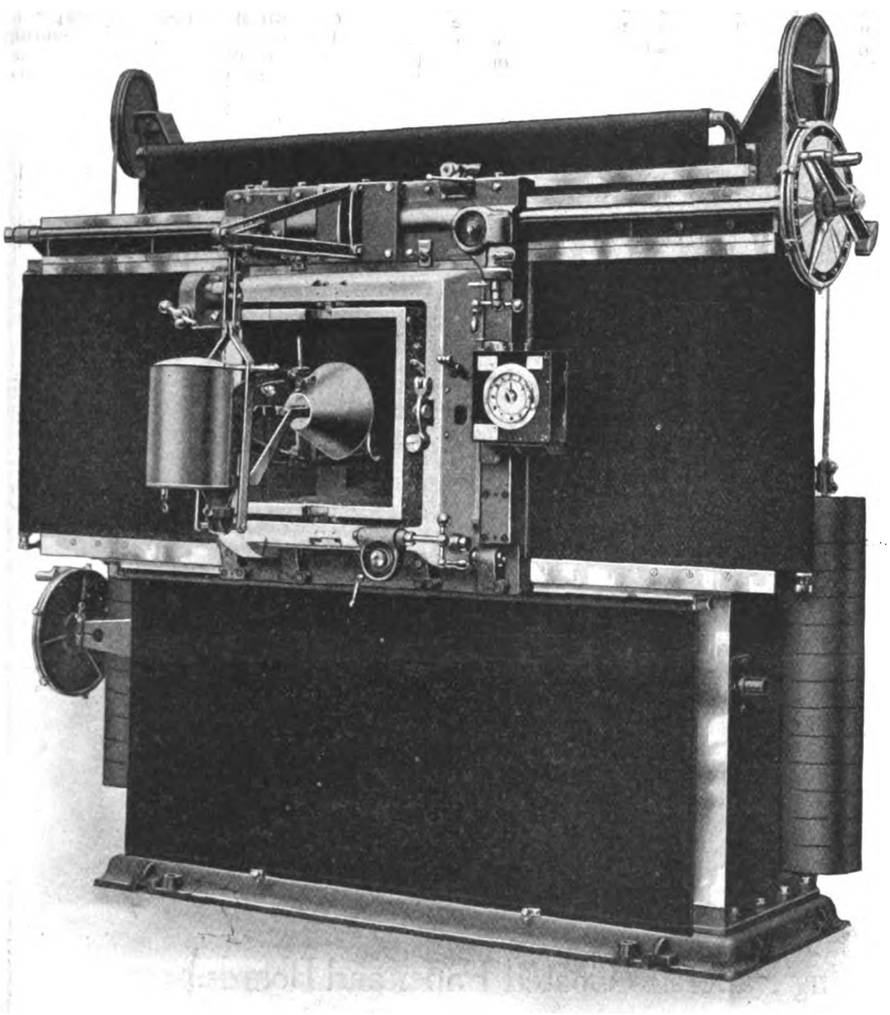
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A Unique Item at the Exhibition.

The "Printex" Negative Printer.

Of great interest to the lithographic branch of the printing trade, and unique of its kind amongst British manufactures, the just completed "Printex" Negative Printer is an item at the Exhibition that calls for some special notice in our columns.

It will be understood that this machine, illustrated herewith, is designed for the production of photo-litho plates by the multiple printing down upon metal of a photographic



negative - either a single negative or a multi-negative—the commonly used method of hand transferring being dispensed with. This machine differs from most other machines that have been built to do the same work, inasmuch as the sensitive metal plate itself remains in one fixed position, and the negative, together with its lighting device, travels over the full range of the plate. In the illustration the arc lamp is seen in the immediate foreground, being suspended from a projecting arm, which holds it in position in front of the negative carrier, which latter is adapted to be moved both vertically and horizontally on the step-and-repeat principle. The devices for holding and supporting the metal plate are at the back of the machine.

The machine will take almost any plate from 65 by 49 in. downwards, being provided with an adjustable false bed, which will enable most makers' plates to be held—namely, "Ensign," Mann, Harrild, Linotype and Machinery, Furnival, Harris, Potter, Voirin, etc.—that is to say, plates as used in all the various offset machines mentioned can be printed on.

In this machine great attention has been given to the way in which the metal sensitive plate is attached in the machine to render it tight and taut and to do this in an expeditious manner. We are assured that in practice a metal plate can be placed into the machine and eight exposures of five minutes or less can be given, the images being printed in position on to the metal with just as much exactitude as the "Lithotex" Step-and-Repeat multi-negative maker affords—all well under one hour. The spaces between designs can be guaranteed as absolutely uniform, or designs can be so accurately joined up as to show no join at all, and thus make one continuous design.

For the stepping process use is made of large dials and discs, the divisions of which are actually one-thousandth of an inch, instead of one-five-hundredth, as on the "Lithotex" Step-and-Repeat multi-negative maker, *i.e.*, the mechanical movements actually work to one thousandth of an inch.

So far as contact is concerned, this is obtained by an ingenious system of pressure which ensures contact all over negative plate, which may be anything up to 20 by 16 in. in size, and may be on glass, on paper or on film. The fact that no vacuum is required for compelling the metal surface and negative into exact contact is regarded as a triumph. Use is made of a series of pressure gauges, which take up any equality of the plate or negative. If the negative glass were 1-16th in. less on one of its areas than on others, then the pressure gauges would take up this 1-16th in. If the negatives are to be printed on glass, then they should, of course, be on good negative glass—not curved in any way, and thus subject to great undue strain and possible breakage—but there is no necessity to use any special heavy negative glass or for the glass to be bevelled or specially prepared. Thus ordinary good glass negatives can be printed down on to metal, and this in any required position.

The placing of the negative into its carrier, the squaring up and positioning of same, and the indicating of exactly where impressions fall—all has been carefully worked out and provided for. There is nothing at all that is not hand manipulated, and while a small motor has been attached to simplify the method of raising and lowering the combination back carrying the metal plate, yet this movement also can be done by hand if desired.

The machine is best operated by two persons, say, a man and a boy, one making the successive manipulative movements, *i.e.*, attending to the stepping, while the other sees that the contact is on or off as and when required.

When the negative is in contact a warning device lights up near the manipulative dial wheels, so that the operator can see at once that contact is being made. At the same time as contact is made the arc exposure light is lit up and the shutter is opened, thus exposing the negative to the metal plate. During this time an electric buzzer also warns the operator of the time of exposure, and on the automatic closing of the shutter the buzzer ceases at the same moment as the exposure ends. This warning device is necessary to obviate all danger of the machine being actuated during times of exposure.

To many it will appear that the "Printex" Negative Printer is unnecessarily heavy, but one has to take into consideration the precision required, and this over so large an area, and the solidity and the prevention of any slip or side play. The makers assure us that the machine as it stands is not unnecessarily heavy, nothing unduly massive having been put into it.

In this appliance very special attention has been given to the necessity of taking out one negative and replacing it with another negative with the least loss of time. The operator should have a lay-out from the office, the office itself working out the mechanical step necessary. This is the procedure usual in at least one establishment in the States where the "Lithotex" Step-and-Repeat machine is used. The office itself gives out the exact size of subject, makes up a lay-out sheet, and gives the mechanical step, so that all the operator has to do is to look at his lay-out and work accordingly. The practice therefore would be that the operator having a number of plates to make of varying subjects would have his make-up sheet pinned beside the machine, and would make his steps for each colour exactly according to the lay-out. This would obviate a lot of calculation, putting, of course, a little calculation upon the office staff who send out the lay-out.

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Christmas and New Year Cards.

The 1925-6 Tuck Collection.

Opportunity has again been given us of inspecting a new collection of the Christmas and New Year's cards which the house of Raphael Tuck and Sons, Ltd., provides annually in such rich profusion, and once again the quality and wide variety displayed are such as to suggest a free use of superlative terms in the writing of a descriptive note upon the latest effort of "The World's Art Service."



"Pot Pourri" Series.

This year, as usual, the Royal Family has honoured Raphael House with commissions, and again the public is able to purchase a series of reproductions from the beautiful originals of the Royal cards. The designs, artists' work, and execution generally are very fine in every instance, varied as the subjects are. His Majesty's depicts Queen Elizabeth's opening of the Royal Exchange in 1571; Her Majesty the Queen's card shows Queen Philippa of Hainault (wife of Edward III) visiting the



"Hand-Printed Facsimile" Series.

cloth manufacturing colony which she established at Norwich; the Prince of Wales' card pictures the landing of Sir Humphrey Gilbert at St. John, Newfoundland, thereby founding the first British colony; whilst the cards for Queen Alexandra and Princess Mary contain charming garden views.

To touch briefly on just a few of the numerous series represented in the sample books, we may mention first the "Pot Pourri" series, in which use is made of the Tuck patent method of scenting cards by embodying actual flower petals. This series is wonderfully popular, especially with ladies, and every year sees increased production and increased sales. The "Satin Medallion" series introduces pictured satin inlays, which are an innovation of much promise. One is impressed, too, by the beautiful effects and the wide range of cards (even to the cheapest) produced by such expensive processes as hand painting and hand printing, the "Hand Printed Facsimile" series being especially artistic. The "Pen Point" series is another new departure, novel pen-etched shading effects being produced. New and old series combine to form a collection of immense variety, and marked by uniform excellence of design and production. Great care is again bestowed in the choice of wording and lettering, whilst the ribbons—specially dyed to Messrs. Tuck's orders—are chosen with the nicest taste. Retail prices of the Tuck cards range from 7s. to 1d. each.

Once again Messrs. Raphael Tuck and Sons, Ltd., prove by their products that they occupy a unique position in the greeting card section of the industry. Only the immense resources of such a firm—with its old-established connections in the spheres of art, manufacture and distribution, its world-wide organisation and the immense demand which its past successes have built up—could possibly put upon the market a collection so admirably and so expensively produced, and yet at the same time so moderately priced. One is impressed by the fact that the retailer has in Raphael House a source of supply almost unlimited in its ability to meet the demands of the customer, and capable of providing goods of a quality calculated to stimulate trade to the utmost.

Swiss Paper Slump.

The Swiss paper industry has for some months been in a very critical condition. The home market has dwindled considerably. The protection of national industry seems a complete failure, as the imports from Austria and Germany are considerable and disturb the markets. Wages are 30 to 50 per cent. less in Germany and Austria and the working day is more than eight hours in these countries, sometimes attaining 12, so that Swiss mills cannot compete. Swiss exports, especially news-print and printing paper, are also declining owing to the high prices of Swiss paper in the world markets.

A SWEDISH papermaking company is about to build a paper mill at Pabras in Greece, aided with Greek capital. Ordinary writing paper and board will be made.

Printers and Their Paper.

The addresses recently given before the members of the Technical Section of the Papermakers' Association by Mr. J. R. Riddell and Mr. W. J. Pollock, who passed some criticisms on paper from the printers' point of view have given manufacturers much food for thought. The discussion might well be carried a good deal further. Mr. J. Barcham Green, in the *Tovil News*, sums up the results of the meeting as follows:—

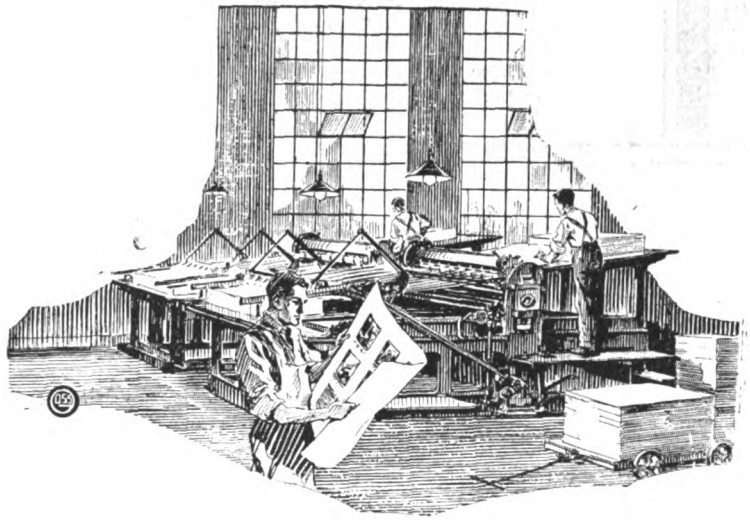
The printers complain that when they get paper it contains specks and holes, and in news-print bad joins. In other words, the paper is not properly sorted. The papermakers' reply is that as printers are always trying to substitute something cheaper to capture the order off their neighbouring printer the papermaker has to sacrifice something, and the sorting, being costly, is the first thing to suffer. It appeared from the discussion that it would probably pay printers handsomely to give a wee bit more for the paper and get it really thoroughly sorted.

What the papermaker might learn from this discussion is the outstanding fact that it is a fatal thing to keep on trying to produce something cheaper, it being much more satisfactory to be able to go to the printer and say: Here is a paper which is much better sorted and more suitable to your work than what you can get elsewhere." If the papermakers would only talk quality more and price less it would be better for everybody.

Another good suggestion was that papermakers should actually have their paper printed by the process for which it is actually made, and then put a printed sample on the top of each ream, explaining that the paper is made for that particular process, and that is the result that can be actually obtained.

The other suggestion that papermakers should pool their experience and exchange the formulæ of their furnishes, and in fact generally co-operate and exchange ideas is the soundest proposition we have ever heard put forward at a meeting.

If considerable good does not come out of this discussion, we think that the papermakers generally are very much to blame.



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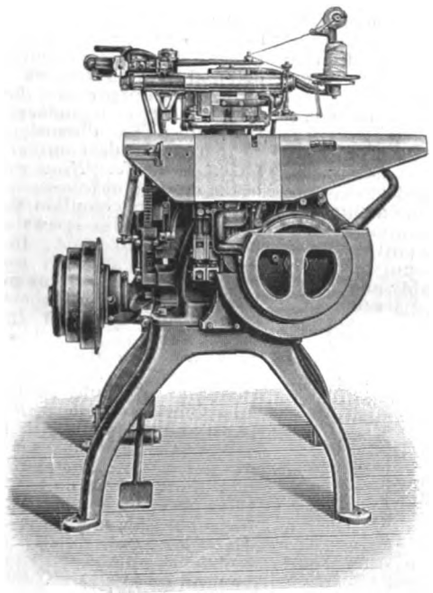
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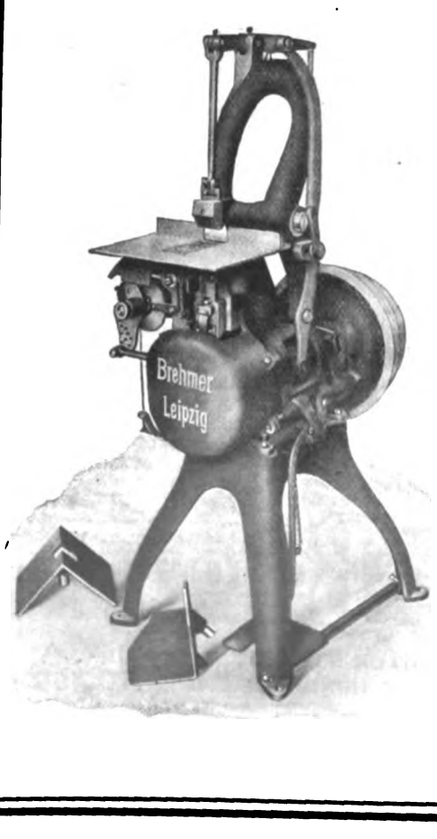
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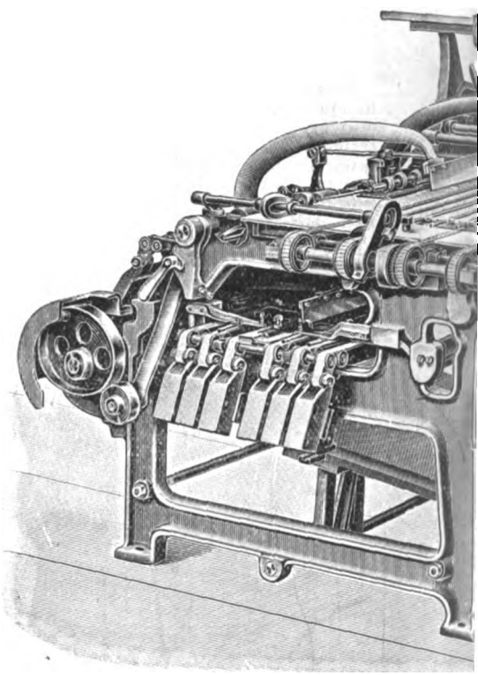
NO. 37 MACHINE.

Thread stitching and looping through the fold or stabbed through the side up to ¼-inch. Size of stitch, adjustable from 2 in. to 3 in., 3, 4 or 5 in. lengths as desired. Fitted with long saddle and table to enable books to be stitched, four or more on according to length of book. Suitable for calendar looping, with thick, fancy cord. The knot tied by this machine is perfect.

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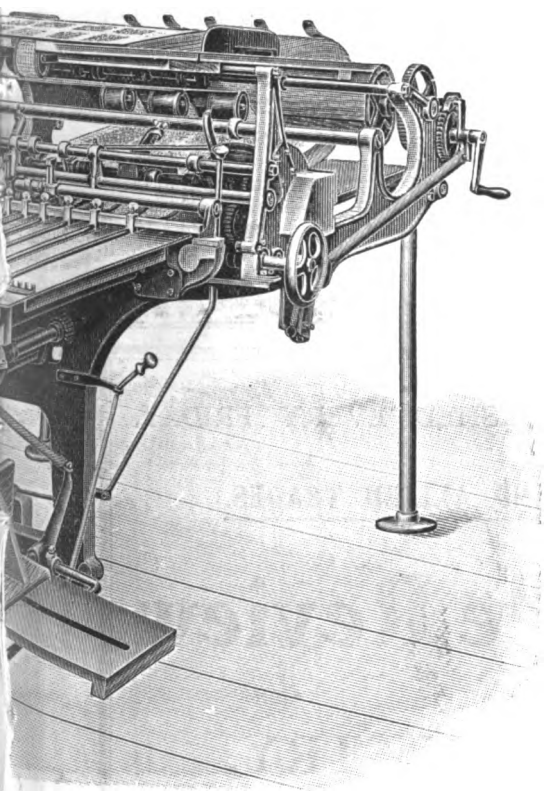
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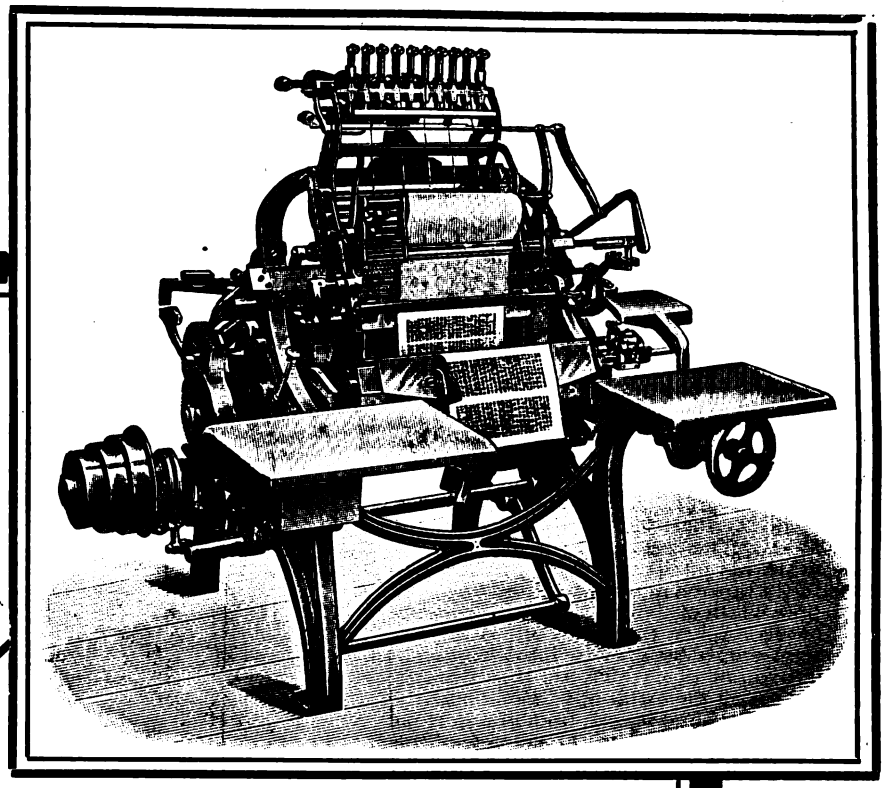
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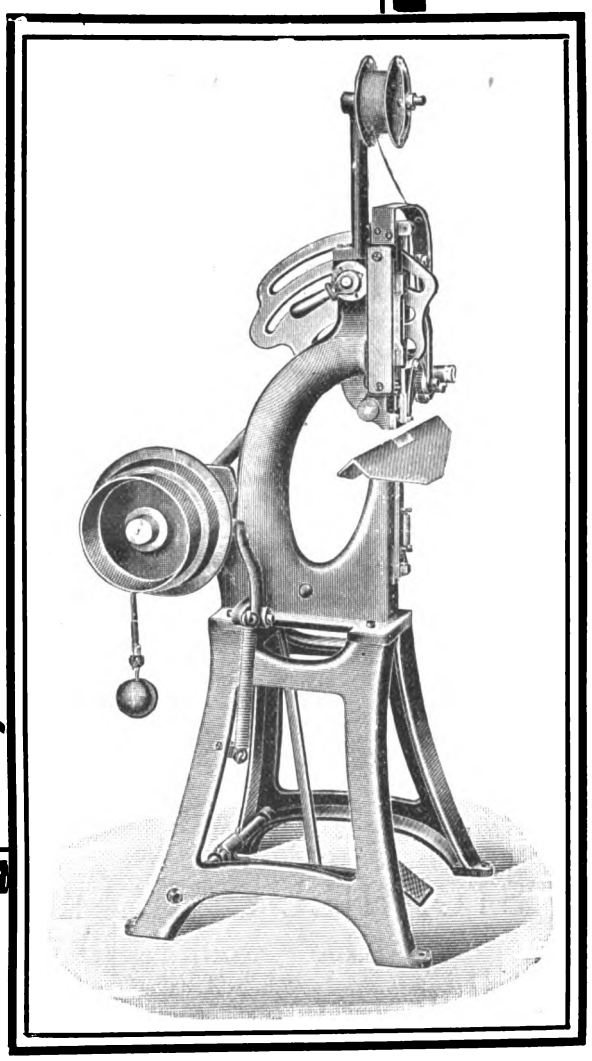


NO. 38½ MACHINE.

The machine works with double thread and no cuts are made in the section. Tape, 1/8 or ¼ in. cord or canvas can be used if required. End sections are securely fastened by thread, and do not require pasting. The distance between the stitches, as well as the length of same, can be very easily adjusted. The needles are straight and strong—therefore cheap. Strong construction. Simplicity of adjustment, and minimum upkeep.

NO. 23 MACHINE.

The machine will stitch single sections through the fold, or bind books of several sections by stabbing them through the side. All gauges of wire from 30 to 24. Only one adjustment for various thicknesses. The wire is supplied on spools. Also machines of the same type for stitching work up to ½-in. thick.



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A Patent Automatic Ingot Caster.

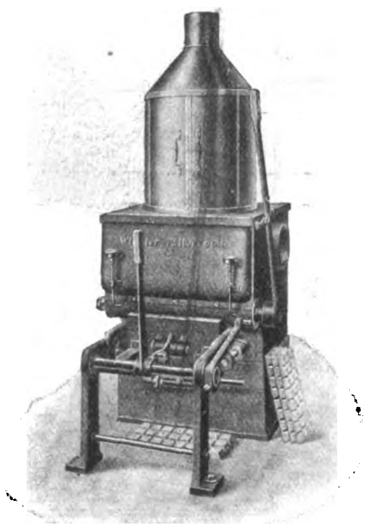
In ordinary service, type and stereo metals are constantly cast, subjected to considerable mechanical stresses, and then re-melted, the whole cycle of operations being repeated daily for long periods The conditions of re-melting often leave much to be desired; scraps of "foreign" metals may be accidentally introduced, whilst the tin-antimony compound tends to rise to the surface in the melting pot. Through wasteful over-heating, stirring, and skimming of the metal while it is too hot, and by insufficiently protecting its surface from the colder atmosphere, the lighter compound readily oxidises, forming dross, which has to be skimmed off, thus gradually impoverishing the alloy. This results in a serious loss in dross and in an excessively high bill for renovating metal.

In the "Winkler" patent automatic ingot caster, special means are taken to reduce these losses. The metal pot has at its lowest portion an outlet slit, which is opened and closed by a tapered plug valve extending over the whole width of the pot and provided with twin bevels. When the outlet-slit is opened the metal enters by gravity into the water-cooled ingot moulds, which are thus directly connected with the metal pot. Consequently only the clean metal is cast, from the bottom of the pot, under the natural pressure of the head of metal, all dirt and impurities remaining on the surface.

As soon as all the constituents of the metal are in complete solution the dirt and impurities rise to the surface and are skimmed off. The water-jacketed shell containing the ingot moulds is pushed against the bed by means of the front lever. By actuating the second lever the valve is opened, allowing the metal to flow into the automatically water-cooled moulds. After allowing a few seconds for the metal to solidify, the valve is closed again, thereby severing the freshly-cast ingots from the head of metal, the opposite edges of the bevel in the valve plug and of the outlet-slit in the pot being shaped as cutters. By actuating the front lever the shell slides back to its original open position, and the finished ingots are automatically ejected.

The surface of the metal is kept in a non-oxidising atmosphere, which reduces the formation of dross to a minimum. It has been proved in practice that this effects a considerable economy in metal.

The sliding door of the hood covering the melting pot remains closed, and the unhealthy



fumes from the metal are carried off through the flue.

When the metal flows into the moulds the air is displaced and escapes through the metal in the pot, thereby acting as a natural stirrer.

The furnace can be heated by gas, coal, coke or oil. Gas heating is preferable in more than one respect, and patent burners on the "surface combustion" principle are recommended. Air and gas are correctly proportioned and thoroughly mixed prior to the commencement of combustion. This is done automatically by a surface combustion air-gas proportioner, which ensures complete and perfect combustion, without need for adjustment by the operator. The quantity of combustible mixture fed to the burners is regulated by a single valve. No flames impinge upon the pot, and an even furnace temperature is obtained by radiant heating. The fire-brick lining to the totally enclosed combustion chamber is well backed up with insulating material.

New Trade Marks.

HOLLY BUSH.

456,865. Paper (except paper hangings), stationery and bookbinding. Dorothy Hutton, 8, Holland-street, Kensington, London, W.8; artist.—March 4th, 1925.

LILLIPUT MEDICAL.

Registration of this Trade Mark shall give no right to the exclusive use of the word "Medical."

456,985. A printed publication. Les Etablissements Poulenc Freres (a Joint Stock Company organised under the laws of France), 86, Rue Vieille-du-Temple, Paris, France; manufacturers.—March 7th, 1925. Address for service in the United Kingdom is, care of Carpmaels and Ransford, 24, Southampton-Buildings, London, W.C.2.

PIKSATOR.

457,590. Paper (except paper hangings), stationery and bookbinding. The Pencarbon Co., Ltd., Zanetic Works, Duncan-road, Aylestone, Leicester; manufacturing stationers.—March 27th, 1925.

THE secretary of the Bradford branch of the Typographical Association has been informed by the secretary of the Association that members of an evening newspaper in the branch who were required to commence work before the usual time of starting were entitled to charge overtime at the rate of time-and-a-half.

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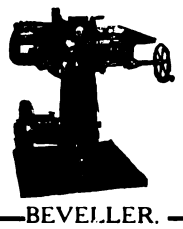
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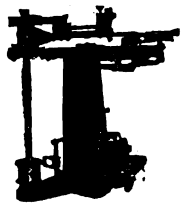
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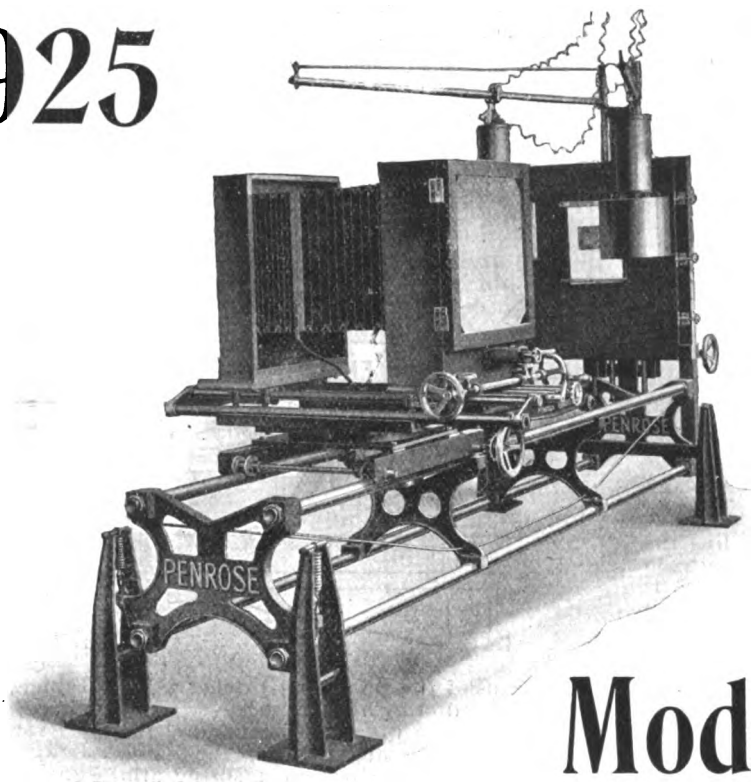
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ROW C, MAIN HALL.



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1925



Models



JIG-SAW.

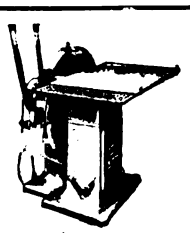


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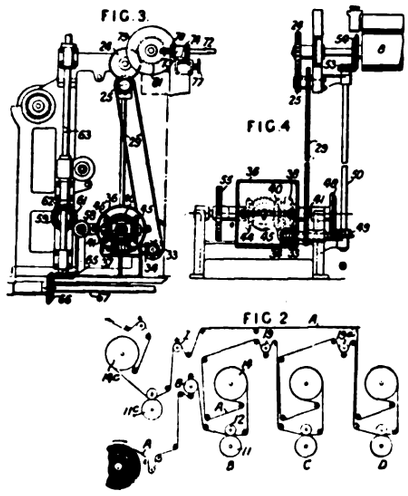
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New Inventions

Multicolour Presses.

In this invention, patented by Mr. O. R. Wolf, a multi-colour or multi-impression web printing press comprises several distinct units, each unit including a printing couple and a registration roller for the web, the registration roller in at least one of the units being driven from the drive for the printing cylinders through differential gearing, the driving effect of which can be varied.

Rotary Presses; Drying Apparatus.—A web A from a roll passes through colour units B, C, D, each comprising an etched cylinder 11, a co-operating impression cylinder 12 and a heated drying drum 14, and then travels back

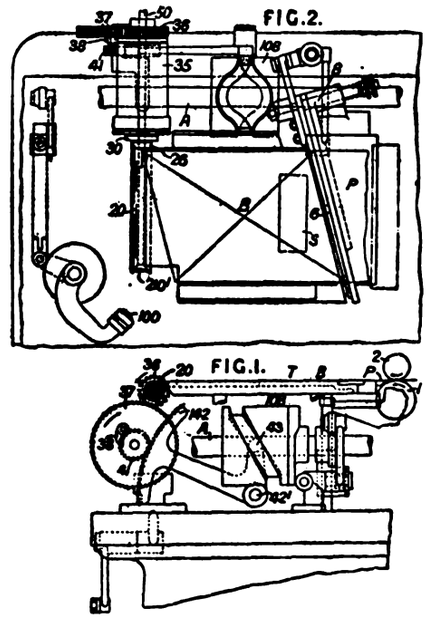


over these units to a type cylinder 11_c where it is printed on the other side, finally passing round a drying drum 14^c. The drying drums 14 are driven through the intermediary of variable speed friction drives.

Registering Webs.—Registration rollers 8, 19, 19^a and 1 are provided for controlling the speed of the web before the first and between the remaining impressions. The roller 8 is driven from the main shaft 67, Fig. 3, through gears 66, 65, and a vertical shaft 63 connected part way up by gearing 62, 61, 59, 58, 55 to one end 44, Fig. 4, of a differential gearing enclosed in a casing 36, the shaft 63 being also geared, at its upper end, to a shaft 72 from which the drive proceeds via friction rollers 78, friction disk 79, gears 81, 24, 25, chain 29, bevel gears 33, 34, worm 37 and worm wheel 38 to the opposite end 40 of the differential. Differential wheels 45 are mounted on a cross block fixed on a shaft 41, the extreme end of which is connected by gears 48, 49, a vertical shaft 50 and gears 53, 54 to the roller 8. The friction rollers 78 are mounted in a block 73, Fig. 3, laterally adjustable on a guide 74 which is longitudinally adjustable by means of a screw 77 to vary the position of the roller 78 and hence the speed of the disk 79 and the effect of the differential. The registration rollers 19, 19_a may be driven independently from the shaft 67 in the above manner; or, the upper end of the shaft 63 may be used to drive a lay shaft on which are mounted friction rollers 78 engaging disks 79 fixed on the shafts of the rollers 19, 19_a. The shaft 72 may be utilised to drive variable speed friction drives 78, 79 for the drying drums 14.

Paper Tubes.

Paper and like tubes having one end closed are formed from rhombic shaped blanks which are cut from an intermittently fed roll of material by a severing device disposed obliquely to the axis of the mandrel at the desired distance therefrom. The leading corner of the blank is secured to the mandrel by grippers, and after winding one end is folded in and the tube stripped off. The web of paper P, Fig. 1, is fed forward the desired amount by the intermittently driven rollers 1, 2 and a movable knife 6, Fig. 2, pivoted on the bolt 8 and operated through a system of levers by a cam on the main driving shaft A, co-operates with an edge on the table T to form the rhombic blanks B, a holding down device, not shown, being employed to hold the paper in position. A printing device may be used to imprint matter and consecutive numbers on the blanks, as at S. The leading corner of the blank B is engaged between the mandrel 20, which is supported at one end in a bearing 35, and a finger hinged within a recess in the mandrel, and held in position to grip and release the blank by a spring operated by a lever oscillated from the driving shaft. The blank is then wound on the mandrel 20, which is driven intermittently in one direction only by the gear shown in Fig. 1. A toothed sector 142 is oscillated about its axis 42^1 by a pin 43 running in an inclined circumferential slot in a barrel 108 keyed on the main shaft A, to turn the gear wheel 41 backwards and forwards. The forward motion only is transmitted to the gear wheel



37, by means of the pawl and ratchet 38, to drive the mandrel by a wheel 36 keyed to it. After winding the blank on the mandrel the gripper finger is operated to release the blank, and a brake-shoe carried on a spring arm rides upon a disc 30 and brings the mandrel to rest. The bottom of the tube is then formed by four folders cam-operated from the driving shaft A, one acting from above, another from below, and the other two from opposite sides, against the projecting end of tube A convex-headed punch 100 also driven from the driving shaft A, by a linkage, next presses in the folded end of the tube against the concave end 210^1 of an ejecting rod 50 concentric inside the mandrel 20, and forms a tight enclosure. A cam driven from the main shaft A reciprocates the ejector rod 50 through a system of levers to eject the finished tube from the mandrel when the process is repeated. The patent is granted in the name of Mr. J. E. Evans Jackson (F. Hesser).

IMPORTS of paper, printing, etc., and stationery into New Zealand from the United Kingdom during the September quarter of 1924 reached a value of £145,537. Canada's contribution was £115 195, that of the United States £11,533, Australia £7,666, and Japan £41.

MESSRS. SAMUEL JONES AND CO., LTD., are offering a large variety of fancy papers. Among a recent batch of samples are imitation gelatine, indigo leather, Parian marble, algamyn, rainbow surface, transparent cloth, book cloth, label cloth, box calico, white chromo, arts, bonds, banks, parchments, and a large assortment of non-curling gummed papers and tapes.

New British Patents.

For the benefit of our readers we have arranged for any inquiries relating to Patents, Designs and Trade Marks to be answered, free of all charge, by a Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Patent Agents. Inquiries should be addressed, in the first instance, to the Editor.

Applications.

Alexander, A. H. Apparatus for cutting indented edges of index pages. 11,362.
Beavis, E. N., and Sturtevant Engineering Co., Ltd. Paper cutting machines. 11,150.
Hoe and Co., Ltd., R. Clamping mechanism for plate planing machines. 11,181.
Hoe and Co., Ltd., R. Mechanisms for printing late news, etc. 11,182.
Hoe and Co., Ltd. Printing machines. 11,183.
Imray, O. Y. (Intertype Corporation). Typographical machines. 11,309, 11,311.
Imray, O. Y. (Intertype Corporation). Matrices for typographical machines. 11,310, 11,312, 11,313.
Intertype Corporation. Typographical machines. 11,314, 11,315.
Marks, E. C. R. (Schwartz Presse Akt.-Ges.). Autographic and copperplate printing presses. 11,300.
Richards, J. L. Embossing, etc., machines. 10,948.
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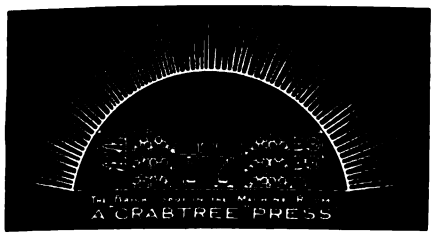
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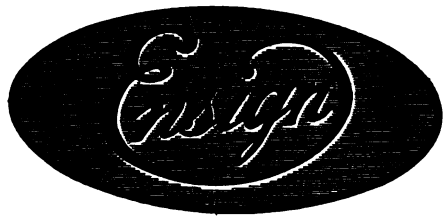
Paper and Print at Wembley.

In a large and handsomely printed volume, entitled, "Exhibitions and the arts of Display," Sir Lawrence Weaver, who was director of United Kingdom exhibits at the British Empire Exhibition, has an interesting note on the section devoted to paper, printing, books and maps. He writes

"The paper and printing trades give ample opportunity for attractive display, and there is in the human mind a persistent curiosity as to the fascinating mechanisms which produce the materials of learning. Moreover, printing is in itself one of the most significant and various of the decorative arts, and, above all, the art in which satisfying form and colour can be achieved in common things reduplicated an infinite number of times, yet without more cost than is necessary for the same thing ill-designed and foolishly decorated. Adequate printing exhibits, therefore, have a high educational value in forming public taste at large and in extending to other industries ideals of artistic production.

"The basis of it all is paper, and at Wembley, 1924, owing to the patriotic action of the national Papermakers Association and the machinery builders who co-operated with them a notable group exhibit was staged. A full-sized machine of the most modern type is too enormous a unit for it to be possible to find space for, and still more to organise the provision of raw material and the disposal of the finished product on anything like an economic basis. It was therefore arranged that Charles Warmsley and Co. and sixteen other engineering firms should join hands with the Association in building and operating a model machine, big in itself, for it occupied a space 100ft. long, part of it arranged in two storeys, but small when compared with the gigantic units which produce the immense output required for the world's press. This working exhibit attracted great attention at Wembley, and was especially valuable in drawing visitors through the displays of the finished product, necessarily somewhat static and museum-like. In this connection it is well to emphasise the importance of careful consideration of the relative positions of moving and still exhibits in a section. If the chief moving exhibit is placed at a main entrance, where it must inevitably be seen by all visitors, a good deal of its value is lost. Visitors see it willy-nilly. It should be placed, as at Wembley, 1924, at the back of the section, because it will draw a crowd wherever it is, and all the other exhibits benefit by its presence."

The author goes on to refer to the fact that publishers as a body were not induced to exhibit, and then has the following interesting note with regard to picture post cards in relation to exhibitions, even though, he adds, the association with the display is not intimate. "They (picture post cards) afford to the official publishers of an exhibition great opportunities to secure inexpensive publicity for the exhibition itself, and it was notable that at Munich and Gothenburg full opportunity was not taken of their possibilities. At Munich especially there was not available for purchase by visitors anything like a full range of post cards showing the attractions of the exhibition, a defect the more to be remarked because Germany has always developed this method of greeting. It ought to be possible for anyone to buy at a large number of stalls not only post cards, but stamps, and to have facilities for addressing and posting them forthwith. At the Lion Kiosk in the Palace of Industry at Wembley this was arranged in a prominent fashion. A raised platform round the publications stall itself served as a point of vantage whence a good view could be obtained along the main avenues, and its parapet gave room for people to write their cards immediately after purchase. Exhibitors can also secure valuable publicity for their business and for their presence in the exhibition by giving away or selling (if the terms of the publications concession admit) cards illustrating their stands or exhibits of special interest. Publishers of picture postcards find in exhibitions a good way of popularising their products, and Raphael Tuck had a prominent kiosk within the Palace of Industry at the junction of three gangways. Designed as an octagon by Forsyth and Maule, it was admirably adapted for the display of printed matter of all kinds."



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The Paper and Board Consumer.

Matters of Interest to Printers, Bookbinders, Paper Box, Paper Bag, and Envelope Manufacturers, etc.

NOW THAT the vogue in printing is after the fashion of the antique, it is apt to question whether makers of fine book and antique printings have considered the commercial prospects of machine-made paper with real antique character. Our own experience is that an inquiry round the trade for mediæval charactered printing paper would bring a collection of fluffy antiques, some deckled-edge programme papers and an odd hand made or mould made sample or two with modern texture and finish. Further inquiry would yield something like the real thing of French or Italian origin. There is no insuperable difficulty in re claiming the 16th century paper flavour, and at least one mill in the South is turning its attention successfully to the matter.

AS FAR as Great Britain is concerned, the hopes of a revival in trade during this year have not yet materialised. Foreign competition and uncertainty as to the political situation have put many paper mills on half time. Had the promised revival of general business taken place, an all-round stiffening would certainly have followed, instead of which a distinct weakening has been the case. Hand-made and tub-sized mills generally are finding it hard to keep going, says *British Industry*, the organ of the Federation of British Industries, and owing to the small and irregular demands, are unable to pass on the increased cost of their material. Wood free mills, on the whole, are having a lean time, and in spite of the upward trend in wood pulp, have been obliged to ease prices to induce reluctant orders. Were it not for Australia and New Zealand they would be in a sorry plight. Esparto mills have suffered from the slackening of the Japanese demand, but the improved condition of the yen gives reason for optimism in the near future. Mechanical wood papers and wrappings are still the greatest sufferers from foreign competition, and although the Continental boom in the former has decreased the margin considerably, no amount of price cutting would make them competitive in cases where delivery and regularity are not important factors. News-print mills are still busy, thanks to Colonial preference, and prices are steady. There was very little change in the state of trade among esparto mills during the last month.

IMPORTS of news-print into this country are apparently on the increase, judging by the figures for the first quarter of the last three years. In 1923 the imports were 22,747 tons; in 1924, 29,711 tons and in 1925, 32,031. There has, however, been an interchange of positions among the four leading sources of supply. During the first three months of the year the premier position is occupied by Norway, followed in order of importance by Finland, Sweden and then Newfoundland. During the first quarter last year Finland held the first place, Sweden the second, and then Norway, no consignments being shown to the account of Newfoundland. During the same period of 1923 Finland was the largest supplier, Norway the second, and Sweden third, with a blank against Newfoundland. Regarding the actual figures, Norway's contribution during the first quarter of the present year represented 8,100 tons, against 5,823 tons in the corresponding period last year, and 5,136 tons in the preceding year (three months). The news-print shipments of Finland during January to March (7,927 tons) compared with 11,803 tons in the similar period last year and 9,071 tons in the 1923 quarter. Consignments from Sweden during the first three months of this year reached 7,076 tons, contrasted with 8,266 tons last year and 4,964 tons in the corresponding period of 1923. The balance of the imports come from several other countries, of which the most important are Canada (1,820 tons in the first quarter this year) and the Netherlands (1,772 tons).

Some Simple Paper Tests.

To *Spalding's Quarterly*, the very well produced house organ of Spalding and Hodge, Ltd., Mr. Valentine Spalding contributes a useful article entitled "Rough and Ready Paper Testing." The following extracts will be read with interest:—

Strength.

It is not easy for the most experienced to guess the breaking strain of a paper by tearing it. A better idea can be obtained by holding a sheet in the two hands with the thumbs pressed together on the same side of it and pushing the thumbs through. Repeating several times, this will give a very good idea of the comparative breaking strain of two papers.

Sizing.

Nearly all papers, except blottings and the softest duplicatings, contain some size to give hardness. The process known as tub sizing gives the hardest surface, but the cheaper writings and printings are all engine sized. It is not very easy to distinguish with certainty between the two processes. By pressing the tongue against a sheet far more impression is made upon an engine-sized paper, and a small drop of oil will hardly penetrate a tub sized paper at all, whereas it will go straight through if it is engine-sized. It usually happens that if the paper is hard enough for the purpose required, it matters little by what process it is sized. The best test is to draw several lines with a hard pen crossing one another; if the paper is insufficiently sized there will be signs of running at the points where the lines intersect. Mr. Spalding goes on to suggest a few methods of testing paper for particular uses.

Litho.

Esparto paper is particularly suitable, but not essential, for litho printing. Litho paper must be made the width of the sheet across the machine, so that the stretch in the length is reduced to a minimum; this being taken out by the pull on the paper in winding on to the reel. One can usually tell which way a sheet has been made by looking through it—the small diamond-shaped marks in the paper having their acute angles pointing in the machine direction. It is not always possible to see these, especially in a super-calendered litho. In such a case two equal strips should be cut, one across and one along the sheet. Paper is always stiffer across the machine, and if the two strips are held together in the hand by one end it will readily be seen which droops the more. This strip will have been cut along the way the paper was made on the machine, which should be the length of the sheet if it is to be used for litho printing.

Art Paper.

Art paper is not easy to test without a a practical trial by printing. If the coating lifts easily in pressing the moistened ball of the thumb upon it, it may be liable to pick. This is a question of degree, because the coating can always be removed from art paper in this way, and all art paper will pick if there is enough pull in the ink. An examination of the surface under a magnifying glass is useful, but the budding paper tester must not be unduly excited by what he sees. Through a powerful glass the surface of quite good paper looks like a photograph of the craters of extinct lunar volcanoes. Pinholes, too, will often be seen, but these do not matter if they are very small. Beyond a certain size they are a serious defect.

It is sometimes doubtful if a paper is actually coated or not. A silver coin will usually make a mark the colour of pencil upon a coated paper, and the darkness of the mark will roughly indicate the richness of the coating. As has been said, the coating can be removed by the moistened ball of the thumb. It is, of course, sometimes possible to lift the surface of an uncoated paper in this way; but if it is an art paper, a fine powder adheres to the thumb, otherwise it is a few fibres. If a fair-sized piece of art paper is crumpled in the hands for a few moments, the coating will be broken up and the powder is very clearly seen.

Hand-made and Mould-made.

It is fairly easy to distinguish a hand-made or a mould made paper from a machine-made. First there will be a real deckle edge all round, and there will be no difference in the strength of the paper when torn along or across the sheet. In a machine-made paper the fibres show a better resistance to tearing in one direction. Hand-made paper is not necessarily stronger than machine-made; in fact, the very strongest ledger papers have been machine-made. Azure and blue hand-mades and mould-mades are darker on the right side of the sheet, *i.e.*, the side from which the watermark is read, whereas machine-made papers are as a rule darker on the wrong side. It is almost impossible to distinguish between a hand-made and a good mould-made paper.

There is a type of paper known as mould-made, which is really not rightly so named. It is, in fact, made on a machine, and the only point it has in common with hand-made is the deckle edge on all four edges. This deckle is obtained by means of a cylinder, which is really only a method of cutting the web of paper into sheets. The sheets are not quite separated on the machine, and are afterwards torn apart. The deckle thus obtained is not so feathery as a natural deckle, and can usually be distinguished from it without difficulty.

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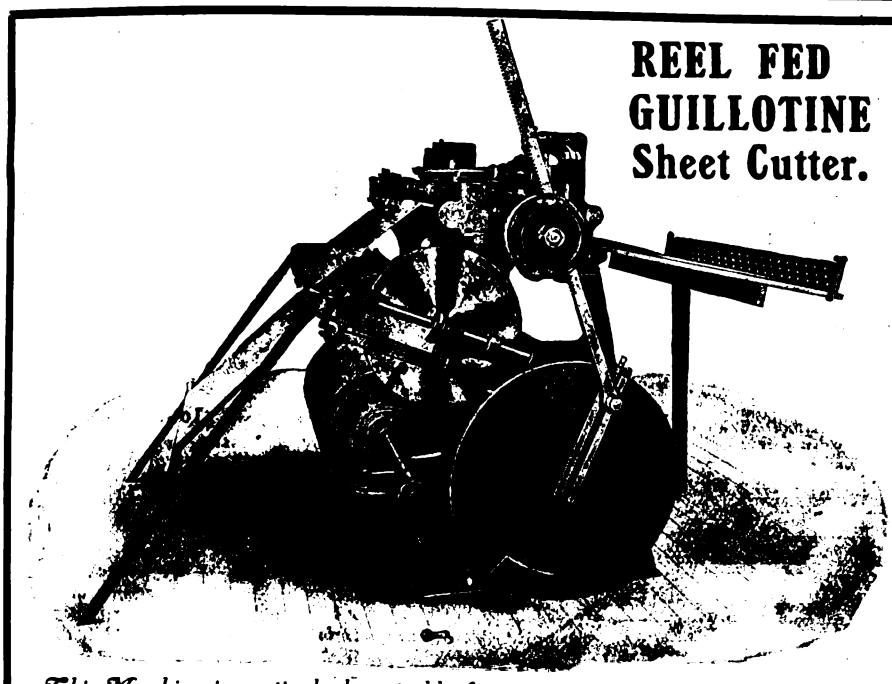
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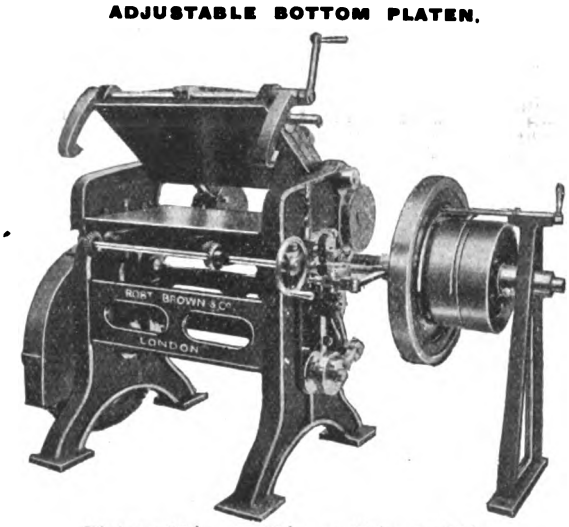
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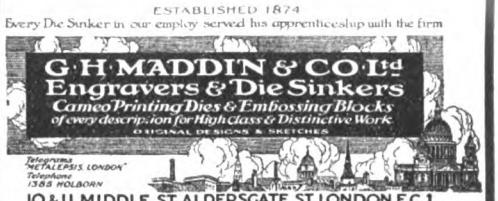
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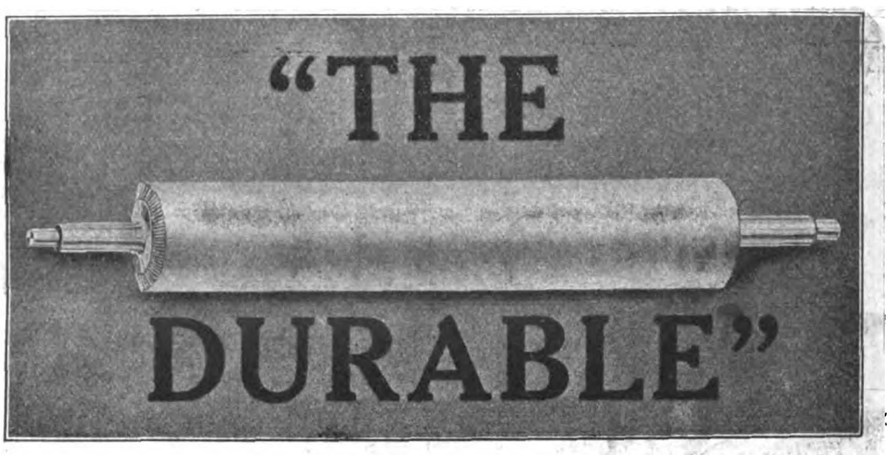
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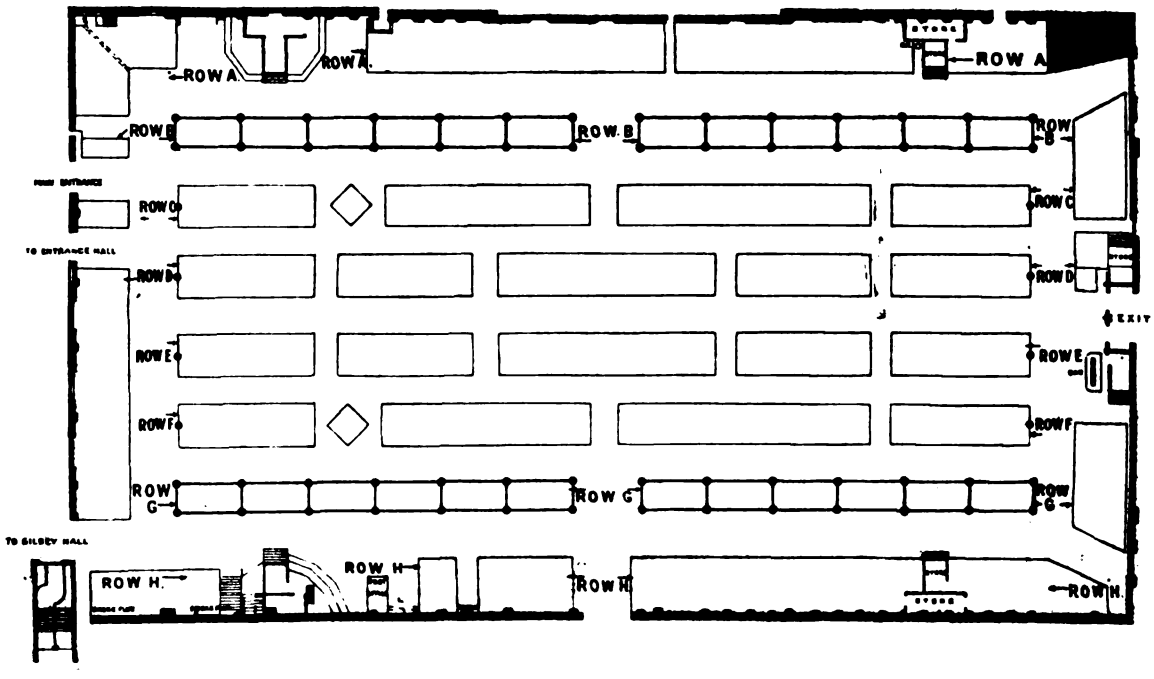
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Organisation as a Means of Cost Reduction.

By GEORGE EATON HART.

Organisation is only another word for tidiness and orderliness. To do things "decently and in order" is, I believe, Scriptural, and Scripture is not only a great history, but it is a catalogue of human nature's ideals. The first law of nature is order. Nature sets an example of tremendous patience—no hurry, no agitation, but silently and quietly, with method and wonderful accuracy and perfection, it works out its problems to a definite and full fruition.

There is certainly no industry under the sun where orderliness, method and system are so imperatively demanded as printing, nor any where efficiency and economic productions are more needed.

In the realms of the modern factory, and in view of the present attitude of labour, there is more than a danger of the works getting out of touch with the management, with not only a loss of control but a rapid descent to chaos. To my mind there is in America an altogether closer oversight and superintendence than in English printing offices. There is a co-ordination and cohesion between the various departments of the works that is lacking here. Planning of the work to be done is more general, while research and experimental enterprise is much more general. Consequently America takes a fuller advantage of the teaching of scientific management and more readily adopts new and modern methods of production. But, whilst it is irritating to know that we cannot spend thousands of pounds and copy their example, the fact of their vision and enterprise ought to have the effect of urging us to take stock of our own position, with the hope, as well as the determination, of improving it.

But I am uttering your thoughts when I at once confess how impossible it is for the head of a business to do much else than obtain orders, satisfy his customers, and make sure of getting his money. If he is a practical man, he is painfully aware all the time of a thousand things he ought to investigate throughout the works, but the days come and go, and they are left forgotten.

Cost Reduction and Costing.

I have no formula like a pill or draught by which you can achieve the desideratum of Cost Reduction. It is not done by sacking your best and most expensive workmen, or by trying to reduce wages; but it is better always to face the music than bury one's head in the sand; and so the first step should be critically to examine the work of each department, and ascertain if the best working conditions are observed, whether the output from the plant is satisfactory, and to discover some means, within a reasonable time, to know whether the business is being run satisfactorily. If we know what we want to do, we are well on the way to accomplishing it.

I repeat that the average printer has little time, or perhaps ability, to undertake this work; but ready at hand, at a small expense, a certain remedy presents itself, in the Federation Costing System, which has stood the test of years, as being the most practical, scientific and reliable means of supplying every detail necessary for the carrying on of the largest as well as the smallest business.

We are careful—or should be—of the value of material used; how much more important is it to know the cost of the illusive productive hour!

The System will give you an analysis of profit and loss for each of the various sections of your business, with the balance on each job, and a special reference to jobs showing losses, giving an absolutely complete history of a job from start to finish. It will give the surplus or deficit on all your departments, as well as the total output. The Production Sheet will show the percentage of chargeable and non-chargeable time in each department, and in a few days denote the departments not covering their expense, and by reference to details enable you to rectify the loss before it is too late. You will be provided with the hours machines are employed, and output; the number of employees, with increases and decreases in each department—with overtime; the spoilage and the cause—the allowances made to customers; the comparison of estimate with actual cost; reports of work in progress, and reports and cost of engineers' and works' department. From these particulars graphs or charts can readily be kept, which are so useful for quickly examining the departmental progress, and—most important—the Costing System will provide a weekly balance sheet within ten days of pay-day of the actual trading of the business. Of course, some of the details mentioned may be omitted, but the System is elastic enough to cater for the largest or smallest business.

The adoption of this System with its facilities for checking every penny spent, either in productive or non-productive work, giving the basis of cost at which remunerative work may at any time be safely undertaken, is to my mind a fundamental factor in business management, and in business success, and the first essential of securing cost reduction. The proprietor, or manager, has facts and figures placed before him which enable him with very little effort to investigate any matter needing his attention, and to check the expenditure of every penny of his cost.

Dealing with Orders.

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All estimates should be worked out on numbered estimate forms, in duplicate, the quotation bearing the estimate number. The duplicate should be placed in the envelope bearing the estimate number and filed pending the receipt of order. Notification is

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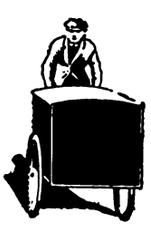
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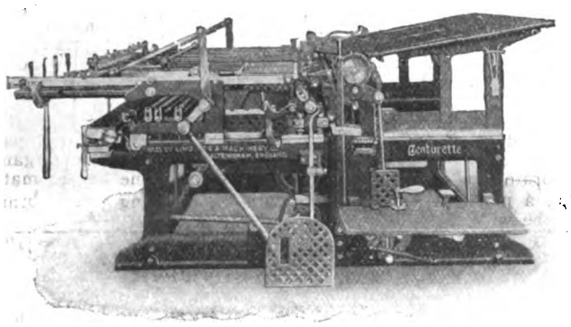
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Paper and Ink, Stock-keeping and Records.

This is also a very important part of organisation, and vitally affects cost reduction, and is perhaps one of the most neglected departments.

In regard to ink, a debit and credit account should be kept on the card system, with amounts purchased on one side and the amount collated from the work ticket by the costing clerk on the other, which would give a close check on the ink bought and used.

The buying department does not require emphasis. A conscientious buyer for the business is much more likely to know the markets than any promiscuous buyer.

Charging-up Work.

Time will not permit to deal with this complex matter, one point only I will emphasise and that is—keep a clear and concise *charges book* giving full particulars of contract prices and charges, for repeated work, such as magazines which are estimated for in all sorts of ways. No alteration to this book should be allowed without the manager's initials.

The works should be organised as a watch is organised—each piece in its place and doing its work for the whole, with no unnecessary parts. In the complex and multitudinous units of a composing room there is an opportunity to create an ideal of scientific management.

When I was asked to give this address I thought how easy it would be, like the preacher, to turn up one of my old lectures and fire away. I did so, but imagine my mortification when I realised that ten or more years had sped, and that during that time immense changes and advances had been made, and that although Monotype, Linotype and Intertype were then in full use there has been such an advance in mechanical composition as entirely to revolutionise the conditions of the compositor's art.

The Composing Room.

But, taking the ordinary composing room at the moment, largely using movable type, there has been a marked improvement in the fittings and furnishings, each alley, or section at any rate, being thoughtfully planned for specific work, and to carry a large portion of the type in common use, as well as material required by the compositor for making-up, which obviously materially minimises the footsteps of the worker. Typefounders and furnishers are vying with each other in offering very clever equipments suitable to a firm's specialised work. Besides this, these firms offer their services as "architects" of the composing department, a necessity which has long been needed, provided always that the management really knows what sort of equipment is required. Each printing office, large or small, has its own needs for the class of work it does, and the particular building in which it is located. This introduction is a marked feature of progress, in a department which for generations has been sorely neglected. There is only one precaution which the proprietor, who very wisely invests his capital in this direction, should observe, and that is that he should not only understand the system of working

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and equipment in use, but see to it that, having a finely organised department, he is sure that its efficiency is maintained, because it is scarcely necessary to refer to the heavy outlay of the composing room, the wastage, and the difficulty of checking the output.

To a very large extent, however, hand composition is disappearing, whilst the Monotype to a limited degree, and the slug machines (with the Ludlow and Elrod) to a much larger extent—certainly in properly organised plants to 95 per cent.—are gradually eliminating the use of movable types. In my opinion, when the makers of the slug machines are alive to the importance of new and popular faces, and are able quickly to increase these matrices, the use of movable type will be to a much larger degree diminished.

Lay-out Development.

The composing room is more and more being used as a lay-out department and assembly, for the make-up of mechanically set matter; and specially designed and constructed frames, or make-up alleys, are now used, with flat or tilted surfaces to accommodate the galleys containing the matter, with lead and other racks fitted to each random for supplying all materials in general use for display and other make-up, and ample galley racks under for storing the completed matter. The matter is brought to the make-up in the rough, as accumulated from the machine, with the copy marked up, and where necessary the lay-out.

The new and important feature of the "practical lay-out" requires special emphasis. Printers are only just beginning to understand the importance of this new department. A really clever compositor is obviously necessary, with trained artistic perception and practical judgment, who can very rapidly conceive, sketch out and prepare the printer's lay-out. This feature is quite new to printers generally, and needs developing. The technical schools are teaching this, but in my opinion—preparatory training should be given to boys of 14 together with a secondary education, which for several years has been given at the School of Arts & Crafts, London, and at Wild Street Secondary School for Printers.

The saving to be effected by the slug method is obvious. Display founts up to 60-pt. are set from the keyboard or from Ludlow matrices. There is no limit to the supply of type and sorts. Distribution is entirely eliminated, whilst the cost of matrices and their length of life are very economical compared with the cost of type, with the necessary distribution into cases, and it is worth repeating there is no shortage of sorts, nor the awful bugbear of low letters—a most important factor.

To-day, too, there is a most serious wastage of type—caused, to some extent, by frequent long runs at machine, like adverts, in periodicals and magazines, but much more by the continual heating and pressure of modern stereotyping processes. This is specially marked in the growing practice of advertisement setting and stereos for advertising agents, or in the case of daily and weekly papers where the formes are moulded so many times whilst still hot. A careless stereotyper may quite easily ruin a whole fount of expensive type at a single moulding. The only real remedy is cold moulding—which is already extensively practised—or, the adoption of the offset process!

There are several departments of a composing room which need careful and expert handling. The store is perhaps most important, for a well-ordered store is to the composing room what a commissariat is to an army. Method, orderliness and system should be strictly observed. It requires a genius, with extraordinary patience and good temper, to run a printer's store. The card system should be widely used—for all standing matter, for formes, chases, for superfluous type, for furniture and for other material. The store would generally deal with blocks, which require systematic care from start to finish. A good plan is to number every block, either with punches on wood or indelible pencil on metal, pull a proof and enter very briefly in a book, with number, filing the proof in loose-leaf boxes, while in printer's possession, and when returned, transferring to another similar file, with receipt attached. Then, too, in order to save time at machine, blocks should be treated either by the Hacker Plate Gauge, or at least by the Moule Process, by which a block is very quickly made type-high.

Value of Pneumatic Tubes.

In a factory, and especially one of several floors, it is most essential to instal pneumatic tubes, connecting the counting house and all departments with each other, enabling an interchange of letters and documents besides, where necessary, small lifts in addition to the ordinary passenger and goods lifts. Ample telephone service should be provided.

By the aid of pneumatic tubes the reading department may conveniently be placed on the second floor. This department is often very badly arranged, but a little thought can make it very practical and comfortable for the important work done.

My time is well-nigh gone and I have dealt with only one department, although it is certainly the most important and most intricate department in a printing office. I have, however, explained the system of orders, and of collating and transferring of time, and I have here amongst various other forms and documents a Costing System Weekly Return Sheet of machine runs showing highest and lowest, the averages for a period, and the current week.

All checking of production, comparison figures, facts, graphs, and even Costing Systems, however, are obviously useless if they are not understood in detail and acted upon. An employer or a manager must practise what he preaches, and to enable him to do so a weekly meeting with his departmental managers should religiously be held—agenda prepared, minutes taken and read, when a surprising insight into many of the dark places of a factory, and its organisation, including the order, costing and accountancy departments will be revealed. It will not need an expert, but only a modicum of common sense to find remedies for defects which most assuredly will always be discovered.

The factory that makes good is the one with the most up-to-date methods in the machine-room. Money is not made so much by hand labour. Hand labour is the brains, the studio—machine labour, the works. Therefore take advantage of the latest inventions, although I am painfully aware that it requires pluck. Organise your work so that it is done as automatically as your walking, leaving the brain clear for thinking.

Costing is the handmaid to organisation, and without it a printer is not in the position to meet competition intelligently or effectively.

As I said at the start, I have no prescription for cost reduction. Cost reduction requires minute attention to detail—intelligent observation, with technical experience—enterprise in new methods and machinery—with the Federation Costing System as a sheet anchor. It is only by this means that cost reduction can be secured and a business carried on efficiently and successfully. And—a last word—the man at the top is to blame always, as blame is where authority is!

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Printing and Supplies at Islington.

Prince Henry Inaugurates a Great Exhibition of Machinery in Operation.

Prince Henry opened on Saturday at the Royal Agricultural Hall, Islington, the Seventh International Exhibition of Printing, Stationery and the Allied Trades. International it was, in fact, as there were present on the first day representatives of the printing trade from all over the world—from Australia and America, from the Continent of Europe and South Africa and also from India, China and Japan. Foreign legations were also much in evidence.

Reception and Tour of Inspection.

It was in every way an auspicious inauguration of a record exhibition, which in size and character far excelled previous displays of the kind. His Royal Highness was met at the entrance to the Hall by the Reception Committee, headed by the president of the Exhibition (Mr. W. Howard Hazell, J.P., president of the Federation of Master Printers), Mr. W. H. Lock (chairman of the Council), Mr. W. I. Burch (vice-chairman of the Council), and Mr. F. W. Bridges (organiser), the members of the Council being formally presented.

Immediately following his arrival Prince Henry began a tour of the stands, passing through each section and evincing a keen interest in all the phases of the printing industry which are revealed in such completeness. He saw the great presses running, looked at the beautiful exhibits of printing, stopped at many of the stalls, and heard the processes of colour printing and photo lithography explained.

Having made a complete circuit of the Exhibition, covering the Main Hall, the Gilbey Hall and the Gallery, the Royal visitor and the members of the Reception Committee assembled on a specially erected platform for the opening ceremony. Mr. Howard Hazell, as chairman, explained that Prince Henry had honoured the Exhibition by coming there to inaugurate it. He had made no perfunctory visit, because he had seen practically every exhibit. His presence was only another proof of the deep interest that all the members of the Royal Family took in the prosperity and success of the great industries of the country. (Cheers).

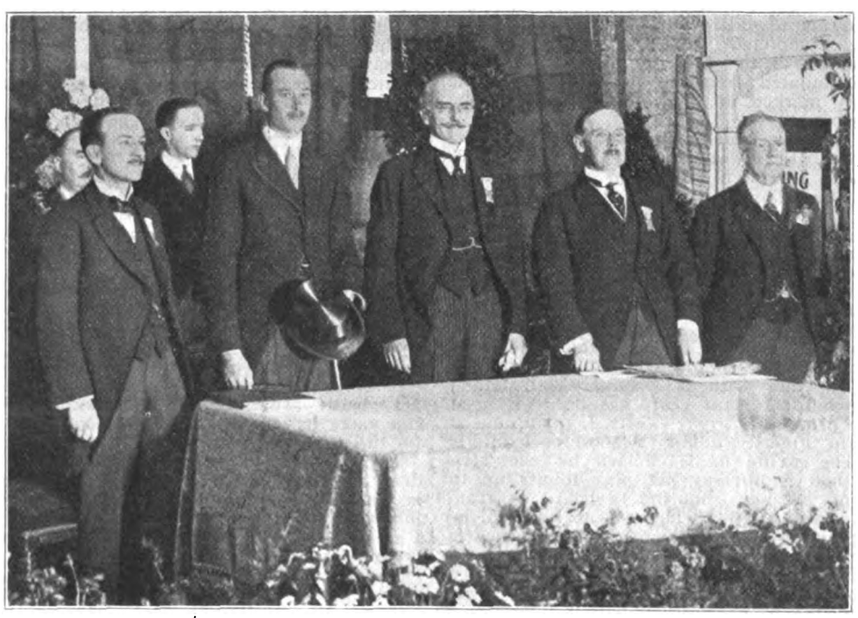
A Royal Tribute.

Prince Henry, in declaring the Exhibition open, said: "It is a great pleasure to take part in an exhibition connected with such an important industry and historic craft as printing. I understand there are a quarter of a million people engaged in the printing business alone in this country, that its wages bill is over £50,000,000 per annum, and that it ranks in importance as the sixth industry of the country. In one respect it ranks as the first industry, because the wages paid are on an average the highest of any trade in the country. When the great engineering trade which makes the wonderful machinery which I have just seen is added, together with the allied trades also represented, this is indeed an exhibition of great importance. My brief inspection of the machinery, of which, I am glad to know, 80 per cent. is of British manufacture, fills me with admiration, and has deepened in me a wonder at the inventive genius, constructive skill and remarkable precision which go to the making of the printed page and picture. The educational value of this wonderful exhibition is very great even to the layman; it must be of intense interest and worth to those actually engaged in the printing craft.

"It is good to know that not only are visitors present from India, China, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, the United States and Canada, but that many thousands of workers vie with their employers in examining with care the latest products which are destined to contribute to the trade of which they are so proud. I am reminded in this connection that your Joint Industrial Council is an outstanding example to the whole industrial world of what can be done by mutual conference between all sections of a trade not only in the settlement of disputes which must arise from time to time, but for the improvement in health, conditions of labour, hours of working and holidays.

"I hope this exhibition will not only stimulate craft pride, but will also be the means of increasing our export trade and carrying the splendid results of British genius and skill to all the ends of the earth. In declaring this exhibition open and wishing for it every success, I am by so doing wishing increased prosperity to the trade of our country and Empire." (Cheers.)

Mr. W. H. Lock proposed a vote of thanks to Prince Henry for coming to perform the opening ceremony, in doing which, he said, His Royal Highness had given an impetus to the printing industry which would not be exhausted when the Exhibition closed. By his presence that day, the Prince had added further to the debt which the business men of the Empire owed to the Royal Family for encouragement and assistance so readily and ungrudgingly given. (Cheers).



Prince Henry Declares the Exhibition Open.

Presentation of Commemoration Medal.

Mr. Lock then, on behalf of the organisers, asked His Royal Highness to accept a gold medal specially struck in commemoration of the Exhibition.

Mr. Burch, in seconding the resolution of thanks, mentioned that the Exhibition comprised the most efficient and most up-to-date machinery that could be found throughout the whole world.

Prince Henry, in reply, said no thanks were due to him. Rather he owed a debt of gratitude for the opportunity afforded him of inspecting the most wonderful machinery and the fine examples of printing and stationery.

The Luncheon.

There was a very large gathering of gentlemen eminent in the printing industry at the inaugural luncheon which followed the opening ceremony, Mr. Howard Hazell being again in the chair.

To Col. Sir Arthur R. Holbrook, K.B.E., M.P., fell the honour of proposing "Success to the Exhibition." He recalled the marvellous progress which had been made in the printing trade since the days of Caxton, not only in regard to typesetting, but to printing generally by machinery. After observing that a large amount of intelligence was required in printing, Sir Arthur said he was sure that Exhibition would do a great amount of good and would encourage all who were engaged in the industry. The speaker went on to refer to competition, particularly from His Majesty's Government, and proceeded to express his strong conviction in favour of maintaining private enterprise in every industry.

Mr. W. H. Lock, replying to the toast, said he had been assured by visitors from the United States that while they had in America machines more wonderful, and while their printers possibly were more enterprising, they had not succeeded to the same extent as British printers' engineers, nor had they been able to get together such a display as had been opened that day. He thought that was a matter for congratulation to the printers' engineers, the printers' suppliers and the manufacturers of the various machines in this country. Mr. Lock went on to refer to the work of the Joint Industrial Council and the promotion of health conditions in the printing industry. In conclusion, he thought the promoters of the Exhibition deserved some congratulation on proceeding with their enterprise in spite of the economic depression which prevailed.

Mr. Kenneth W. Bridges proposed the toast of "The Visitors," mentioning the names of delegates from various parts of the world and the representatives of foreign governments.

Mr. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., in responding, mentioned a number of interesting items in the Exhibition. In the gallery, for instance, he had seen the first number of the *Family Herald* (dated about 1847) which was published by machinery, and also referred to some beautiful specimens of printing which had been done when the craft was a craft, and when there was an atmosphere of love about the work. He was referring to the collection loaned by Mr. G. W. Jones. Mr. Bowerman went on to speak of the wonderful developments which had taken place in printing and to the work of the Joint Industrial Council.

Mr. Van der Bom, representing the master bookbinders of Holland, also replied.

Lord Riddell proposed the health of "The Organiser of the Exhibition, Mr. F. W. Bridges," and paid a very high tribute to his enterprise. That was really a great exhibition, he said. Two factors which had greatly influenced the newspaper press were the rotary printing machines and cheap paper. These had revolutionised not only the newspaper world but all worlds. His Lordship went on to refer to the new home at Filey of the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding, Machine Ruling and Paper Workers, and mentioned that the members of that Union were taking £15,000,000 a year in wages. That fact, he thought, pointed to

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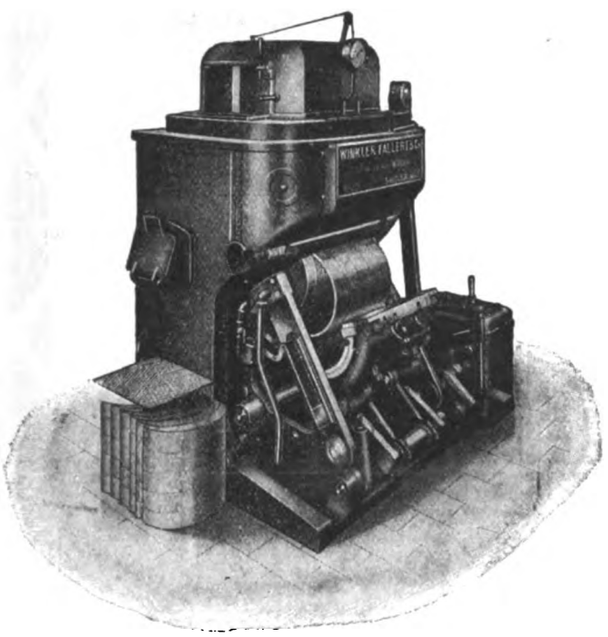
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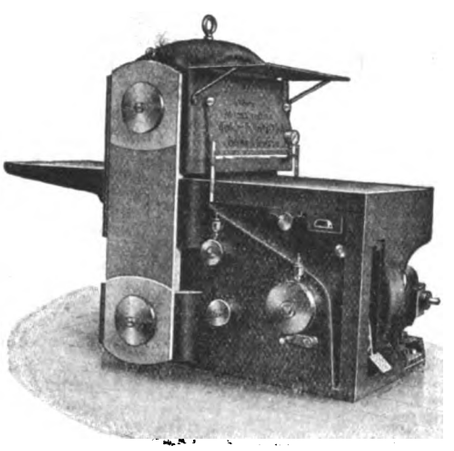
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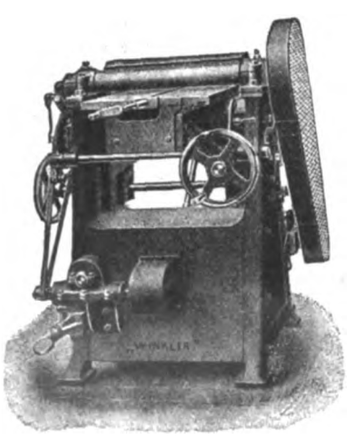
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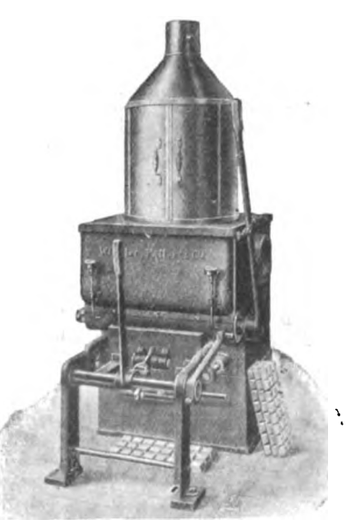
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the stability of this country and he personally had no objection to high wages if he got good work in return. Lord Riddell suggested that employers of labour connected with the printing trade should take their workpeople to the Exhibition, so that they might see the developments which were going forward.

Mr. Bridges, who for the past twenty-five years has been associated with the printing trade, suitably acknowledged the toast.

Sir George W. Truscott, in proposing the health of "The Chairman," referred to Mr. Howard Hazell's important work on behalf of the costing movement and to the labours of his father, Mr. Walter Hazell, both on behalf of the printing industry and of philanthropy.

Mr. Howard Hazell, who was cordially received, indicated the importance of the printing industry by envisaging a world in which printing had suddenly ceased to exist. It was essential, he thought, that they should have a big exhibition in order that they might see the progress which was being made. The next sixty years, he was sure, would show astounding developments, but success could only be obtained by a ceaseless vigilance and a willingness to learn. Let them aim at better methods and discard the old and the obsolete. If they advanced civilisation in that way, they would obtain a fitting reward for their energy, efficiency and progress. (Applause.)

A GLANCE AT THE EXHIBITS.

Enough has been said above to indicate that the Exhibition provides a unique and very impressive demonstration of the capabilities of the printing and allied trades. Considerations of space forbid our giving here a complete list of stands and exhibits, but it may be of interest to jot down a few impressions gained in an early tour of the Exhibition.

Entrance Hall.

As one enters the Exhibition, the first exhibit that catches the eye—Nos. 1 and 2 in the Entrance Hall—is a very striking one. It is that of Messrs. Francis J. Connolly, Ltd. (sole agents for Marinoni-Voirin, Paris), an exhibit that has the distinction of covering the greatest amount of floor space. Besides the standard apparatus made by Marinoni-Voirin, there are to be seen notable new machines—such as the two-colour superimposed single blanket machine—and the big array of machinery at work attracts continual attention.

Messrs. Johnstone and Cumbers, Ltd., are to be found near by, showing printers' inks, the materials for their manufacture, and examples of their use.

Visitors interested in imitation leathers should not overlook the examples shown by New Pegamoid, Ltd., and the British Pluviusin Co., Ltd., in this section.

One of the most novel and pleasing stands in the Exhibition is that of Messrs. B. Winstone and Sons, Ltd., whose charming representation of a country cottage contrives to introduce a rural air in the midst of far from-rural surroundings. All interested in printing inks and printers' sundries such as rollers, blankets, felts, furniture, brass rule, etc., will find the Winstone cottage a useful house of call.

Printers' metals are, of course, the subject of the fine exhibit by Messrs. Capper Pass and Son, Ltd., of Bristol Metals for all the printer's purposes and in great variety of form will be found here strikingly displayed, together with examples of their practical use.

In furtherance of his service to printers in respect of such matters as valuation and insurance, Mr. Edwin W. Evans has a stand here on the threshold of the Exhibition, and his representatives are available to advise inquirers.

Lithographic plates are the feature of the stand of Algraphy, Ltd., who provide an impressive exhibit of rolled and selected sheets of aluminium and zinc for offset and all litho processes. Many interesting sundries related to the lithographic trade are also shown.

The great variety of colours shown draws attention to the exhibit of the Albion Sewing Cotton Co., Ltd., whose "Silky Cords" for use in calendars, carrier bags, boxes, etc., are produced in over 100 colours.

Main Hall.

The Main Hall is crowded with imposing exhibits of every class, a striking feature being the large amount of machinery in motion.

One of the first encountered is the exhibit of Messrs. Harrild & Sons, Ltd., who have a very fine and extensive show of British-made machinery in great variety.

The working of the H.T.B. full automatic pile feeder, which is shown near by attached to an L. and M. quad demy single-colour rotary offset press, is drawing a crowd of interested observers.

One of the outstanding novelties of the Exhibition is the exhibit of the Typary and Typon Co., Ltd., who are showing two examples of the remarkable Typary machine recently described in our pages. This machine is shown in actual use producing printed copy for the reproduction of text matter by offset or gravure methods. The printed slips of paper taken from the Typary text typing machine are taken into a dark room close by, where, by the use of the novel "Typon" paper reproduction process, paper negatives of the text matter are produced with remarkable speed and facility. This exhibit is a unique attraction, and all who are interested in lithographic and allied methods of reproduction will doubtless make a point of acquainting themselves with this promising development.

Papers for the printer are shown in attractive forms at the stand of Messrs. Frederick Johnson and Co., Ltd., whose stand makes a speciality of Hammermill Bond paper, which is already a very popular one with printers. A fine range of letter headings printed on this paper can be inspected, and a variety of printed subjects, very attractively produced by the aid of the Johnson papers, make an interesting and instructive show.

Messrs. Waite and Saville, Ltd., of Otley are here, and the large show of machinery which they present is, of course, an impressive one.

All interested in envelopes will be visiting the stand of Messrs. David Carlaw and Son, Ltd., of Glasgow, who are drawing special attention to a new high-speed envelope folding and gumming machine, which is being shown running.

A handsome collection of printed specimens is the main point about the stand of Messrs. John Kidd and Co., Ltd., who thus show the wide capabilities of their inks in respect of a big variety of printed work, not omitting offset and photogravure.

Working machinery is drawing much attention to the stands of Messrs. Connoll and Coles, Ltd., who put in the forefront of their products the "Vercyl" vertical cylinder high speed job printing press, a recently improved type of machine which is demonstrating a number of advantageous features.

An imposing showing of printers' metals is to be found at the stand of Messrs. T. G. and J. Jubb, the well known Leeds firm. An attractive feature is provided by a large display of rotary plates cast by the Junior Autoplate machine and by the Winkler Patent Automatic Casting machine. Many well-known newspapers have provided such plates, which supply an interesting practical demonstration of the utility of the Jubb metals. The firms represented include such concerns as George Outram and Co., Ltd., Associated Newspapers, Ltd., *Yorkshire Post*, Spottiswoode, Ballantyne and Co., Ltd., Associated Scottish Newspapers, Ltd., United Newspapers (1918), Ltd., and so on, making a very impressive list of important printers who find it to their advantage to utilise the products of Messrs. Jubbs' foundry. Visitors at the stall are being given copies of the *Daily Mail (Atlantic Edition)*, printed on the "Mauretania"—another newspaper using the Jubb metals. Examples on the stand show the use of Jubb metals for the production of all varieties of type, plates, borders, formes, etc., used in the printing office. There are also to be seen, of course, a variety of leads, clumps, furniture and quotations, as well as Jubbs' lino cleansing tablets. Very handsome book printing shown on the stand illustrates the fact that monotype printing with the use of Jubbs' metals can be of so high a character as to be indistinguishable from the best hand-set work.

On the stand of Messrs. Frank Horsell and Co., Ltd, of Leeds, are to be found many supplies of interest to lithographers and others, including inks, and the well known Parker printing plates.

A large silvered dome, supported on pillars, gives a distinct and striking appearance to the stand of Messrs. Fry's Metal Foundry, where all users of printers' metals will find much of interest. Particularly striking are the exhibits which indicate the application of highly scientific methods to printing trade metallurgy, and much interest is being taken in the specimens and photomicrographs which give the visitor an insight into some of the mysteries of this highly complex subject. At this stand also an opportunity is provided of examining the new dross containers which Fry's Metal Foundry has recently introduced to guard against lead poisoning, a device which has already received widespread recognition. Exhibits and demonstrations are also provided in respect of melting pots, foundry equipment, composing-room supplies and other items of great practical importance to the printer.

The well-known Otley firm of Dawson, Payne and Elliott, Ltd., is, of course well represented, and the fine show of working machinery draws many inquirers.

Linotype and Machinery Limited have at their stands in the centre of the Main Hall a most imposing array of machinery, as befits this very important firm of printers' engineers. Amongst Linotype machines on view are two of the famous Model 4 Linotype, which has been still further improved since it was last exhibited in this Exhibition in 1921. This model, which was originally specially designed to avoid the necessity of removing and replacing magazines, is equipped with three superimposed magazines ready for immediate use. Improvements have been developed and added to this model during the past few years, including the facility with which any one of the three magazines can be removed and replaced by another without disturbing the remainder. The L. & M. Perfector is another new development of the company's works at Altrincham. It is built on the same lines and in the same works as the Miehle, with a bed movement identical with that premier single-colour machine. The machine is the No. 0000, which takes a sheet up to 44 in. by 64 in.; other sizes are in course of manufacture. The Pony Autoplate, now publicly exhibited for the first time, is a marked development in machinery specially designed for the casting of curved stereo plates, and is of particular interest to newspaper printers who do not require the full capacity of the Autoplate or the Autoplate Junior. The L. & M. Matrix Mangle, the L. & M. Matrix Dryer and the L. & M. Automatic Metal Furnaces are amongst other exhibits on these attractive stands.

Messrs. A. W. Penrose and Co., Ltd., show many of their specialities in respect of photo-process work. They draw special attention to a number of machines in the class of photo-engravers' finishing machinery, such as routers, bevellers, etchers and so on. Prominent is a new photo litho camera mounted on an all-metal stand and accompanied by arc lamps, for which special advantages are claimed. Lithographers will be interested in variou other apparatus on this stand, such as a large face-up vacuum printing frame and a graining machine, as well as in such other apparatus as the Penrose hand offset proofing press and the Bassett registering device for colour work.

Close by is the stand of Pictorial Machinery, Ltd., a striking feature of which is the immense blue bottle by which it is surmounted—a reproduction of a bottle of "Pictograph Line Collodion." Much attention is being attracted by the working exhibits on this stand, where demonstrations are being given not only of the latest model "Lithotex" Step-and Repeat machine, but also of the "Printex" negative printer. A new camera, with some very attractive features, is amongst other items, and there are smaller machines, such as routers, which are not less interesting in their own class. We were informed of some rather sensational cuts in prices, which should enhance the interest of these exhibits.

At the very fine display of the Lanston Monotype Corporation, Ltd., an outstanding item is the Miller high speed cylinder job press. The working of a large Harris automatic press is also continually drawing a crowd to this spot. It goes without saying that there is an admirable show of Monotype keyboards and casters, where printers have an exceptionally good opportunity of investigating the wide applicability and up to-date character of the work produceable by these machines.

Messrs. R. W. Crabtree and Sons, Ltd., who are, of course, specialists in newspaper printing machinery, are unable to find room for a huge press of this kind, but show many details that are of interest to newspaper printers, whilst a very notable exhibit in the lithographic line is to be found in the offset printing machinery which can be seen running on their stand. The "Ensign" super-offsets have features well worthy of investigation.

Those interested in photo litho and allied processes will also find much to interest them in the exhibit of Messrs. Hunters, Ltd., whose large cameras, printing down frames and other apparatus make an impressive show.

A large variety of machinery in operation can be inspected at the stand of Messrs.

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Furnival and Co., Ltd., where offset presses are an outstanding line.

Folding machines form the central feature of the exhibit of the Canadian-American Machinery Co., Ltd., who make a convincing demonstration of the wide capabilities of their well-known British-built folding machines, of which the Cleveland Folder, which is continually being improved, is an extremely popular model.

As was, of course, a certainty, a most imposing showing of offset machinery is to be found at the large exhibit of Messrs. George Mann and Co., Ltd. A continual stream of those interested in lithographic printing is passing round the exhibits here, which include a large number of handsome rotary offset machines possessing features of unique character. An out-of-the-ordinary exhibit is a rapid rotary tin printing machine, which is fitted with pile feed and self register attachment.

A fountain with water spray in action gives distinction to the exhibit of Messrs. Shuck, Maclean and Co., Ltd., whose printing inks are, of course, known throughout the trade.

A large and varied selection of beautiful specimens of the printers' work ornaments the stand of Messrs. Lorilleaux and Bolton, Ltd., and gives proof of the capabilities of the wide range of printing inks which this old-established firm is supplying to the trade. A centre of attraction on the stand is the working exhibit of the "Frequentia" colour testing lamp, which is designed to give rapid and reliable indications of the fastness to sunlight possessed by printers' colours.

Large ruling machines shown in action are a striking feature of the exhibit of Messrs. John Shaw and Sons of Honley. Several of their well-known ruling machines are being demonstrated, and there are a number of innovations which will be very interesting to all printers who have to deal with the process of ruling.

A good indication is given of the very wide range of products offered to the trade by Messrs. Usher Walker, Ltd., who, at their stand, are showing not only printing inks, rules and other products in that particular class, but also printing machinery, such as platens and folders, the working of which draws a crowd of interested spectators.

Gilbey Hall.

The prospective buyer of machinery as well as others will find plenty of appliances of an interesting character in the Gilbey Hall. This spacious enclosure is occupied by some forty well-known concerns that represent practically every branch of the printing and allied trades. It is interesting to notice that many of the exhibitors have taken positions in this hall similar to those they occupied in the 1921 Exhibition, although in nearly every case they have either augmented their displays or enlarged their stands.

Considerable amount of interest is being shown at the exhibit of Messrs. Dawson, Payne and Elliott, Ltd., where a "Cossar" patent flat bed newspaper machine is occasionally to be seen working.

Close by this stand is the display of the Victory-Kidder Printing Machine Co., Ltd. Among the principal attractions at this stand are the Kidder self-feed bed and platen printing press and the two-roll product press. Already a goodly number of printers have examined the products of this firm, among the visitors being Mr. J. R. Firth, of P. J. Firth, Ltd., Australia, who paid a visit to the Exhibition on Saturday.

The stand of Messrs. Winkler, Fallert and Co., Ltd. (whose British agent is Mr. W. J. Light) is, as usual, attracting a good deal of attention. The firm is showing many up-to-date stereotyping appliances specially suitable to the needs of the modern newspaper and general printer. Particular interest is being evinced in the Winkler patent automatic stereo plate casting machine, an appliance which casts three or four plates in a minute, the plates being ready to be placed direct on to the rotary without the necessity of any finishing by hand. Among many other attractive appliances shown are the flat plate milling machine, the automatic moulding and drying press, and the automatic rotary matrix drier. Mr. C. Winkler and Mr. C. Eulenberger are at the present time in London, and are ready to offer advice concerning their machinery.

Messrs. Smyth-Horne, Ltd., in addition to their now familiar position at the entrance to the Gilbey Hall, have taken further space in another part of this same building. Many of the firm's well-known labour saving appliances are on view and in full operation. Besides the famous Seybold three-knife trimmer and the new No. 10 book sewer (which is just fresh on to the market), the firm is showing a Smyth space band, a device which is designed for the purpose of cleaning and keeping in perfect condition the space bands of Linotype and Intertype machines. With regard to this last-mentioned apparatus it is stated that there are at the present time only three in existence, and the future of the contrivance is being looked upon with a good deal of interest throughout the printing fraternity.

John Dickinson and Co., Ltd., have a very handsome stand, solid oak being largely used in its construction. The firm is showing a variety of papers, boards, envelopes and stationery, the whole being a good representative display of their various mills.

Oscar Friedheim, Ltd., are again well in evidence, having increased the number of machines they are showing compared with the 1921 Exhibition. The firm is exhibiting amongst others their latest and up-to-date simplified book sewing machine in various sizes, the thread stitching and knotting machine, a looping machine, and an entirely British cloth slitting and cross cutting machine. Their appliances are intended to serve the demands of the small bindery as well as the large one.

The Miehle Printing Press and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., are showing a wide range of machinery, including the vertical job press, a four-roller fully automatic press, and a fully automatic pony press. The vertical job press, which the makers claim to have many points of advantage, is creating a considerable amount of interest.

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The Cross Paper Feeder Co., Ltd., the well-known makers of automatic feeders, are attracting many visitors to their exhibit. There are six Cross continuous automatic feeders being used in the Exhibition—three on rotary offsets, two on letterpress work, and one on a folding machine. The firm state that 900 of these cross feeders are at present at work in this country, one firm alone having as many as 131.

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The F. W. and C. B. Sheridan Co., Ltd., display a large number of appliances suited to the requirements of the up to date bindery.

The Rembrandt Intaglio Printing Co., Ltd., have a very fine exhibit of photogravures in one and three colours.

The Gallery.

The Gallery also contains many interesting and attractive stands. Process Engravers' Hall is the title given to the North Gallery Annexe. Here the Federation of Master Process Engravers have prepared a comprehensive exhibit. Moreover, the ample space has been specially decorated and furnished, so that a very welcome rest can be obtained.

Individual members display some of their work, and the beautiful effects which can be obtained by modern methods are also shown. Black and white and three and four colour work is demonstrated, together with commercial work of great variety. Photogravure methods are a feature of this exhibit.

Gummed papers are a conspicuous item, the stands of Messrs. Samuel Jones and Co., Ltd., and the Gummed Paper Manufacturing Co. being side by side. Paper in infinite variety is shown by the firm which adopts the "Camberwell Beauty" butterfly as its trade mark. Some wonderful effects in fancy papers are shown, it requiring a special stand to display the stationery products alone. Non-curling gummed papers and tapes, sealing machines and other ingenious devices are included.

The Gummed Paper Manufacturing Co. exhibit their well-known "Tiger-Tiger" brands. There are glued stay papers, sealing paper, linen and cambric tapes and a variety of up-to-date sealing machines. Particular attention is called to their super sealer, which, while retaining the basic principle of their former De-Luxe Sealer, is refined to ensure greater efficiency in operation, ease of refilling, and is certainly more attractive in appearance than the former models for the high class departmental shop or store. The machine itself can be loaded in less than two seconds. One easy stroke of the lever ejects the tape, moistens it, and cuts it off to the desired length, a factor which is of great importance in standardised packing.

Papers of high quality are shown by Portals, Ltd., who have carried on papermaking for over 200 years, having been founded by Henri de Portal in 1719. The firm are distinguished by the fact that they make paper by the three known processes—hand-made, mould-made and Fourdrinier. Examples of the products by these methods, beautifully finished and adapted to various purposes, are displayed, including Portal standard watermarked lines. A feature of the service is the attention given to packing of reams, and those on view demonstrate this to perfection.

A fine assortment of leathers are to be found on the stand of Messrs. Nickerson Bros., whose factory at Bermondsey turns out this prepared material in styles specially suited to the bookbinder. Various kinds of leather are shown in the numerous styles, finishes and shades that have brought leather manufacture to a fine art.

J. Bancroft and Sons Co., of whom Messrs. Nickerson are sole selling agents in Great Britain and Ireland, exhibit various exclusive lines of book cloths, specimens of the famous Legal Buckram being shown.

The Oriental Leather and Leatherette Co. (1908), Ltd., have a large assortment of special papers and leather substitutes which appeal to boxmakers, bookbinders, printers and others.

In the Princes Gallery the London Master Printers' Association have an exhibition of specimens of fine printing submitted by their members in the Inter-District Competition for the Challenge Cup. These cover a wide range of various processes both in colour and in black and white, and should not be missed by any lover of good printing. Covering practically all printing processes, and exemplifying innumerable varieties of craftsmanship, the exhibition is a striking demonstration of the capabilities of London printers.

The Challenge Cup (which we illustrate herewith) has been awarded by the Adjudicating Committee to the West and North West Association, and will, we understand, be presented on the occasion of the official visit of the L.M.P.A. to the Exhibition on Wednesday, May 27th.

There is also a very praiseworthy display by the London School of Printing, a long wall in the gallery being effectively filled by specimens of practical work done by the students. Included are artistically tooled letterpress books, stationery binding and publisher's work, together with colour work, products of the photo-litho offset process, and layouts and designs for advertisements. Prince Henry's attention was called to this section as demonstrating the value of technical education.

Messrs. Stephenson, Blake and Co. make a very effective wall display, showing the character of various types. The arrangement

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is in excellent taste, simplicity and boldness going hand in hand.

Tastefully and appropriately decorated in light blue and gold, the stand of Messrs. Stonhill and Gillis is furnished with a number of publications valuable to the printer and allied trader. This is in addition to the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* (founded in 1878) and the *World's Paper Trade Review* (established in 1879). These weekly journals, which serve the trades mentioned faithfully and well, are to be found on Stands Nos. 51 and 52 in the Gallery, together with books on printing, papermaking, bookbinding, waste paper recovery, not forgetting the useful brochure, "A Dictionary of Paper Terms." A welcome is extended to visitors, and there are opportunities for resting. Much attention is being attracted by



London Inter-District Printing Competition Challenge Cup.

the miniature edition of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, to which reference is made in another column in this issue.

That Messrs. Langley and Sons, the Euston Press, have made a special study of poster printing is clearly seen in the few but striking examples they have on view. In conception and execution the work is excellent.

Printing benevolence is a conspicuous feature of the Gallery. The Lloyd Memorial Home, the Caxton Convalescent Home, the Printers' Pension Corporation, and the Printers' Medical Aid and Sanitoria Association all demonstrate their valuable activities on behalf of members of the craft whose health and infirmities require attention.

As an aid to modern lithographic and photo-engraving establishments the Ben Day Shading Mediums are important. The mediums represent a wide range of line tints, hand and mechanical stipples, fine half-tone tints, and grains and textures—the latter specially adaptable for fashion illustrations or background effects for bold letter advertisements.

It is interesting to note the presence of the Printing Trades Alliance, the officers of which are anxious to spread the knowledge of their conciliatory principles.

Limitations of space forbid an exhaustive account here of all the stands in the Gallery, but the complete modern bag manufactory in operation, set up by Hartmann Bros., should not be overlooked.

Mr. J. L. WILSON GOODE, H.M. Trade Commissioner, in a report on the British West Indies and Central America, states that both in paper and stationery the question of price is of paramount importance, and there is practically no demand for high-class productions. America has most of the trade in typewriting materials and pencils, and Holland in strawboards, but in other lines cheap British goods are in fair demand, though many of them have to compete with job lines from other countries.

Worshipful Company of Stationers.

Visit to the Printing Exhibition.

The Worshipful Company of Stationers paid an official visit to the Printing Exhibition on Monday afternoon. Needless to say the members, interested in all processes that are brought into requisition to produce the printed book or publication, keenly studied the exhibits and were greatly impressed with their representative character, excellence of design and the great progress made since the last exhibition.

The party, on the invitation of Mr. F. W. Bridges, assembled for tea at 4 o'clock, when Mr. Bridges extended to them a cordial welcome. He was sure the Exhibition would provide a great deal that was interesting, and he remarked that the Stationers' Company was one of the oldest institutions identified with the printing and allied trades. The Company stood out prominently as exercising a great influence in connection with the industry, and they would be glad to know that the present Exhibition was one of the finest held in any part of the world. Their colonies looked to the old country to take a lead, and the improved machinery and appliances on view would, no doubt, be keenly studied by visitors from abroad.

Mr. Richard Bentley, the Master of the Stationers' Company, expressed to Mr. Bridges their appreciation of his hopitality, and also congratulated him on the arrangement of such an excellent exhibition. It was most fitting that it should be held in London. The printing industry was one of great importance, and the value of the Exhibition could not be overestimated. It brought visitors from the provinces and also from overseas, and created a favourable impression of the great advance made by British manufacturers in supplying mechanical and other devices which, from the point of view of simplicity and economy, augured well for the future of the great printing and allied industries of this country.

The party included the following:—Messrs. R. A. Austen-Leigh, R. H. Stevens, Stanley Low, J. H. Adams Keene, Fredk. Gillis, E. C. Langley, L. C. Langley, N. Gordon Unwin, Rev. W. C. Percy, Messrs. R. G. E. Unwin, Thos. S. Hunt, G. H. Kellie, Capt. Donald F. Kellie, Messrs. J. E. Fraser, W. B. Baddeley, A. R. Creedy, John Boulton, E. Bernays, S. J. Searley, Edward Unwin, Herbert W. Jordan, E. C. Austen-Leigh, Ronald Spicer, T. Atkinson, Sydney H. Greenaway, W. F. Thompson, J. Alex. Bailey, etc.

MR. HARRY BECKER has been appointed London agent for Messrs. J. W. Marshall and Co., Ltd., Springfield Mills, Bolton, Lancs, manufacturers of cover papers, manillas and casings.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

Payment is accepted, for advertisements under the following headings, on the basis of seven words to the line (minimum three lines):—

Situations Vacant, Agencies,
Machinery for Sale and Wanted,
Businesses for Sale and Wanted,
Partnerships and Investments,
Miscellaneous,

One Insertion	3/0
Three Insertions	6/0

For every line exceeding three lines **6d.**

Situations Wanted.

Under this heading operatives are granted a Special Rate for a minimum of three lines (twenty-one words):—

One Insertion	1/6
Three Insertions	3/0

For every line exceeding three lines **6d**

Sales by Auction, Tenders,
Patents for Sale,
Legal and Financial Announcements

Per line	1/0

Replies may be addressed to Box Numbers, Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58 Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4, for which a fee of 6d. is charged to cover Postage of Replies.

Telegrams: Stonhill, Lud, London.
Telephone 2439 Holborn.

Situations Wanted.

FIRST-CLASS CHROMO and COMMERCIAL POSTER ARTIST open to undertake Work by the Hour or Piece for firms needing temporary assistance.—Wood, 61, Mayfield-road, Becontree, near Ilford. 14619

READER wants Sit.; Medical, Magazines or General.—L., 67, Durban-road, Beckenham, 14618

Machinery for Sale.

VICKER'S BOX STITCHER (Power), 13-in. arm; warranted good order; £35.—Caxton, 74, York-street, Glasgow. 14625

SECOND-HAND MACHINERY.—If you are wishing to dispose of Second-Hand Machinery relating to the Printing, Bookbinding, Box-making, Envelope and Bag-making Trades, etc., secure prompt and effective service by advertising in the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*.—Apply for special rates to the Publishers, Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's-place,
Gray's Inn-road, London, E.C.1.

Occasionally we have Rebuilt Smyth Book Sewing Machines to offer, such Sewers having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted with New Standard Parts where necessary. We erect and teach on a trial basis.—Box 13993.

Business for Sale.

BRIGHTON. — PRINTER'S and STATIONER'S BUSINESS in the centre of town to be sold by order of liquidator; double-fronted shop and upper part; long lease; turnover last year nearly £5,000; books kept; price £750 subject to Assets, Machinery, Plant and Stock being taken at valuation; fine opening for energetic man.—Reason and Tickle, 31, Queen's-road, Brighton. 14624

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ROLL ADMISSION TICKETS and all CLASSES OF NUMBERED WORK.
Telegrams: "TICKETS, GLASGOW. Telephone: 6350 CENTRAL.
GLASGOW NUMERICAL TICKET AND CHECK BOOK PRINTING CO., LIMITED,
31, Finnieston St., GLASGOW.

Printing & Allied Trades Exhibition, 1925.
JOHNSTONE & CUMBERS, LTD.
are at
STAND NO. 3,
ENTRANCE HALL.

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The Gallery also contains many interesting and attractive stands Process Engravers' Hall is the title given to the North Gallery Annexe. Here the Federation of Master Process Engravers have prepared a comprehensive exhibit. Moreover, the ample space has been specially decorated and furnished, so that a very welcome rest can be obtained.

Individual members display some of their work, and the beautiful effects which can be obtained by modern methods are also shown. Black and white and three and four colour work is demonstrated, together with commercial work of great variety. Photogravure methods are a feature of this exhibit.

Gummed papers are a conspicuous item, the stands of Messrs. Samuel Jones and Co., Ltd., and the Gummed Paper Manufacturing Co. being side by side. Paper in infinite variety is shown by the firm which adopts the "Camberwell Beauty" butterfly as its trade mark. Some wonderful effects in fancy papers are shown, it requiring a special stand to display the stationery products alone. Non-curling gummed papers and tapes, sealing machines and other ingenious devices are included.

The Gummed Paper Manufacturing Co. exhibit their well-known "Tiger-Tiger" brands. There are glued stay papers, sealing paper, linen and cambric tapes and a variety of up-to-date sealing machines. Particular attention is called to their super sealer, which, while retaining the basic principle of their former De-Luxe Sealer, is refined to ensure greater efficiency in operation, ease of refilling, and is certainly more attractive in appearance than the former models for the high class departmental shop or store. The machine itself can be loaded in less than two seconds. One easy stroke of the lever ejects the tape, moistens it, and cuts it off to the desired length, a factor which is of great importance in standardised packing.

Papers of high quality are shown by Portals, Ltd., who have carried on papermaking for over 200 years, having been founded by Henri de Portal in 1719. The firm are distinguished by the fact that they make paper by the three known processes — hand-made, mould-made and Fourdrinier. Examples of the products by these methods, beautifully finished and adapted to various purposes, are displayed, including Portal standard watermarked lines. A feature of the service is the attention given to packing of reams, and those on view demonstrate this to perfection.

A fine assortment of leathers are to be found on the stand of Messrs. Nickerson Bros., whose factory at Bermondsey turns out this prepared material in styles specially suited to the bookbinder. Various kinds of leather are shown in the numerous styles, finishes and shades that have brought leather manufacture to a fine art.

J. Bancroft and Sons Co., of whom Messrs. Nickerson are sole selling agents in Great Britain and Ireland, exhibit various exclusive lines of book cloths, specimens of the famous Legal Buckram being shown.

The Oriental Leather and Leatherette Co. (1908), Ltd., have a large assortment of special papers and leather substitutes which appeal to boxmakers, bookbinders, printers and others.

In the Princes Gallery the London Master Printers' Association have an exhibition of specimens of fine printing submitted by their members in the Inter-District Competition for the Challenge Cup. These cover a wide range of various processes both in colour and in black and white, and should not be missed by any lover of good printing. Covering practically all printing processes, and exemplifying innumerable varieties of craftsmanship, the exhibition is a striking demonstration of the capabilities of London printers.

The Challenge Cup (which we illustrate herewith) has been awarded by the Adjudicating Committee to the West and North West Association, and will, we understand, be presented on the occasion of the official visit of the L.M.P.A. to the Exhibition on Wednesday, May 27th.

There is also a very praiseworthy display by the London School of Printing, a long wall in the gallery being effectively filled by specimens of practical work done by the students. Included are artistically tooled letterpress books, stationery binding and publisher's work, together with colour work, products of the photo-litho-offset process, and layouts and designs for advertisements. Prince Henry's attention was called to this section as demonstrating the value of technical education.

Messrs. Stephenson, Blake and Co. make a very effective wall display, showing the character of various types. The arrangement

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is in excellent taste, simplicity and boldness going hand in hand.

Tastefully and appropriately decorated in light blue and gold, the stand of Messrs. Stonhill and Gillis is furnished with a number of publications valuable to the printer and allied trader. This is in addition to the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* (founded in 1878) and the *World's Paper Trade Review* (established in 1879). These weekly journals, which serve the trades mentioned faithfully and well, are to be found on Stands Nos. 51 and 52 in the Gallery, together with books on printing, papermaking, bookbinding, waste paper recovery, not forgetting the useful brochure, "A Dictionary of Paper Terms." A welcome is extended to visitors, and there are opportunities for resting. Much attention is being attracted by the miniature edition of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, to which reference is made in another column in this issue.

That Messrs. Langley and Sons, the Euston Press, have made a special study of poster printing is clearly seen in the few but striking examples they have on view. In conception and execution the work is excellent.

Printing benevolence is a conspicuous feature of the Gallery. The Lloyd Memorial Home, the Caxton Convalescent Home, the Printers' Pension Corporation, and the Printers' Medical Aid and Sanitoria Association all demonstrate their valuable activities on behalf of members of the craft whose health and infirmities require attention.

As an aid to modern lithographic and photo-engraving establishments the Ben Day Shading Mediums are important. The mediums represent a wide range of line tints, hand and mechanical stipples, fine half-tone tints, and grains and textures—the latter specially adaptable for fashion illustrations or background effects for bold letter advertisements.

It is interesting to note the presence of the Printing Trades Alliance, the officers of which are anxious to spread the knowledge of their conciliatory principles.

Limitations of space forbid an exhaustive account here of all the stands in the Gallery, but the complete modern bag manufactory in operation, set up by Hartmann Bros., should not be overlooked.

Mr. J. L. Wilson Goode, H.M. Trade Commissioner, in a report on the British West Indies and Central America, states that both in paper and stationery the question of price is of paramount importance, and there is practically no demand for high-class productions. America has most of the trade in typewriting materials and pencils, and Holland in strawboards, but in other lines cheap British goods are in fair demand, though many of them have to compete with job lines from other countries.

Worshipful Company of Stationers.

Visit to the Printing Exhibition.

The Worshipful Company of Stationers paid an official visit to the Printing Exhibition on Monday afternoon. Needless to say the members, interested in all processes that are brought into requisition to produce the printed book or publication, keenly studied the exhibits and were greatly impressed with their representative character, excellence of design and the great progress made since the last exhibition.

The party, on the invitation of Mr. F. W. Bridges, assembled for tea at 4 o'clock, when Mr. Bridges extended to them a cordial welcome. He was sure the Exhibition would provide a great deal that was interesting, and he remarked that the Stationers' Company was one of the oldest institutions identified with the printing and allied trades. The Company stood out prominently as exercising a great influence in connection with the industry, and they would be glad to know that the present Exhibition was one of the finest held in any part of the world. Their colonies looked to the old country to take a lead, and the improved machinery and appliances on view would, no doubt, be keenly studied by visitors from abroad.

Mr. Richard Bentley, the Master of the Stationers' Company, expressed to Mr. Bridges their appreciation of his hopitality, and also congratulated him on the arrangement of such an excellent exhibition. It was most fitting that it should be held in London. The printing industry was one of great importance, and the value of the Exhibition could not be overestimated. It brought visitors from the provinces and also from overseas, and created a favourable impression of the great advance made by British manufacturers in supplying mechanical and other devices which, from the point of view of simplicity and economy, augured well for the future of the great printing and allied industries of this country.

The party included the following:—Messrs. R. A. Austen-Leigh, R. H. Stevens, Stanley Low, J. H. Adams Keene, Fredk. Gillis, E. C. Langley, L. C. Langley, N. Gordon Unwin, Rev. W. C. Percy, Messrs. R. G. E. Unwin, Thos. S. Hunt, G. H. Kellie, Capt. Donald F. Kellie, Messrs. J. E. Fraser, W. B. Baddeley, A. R. Creedy, John Boulton, E. Bernays, S. J. Searley, Edward Unwin, Herbert W. Jordan, E. C. Austen-Leigh, Ronald Spicer, T. Atkinson, Sydney H. Greenaway, W. F. Thompson, J. Alex. Bailey, etc.

Mr. Harry Becker has been appointed London agent for Messrs. J. W. Marshall and Co., Ltd., Springfield Mills, Bolton, Lancs, manufacturers of cover papers, manillas and casings.



London Inter-District Printing Competition Challenge Cup.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

Payment is accepted, for advertisements under the following headings, on the basis of seven words to the line (minimum three lines):—

Situations Vacant, Agencies,
Machinery for Sale and Wanted,
Businesses for Sale and Wanted,
Partnerships and Investments,
Miscellaneous,

One Insertion 3/0
Three Insertions 6/0
***For every line exceeding three lines* 6d.**

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Under this heading operatives are granted a Special Rate for a minimum of three lines (twenty-one words):—

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Sales by Auction, Tenders,
Patents for Sale,
Legal and Financial Announcements

Per line 1/0

Replies may be addressed to Box Numbers, Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58 Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4, for which a fee of 6d. is charged to cover Postage of Replies.

Telegrams: Stonhill, Lud, London.
Telephone: 2439 Holborn.

Situations Wanted.

FIRST-CLASS CHROMO and COMMERCIAL POSTER ARTIST open to undertake Work by the Hour or Piece for firms needing temporary assistance.—Wood, 61, Mayfield-road, Becontree, near Ilford. 14619

READER wants Sit.; Medical, Magazines or General.—L., 67, Durban-road, Beckenham, 14618

Machinery for Sale.

VICKER'S BOX STITCHER (Power), 13-in. arm; warranted good order; £35.—Caxton, 74, York-street, Glasgow. 14625

SECOND-HAND MACHINERY.—If you are wishing to dispose of Second-Hand Machinery relating to the Printing, Bookbinding, Box-making, Envelope and Bag-making Trades, etc., secure prompt and effective service by advertising in the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*.—Apply for special rates to the Publishers, Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's-place,
Gray's Inn-road, London, E.C.1.

Occasionally we have Rebuilt Smyth Book Sewing Machines to offer, such Sewers having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted with New Standard Parts where necessary. We erect and teach on a trial basis.—Box 13993.

Business for Sale.

BRIGHTON.—PRINTER'S and STATIONER'S BUSINESS in the centre of town to be sold by order of liquidator; double-fronted shop and upper part; long lease; turnover last year nearly £5,000; books kept; price £750 subject to Assets, Machinery, Plant and Stock being taken at valuation; fine opening for energetic man.—Reason and Tickle, 31, Queen's-road, Brighton. 14624

Machinery Wanted.

SECOND-HAND MACHINERY.—If you are in the market for Second-Hand Machinery relating to the Printing, Bookbinding, Box-making, Envelope and Bag-making Trades, etc., secure prompt and effective service by advertising in the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*.—Apply for special rates to the Publishers, Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

ROLL ADMISSION TICKETS and all CLASSES OF NUMBERED WORK.
Telegrams: "TICKETS, GLASGOW. Telephone: 6350 CENTRAL.
GLASGOW NUMERICAL TICKET AND CHECK BOOK PRINTING CO., LIMITED,
31, Finnieston St., GLASGOW.

Printing & Allied Trades Exhibition, 1925.
JOHNSTONE & CUMBERS, LTD.
are at
STAND NO. 3,
ENTRANCE HALL.

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Stand No. 7, Entrance Hall

Edwin W. Evans,
Auctioneer and Valuer,
Fire Loss Assessor,
Rating Surveyors to the Printing & Allied Trades.

Mr. Edwin W. Evans
extends to all clients and friends a cordial invitation to visit the above Stand and will be pleased to advise on the
Quinquennial Valuation,
Fire Insurance, Income Tax and other matters.

150, FLEET STREET, LONDON : : : E.C. 4
Telephone: Central 6678.
Grams: "Printauct-Fleet-London."

CAXTON CONVALESCENT HOME, - Limpsfield, Surrey.

President—C. J. DRUMMOND, Esq., M.B.E., J.P.
Treasurer—The Right Hon. C. W. BOWERMAN, J.P., M.P.

Devoted exclusively to the use of Men and Women engaged in the Printing, Process Engraving, Bookbinding, Stationery, and Kindred Trades. Patients received from all parts of the Country.

A Subscription of Three Guineas annually by an Employer, Society or Workshop gives the right to nominate a Patient each year for a Three Weeks' residence at the Home on recovery from illness.

Penny-a-week Subscriptions from employees are earnestly solicited. Annual Subscribers (minimum 4/-), through a collector or direct to the Office, are entitled to a Three Weeks' stay at the Home entirely free. Wives of men in the trade are now admitted.

Paying Patients: £1 11s. 6d. per week.

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Received to date : £560

London Office: 3, CURSITOR ST., E.C.4. Tel.: Holborn 197. Secretary: S. J. WHITE

WE ARE EXHIBITING
AT THE
PRINTING STATIONERY AND ALLIED TRADES EXHIBITION
STAND
Nos. 51 & 52
GALLERY
Telephone - - CLERKENWELL 8268.
EVERYTHING FOR THE SERVICE OF OUR ADVERTISERS AND SUBSCRIBERS

STONHILL & GILLIS
58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.4
Phone: Holborn 2489 Grams: "Stonhill, Lud, London"

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FORTY-SEVENTH YEAR.

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All communications for the "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER" should be addressed and Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to—STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, SHOE-LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above, or from Messrs W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., newsagents, 11, St. Bride-street, London, E.C.4.

Representatives:

London—Mr. STANLEY J. GILLIS 58, Shoe Lane, E.C.4
Lancashire and Yorkshire—Mr. W. C. FOSTER, 1, Duncan-street, Higher Broughton, Manchester.
France & Belgium—Mr. FELIX VANBUGGENHOUDT 196, rue Gerard, Brussels.
United States—LOCKWOOD TRADE JOURNAL CO. 10, East 39th-street, New York.
Representatives also in Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, Norway, Sweden, Finland, etc.

THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1925.

The Printing Exhibition.

BUSINESS is going forward briskly at the Printing Exhibition which was so auspiciously inaugurated by Prince Henry on Saturday. There has been gathered together in the Agricultural Hall a striking collection of machinery, appliances and supplies; and it is attractive alike to the expert and the layman. The Exhibition demonstrates very thoroughly how much thought and enterprise are being put into the industry to enable it to cope with the extensive and exacting work which is thrown upon it in these days of persistent and engrossing publicity. The newspaper presses, although but small examples of the larger installations in actual practice, are sufficient to indicate some of the requirements in this vast field. On the general printing side the displays are particularly illuminating, and the resources which have grown up in the photo-litho-offset section are well illustrated. In this connection the novelty of the show has been the new text typing machine, although in many phases the latest methods of producing print or the materials of the printer are manifold. That the fixture induces real business was apparent early this week when a great many of the machines and other supplies had already been sold. These transactions were pleasing in themselves; but there was served the even more important purpose of making acquaintance which would result in connections of a more permanent sort. A feature of the Exhibition has been the number of visitors from overseas; and as these are identified with the printing industry in their own country, there is every prospect of an extension of markets for British manufacturers—if not immediately, at least in the days to come.

* * *

April's Paper Imports.

THE general depression in trade throughout the country is reflected in the Board of Trade Returns just issued. Imports and exports of paper tell the same tale. April imports—1,054,269 cwts.—were the lowest monthly figure since June, when they amounted to 936,774 cwts, and represent a decrease of 225,324 cwts. (17·6 per cent.) from the corresponding figure last year. Compared with April two years, however, last month's total was up by 147,412 cwts. (16·2 per cent.). Except for a very slight increase in the deliveries of coated papers, all the enumerated classes of imports declined during the month compared with April, 1924. Strawboards (329,852 cwts. declined to the extent of 158,564 cwts.; packings and wrappings (294,143 cwts.) show a drop of 4,305 cwts.; printings (264,830 cwts) fell off by 60,822 cwts., whilst millboards (93,160 cwts.) were below the figure of April last year by 22,539 cwts. The total value of the imports during the month—£1,067,422—indicates a decrease of £95,448 (8·2 per cent.) contrasted with April last year, but compared with the same month two years ago there is an advance of £84,175 (9·5 per cent.). During the four months ended April, paper and cardboard imports reached a total of 4,522,750 cwts., an increase of 587,094 cwts. compared with the corresponding period a year ago. In value the month's imports—£4,613,293—reveal an advance of £527,682 (10·4 per cent.).

* * *

Sources of Supply.

IN that important item of imports, packings and wrappings, Sweden (75,397 cwts.) was the largest contributor during the month, although shipments from that country show a big drop of 69,227 cwts. Germany (75,306 cwts.) surpassed her consignments of twelve months ago by 13,155 cwts., whilst Norway's contribution during April (74,751 cwts.) showed a big increase of 49,935 cwts. Finland (26,838 cwts.) supplied this country more freely during the month, exceeding her shipments of twelve months ago by 2,958 cwts. Norway took the leading place amongst the suppliers of printings in April with a total of 74,403 cwts., a very substantial increase of 60,987 cwts. compared with twelve months ago. Finland came next (55,506 cwts.), but her total is down by 36,351 cwts. The third place was occupied by Newfoundland (43,260 cwts.), where there was a drop of 29,780 cwts. Both Germany (22,953 cwts) and Sweden (21,385 cwts.) sent less, the decline of 70,889 cwts. from the latter country being particularly noteworthy. During April last year Canada is not credited with sending to the British market any printings, which makes it interesting to observe that 16,559 cwts. were received last month from that Dominion.

* * *

Paper Exports.

EXPORTS of British paper and cardboard last month—376,635 cwts.—though the lowest monthly figure since June, indicate an improvement compared with April of the two preceding years. Contrasted with April, 1924 they show an advance of 44,926 cwts. (13·5 per cent.), whilst compared with the same month of 1923 they were better to the extent of 16,604 cwts. (4·6 per cent.). Printings (277,102 cwts.) represented well over 70 per cent. of the total quantity of paper and cardboard manufactures sent overseas last month, and were higher than the figure of April last year by 77,103 cwts. Packings and wrappings (14,185 cwts.) show a considerable falling off, and were down by some 37,000 cwts. compared with the shipments of twelve months ago. Writings (14,862 cwts) improved to the extent of 1,823 cwts., whilst millboards (11,474 cwts.) declined by 6,484 cwts. The value of the exports last month—£726,707—were up by £88,358 (13·8 per cent.) contrasted with April twelve months ago and by £52,996 (7·8 per cent.) compared with the same month two years ago. During January to April exports amounted to 1,607,426 cwts. (£3,183,369), advances of 188,511 cwts (13·2 per cent.) in quantity and of £346,370 (12·2 per cent.) in value compared with the shipments for the corresponding period last year.

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Central London Master Printers.

Annual General Meeting.

The London Central Districts Master Printers' Association held its seventh annual general meeting in the Board Room of the London Master Printers' Association, Old Bailey, on Monday evening.

The chair was occupied by Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh (vice-president) who was supported by the hon. secretary, Mr. W. J. Boyle, Mr. A. Willmott, Mr. W. Whyte (secretary, L.M.P.A.) and Mr. J. Johnson (organiser).

Successful Lectures.

After the approval of the minutes of the last annual meeting, and the reading of apologies from several absentees, the secretary presented the annual report. This recorded a very fruitful year's work, and put on record that the series of lectures arranged had proved most successful, whilst the accompanying exhibits of specimens loaned by leading firms had been most comprehensive. The lectures included those by Mr. W. T. Wilkinson and Mr. R. Caffyn on "Collotype"; by Mr. H. J. Astell Burt on "Law"; by Mr. William Gamble on "Photo-Engraving and Photo-Offset"; by Mr. F. J. Melville on "Postage Stamp Printing"; and by Mr. R. B. Fishenden on "Photogravure." There had also been held a very successful bohemian concert. The report put on record the Association's thanks to Mr. Johnson for the zealous way in which he had assisted the hon. secretary in his duties, also to the representative of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* for the very able manner in which he had reported the proceedings of the Association. The membership showed an increase on the year.

The report was unanimously adopted, and the financial statement was next presented by the secretary—in the unavoidable absence of Mr. J. Crowlesmith, J.P., hon. treasurer. Whilst the accounts showed a slight increase of expenditure, owing to greater activity in the matter of lectures, etc., the state of affairs was regarded as very satisfactory and the accounts were unanimously approved.

New Officers Elected.

The election of officers and executive committee was the next business.

As president for the coming year, Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh was elected to succeed Mr. George Eaton Hart.

Mr. Alfred Blades was elected a vice-president in addition to Mr. W. H. Burchell, Sir Cecil Harrison and Mr. W. Howard Hazell.

Mr. J. Crowlesmith was re-elected treasurer.

On the proposition of the chairman, who made very cordial reference to Mr. Boyle's past services as hon. secretary of the Association, Mr. Boyle was unanimously re-elected to serve in the same capacity.

The executive committee will consist of Mr. Arthur Bonner, Capt. W. Vincent Brooks, M.C., Mr. H. Basil Cahusac, Mr. W. Charles, Mr. H. R. Danford, Mr. William Ede, Mr. E. Edkins, Mr. Geoffrey C. Griffith, Lt.-Col. B. L. Hooper, Mr. T. F. Howard, Mr. Herbert W. Jordan, Mr. Charles Orchard, Mr. O. G. Poulson, Mr. Percy W. Ryde, F.R.G.S., Mr. A. C. Shaw, Col. Roy F. Truscott, Mr. F. W. White, Mr. A. Willmott and Mr. W. H. Wass.

The representatives on the L.M.P.A. council were re-elected.

A Wages Conference.

The formal business being concluded, Mr. Ryde gave the meeting an interesting report of the recent conference between the Federation of Master Printers and the executive of the London Society of Compositors to consider the application by the Society for a wage increase of 7s. per week, and to discuss the apprenticeship question.

Mr. Ryde's report was briefly supplemented by Mr. Austen-Leigh, and the meeting concluded with the passing of votes of thanks to the retiring president, Mr. George Eaton Hart, for his services during his two years of office, and to the new president for his occupancy of the chair that evening.

Personal.

MESSRS. GEORGE EATON HART, H. B. Naylor and J. R. Riddell constituted the adjudicating committee which met at the L.M.P.A. headquarters to consider the exhibits in the London Inter-District Printing Competition. The challenge trophy, which was awarded to the West and North-West M.P.A., is shown on another page of this issue.

RETURNING from the Federation meetings last week, Mr. Williamson, the Federation costing secretary, was taken ill in the train and was unable to move from Stockport station for three hours. He ultimately reached his father-in-law's home, where a doctor was called in and diagnosed the illness as ptomaine poisoning. He has not yet been able to get back to business.

MR. E. H. DENNIS, of Scarborough, has been elected president of the Yorkshire Alliance of Master Printers.

MR. S. NICHOLSON, of Modern Printers, Ltd., has been elected president of the Hull Master Printers' Association for the ensuing twelve months, with Mr. F. Harland as past president and Mr. W. J. Edwards, vice-president.

MR. JOHN CORKETT, B.Sc., son of Mr. Frederic T. Corkett, has accepted a seat on the board of Pictorial Machinery, Limited, of which his father is director.

IT will be chiefly the mechanical and electrical side of the business that Mr. John Corkett will look after. He comes from the Miller Saw-Trimmer Co., of Pittsburgh, Pa., and takes up his new duties as from July 1st.

MR. CHARLES E. KING, chairman of directors of the *Middlesex Advertiser and County Gazette*, and of Messrs. King and Hutchings, Ltd., Uxbridge, has been appointed a Justice of the Peace for the County of Middlesex.

LIEUT.-COL. E. F. LAWSON, of the *Daily Telegraph*, will give a lecture on "Journalism as a Business" to the students of the journalism section at the University of London on Tuesday, June 2nd.

MR. C. W. D. RIDDELL, editor of the *Zululand Times*, is combining holiday with business in visiting the Old Country where he completed his apprenticeship to the printing trade some twenty years ago. His visit, which has just commenced, will occupy about three months.

MR. RIDDELL planned his itinerary so as to include the Printing Exhibition and utilise the opportunity of noting the latest developments in printing machinery and supplies. He is also representing the "Natal and Zululand Annual," a development of the "*Zululand Times* Annual."

THE *Zululand Times* is published at Eshowe, the capital of Zululand, and the printing office is run on up-to-date lines. It is interesting to learn that there are big possibilities of development, as Eshowe is attracting increasing numbers of European settlers, particularly in view of the opportunities it offers in regard to cotton.

MR. HUGH W. DAWSON, of Edinburgh, has been nominated by the Bristol branch of the Institute of Journalists as president of the Institute for 1926.

MR. WATKIN DAVIES, M.A., has been appointed editor of the *Welsh Outlook*, in succession to Mr. T. H. Davies, B.Sc.

MR. A. L. WOODHEAD (president), Mr. H C. Derwent, Mr. D. A. Duncan and Mr. Valentine Knapp (treasurer) have been elected to represent the Newspaper Society on the Joint Industrial Council of the Printing and Allied Trades.

MR. HERBERT GREEN, Treasurer of the Papermakers' Association, contributes to the *Tovil News* an interesting account of his recent holiday in Algiers.

Odhams Press, Ltd.

The fifth annual general meeting of Odhams Press, Ltd., was held on Thursday at the Hotel Cecil.

Lieut.-Col. W. Grant Morden, J.P., M.P. (the chairman), said that the net profit for the past year amounted to £102,923, compared with £88,689 in 1923 and £71,144 in 1922. He proceeded to report progress in respect of *John Bull*, the *Sporting Life*, the *Sportsman*, the *Ideal Home*, the *Broadcaster*, and *Coming Fashions*. The Borough Billposting Co. had again more than justified itself. The printing department—the unobtrusive foundation upon which the firm was founded—had, in spite of severe competition, maintained its position in a satisfactory manner.

For the last two years Odhams Press had printed the well-known and old-established Sunday newspaper the *People*, and two or three months ago they entered into an agreement by which they acquired 79 per cent. of the shares in the new company controlling it. Already the circulation had very rapidly advanced, and they had good reason to anticipate that this paper would prove one of the most profitable of the company's larger ventures.

The report was unanimously adoped.

PRINTING, STATIONERY AND ALLIED TRADES EXHIBITION.

THE NOVELTY OF THE EXHIBITION WILL BE

The Miniature Issue of "The British & Colonial Printer & Stationer,"

DATED APRIL 16th, 1925, which has been reproduced by

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Commercial Intelligence

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Allied Newspapers, 29s. 3d, 29s., 8 p.c. Pref., 21s. 7½d., 21s. 10½d.; Amalgamated Press, 43s. 6d., 43s. 3d., Pref. 25s. 9d.; Associated Newspapers, 22s. 7½d. xd.,, Defd., 6½, 6½, Pref., 19s, 19s. 4½d. xd.; Jos. Byrom, 6s. 1½d.; Cassell, Pref., 21s., 21s. 3d.: *Country Life*, Pref., 15s.; *Daily Mirror* Newspapers, 7 1/16, 6 3/16, 8 p.c. Pref., 26s.; *Daily Sketch* and *Sunday Herald*, Deb., 104½, 103¾; John Dickinson, 30s. 9d.; Ewart and Collis, 8 p.c. Pref., 17s. 3d.; Ilford, Pref., 19s 3d., 19s. 6d.; *Illustrated London News*, 8s. 6¼d. xd.. Pref., 16s. 10½d. xd.; Kelly's Directories, 7½ p.c. Pref., 23s. 6d.; Lamson Paragon, 14s. 6d., 5½ p.c. Pref., 17s.; Linotype, B Deb., 67, 66½; Edward Lloyd, Pref., 24s. 6d.; George Newnes, 24s. 7½d., Pref., 17s. 1½d.; Odham's Press (4s. shares), 2s. 9d., 6 p.c. Pref., 14s. 3d.; *Sunday Pictorial* Newspapers, 86s. 2½d., 86s. 3d., Pref., 23s. 3d.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 41s. 9d., Prefd., 21s. 6d., 20s. 2½d.; Weldons, 32s. 6d., Pref., 19s. 6d.; Winterbottom Book Cloth, 67s. 9d.; Wyman and Sons, Pref., 18s. 9d.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

ALLIED NEWSPAPERS. — The company, which was registered on March 24th, 1924, commenced trading three days later. It received the benefit of the profits of the business acquired from January 1st, 1924, and the report now issued covers the trading for the full twelve months to December 28th, 1924. After providing for depreciation, the profit totals £895,592, of which £65,390 is absorbed by interest on purchase consideration, and on debenture stock, etc. The sum of £11,400 is placed to corporation tax reserve, and after providing for No. 1 preference dividend to September 30th, 1924, there remains £664,553, subject to income-tax. The directors recommend that £469,674, being the amount standing in the balance-sheet in respect of preliminary and formation expenses, shall be placed to general reserve, and the balance of £194,878 (subject to income-tax) carried forward. It has been decided by the board to declare an interim dividend on the ordinary shares of 5 per cent., less tax, payable June 3rd, in respect of the year 1925.

CHARLES MORGAN AND CO., LTD. — The accounts of Charles Morgan and Co. for 1924 show a profit of £1,312, which compares with £6,099 for 1923. The accumulated debit on profit and loss is reduced to £26,715. The report states that the turnover continues to increase, but the margin of gross profit is small owing to severe competition, especially in the export trade.

FORD PAPER WORKS.—The report of the Ford Paper Works (1923), Ltd., for year ending December 31st, 1924, shows a profit of £3,301 15s. 1d.. which, together with the amount of £602 8s. 4d. brought forward from 1923, the directors recommend, should be carried forward. The bank loan secured by second charge debentures has been reduced by £10,400.

ST. MAURICE PAPER CO.—Report for 1924 shows profits after all charges, including interest and discount on new note issue, equal to 7·7 per cent. on capital stock. This compares with 12·7 per cent. in 1923, when, however, there was no note interest to pay. Operating profits amounted to $1,046,198, compared with $1,253,431 in 1923. Deducting depreciation $269,760, interest on notes $91,173, discount on notes $2,154, net profit is $743,108. Dividends at rate of 6 per cent. on $9,539,300 of capital stock required $572,358, leaving $170,750 to be carried forward, making amount at credit of profit and loss $1,029,952.

NEW COMPANIES.

WALTERS' CENTRAL NEWSAGENCY, LTD.—Capital £2,000; wholesale and export newsagents, booksellers, publishers, stationers, etc. Private company. Directors: J. Mercer and D. W. Mercer. Solicitors: A. G. F. Machin, 17-19, George-street, West Luton.

JOHNSON'S CENTRAL NEWSAGENCY, LTD.—Capital £1,000; wholesale and exports newsagents, booksellers, publishers and stationers, etc. Private company. Directors: J. Mercer and V. Vickey. Solicitors: A. G. F. Machin, 17-19, George-street, West Luton.

BURGESS BROTHERS, LTD.—Capital £1,000; manufacturers of and dealers in stationery and goods, wrapping paper, account and other books, paper bags, cardboard boxes and cartons, twines and labels, paper importers and exporters, printers, etc. Private company. Permanent directors: L. P. Burgess and W. J. Burgess. Registered office: 112, King-street, Egremont, Wallasey.

CLOUGHER CORPORATION, LTD. — Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; to carry on commercial research and the business of consultants, representatives of newspapers and publications, literary agents, copy writers, designers, printers, publishers, etc. Private company. Directors: T. R. Clougher and N. M. Clougher. Registered office: 20, Craven-street, Strand, W.C.2.

LAYTON DAVEY, LTD.—Capital £250 in £1 shares; billposters, advertising agents and contractors, printers, stationers, lithographers, etc. Private company. Directors: H. E. Hayward and L. A. Davey. Registered office: 101, Brixton-hill, S.W.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfactions registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfactions is not compulsory).

HAYWARD AND MARTIN, LTD. (paper merchants, wholesale stationers, etc., London).—Particulars filed of £500 debentures authorised April 28th, 1925, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the whole amount now being issued.

E. AND C. UNDERWOOD, LTD. (printers and manufacturing stationers, etc., London).—Debenture dated May 4th, 1925, to secure £750, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: A. J. George, 16, Nelson-terrace, N.1.

CELTIC NEWS, LTD.-Particulars filed of £1,000 debentures authorised May 1st, 1925, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the whole amount being now issued.

RICHARD HERRING AND CO., LTD. (stationers, paper merchants, agents, manufacturers, etc. —Charge on 27, Upper Thames-street, E.C., dated May 1st, 1925, to secure all moneys due or to become due from the company to the Bank of Liverpool and Martins, Ltd., not exceeding £10,000.

HILL, PALMER AND CO., LTD. (manufacturers of paper boxes, twine, etc., London).—Satisfaction in full on April 16th, 1925, of debenture dated September 23rd, 1924, securing £100.

NORFOLK PRESS SYNDICATE, LTD.—Particulars filed of £3,500 debentures (including £1,000 already registered), authorised April 21st, 1925, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, the amount of the present issue being £2,500.

TURF PUBLISHERS, LTD.—Particulars filed of £1,000 debentures authorised April 23rd, 1925, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the whole amount being now issued.

COMLEYS, LTD. (auctioneers, printers, stationers, paper bag makers, etc., Manchester).—Debenture dated April 20, 1925, to secure £300 charged on the company's property, present and future. Holder: Martha Comley, 102 Ayres-road, Old Trafford, Manchester.

WALTER WEBSTER, LTD. (manufacturers of, and dealers in, paper, etc., Southwark).—Issue on May 1st, 1925, of £300 debentures, part of a series already registered.

RECEIVER APPOINTED OR RELEASED.

SCUNTHORPE AND FRODINGHAM TIMES CO., LTD.—S. M. Forrester, of 1, Town Hall-street, Grimsby, ceased to act as receiver or manager on May 5th, 1925.

BANKRUPTCY.

Re F. H. MOSELEY.—At the Birmingham County Court, on May 15th, Mr. W. J. Rabnett made an application to his Honour Judge Amphlett, K.C., for the discharge from bankruptcy of Frederick Henry Moseley, who was lodging at 13, Albany-road, Harborne, and carrying on business as a printer at the Phœnix Walker Press, 51, Lower Essex-street. The receiving order was made in August, 1924, and the creditors, it was stated by the official receiver (Mr. T. Easton) were paid a first and final dividend of 11s. 3½d. in the £. His Honour assented to the discharge being granted subject to judgment for £7 10s. being entered against debtor and ordered the discharge subject to the payment of £2 10s. of the money within seven days and the balance by £1 per month.

Paper Agent's Discharge.

An application for an order of discharge was made on May 6th to Mr. Registrar Hope, at the London Bankruptcy Court, on behalf of Karl Gustav Herman Berlin, paper agent and merchant, 3, Laurence Pounty-hill, E.C. Mr. Waterer, official receiver, reported that the applicant failed in August, 1924, with ranking liabilities £5,893; the assets had realised £116, whilst a further sum of £100 might be received in respect of certain household furniture. The bankrupt commenced business in January, 1915, with about £100 capital, at 57, Gracechurch-street, removing to Laurence Pountney-hill in 1918. He was joined in partnership in October, 1919, by one Ridley, who put £200 into the business, and they traded as "Berlin, Ridley and Co." till March, 1921, when the partnership was dissolved, and all debts discharged. The debtor also paid his outgoing partner £225, and continued the business alone until the failure, which he attributed to lack of capital and depression in trade. The offences reported by the official receiver were (1) insufficiency of assets to equal 10s. in the £ on the amount of the liabilities; (2) omission to keep proper books of account; and (3) trading with knowledge of insolvency. His Honour upheld the report, and suspended the discharge for two years and six months.

Bridge Paper Mills, Ltd.

Mr. H. E. Burgess, Senior Official Receiver and Liquidator of the above company (registered office, 1, Wellington-street, Strand, London, W.C.), gives notice of an application for release.

The total receipts from date of winding-up order amount to £27 3s. 9d. (unpaid calls), and after meeting costs and charges the balance is 3s. 6d.

In his statement, dated May 11th, 1925, Mr. Burgess says: "The facts relating to the promotion of the company and the conduct of its business were considered, but in the opinion of the official receiver the evidence available was not sufficient to justify proceedings against any of the parties concerned. The assets did not realise sufficient to pay the costs of the petition in full, and there is no prospect whatever of funds becoming available for distribution amongst the creditors and shareholders. Creditors and contributories can obtain any further information by inquiry at the Department of the Official Receivers, 33, Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn, London, W.C.2."

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Federation of Master Printers.

Important Problems Discussed at Buxton.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the Federation of Master Printers at Buxton on Tuesday, May 12th, Mr. W. B. Wykes, the retiring president, said the Government Committee which had inquired into the question of State printing was expected shortly to present its report, but it was satisfactory to know that in the House of Commons during the previous week a resolution moved by Sir Arthur Holbrook (a member of the Federation), expressing strong disapproval of State trading, had been carried by a substantial majority. The Budget, which had contained so many surprises, had not contained the one which would have helped all industries, and the printing industry in particular—the restoration of the penny post. An estimated surplus of £4,000,000 was good grounds for continuing to press for a reduction of postal charges.

Following upon the election of Mr. W. Howard Hazell as president for the ensuing year, Mr. A. Langley (president of the London Master Printers' Association), extended an invitation to the Federation to accept the hospitality of the L.M.P.A. for its annual meeting in 1926.

Apprenticeship and Labour Supply.

Mr. W. Howard Hazell (president-elect), speaking on the apprenticeship problem, said the possibility of shortage of labour in the printing industry within a few years was a serious one. Prior to the war the expectation of service in the industry of men was 26 years from the age of 21, resulting from the number who left the trade, took up positions of foremen, etc., or became master printers, and who emigrated, and for women 13 years from the age of 18. As a result of the war, the latest census figures showed that the number of men in the age group 20–25, who were apprentices during the war when the number of apprentices who were engaged was reduced, were less in proportion to the older men than pre-war. The age group 25-45 showed a much smaller proportion to the rest, owing to the fact that 10 per cent. of the young men who went to the war were either killed or permanently disabled. In the age group over 45 alone was there an increase. In dealing with a question such as this, it was essential to have facts and that any rearrangement of the apprenticeship rules and regulations should be carried through on a fair and sensible basis in agreement with the trade unions. It would be necessary for the employers to prove that the future needs of the industry, not this year or next, but 7, 14 and 21 years ahead, demanded an alteration of regulations to meet the altered circumstances due to the war. The men and women employed in the printing industry had increased during the past 30 years faster in proportion than the population; and if the trade was to progress at the same rate, there would be a serious shortage in a few years, especially when trade improved. In the meantime it was essential that every employer should take the greatest number of apprentices permitted under the present regulations.

Mr. H. A. Bethell (Manchester—chairman of the J.I.C. Organisation Committee), thought that the solution of the problem lay through the Joint Industrial Council and the setting up of district committees. It was only through that channel that they could be assured of apprentices being properly trained and of the question having the fullest consideration.

Mr. F. Murrell (Cardiff) and Mr. J. Murdoch (Glasgow) urged that consideration should be given to the right quality of boy being brought into the industry.

The following resolution was carried:—"This meeting urges all master printers at once to supply to the Federation the details of their employees, so that the number of apprentices needed for the industry may be examined, and asks the Federation to take steps, if necessary, to amend the present ratio of apprentices to journeymen."

Labour Situation.

Lieut.-Colonel H. Rivers Fletcher (chairman Federation Labour Committee), reviewing the labour situation, referred to the inroads made into the printing industry in England by foreign competition. While the Labour Committee was desirous of giving to the workers the highest wag s and the best working conditions they possibly could, it must be realised that if they exceeded a certain limit they would put up the cost of printing to such an extent that it would have the effect of curtailing the amount of printing that was done, which would not be either to the advantage of the employer or the worker. The period of stabilisation in wages that they had been able to secure had enabled the employers to get more work and to gain the confidence of their customers, to the benfit of the whole industry.

Annual Dinner.

The Federation annual dinner took place at the Buxton Pavilion on Tuesday evening, just over 500 members and their ladies and other visitors being present. The chair was occupied by Mr. W. B. Wykes, who was supported by Mrs. G. D. Wykes, the Mayor of Buxton and Mrs. Buckley, the Mayor of Leicester and Mrs. Simpson, Canon and Mrs. C. E. Scott-Moncrieff, Lieut.-Colonel H. R. Rivers Fletcher, Mr. H. Bradly (National Association of Wholesale Stationers and Paper Merchants), Mr. and Mrs. H. Cooke, Sir Cecil R. Harrison, Brigadier General W. Wright Bemrose, Mr. and Mrs. A. Langley, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Ruddock, Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh, Colonel and Mrs. H. K. Stephenson, Mr. and Mrs. W. Howard Hazell, Dr. W. B. Blaikie, Sir Meredith T. Whittaker, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Stembridge, Mr. A. H. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Dennis, Mr. E. W.Humphries, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Keliher, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Goodwin, Mr. F. L. Armstrong, etc. The Duke of Devonshire was prevented from attending owing to illness.

The important toast of "The Federation" was proposed by the Mayor of Buxton, who said printing had brought into the homes of even the very poorest the greatest masterpieces of literature, and to cheap editions the culture and other qualities of the nation owed a great debt.

Mr. W. B. Wykes (president of the Federation), responded to the toast and commented on the fact that for the first time the six past presidents present were wearing the new past-presidential badges. Before the unhappy disagreement in London a few weeks ago, the Joint Industrial Council for the printing industry had stood head and shoulders above any other J.I.C., but the outstanding feature of the year was that as a result of that dispute the authority of the J.I.C. had been still more strengthened.

Mr. W. Howard Hazell (president-elect), who also responded to the toast, referred to the new offices of the Federation in Old Bailey on a top floor facing the grandest dome in the British Empire as a symbol of the high aspirations and lofty ideals of the Federation. Industry might be compared to a three-legged stool, with capital, management and labour as the three legs. If one of the legs were inefficient or insufficient the industry would fall to the ground. Those present represented the management and part of the capital—unfortunately not all the capital—and their success as leaders in the industry depended on the success and wisdom with which they used the capital and guided labour. Anything the Federation could do to strengthen the management, to bring better conditions into the industry, led ultimately to the prosperity of the industry and the well-being of all those connected with it.

The toast of "The Visitors" was proposed by Brig.-Gen. W. Wright Bemrose, and the Mayor of Leicester responded.

Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh proposed the toast of "The Chairman," and concluded a eulogium with an appreciation of Mr. Wykes's perpetual cheerfulness in emergencies.

Mr. Wykes, in replying, expressed thanks for the support given him by his colleagues in the Midlands, by Mr. D. R. King, secretary of the Midland Alliance, and to his brother, Mr. Gerald D. Wykes, and his other co-directors who had made it possible for him to hold the office of president.

Before the company dispersed, they witnessed a special cinema film which had been taken of the Federation in Buxton.

Visit to Linotype Works.

The whole of Wednesday was spent in a visit to the works of Messrs. Linotype and Machinery Ltd., the company being conveyed to Altrincham in motor coaches. They were received on arrival by Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Walker and were immediately entertained at lunch in a marquee in the grounds.

Mr. Walker presided, and in expressing the pleasure it gave them to welcome the Federation, he said it was his business to know what was happening in almost all countries of the world, and there was no other organisation doing better work.

Mr. Wykes, in acknowledging the welcome, said the printing trade need fear no foreign competition while they had the services, brains and enterprise of firms such as that of which Mr. Walker was managing director.

The company were then conducted in parties of twenty-five around the extensive works where the linotype and the printing machines produced by the firm are made in their entirety. From the smallest screw, and the keys of the linotype keyboard, to the moulding of the largest pieces of metal, there is plant under the roof of the factory to evolve the ingenious typesetting machine, the world-famed printing machines, and the stereo-plate machines from the raw materials. The testing departments, where microscopic measurements are dealt with, were indications of the marvellous accuracy that is achieved and the attention that is given.

At the conclusion of the visit, the company returned to the marquee for tea. Mr. W. Howard Hazell, president-elect of the Federation, took the opportunity of expressing thanks for the privelege the members of the Federation had had to see the manufacture of the wonderful machines that worked with almost human intelligence and dexterity, and Mr. Walker briefly acknowledged these remarks.

On Tuesday afternoon a visit had been paid to Chatsworth, the seat of the Duke of Devonshire, and Haddon Hall, and on Wednesday evening, after the return from Altrincham, the last event of the gatherings took place with a dance and whist drive at the Palace Hotel, Buxton. During the evening trophies were presented to the winners of the golf competitions, and the announcement was made that Major W. I. Burch, of the Lanston Monotype Corporation, had promised to present replicas to the winners that year and last year of the Master Printers' Championship (presented by Mr. A. F. Blades) and the Master Printers' Handicap Challenge Cup (presented by Mr. W. Howard Hazell). The dance finished at 11 o'clock, and the gatherings at Buxton—among the most successful annual meetings in the history of the Federation—were brought to a conclusion with the singing of Auld Lang Syne.

Paper Boxes.

Meeting a Growing Demand.

The increasing demand for paper containers for merchandising all kinds of articles is evident from census reports on the paper-box industry. While output is reported by value only, these figures when taken in connection with the number of establishments and the number of wage-earners give a fairly reliable index of progress. In 1923 the number of establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of paper boxes in the United States, including a few producing fancy tin and fabric-covered boxes, was 1,219, the highest on record, although not much above the number in 1919. The average number of wage-earners likewise stood at a record figure slightly above that of 1919. From 1914 to 1923 the number of establishments increased by 176 and the wage-earners by 11,000.

Total value of output, exclusive of boxes manufactured by plants engaged mainly in the production of other articles, increased from $206,000,000 in 1919 to $258,000,000 in 1923, or by 25 per cent. The increase in output over the pre-war period is obscured on the value basis by changes in the price level. During the depression of 1921 products were valued at only $174,000,000 and there was a decline not only in the average number of wage earners employed but also in the number of establishments.

Set-up paper boxes are by far the most important product of the industry, accounting for over 40 per cent. of the value of output. Cartons and folding boxes held up better through the depression than any other line, being the only one to show in 1921 an increase in both number of wage-earners and number of establishments over 1919 and likewise in value of product. In the census report of 1921 cartons and folding boxes ranked next in value of output to set-up paper boxes, but by 1923 corrugated and fibre shipping containers had recovered their former position in second place, and in that year represented in value about 30 per cent of the output of the industry.—*Commerce Monthly*.

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Printing & Kindred Trades Federation.

The Bristol Conference.

The annual meetings of the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation were held at the Grand Hotel, Bristol, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 13th and 14th inst., the president (the Rt. Hon. C. W. Bowerman, M.P.), occupying the chair. Those attending the conference included: Mr. F. O. Roberts, Mr. T. E. Naylor, M.P., Mr. G. A. Isaacs, Mr. H. Skinner, Mr. T. G. Newland, J.P., Mr. G. Harraway, Mr. W. C. Warren, Mr. A. Large, Mr. R. Kneale, Mr. T. Sproat and Mr. A. E. Holmes.

The Lord Mayor of Bristol attended on the Wednesday and expressed very cordial appreciation of the manner in which the printing industry was able to overcome its difficulties as instanced by the dispute which had so recently been settled. He paid a tribute to the importance of the printing industry and spoke of the dependence of all other activities upon the printed word. He hoped they would have a pleasant and useful conference.

The business of the conference was less extensive than for many years past. This was possibly owing to the fact that the trade as a whole is in a fairly quiet state and that there is no particular point of friction. The report of the past year's work was adopted with very little alteration and not much discussion. That which did take place was more of a congratulatory nature than anything else. The fact that the executive committee had been able to accomplish the opening of such offices as the *Edinburgh Evening News* and the *Newcastle Chronicle* to the trade union influence was well received.

The work of the Joint Industrial Council was also passed under review.

In this connection it is gratifying to state that the recognition of the services of the chairman of the Council (Mr. G. A. Isaacs) and the joint labour secretary (Mr. A. E. Holmes) were made by Mr. T. G. Newland on behalf of the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding and Paper Workers, who presented to each of these officers a very handsome and appropriately inscribed cigar case.

It will be within the knowledge of the members of the unions affiliated to the Federation that during the past year it had been proposed to include a new rule which was to govern the action of affiliated societies upon questions of general interest concerning the relations of the different unions. A ballot of the whole trade was taken upon this question. The report of this ballot indicated that the interest taken in the question was not sufficiently acute to induce a very large proportion to record their votes, and in consequence it was determined at the administrative council conference that the rule be not placed upon the statutes of the Federation.

On the question of the 44-hour week the Conference reaffirmed its decision of last year to leave the matter in the hands of the executive.

The executive commiteee for the ensuing year were chosen as follows: Messrs. F. S. Crampin, J. D. French, R. Kneale, T. E. Naylor, M.P., T. G. Newland, J.P., Mrs. A. Bridge, Messrs. H. M Richardson, T. Sproat, W. C. Warren and H. Wilson Howes.

The general secretary is Mr. A. E. Holmes, whose post is a permanent one.

On Thursday night the local Bristol Printing and Kindred Trades Federation entertained the delegates to dinner at St. Stephen's Restaurant. The chair was occupied by Mr. Tom Jay, who besides being president of the local Federation is a contributor to the columns of *Punch* and other journals of a similar character. A very enjoyable evening was spent.

GERMAN REPARATIONS LEVY.—By an Order in Council Sections 1, 2 and 5 of the German Reparation (Recovery) Act, 1921, were suspended on and after Good Friday. Accordingly, the 26 per cent. levy will not be payable by British importers on goods entered after midnight April 9th.

H.M. AMBASSADOR at Paris reports that a Bill has been introduced into the French Chamber of Deputies to increase from 2 to 5 the "coefficient of increase" applicable to the Customs duty on lithopone. The effect of this measure would be to raise the "minimum" tariff duty on this product from 20 to 50 frs. per 100 kilogs.

Trade Notes.

PRINTERS' MANAGER'S DISMISSAL. — Before Mr. Justice Sankey and a special jury in the King's Bench Division, the hearing was concluded on Monday of an action for wrongful dismissal brought by Mr. H. J. Forder, printers' manager (a member of the Printers' Managers and Overseers' Association) against Messrs. Harrison, Jehring and Co., Ltd., London. The jury found for the plaintiff and awarded £800 damages, judgment being given accordingly.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.—In the King's Bench Division, on Monday, before the Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Salter, and Mr. Justice Greer, Mr. M. R. Harley, the editor of the *Harrow News* and the *Wealdstone News*, was fined £50 for contempt of Court in publishing the fact that a named sum had been paid into Court under Lord Campbell's Act by the defendants in a pending libel action in which Mr. Harley is the plaintiff. The printer and publisher of the newspaper were ordered to pay costs.

THE death is announced at Manchester of Mr. Arthur Hope (76), who for 40 years was representative of Messrs. E. S. and A. Robinson, of Bristol.

MR. JONATHAN HOWE (77), of Saltwell View, Gateshead, printer, of Messrs. Howe Brothers, Gateshead, left £27,449 (net personalty £23,349).

THE late Mr. George Allan (87), of Ashfield, Frizinghall, Bradford, retired printer, for 50 years connected with the *Yorkshire Observer*, left £5,095 (net personalty £4,049).

THE late Mr. John Gorrie, Leicester, printer and stationer, left £5,993.

THE late Mr. Robert John Wood, Kelfield-gardens, North Kensington, law stationer, left £5,662.

AN exhibition of Russian posters and books opened at Leplay House, 65, Belgrave-road, S.W., on Tuesday, and continues until May 27th.

A REMARKABLE exhibition of trade cards of the eighteenth century is on show at the First Edition Club, Little Russell-street, W.C.

SHEFFIELD INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL.—The annual meeting of the Sheffield branch of the Joint Industrial Council for the Printing and Allied Trades was held at the Foresters' Hall, Sheffield, on Thursday. Mr. G. K. Marshall, in his secretarial report, stated that an endeavour was being made to solve the problem of unemployment in the women's section of the printing trade. Mr. E. T. Northend said that the national body was tackling the apprentice question. If they put forward a scheme he believed the Sheffield Education Committee would give their support. Mr. H. G. Marsden was elected president, Mr. J. N. Hobson vice-president, Mr. J. Gillan treasurer, Mr. E. T. Northend auditor, and Messrs. J. Swain and G. K. Marshall joint secretaries.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONE IN GREECE.—A Greek mining engineer established in Corfu has forwarded particulars of certain lithographic stone quarries of recent discovery. These particulars can be consulted in the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1, by British firms interested with a view either to purchasing supplies of the stone or of investing capital in the company now formed to exploit the quarries in question.

MESSRS. FRANK F. PERSKHE, LTD., of Norfolk House, Norfolk street, Strand, London, W.C.2, have adopted a neat and effective method of inviting Printing Exhibition visitors to inspect the machinery on view at their show-rooms at the above address. They are distributing a well printed monthly tear-off calendar—May, 1925-January, 1926—each sheet of which bears an illustration of one of the labour-saving machines in which Messrs. Perskhe specialise, whilst particulars of each machine are to be found on the back of the sheet which illustrates it. The cover bears the intimation that as Messrs Perskhe are unable to show anything like a full range of their machinery at the Exhibition they are having a special show at their London show-rooms to which they invite all their customers, "past, present and future."

FROM Monday last week till Wednesday of this week 25 cases were attended to at the Exhibition by the Printers' Medical Aid and Sanatoria Association. In one case a patient was sent to hospital with a deep cut which touched an artery, and which necessitated stitching.

THE total weight of the machinery being exhibited at the Agricultural Hall by Linotype and Machinery Limited is said to be round about 180 tons.

WE are informed that as a result of their very interesting exhibit at the Printing Exhibition the Typary and Typon Co., Ltd., have already sold several of the Typary text typing machines.

UP till Wednesday midday the Lloyd Memorial Home disposed of about 3,000 1s. "lucky dips" from their stand in the Gallery.

THE King and Queen paid a visit of some duration to the exhibit of Raphael Tuck and Sons at the Palace of Industry, Wembley, on May 14th, on the occasion of their visit to the British Empire Exhibition. Their Majesties were received by Sir Adolph Tuck, Mr. Gustave Tuck and Mr. Desmond Tuck, three of the directors of the company, and made a minute inspection of the various art publications of the company housed in their handsome "Temple of Art," which is so prominent a feature of the Exhibition.

Trade Union Matters.

T.A. APPROVED SOCIETY VALUATION.—The results of the recent quinquennial valuation of the Approved Society of the Typographical Association under the National Health Insurance Acts, shows a disposable surplus of £50,491, and the Government Valuer recommends that a scheme for additional benefits should be based on an estimated distribution of £34,709, leaving £15,782 to be carried forward to the next valuation. The Board of Management has considered the Valuation Balance Sheet and Report, and has requested the Ministry of Health provisionally to sanction a scheme of additional benefits.

WITH further reference to the question of typography at the Harris Institute, Preston, the branch secretary has reported to the Executive Council of the Typographical Association that he has been approached by the local Master Printers' Association with a suggestion that a joint deputation from the employers and the Typographical Association should approach the Institute with a proposal that the typography classes be re started, and that the theoretical class be open to all students and the practical class be confined to printers and printers' apprentices only. The Executive Council of the Typographical Association have given approval to the suggestion.

MR. T. E. HILL (father) and Mr. F. J. Freeman (clerk), on behalf of the National News Guild, have addressed to the Newspaper Society and to the Federation of Master Printers a protest against the recent ballot of the Typographical Association, by which approval was given to the agreement under which newspaper workers are given a half-day off per week or a day off per fortnight on condition that the time so given is made up on other working days.

French Paper Industry.

The political disturbances of recent times have had an unfavourable effect on the paper trade in general and on millboard in particular. Ordinary boards are the chief sufferers and production has to be greatly curtailed owing to exceptionally bad sales. The board mills at a distance from Paris are greatly affected by the last rise in transport tariffs. Enormous quantities of waste paper, essential for manufacture of ordinary boards, are collected in Paris, where at least 60 per cent. of the boards made in France are consumed. Thus the manufacturer is usually obliged to go to Paris to buy raw materials and send the manufactured article to this city, so that it is impossible to compete with mills in the Paris district.

Raw materials are falling in price, especially rags and waste paper, for which sales are bad. Rag dealers complain of the low prices offered by manufacturers.

Chemical and mechanical pulps, which manufacturers hoped to see rise, are stationary and even tend to fall.

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Printing, Bookbinding and Kindred Trades Overseers' Association.

Official Visit to the Exhibition.

The official visit of this Association as the guests of the Exhibition authorities took place on Saturday. Soon after noon the visitors commenced to arrive, and after a few friendly hand-shakes quickly dispersed wherever the inclination gave them bent, to make a close observation of the various exhibits. The bookbinding section of the industry being the one principally covered by the rank and file of the Association, it was not long before the visitors were discussing knotty problems and production difficulties with the representatives of the many firms showing bookbinding and allied machinery. In spite of the great heat and the fatigue engendered in the desire to see as much as possible of the exhibits, a pretty thorough examination was made of the many interesting things contained in the Exhibition.

Soon after four o'clock the party met for a well-earned tea in one of the large halls in the gallery, being received by Mr. F. W. Bridges, who was accompanied by Mr. A. E. Goodwin (secretary of the Federation of Master Printers). Those present included: Messrs. J. Fleming (president), A. G. Aves (vice-president), A. Cox (secretary), Tom Hunt, Chris Atkins, B. J. Sansom, F. C. Peacock, T. Goodall, W. T. Lingham, T. Hill, A. S. Long, A. F. Walters, A. W. Sandilands, J. Dixon, and H. Richards.

Mr. Bridges, on behalf of the committee and the management, welcomed the members of the Association as friends and fellow-workers in the printing trade. He said their Association had the privilege of being the first of the organisations connected with the industry to pay a visit to the 1925 Exhibition. He hoped they would have a good time and would go away feeling benefited by the visit. Some of them would probably be coming again during the course of the Exhibition, and if they did he was sure they would see something fresh and of interest. He was pleased to offer them welcome because he attached special importance to the overseers' associations, and also because he felt that overseers occupied such responsible positions in the conduct of their businesses. He was glad many of them had brought their ladies with them because they would get some idea of the machinery handled by their husbands.

Mr. J. Fleming, on behalf of the Association, expressed thanks for the hearty welcome they had received, and congratulated Mr. Bridges and the management on the result of their efforts and work in getting together such a splendid exhibition of printing and allied machinery. As overseers they knew the importance of up to-date machinery. Even if it came from Timbuctoo they must have it. Such exhibitions as the present gave them the opportunity of studying and seeing for themselves what was suitable for their own particular requirements. From his own observations he was glad to think that the old country was still able to hold up its head, and was capable not only of supplying the needs of the home market but the Colonies as well. In concluding he hoped that that Exhibition would prove to be to all concerned the most beneficial ever organised by Mr. Bridges.

Before the company dispersed for further sight seeing Mr. Fleming spoke of the delight felt at the presence at the gathering of Messrs. A. J. Gorbold and A. Germaney (provincial members).

A scheme for the standardisation of grocers' bag sizes and the simplification of the vast variety of kinds has been put into final form by the Grocery Bag Manufacturers of the United States.

According to a correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian Commercial*, paper and stationery are among the classes of goods which suggest increased British business in Cuba.

The Howard Smith Paper Co., Ltd., have issued two folders containing samples of high distinction. The series of watermarked papers, laid and wove, are of very high quality and are worthily entitled "A Canadian Achievement." Specimens of the Royal Record bond papers—a pure rag, loft-dried product—in various tints are contained in the second folder. Styles of letter headings illustrate the suitability of these papers for these purposes and for various methods of printing.

Our Miniature Edition.

A Unique Feature.

Considerable interest is being aroused by the miniature edition of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* which is being distributed at our Stand, Nos. 51 and 52, in the Gallery, at the Printing Exhibition, Agricultural Hall. It is a novelty which appeals to all who appreciate something ingenious in printing craft, and makes one desirous of information as to the method of production. Below we give an outline of the "Novographic Process," by which means this Lilliputian facsimile edition of our April 16th issue was printed, and this, we understand, illustrates only one of the many purposes to which this process can be applied. It is remarkable how clear and readable the entire production is, it being possible to read from cover to cover without optical aid, although for the smallest lettering a magnifying glass is advisable, under which the matter stands out clear and well defined. A process which is capable of producing such work will be of interest to all who are connected with printing in any form. Within the last few years there have been many new methods of printing introduced, all of which claim various advantages, and to review the merits or otherwise of all would run into several volumes; in almost every instance the deciding factor is the question of cost, and many of the processes now available can only be applied where cost is a secondary consideration. To be of commercial value a new process must show a saving in cost, and at the same time give something which is better than existing methods, and this is the claim made by Messrs. Lowe and Brydone (Printers), Ltd., for their Novographic process.

An Interesting Process.

From particulars obtained from the printers we are able to state that all catalogues with or without illustrations can be reproduced from existing printed copy, or produced from bromide prints, in either case without the necessity and expense of making half-tone blocks. Type matter of every description can be reproduced, and in the case of books where stereos are either non-existent or worn out, considerable expense is obviated by the Novographic process. It is therefore possible to print works which would otherwise still remain out of print owing to the expense of resetting. Here we may mention that the scope for corrections which the process allows is a great asset, especially with regard to catalogue work where prices are out-of-date, and also in book work where extensive revisions can be made. Once a book, catalogue, list or anything else is printed by the Novographic process the number of copies obtainable is practically inexhaustible, the number of reprints limitless, and the last copy printed retains the same quality as the first impressions. Half-tone illustrations by the Novographic process have a distinctive quality, and artistic results are obtained on papers which are out of the question from a letterpress point of view. To explain the process briefly, the first procedure is to specially treat the original photographically, and extensive studios are available at Messrs. Lowe and Brydone's factories for this purpose; the next process is to make a metal print, which process also has special features of its own. An efficient plant of the offset machinery next deals with the resulting plate and rapidly runs off the edition. Colour work is another field successfully covered by this process, and some very pleasing examples are available for inspection. It appears, therefore, that the Novographic process is one of the most promising printing methods of the present day.

It is reported that two firms are preparing to tender for the assets of the Whalen Pulp and Paper Co., which are to be sold by order of the British Columbia Courts on May 29th. It is understood that both concerns will be prepared to invest nearly $7,000,000 in the building of power houses and a paper mill to utilise the product from the pulp plants.

The new greaseproof papermaking machine, which is to be erected at the Säffle Mill, Sweden, belonging to Billeruds Aktiebolag, said to be the largest of its kind, will have a daily capacity of 28 tons of 40 gramme paper, raising the total production of greaseproof paper by the Billerud Co. to a maximum of 55 tons a day, which represents 75 per cent. of the total Swedish production.

Newnes & Pearson Printing Co., Ltd.

Staff and Workpeople Entertained at the Exhibition.

The staff and workpeople—to the number of about 560—were entertained to high tea on Saturday in the Berner's Hall, Agricultural Hall, by the directors of the Newnes and Pearson Printing Co., Ltd. The chair was occupied by Sir Frank Newnes, Bt., and there were also present: Mr. J. M. Bathgate (managing director), Mr. W. Grierson, Mr. E. Bauser, Mr. A. Biffen (assistant manager), Mr. A. Cox, Mr. F. Honor, Mr. W. Kenney and Mr. H. G. Milton.

Sir Frank Newnes, in proposing a hearty welcome to the employees, hoped that the visit to the Exhibition would enable them to become even better acquainted with the latest developments in the great printing industry. He was sure the more they knew of the up-to-date methods employed in production, the more likely was it that improved conditions in the printing industry would eventuate. Referring to the beautiful weather conditions then prevailing on that Saturday afternoon, to the popularity of the firm's own sports' club, and to their devotion to lawn tennis, cricket and other forms of sport, Sir Frank said he was more that agreeably surprised to see such a large gathering present.

Mr. Plank (father of the federated house chapel), who replied on behalf of the employees, thanked the directors of the company for their generous invitation.

The excellent arrangements were carried out by the following stewards: Messrs. A. Biffen, W. Morris, W. Woods and Robson.

Stationers' Social Society.

Annual Golf Competition at Hadley Wood.

Members of the Stationers' Social Society who attended the annual golf competition at Hadley Wood on May 12th were fortunate in being favoured with the first real summer day this year. The weather was perfect, and the delightful surroundings, together with an excellent golf course which was in fine condition, enabled the visitors to spend a most enjoyable day. Mr. C. Newell, C.C., the president, honoured the occasion with his presence, others attending including Mr. J. T. Steele, Mr. G. E. Oswick and Mr. R. J. B. Smith. In addition there were the players in the competition, who made up a very satisfactory number. Most of the visitors went down by car, and the drive out and home again was not the least attractive part of the day's relaxation.

Play in the competition for the Horsburgh Cup was of a high order, and so close was the finish that four members tied for first place with the following scores:—W. Goodall, 85—8=77; R. Scott Prideaux, 90—13=77; C. H. Sanguinetti, 95—18=77; W. Sommerville, 91—14=77.

The tie was played off in the afternoon, when Mr. Scott Prideaux succeeded in winning the cup for the third time in succession, with a score of 90—13=77, Mr. Sanguinetti being the runner up with 99—18=81.

Foursome matches were indulged in during the afternoon and they contributed to complete the success of the meeting. Thanks are due to Mr. G. E. Oswick for so ably looking after the arrangements in the absence of Mr. J. W. S. Johnston.

At the conclusion of tea, Mr. Newell presented the cup to Mr. Scott Prideaux, and congratulated him on repeating his success of the previous two years. It was a performance of which the winner had every reason to be proud.

Mr. Prideaux suitably responded, and Mr. Sanguinetti also returned thanks for his share of the "sweep" as runner up.

Mr. A. E. Mist, the hon. general secretary of the Society, asked Mr. Lionel Savory, who is a prominent member of the Hadley Wood Golf Club, to convey the thanks of the Society to the committee for their courtesy in granting the use of their splendid course.

Mr. Lionel Savory acknowledged the expression of thanks on behalf of the Hadley Wood Club, and said he was sure a repetition of the visit would be welcomed.

The Stationers' Social Society bowls competition for the Woollacott Cup will be held at Malden on Tuesday, June 9th.

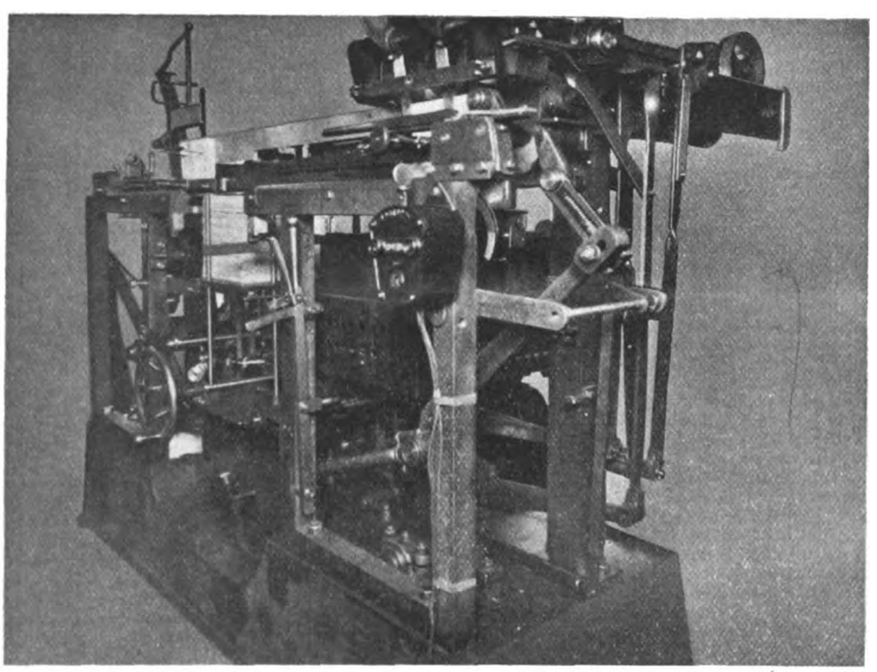
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A New Binding Machine.

We were recently privileged to witness a demonstration of a newly-invented machine which, we feel sure, will be of very great interest to printers and bookbinders. Hitherto, it has been a handicap to the general printer and bookbinder that there is no machine on the market to affix covers to all classes of printed matter, which would be profitable to instal for short runs, and a variety of sizes and thicknesses. It is hoped that the machine in question will supply this long overdue want. The inventor is a gentleman who occupies a responsible position in a well-known London printer's, and who has had a life-long experience of all classes of binding.

In this machine, the books, either sewn or wire stabbed, are automatically fed into a conveyor carriage and taken over a roller revolving in hot glue, whereby the back edge of the book is glued, provision being made to ensure that before this is done, sewn books are accurately knocked up all round.

They are then taken into position to the middle of the machine. Another conveyor carriage moves from the opposite end, and grips the side of the book, along the back edge, below the first conveyor carriage. Whilst in this position, the top copy of a pile of covers, lying on an intermittently upward moving table, is brought in contact with the glued edge, causing it to adhere, provision being made for the table to rise automatically as the pile of covers decreases. The book, with cover attached, is then carried forward by the conveyor carriage (the other one going back for the next copy), taken through a backing and creasing roller, and dropped into an automatic presser, whence they are delivered into a hopper.



The Fleet Combination Coverer and Limp Binder.

A most valuable feature of this machine is an ingenious device which may be added, by which covers can be delivered singly in the correct position on the cover table, glued all over, so as to enable books to be bound "wrapper lined" or "limp flush" style, the covers fastening down on to the front and back endpapers. So far as we are aware, there is no other machine in existence claiming to do this particular style of binding. It is claimed that this operation can be done by the machine at about one-fourth of the present cost of hard labour, either paper or cloth being handled. Furthermore, by another addition, the machine will "first line" or "mull" all classes of flat back books. A supplementary feeder has been devised which enables books to be taken from the wire stitching machine as they are stitched, and fed into the covering machine without intermediate handling.

The machine will handle any size from 4¼ ins. by 2¼ ins. up to 13½ ins. by 8½ ins., and in thickness from ⅛ in. to 2 ins. A very important feature is the speed and simplicity of adjustment. Alteration from one size to another can be effected in under ten minutes; and to alter from one style of binding—covering to "limp flush," or *vice versa*—takes about twenty minutes. A production of from 1,000 to 1,250 copies per hour could be reckoned on.

The machine was unfortunately completed too late to be shown in the present Exhibition. Patents have been taken out on the Continent, in U.S.A., and Canada, and further patents are pending. It has not yet been placed on the market, but it is expected that arrangements will shortly be made for this to be done. In the meantime, any enquiries may be addressed to Fleet Patents Ltd, 10, Marmora-road, Honor Oak, London, S.E.22.

Automatic Flat Plate Casting Machine.

Novel "Winkler" Apparatus.

Claiming to be the first automatic flat plate casting machine, the "Winkler" No. V is sure to arouse great interest in the printing trade.

The "Winkler" No. V embodies most of the patented features of the "Winkler" curved plate casting machine. The casting box is directly connected with the melting pot, so that the stereo plate is cast without a tail, but under the head of the whole contents of the metal pot—by gravity, that is to say—at a pressure most suitable for obtaining a perfectly true and solid plate.

The machine embodies a melting furnace which can be arranged for heating by electricity, gas, oil, coal or coke. It has a flat, vertical rear side, and can, therefore, be conveniently placed against the wall. The firebrick lining to the combustion chamber is very well backed up with insulating material, so that heat losses through radiation to the atmosphere are minimised.

The melting pot is wedge-shaped, and has at its lowest portion an outlet slit (mouthpiece), through which the metal enters by gravity into the casting box when the valve is open. The hood covering the melting pot keeps the surface of the molten metal in a non-oxidizing atmosphere, which reduces the formation of dross to a minimum.

The valve is a device for alternately opening and closing the mouthpiece in the metal pot. It is a tapered plug extending over the whole width of the pot, and provided with twin bevels of a width approximately corresponding to the width of the largest size plate that can be cast. During the casting operation the metal in the pot and in the casting box therefore forms one single liquid mass, so that the "feeding" during solidification is maintained from the full pot, under the comparatively high pressure of the head of metal, thus ensuring perfectly solid plates. The valve cannot open unless the box is fully closed and tight up to the mouthpiece of the metal pot, so that there is no risk of splashing of hot metal. After allowing a few seconds for the metal to solidify, the valve automatically closes again, and, whilst turning, severs the freshly cast plate from the supply of metal, the opposite edges of the bevel in the valve plug and of the mouthpiece being shaped as cutters. An automatically actuated oil pump adequately lubricates the bearing surfaces of the valve, giving a fine film of oil without excess.

The casting box is moved back to its original open position as soon as the mouthpiece is closed and the plate is now separated both from the matrix and the platen, but held in such a way that it can be conveniently taken off. The box is balanced, so that it can be operated by hand with little exertion. The platen is provided with electric heating in order to maintain it at an even temperature, a feature which has been found very advantageous when doing register colour work. The bed is efficiently water jacketed and insulated.

The matrix clamping device is a patented feature, which eliminates the necessity of (1) setting the matrix afresh for every plate cast, (2) pasting a tail paper to the top end of the matrix, and (3) casting the plate with a "tail." When the matrix is once set and clamped at one end it is not released until all the plates required off it are cast. Setting the matrix once only for any number of casts affords a very considerable saving of time and labour, as the most skilled operator requires at least 30 seconds to do this under the ordinary method. The matrix is in full view of the operator before and after each casting.

The gauges are fixed to the top end of the lid and interchangeable, so that it is possible to cast plates of any size up to a maximum of 16½ by 22⅜ ins. The dead accuracy of these gauges enables the plates to be cast with either square or bevelled edges, which require no trimming or finishing except at the top end.

The driving gear of the "Winkler" No. V is fully enclosed and occupies very little space. It comprises the flywheel with friction clutch and the driving shaft actuating the worm wheel, which moves a crank for opening and closing the valve. This gear is driven by a direct connected 2 h.-p. motor.

No special training is needed to work this one-man machine, simplicity, reliability, and safety of operation, having been keynotes in designing the "Winkler." The setting of the matrix takes only a few seconds and about three plates per minute can be cast. If a number of plates are required from the same matrix, the production speed of the machine is still more in advance of any competitive casting method, as the matrix need be set once only.

Automatic Metal Mixing.

When the metal flows into the casting box the air is displaced and escapes through the metal in the pot, thereby acting as a natural agitator.

By the direct connection of the box with the melting pot all atmospheric influence on the metal is eliminated during the casting process. This feature, combined with the advantages of the instantaneous filling of the box, renders it possible to cast the plates at a lower temperature than with any other system.

As already stated, the melting pot can be heated by electricity, gas, oil, coal, or coke, Most "Winkler" casting machines are electrically heated, many with a separate gas heating equipment, which can be used either independently or conjointly with electricity.

In the statement of affairs prepared for the first meeting of the creditors of George Weightman (35), paper merchant and paper-bag manufacturer, residing and trading at 60, Glentworth-road, Radford, at the office of the official receiver in Nottingham, liabilities of £421 7s. 3d. were shown, with estimated assets of £79 9s. 10d., leaving a deficiency of £341 17s. 5d. Debtor attributed his failure to keen competition, shortage of capital, and insufficient profits to meet expenses.

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The British Empire Exhibition.

Printing and Allied Trades at Wembley.

The British Empire Exhibition, 1925, was opened by the King on May 9 with very moving ceremony. Since last year very considerable alterations have been effected, the chief of which is to be seen in what was the Palace of Engineering, which is now devoted to housing and transport.

Less change is to be seen in the Palace of Industry, owing to several familiar objects and stands still being *in situ*. The section devoted to printing, paper, stationery and maps is, however, of considerably less importance than it was last year. There is, of course, no papermaking machine, and the site formerly occupied by this exhibit is now a quick-lunch cafe. Nor are there any individual papermakers exhibiting, while for the most part those who are described as wholesale stationers are concerned mainly with the sale of fountain pens and pencils.

On the printing side, we have again Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., with a stand similar to that they occupied last year. In addition to specimens of bank notes, postage stamps, colour printing, lithography and high-class binding, they have a working exhibit of a railway ticket printing and counting machine. The public continue to take a great interest in practical exhibits of this kind, especially when they see an actual contract going through for the Metropolitan Railway Co. Messrs. Waterlow have a long association with exhibitions, and a little machine at Wembley shows that they were exhibiting at the Great Exhibition of 1862.

Other printers who are represented by specimens of their work are the Sussex Art Co. and Solomon and Whitehead, Ltd., of Birmingham, colour printing specialists.

Maps form an important item in this section and there are large and interesting displays by Messrs. George Philip and Son, Ltd., and the Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton.

Messrs. Raphael Tuck occupy the same central position in one of the main avenues as last year, their stand being a familiar landmark. The contents are also similar to those of last year, revealing as they do very fine art work, particularly in relation to post cards.

Paper boxes are, of course, a large item in the general routine of the Exhibition, and i a section of the Palace of Industry devoted to the Nobel Industries Ltd. there is a little exhibit by Paper Goods Manufacturing Co., Ltd., whose principal products are cardboard boxes, cartons and the like.

Printing, bookbinding and illustration are also represented in the Palace of Arts, where there are a series of commercial and colour prints.

Canadian Paper and Pulp.

The Canadian Pavilion does not show such a comprehensive exhibit of the pulp and paper industry as it did last year, since the Pulp and Paper Association is taking no official part in the exhibit of the Dominion. Nevertheless Canada is proud of its rapidly-expanding pulp and paper industry, and in the forestry section a model working pulp and paper mill, in which the logs are seen floating down the river, and the biggest news-sheet in the world, 18 ft. 3 ins., are on view, as a reminder that Canadian news-print mills have a capacity of 4,400 tons output daily, the combined production representing a daily cut of 6,000 acres of forest land.

Apart from this general exhibit, there are one or two individual stands associated with the pulp and paper industry. The Wayagamack Pulp and Paper Co., Ltd, Three Rivers, Quebec, make a display of kraft in rolls and coils, together with textilose bags and the wood logs from which the original pulp is obtained.

Another association with the pulp and paper industry is the exhibit of Porritts and Spencer (Canada), Ltd., who display samples of papermaking felts of considerable variety. These include specimens of super wet felt, superfine press felt and second press news felt. Other felts refer to ground wood pulp and clothing for wet and dry machines.

Newfoundland.

Two outstanding papermaking exhibits are to be found in the Newfoundland Pavilion.

The Anglo-Newfoundland Development Co. have on view an excellent model of pulp mills, which is the centre of a stand built on a foundation of pulp, with reels of news-print as supporting pillars. From the picture illustrating the cutting of timber one can trace the course of the wood until it comes out of the mill as sulphite or mechanical pulp. In addition to pictures of the company's mammoth papermaking machines, there is a model of the paper-carrying steamer, "Geraldine Mary."

The second exhibit has been prepared by the Newfoundland Power and Paper Co., Ltd. It consists of two large relief maps showing the vast sources of power and raw material. The excellent layout of the mills is clearly indicated. One can see the logs floating down the stream, to enter the plant on the first stage of the process. The material then goes through the grinding-room and on to the papermaking machines, finally coming out as finished paper into the sheds which abut on to the wharf, two stores being provided, one of them a winter store to cover the period when immediate shipment is impossible. The steamer alongside indicates the wonderful facilities that are here provided for the transport of paper. The capacity of the mill is 400 tons of news-print daily.

Publishing.

Newspaper and publishing stands are less numerous. The *Daily Telegraph* kiosk occupies the same position and serves the same purpose as before. *The Times* pavilion is again occupied. The Fleetway Press, Ltd., continue to handle the catalogue and other publications for the Exhibition authorities, having various kiosks about the grounds and buildings. Benn Bros., Ltd. (Ernest Benn, Ltd.) are exhibiting this year, and the *Daily Sketch* and *Sunday Herald*, Ltd., are in evidence. In the British Government Pavilion, the Stationery Office have a representative collection of official publications.

For the rest there is every prospect of a big consumption of paper and print at Wembley. Already the waste paper baskets are being well filled with paper bags and cartons which have contained food or refreshment. Given fine weather, further large crowds will visit the Exhibition this year, and the collection of exhibition literature and the consumption of paper should go on apace.

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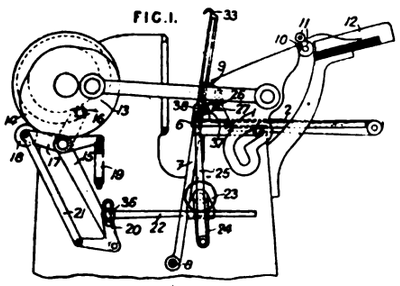
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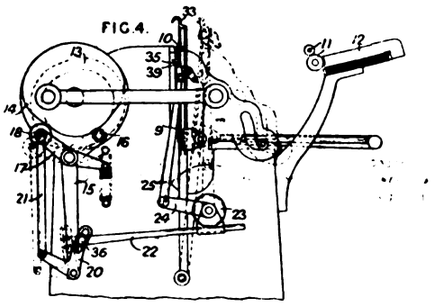
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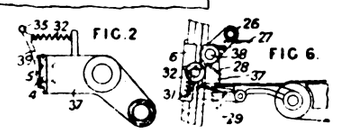
New Inventions

Platen Sheet Delivery.

In a sheet feeding, carrying, and delivery mechanism for platen machines of the kind which takes a sheet from a table situated below the platen and conveys it upward for printing and delivery, the gripper bar 4 and pivoted gripper 5 are carried by elbow levers 37, pivoted at 38 to blocks 6 reciprocating along rods 7 pivoted at 8 to the machine frame. Each elbow lever 37 carries a roller 26, which strikes a fixed abutment 27 when the gripper is approaching its lowermost position, whereby the levers are swung against the action of a spring 28 into position to enable the gripper to take a sheet 1 from the table 2. The pivoted gripper 5 is opened at the same time against the action of its spring 32 by



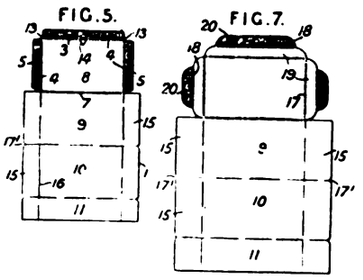




the engagement of a stud 35 on arm 39 projecting from the pivoted gripper 5 with a guiding surface 31, which is carried by a lever actuated simultaneously with the front stops 29, so that when the latter are lowered the pivoted gripper 5 closes and grips the sheet. As the blocks 6 are moved upwards along the rods 7 to carry the sheet to printing position, the rods 7 are swung towards the type bed by members 9 on the platen. The blocks 6 are reciprocated by a connecting rod 25 and crank 24 on a wheel 23, actuated by a rack 22 adjustably connected to a slotted arm of a two-armed lever 20 pivoted on the end of one arm 15 of another two-armed lever, the other arm of which has a roller 16 engaging a cam 13. The other arm of the lever 20 is connected by a link 21 to a lever 17 carrying a roller 18 held in engagement with another cam 14 by a spring 19. Printing takes place when the parts are in position shown by full lines in Fig. 4, the combined action of the two cams 13, 14 on the lever 20 being such that the grippers 4, 5 are then at rest. The position of this dwell may be varied according to the size of the sheet by adjusting the bolt 36 on the end of the rack 22 in the slot in the lever 20. After printing, the upward movement of the grippers 4, 5 is continued whilst the parts are moved into the position shown in dotted lines in Fig. 4, the pivoted gripper 5 being finally swung open by the engagement of the arm 39 with the hook 33, whereby the sheet is released, transferred to hooks 10 on the platen, and carried thereby to the delivery rollers 11 and delivery box 12. The invention is in the name of Mr. E. Scheding.

Combined Letter Sheets and Envelopes.

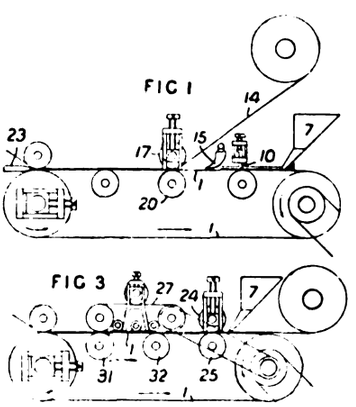
Mr. G. Handley has patented an invention in combined envelopes and letter-sheets of the kind formed from a single blank provided with perforated marginal portions coated with adhesive along one end and a part of each side edge, a row of perforations is provided mid-way between, or adjacent to, the ends of the side perforations and adhesive marginal side edges. Fig. 5 shows a letter-sheet 1 with gummed marginal portions 3, 5 and perforations 4, and a transverse row of perforations 7 adjacent to the lower ends of the marginal portions 5. The parts 9-11 of the sheet may be provided with side extensions 15 which can be folded inwardly along lines 16 previously to folding the parts 10, 11 upon the part 9. Cut-out portions 17¹ indicate where the sheet is to be folded. The marginal portions may be cut away at 13 to facilitate folding and sealing, and a substantially V-shaped aperture 14 may be provided to facilitate opening. In a modification, Fig. 7, the marginal portions are of increased width and divided into strips 19, 20 by two



rows 17, 18 of perforations or the like. The inner strip 19 is non-adhesive to permit the insertion of a paper knife beneath to open the envelope.

Coating Webs.

In a device patented by L. Schwabe coating substance is delivered by a funnel 7 upon an endless band 1, the layer being made uniform by a scraper 10. Cold air may be blown by a nozzle 15. The laden band and the web 14 are then pressed together by rollers 17, 20. The coated fabric is separated from the band by a cutter 23. In modified apparatus, Fig. 3, the funnel 7 delivers upon the web which then passes between rolls 24, 25 and then between an endless band 27 and the band 1 and rollers 31, 32.



MESSRS. DAVIES AND ROYLE, LTD., submit samples of two very fine grades of paper specialties—Greaker greaseproof and Ranheim unglazed and M.G. krafts and pure sulphate krafts. Particular study has been given to the perfection of these products. Accordingly it is claimed that the greaseproof turned out by the well-known undertaking, Greaker Cellulosefabrik, Norway, is the whitest unbleached greaseproof on the market, this being the result of years of careful experiment and improvement. It is a very clean and beautiful sheet.

New British Patents.

For the benefit of our readers we have arranged for any inquiries relating to Patents, Designs and Trade Marks to be answered, free of all charge, by a Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Patent Agents. Inquiries should be addressed, in the first instance, to the Editor.

Applications.

Evans, G. Exhibition of prints, drawings, etc. 11,615.
Fairweather, H. G. C. (Automatic Paper Machinery Co.). Winding machines. 11,832.
Gell, J. Containers for coils of paper, ribbon, etc. 11,592.
Hoe and Co., Ltd., R. Web cutting mechanism. 11,940.
Hugo, T. Feeding devices of bag, etc., making machines. 12,145.
Hunters, Ltd., and Sperring, C. W. Photographic printing machines. 11 491, 11,492.
Intertype Corporation. Matrix for typographical machines. 11,689.
Intertype Corporation, Matrix distributor for typographical machines. 11,690.
King, J. S. Loose-leaf binders, etc. 11,559.
Marks, E. C. R. Wrapping machine. 11,559.
Marks, E. C. R. (Nonpareil Machine Co.). Feed mechanism. 11,798.
Mather, A. O'K., and Mather, R. S. Galleys, etc., for storing type. 11,518.
Matthews, R. C. Means for indexing and filing papers. 11,721.
Morland and Impey, Ltd. Cards for statistical machines, etc. 12 037.
Nash, W. Folding boxes. 11,749.
Wirz, A. Paper cutting device. 11,634.

Specifications Published.

1924.

Barker, R. W. (American Bank Note Co.) Printing machines. 233,177.
Dawson, Payne, and Elliott, Ltd., Stott, E., and Payne, C. Printing machines. 233,086.
Holmes, A., Holmes, A. H., and Holmes, F. Printing machines. 233,081.
Hulbert, L. Machines for issuing printed and other matter such as tickets in strip form. 233,057.
Johne-Werke Grafische Maschinen-Akt.-Ges. Offset rotary printing machines. 226,816.
Lindstrom Akt.-Ges., C. Printing mechanism for calculating machines. 217,203.
Linotype and Machinery, Ltd., and Jakeman, J. W. Sheet gripper mechanism of printing machines. 233,079.
Mann, A. Loose-leaf binders. 233,115.
Mergenthaler Linotype Co. Distributing mechanism of typographical composing machines. 228,859.
Rist, A. V. D. Method of and means for manufacturing embossed or intaglio name and number plates. 233,179.

1925.

Winkler, C. Rotary drier for stereo matrices, 233,287.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

1925.

Odell, H. Feeding mechanism for embossing and other printing presses. 233,314.
Toronto Type Foundry Co., Ltd. Paper or like sheet folding machines. 233,353.

An application has been made for the restoration of a lapsed patent under Section 20, No. 146,977, for a machine for gumming and folding envelopes, the grantees being Dunnebier, M., and another.

RAW materials for paper in Italy have further risen in price, 10 lire per quintal in the case of pulp. The scarcity of rags is continually lamented.

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TRADE PUBLICATIONS.

BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER, THE. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4. Founded in 1878, this weekly journal is the recognised medium for Printers, Stationers, Box Makers, Envelope Makers, Bookbinders, etc. Its pages contain the latest improvements in machinery, descriptions of new processes, and commercial intelligence and current news. Subscribers get the paper for 52 weeks for 13s.

TRADE PUBLICATIONS.

BOOKBINDER, THE, forms a Monthly Section of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, and subscriptions are booked for these issues at the rate of 3s. 3d. per annum, including postage. Special contributions appear from the pen of leading authorities. Publishers: Stonhill & Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

DICTIONARY OF PAPER TERMS.—Definitions of the Terms as used in the Manufacture and Merchandising of Paper. Published in book form by the Lockwood Trade Journal Co., Inc., New York. Bound in cloth, 6 × 9, 87 pp. Price 7s. 6d. Copies may be had of Stonhill & Gillis, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

LITHOGRAPHIC TRADE REVIEW, THE. This forms the subject of a monthly section of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, and these issues are obtainable at an annual subscription of 3s. 3d. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

PAPER TRADE REVIEW, THE WORLD'S. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4. This weekly journal established in 1879, gives particulars of Papermaking Machinery and Processes, Current Prices of Raw Materials, Market Reports, Interviews with Leading Men associated with the industry, Commercial Intelligence, etc. Annual subscription: 26s. plus postage (Inland, 30s. 4d.; Foreign and Colonial, 32s. 6d.)

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The Paper and Board Consumer.

Matters of Interest to Printers, Bookbinders, Paper Box, Paper Bag, and Envelope Manufacturers, etc.

Already the Printers' Exhibition is in full swing and another type of effort is made to provoke that elusive trade revival. Exhibitions are merely elaborate shopping centres and advertising stunts of an extremely efficient sort. In this case, the very great majority of printers, paper users, paper buyers and advertising agents will go down to the Agricultural Hall to make renewed or new acquaintance with the things that produce and constitute printing. So many hours will be devoted solely to inspection and assimilation of these things, a unique circumstance when it is recognised that only about once in several years is there such a simultaneous concentration on the study of trading materials.

* * *

IT is a pity that papermakers and merchants are so inadequately represented at a show of this kind. As far as we can see, there are only about eight stands connected with the paper side of the allied trades. If only for the opportunity of meeting their country friends and chatting business, it would have seemed worth while for London houses at least to have taken space. Quite recognising that very little paper buying is ever transacted at an exhibition, the advertisement value remains to be considered. We would like to have seen a papermaker's stand arranged with specimens of work done on branded or watermarked papers; a sort of craft educational exhibit designed to show the general body of printers what can be done on certain papers for certain purposes.

* * *

THE Budget has been presented, discussed and criticised, and the two main features that have assumed principal importance are the income-tax concession and the tariff on artificial silk. There is nothing in particular to enthuse over, but it must be accepted that the reduced income-tax is a welcome lightening of the financial burden. The general feeling is that the present concession is the first of a series which will be granted over a period of years. From the point of view of an industrial revival, a more courageous, if more speculative, policy would have struck the imagination with greater force. It is tolerably certain that a shilling reduction on the income-tax would have set in motion wheels of commerce, trade and industry that have long lain rusty. As it is, we shall have to wait for the full consummation of our hopes, and in the meantime make the most of the concession and any increase in trade that follows in its wake.

* * *

SIR ALFRED MOND'S scheme for using the unemployment dole as a subsidy for employers and as a direct means of increasing the amount of wage-paid work is the final outcome of long-deferred hope. Year after year since the finish of the war the employers of this country have been waiting for the realisation of hopes constantly held out before them. Changes of Government have been made and each change furnished ground for new hope. Money values have become almost stabilised, Continental conditions have improved, disastrous labour stoppages have been averted, and on each and every occasion there has been the general hope of trade recovery. We have been turning the corner for ten years and have not completed the movement yet. While employers have borne an almost over-burdening weight of taxation, industry has suffered from unemployment, with all its evils of poverty and the dole. If the dole is a Government institution, it is still subscribed by employers for the unemployed. In Sir Alfred Mond's scheme, it comes back to employers to provide work and wages, to create trade-recovery and to enable industry to hold its own against the subsidised foreigner. Whether the scheme is a practicable and workable one remains to be found out by close consideration. On the face of it, there appear to be insuperable difficulties. Subsidies are very rarely quite successful and too frequently work unfairly. The view of the man in the street would be that if the Government is prepared to perpetuate unemployment by dole distribution, or if, on the other hand, it is willing to consider subsidised employment, it would be much more logical to consider reducing postal rates, income tax, rating and some of the other overhead expense items which make production costly and cause our manufacturers to start off in competition with the foreigner under an unfair handicap.

British Imports of Paper, etc.

Description.	April.		Jan.-April.		April		Jan.-April.	
	1924.	1925.	1924.	1925	1924	1925.	1924.	1925
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts	£	£	£	£
Printings and Writings...	325,652	264,830	1,082,868	1,060,821	329,810	260,965	1,088,444	1,026,596
Packings and Wrappings	298,448	294,143	1,167,968	1,468,709	361,659	359,242	1,431,304	1,767,309
Coated Papers	11,139	11,187	53,240	54,068	41,618	41,819	166,244	169,021
Stationery	4,619	3,850	19,954	14,275	21,538	21,041	89,698	75,794
Mill, Leather & Cardboard	115,699	93,160	395,808	462,580	105,246	88,940	415,284	482,282
Strawboard	488,416	329,852	1,081,396	1,253,712	210,496	148,980	466,773	559,901
Other Sorts	35,620	57,247	134,422	208,585	92,503	146,435	427,864	532,390
Totals	1,279,593	1,054,269	3,935,656	4,527,750	1,162,870	1,067,422	4,085,611	4,613,293

Printings Not Coated and Writings in Large Sheets.

From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Finland	91,857	55,506	341,386	226,154	82,216	49,795	306,750	199,619
Sweden	92,274	21,385	269,986	189,768	90,696	17,581	252,622	160,204
Norway	13,416	74,403	152,340	273,451	12,962	70,211	153,600	260,061
Germany	25,139	22,953	102,050	77,183	25,842	25,451	105,577	87,541
Belgium	1,014	2,095	10,164	8,047	2,182	4,220	17,928	14,608
United States	2,516	612	6,537	3,009	11,030	3,245	25,188	11,741
Canada	—	16,559	1,163	53,624	—	15,587	2,455	49,053
Newfoundland	73,040	43,260	73,040	140,580	74,600	43 000	74,000	141,593
Other Countries ...	26,396	28 057	126,202	89,005	30,282	31,875	149,724	102,176

Packings and Wrappings, including Tissue Paper.

From—	Cwts	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Finland	23,880	26,838	98,405	133,727	28,628	27,779	116,008	144,820
Sweden	144,626	75,397	430,126	535,655	167,777	88,314	506,250	627,282
Norway	24,816	74,751	167,217	300,250	25,717	87,138	190,568	348,076
Germany	62,151	75,306	322,060	322,402	69,367	88,868	358,818	374,136
Belgium	5,650	10,836	26,184	32,284	12,592	18,264	66,107	55,574
Canada	10,879	9,844	37,807	42,515	12,365	11,792	43,466	50,530
Other Countries ...	26,446	21,171	86,169	101,876	45,213	37,087	156,587	166,891

Coated Papers.

From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Germany	4,480	4,980	26,766	24,820	14,916	16,109	65,954	66,507
Belgium	1,325	2,441	5,852	10,655	3,869	7,486	16,638	31,676
France	1,325	864	4,508	3,917	7,062	4,347	25,326	19,048
United States	867	487	2,849	1,811	7,482	5,986	23,636	19,232
Other Countries ...	3,142	2,415	13,265	12,865	8,289	7,891	34,690	32,558

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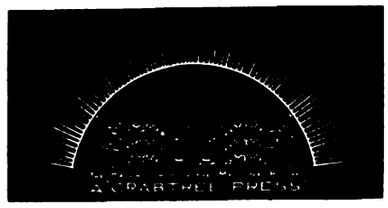
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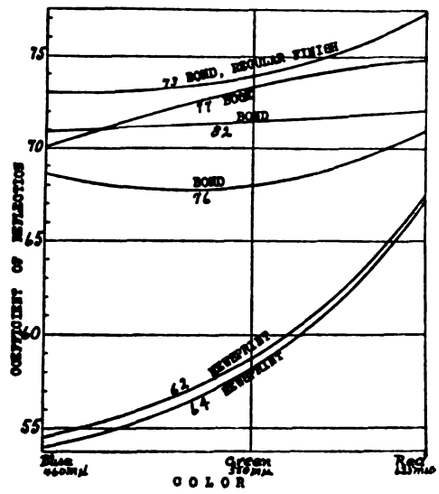
MAY, 16 — 30.

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COLOUR
Characteristics in White Paper.

It is commonly known that all so-called white papers show variation in tints. In order to find the extent of the departure from true white, 21 commercial papers, including news print, book, writing, bond and ledger, were tested by the Bureau of Standards, Washington. It was found that all



—Color curves of various papers.

the papers tested were quite deficient in blue light reflected and, to a smaller extent, in green.

For this work, a Pfund colourimeter was used. This apparatus makes use of more than three reflections from the material being tested and was found to be much more sensitive to small colour differences than the ordinary colourimeter which makes use of only one reflection.

In the illustrations herewith are shown graphically the colour characteristics of six papers tested for colour by this method. The brightness values lie along the vertical axis of the figure and the colours for which the brightness values of the papers were determined lie on the horizontal axis. Each co-ordinate on the graphs is the relative brightness of quality of light of the given colour reflected by the given sample.

It should be noted that Bond 82 is characterised by a graph which is nearly horizontal, since the brightness values for each of the three colours is nearly the same. This indicates that this paper reflects all colours of light in nearly the same ratio, having no predominate tint. In addition, its high position on the vertical scale shows that it is near a true white.

The curves characteristic of the two news prints are decidedly off the horizontal position, and show that these papers reflect much more red than blue light. These graphs are also much lower on the vertical scale than the other graphs, indicating that these samples are gray in colour rather than nearly white, since they reflect much less light of any colour than do the other papers.

Foreign Customs Duties.

A duty of 50 per cent. *ad val.* is now imposed on playing cards imported into Iraq.

The following excise duties are payable on the goods mentioned on importation into Latvia: Tissue cartridges and papiros paper, cut, folded or perforated: tissue cartridges, 40 centimes per 100; papiros paper, in sheets not exceeding 40 sq. cms in area, 12 centimes per 50 sheets. Papiros paper in sheets exceeding 40 sq. cms. in area pays an additional duty of 12 centimes for each additional 40 sq. cms. or fraction thereof.

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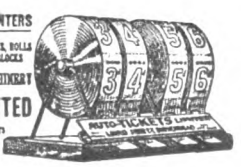
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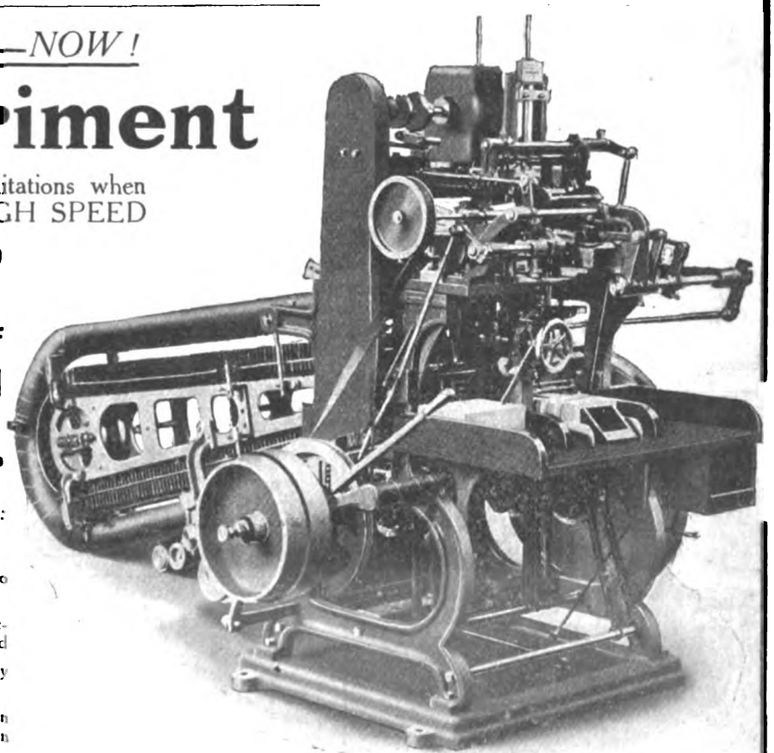
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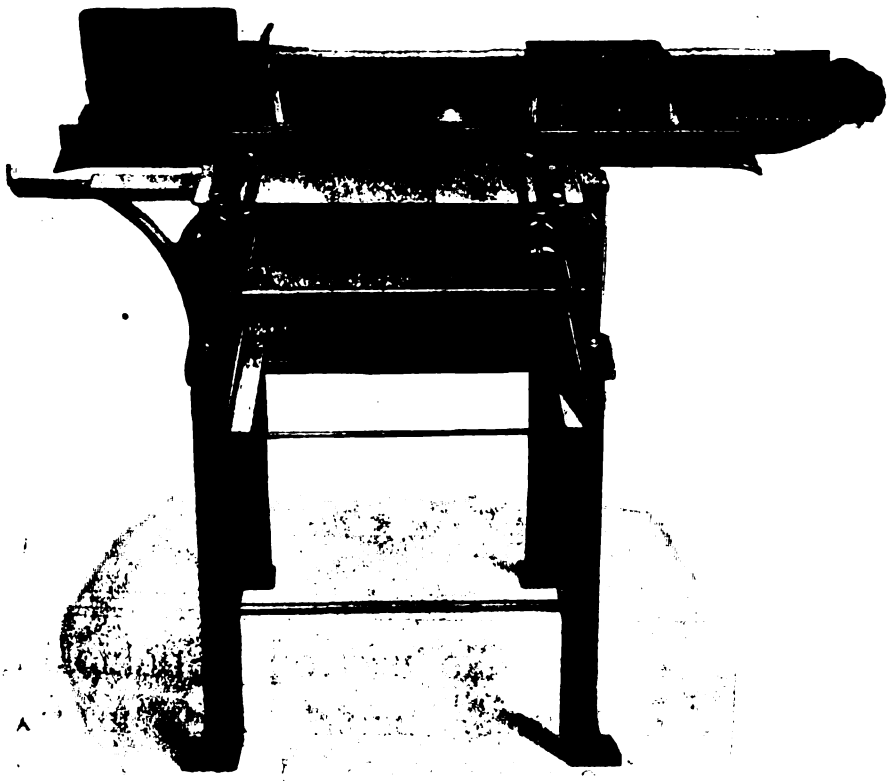
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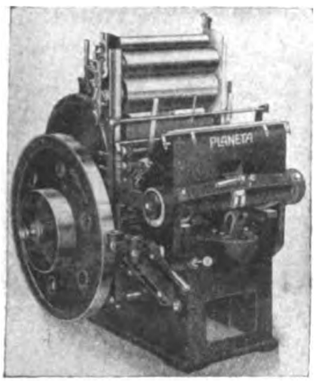
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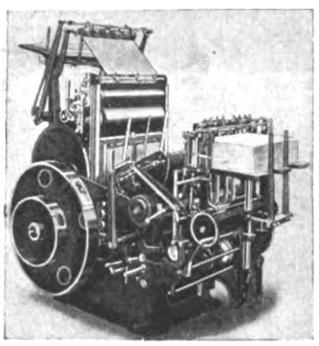


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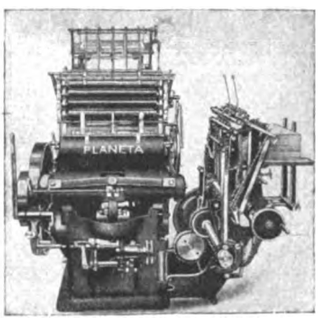
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VOLUME 96. NUMBER 22. [*REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.*] LONDON: MAY 28, 1925. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

Printers' Complaints about Paper.

A PAPERMAKER REPLIES TO CRITICISMS.

Captain R. King-Smith, of the Golden Valley Paper Mills, Bitton, near Bristol, did a useful service to the papermaking industry when he addressed the members of the West of England Centre of the Printers' Managers and Overseers Association at Bristol, recently on "Papermaking." He replied to a number of the complaints which printers make regarding paper, speaking from a practical knowledge of the subject. Following are extracts from Captain King-Smith's address :—

General Principles.

The papermaker nowadays has very little to congratulate himself about, but he can at least feel that he is providing one of the essentials of every-day life, the lack of which would completely upset our modern civilisation. From the earliest times, growing brain power always necessitated means of recording and conveying thoughts, and as the medium of conveyance grew cheaper and more generally attainable, so knowledge was able to spread further afield. The first known effort to improve on the natural tablets of stone, pieces of dried skin, bleached bones, etc., was the use of papyrus, a form of aquatic plant, by the Egyptians, but the first real paper made from rags of which we know, was made by the Chinese about A.D. 152.

The knowledge appears to have spread to Europe about the eighth century but linen paper was not actually made in Europe until the fourteenth century. England began to cultivate the process about 100 years later and the first real paper machine was invented in 1799. A few years later the Fourdrinier machine was evolved and this was the real birth of the industry as far as we are concerned. The most modern machines still follow the original Fourdrinier in general principle and so far no one has been able to improve on this with a better method.

The basis of all paper is cellulose, chemical formula, $C_6H_{10}O_5$, a member of the organic group known as the carbohydrates. Cellulose occurs widely distributed through the vegetable kingdom, and is the principal component of all cell membranes and wood. It never occurs naturally in a perfectly pure form, but cotton is the most nearly pure form known. Cellulose is insoluble in water or any of the ordinary solvents, but there are three solutions made which are of importance commercially. The solvents used are concentrated sulphuric acid, zinc chloride, and an ammoniacal solution of cupric oxide, and they are used respectively for making parchment paper, electric lamp carbon filaments, and vulcanised fibre, and the last, by far the most important, for making artificial silk and also Willesden goods. In the last case the cellulose is dissolved in the cupric oxide solution and then the resultant syrup is forced through very fine nozzles into pure alcohol, which hardens it into the thread of silk.

From the above it would seem therefore as if the papermaker had the whole vegetable world to select from for his supplies, but unfortunately he is ruled by the factor which cannot be escaped and must therefore continue his activities to those fibres whose ultimate cost and suitabilities are competitive commercially.

Materials.

The first of these is cotton, the purest natural form of cellulose, yielding over 90 per cent. of pure fibre. A fibre that felts well owing to its formation, resembling a flattened tube with a wide channel, and showing the characteristic of collapsing and twisting on itself when dried. These properties, however, also prevent the fibres lying too close together and so help the bulk of a paper. Cotton can be bleached to a brilliant colour, and in the form of new white cuttings is suitable for the manufacture of the best papers, where hardness and purity are essentials, whereas old cotton fibres, owing to their soft and spongy nature, are the best for making absorbent papers such as blottings and filter papers. They can be used either alone or mixed with linen, chemical wood or esparto.

Linen is the aristocrat of papermaking fibres. It shows a straight, evenly rounded fibre, with narrow canal of uniform size and thick walls. It does not bleach as readily as cotton, but possesses great strength and endurance, thus particularly assisting the folding resistance of a paper. Owing to the thicker walls of the fibres, a linen paper is more opaque than one made of cotton.

Esparto is a coarse grass which grows in Spain and Africa. The fibres are narrow and cylindrical with a small canal, and a feature of this material is the small seed-hairs and cells which are very characteristic. It yields 40–50 per cent. of cellulose; but owing to the severity of the treatment necessary in boiling and bleaching to remove the organic "shievy" particles, the strength is affected and the fibre is not suitable for papers where strength is a feature. This particularly applies to the tear, an esparto sheet tearing very softly and easily. It gives a softer and more mature feel to some qualities; and as the fibres do not stretch as much as most other fibres in question, it is very suitable for litho papers. It also bulks well and is the most suitable fibre for feather-weight papers.

Chemical wood pulp is one of the chief papermaking fibres. A flat ribbon-like fibre, transparent and thin-walled. It is used largely by itself for all classes of papers and also works well in combination with cotton and linen and esparto. The necessary wood is chiefly obtained from coniferous trees such as the pine, spruce and fir; for special purposes, *e g.*, for making light bulky papers, poplar and aspen pulps are used. The pulp is prepared mainly by two processes, the sulphite and sulphate or soda process. In the former, the wood, after being barked and having had the knots removed, is heated at a high temperature with "bisulphite liquor," which is an aqueous solution of sulphur dioxide in which a sulphite of lime, magnesia or soda is dissolved. The sulphite combines with the organic incrusting materials surrounding the cellulose to form soluble compounds which can be removed by washing. In the latter method the wood is digested with a mixture of caustic soda and sodium sulphide. The sulphite process gives the best pulp for bleaching properties and also the cleanest pulps, but the soda process gives greater strength. Mechanical wood pulp, which is the chief constituent of "news," consists of wood, peeled and cut into suitable lengths and then ground against stones in hydraulic press boxes. It is full of organic matter and very harsh and being only raw wood cannot be used absolutely alone. Hemp, manilla, jute and straw are other fibres used for special purposes, and bamboo has been constantly tried, and is now used in some Indian mills, but it has not yet been made in a commercially competitive form for the European market.

Variations in the Same Making—Finish.

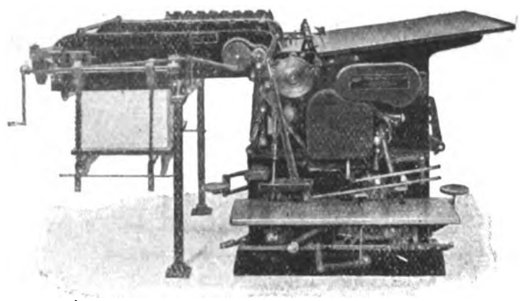
The complaint may be that the finish of different sheets, usually in different reams, varies, or that there is a variation between the finish of the two sides of a sheet. With regard to the first, those who are not well acquainted with a paper machine do not realise that it is by no means easy to get exactly the same finish right across the machine. When the paper is being dried on the cylinders, the water is driven off as vapour. This is coming off all over the sheet but owing to the way the cylinders are built in a double tier, it is much easier for the moisture at the edges of the paper to get away than it is for that in the middle. Consequently the paper has a tendency to be damper in the middle of the sheet, and under the same calendering pressure a damp sheet will take a higher finish than a dry one. Again though the perfect machine would run day and night without stop, in practice there are the usual shuts for washing up, small repairs and adjustments, etc. After a stop the temperature has altered and it takes some running time before it becomes constant again. During all this time the drying must be most carefully watched to see that it does not affect the finish by variation. With regard

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to variation of the two sides, it must be remembered that the paper starts with its underside pressed to the wire, which leaves the wire mark almost always visible. New developments increasing the number of suction and press devices help to overcome this by making the action more gradual.

Substance.

This trouble is accentuated by the small orders which are so prevalent to-day. When out of a ton order one has to make six or more sizes and weights, it is obvious that the machine has scarcely been adjusted for one substance before it is time to change to the next. This means extra waste, and the possibility of some paper getting through slightly off weight.

Shade.

This is one of the real problems which can be only overcome by skill and experience. Stuff is very easily affected as regards colour, and it is not sufficient to put so much colour per beater throughout a making to get a regular shade. Each chest must be exactly matched before it can be used; and as a paper mill runs night and day from Monday morning till Saturday night, the colour must be matched correctly, no matter what the light conditions are. Daylight lamps are used for dark days and night-time, but the best of these do not give exactly the same conditions as daylight, and this is a fruitful source of trouble. Qualities of paper to-day are legion, which fact is accentuated by keen competition for orders, but the shades of these qualities are infinity. Consequently each order needs a new shade, and here again small runs handicap the paper-maker badly. To hit each successive shade means waste, which he is only too anxious to avoid. Fewer qualities and colours and larger runs would soon show a beneficial result.

The question of the variation in shade of the two sides of a sheet also arises sometimes, but this will be found to be almost universal in some degree or other. With machine-made papers it will be always found that when pigment or absolutely fast colours are used the colour is deeper on the top side than on the underside, whereas with aniline tints the opposite is visible though the variation is very slight with these latter colours.

Variations in successive makings is also a complaint. Naturally careful records are kept of all the particulars of each making, but using exactly the same formula and furnish is not sufficient to ensure that the paper will be just the same. Whereas with wood pulp being a semi-manufactured material, one has a fairly constant factor to work on, no two deliveries of rags are exactly the same; and when the Americans sweep the country for rags, as they do periodically, the papermaker in this country has to get what he can and to use his skill to level up the differences in succeeding parcels. Water may also be an inconstant factor. A huge quantity of water is used in papermaking; at our own mill we use about 20,000 gallons per hour for washing, steam making and general purposes. This is all carefully treated and filtered, but the most careful commercial treatment will not give water which is always just the same.

Paper Not Cut Square.

I think that this trouble is being overcome with modern cutters as a general rule. Of course, there is always a little paper cut out of square at the commencement of each reel, when the knives are being adjusted, but this should all be taken out.

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Soft Sizing.

This also should not be met with often from modern paper mills. The human element which was frequently to blame for this trouble has been largely eliminated by the introduction of easily operated rosin boiling plant and automatic measuring apparatus to ensure that each beater receives its full allowance. Defective supplies or breakdown of plant may still give the trouble sometimes, but it is no longer a serious difficulty.

I may mention under this heading that the stationer or wholesale house who substitutes an engine-sized paper for a tub-sized one, for the sake of price, must not blame the paper-maker if his customer complains later that the paper is not as hard as it used to be. If it were possible to give the hardness of a gelatine sized paper with rosin, the T.S. trade would not be in existence now.

Effect of Conditions on the Finished Sheet.

The two conditions which have the greatest effect are temperature and the humidity of the air surrounding the sheet. Moisture makes the paper stretch, and the greatest stretch takes place in the cross direction, or at right angles to the making direction. This stretching property is the explanation of the wavy edges which worry the printer. The paper is usually machine finished, as this trouble should not occur in tub-sized papers, and consequently it has just been rapidly dried from a watery mixture of pulp, and in spite of cooling rolls, which may give the paper the feel of being reeled up quite cold, the fibres have actually had no opportunity to settle down or accustom themselves to their new condition.

In the reel little air can get at the paper, and consequently they are not exposed to the atmosphere again until the reel is cut up into sheets. The paper must be reeled up quite dry, otherwise finish would be a matter of pure speculation, and consequently the air nearly always contains more moisture than the paper does. After cutting, the air has free access to the edges of the sheets, and these stretch; but as the whole sheet does not stretch evenly all over, the result is a wavy edge. Now this effect can be overcome by various methods of maturing, so that the paper is in a more composed condition before it is cut off. But this will not solve the problem; it may be then able to withstand the normal atmosphere and the variations of temperature during the journey to its destination without harm; but all this is spoilt if the printer is going to print in a warm or hot room. The paper will dry up again, and the opposite result of creases in the middle will occur owing to the contraction of the sheet. This can be adjusted by hanging in the printing room, but this incurs extra expense and takes up a lot of room. The most economical results, I find, are obtained when the paper-maker finds out, on regular lines, exactly what state of maturity suits his customers' requirements best, and can keep to this particular state. Strong sunlight will fade any paper in time to some degree, and even papers which have been tinted with fast-to-light pigment colours show considerable fading after having been some time in tropical climates.

The normal conditions of travel also spoil quantities of otherwise good paper. No tape or wrapper will stand up to indiscriminately rough handling. For high class papers for offset litho work I think boards top and bottom of the ream will always be found to be an economy in spite of the extra initial cost, particularly in large sizes of sheets.

This completes my short survey of the process of papermaking, but in conclusion let me say one more word. No matter how good the mill or how perfect the conditions or how efficient the printer, the very best results cannot be made certain unless there is confidence and co-operation. If the printer will tell the wholesale stationer just what he wants, and the latter will pass the information on to the mill, the mill will always respond and do its best to give exactly the quality required. No one can do justice to a making of paper from a sample a couple of inches square, with no other particulars than the size and weight required. Granted the above, and when general conditions permit of paper being bought on account of its suitability for the work in hand, regularity and quality, rather than on a price basis only, British paper mills will come into their own again, and the "cheap foreign paper" bogey will be finally laid.

Openings for British Trade, etc.

Inquiries have been received by the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence), 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1, to whom further inquiries should be addressed with the reference number quoted.

NEW ZEALAND.

A firm of agents established in Christchurch wish to obtain the representation of British manufacturers of stationery, etc., for the whole of New Zealand, either on a commission or purchasing basis. (Reference No. 572.)

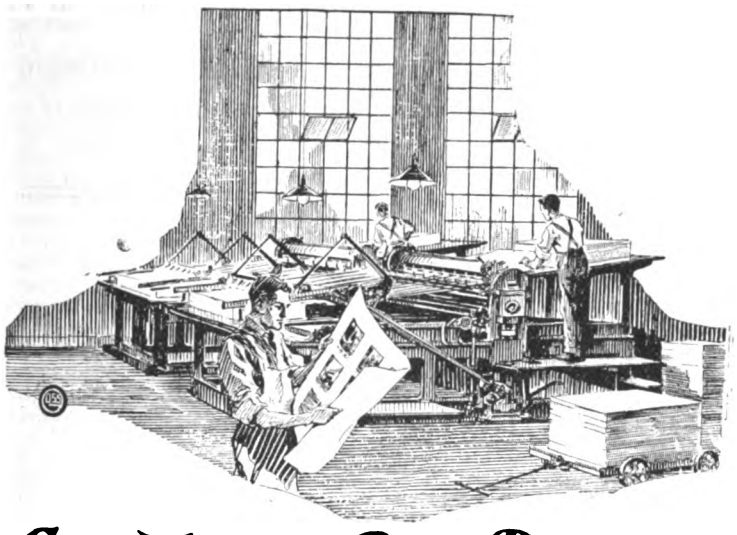
SOUTH AFRICA.

The chairman of the Union Tender Board, Pretoria, invites tenders for the supply of quantities of printing papers and bookbinders' materials. Amongst the items required are: Royal boards, postal pulp boards, cloth-lined boards, gummed paper, letterpress and lithographic ink, gummed tape, paper-lined cloth, calf, persian morocco, skivers, etc., stapling wire, etc., etc. Tenders must be received in Pretoria by 3 p.m. on Wednesday, June 17th, 1925. Further particulars may be obtained by firms interested in the supply of goods manufactured in the United Kingdom, upon application to the Department of Overseas Trade (Room 41), 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1.

SWEDEN.

A commission agent in Stockholm desires to secure the representation for Sweden of British firms dealing in chemicals. (Reference No. 591.)

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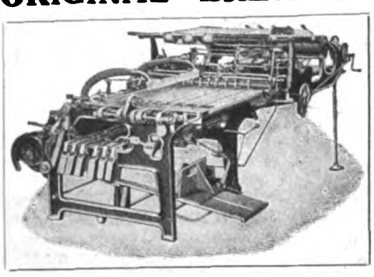
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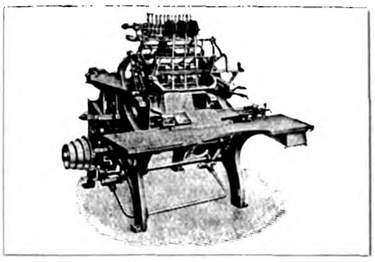
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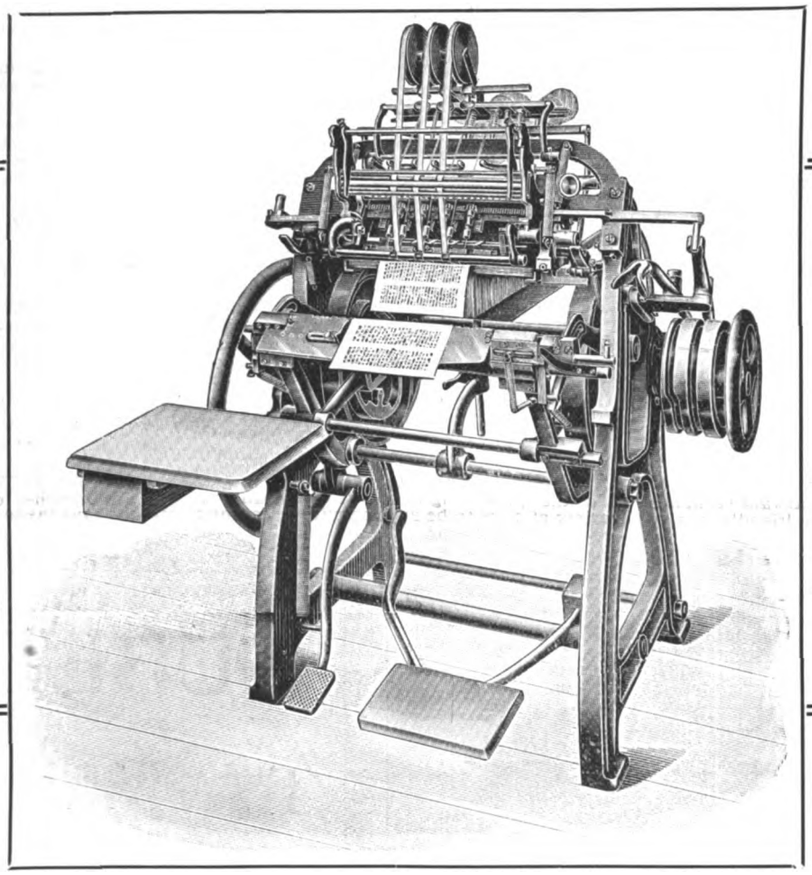
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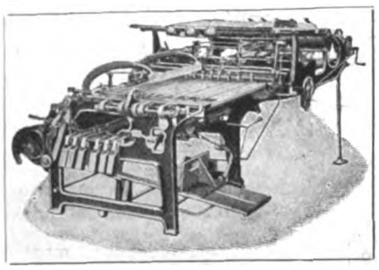
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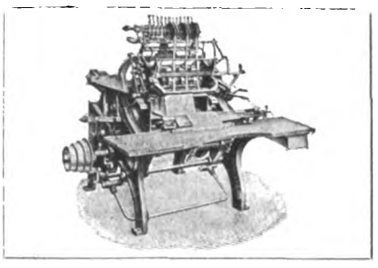
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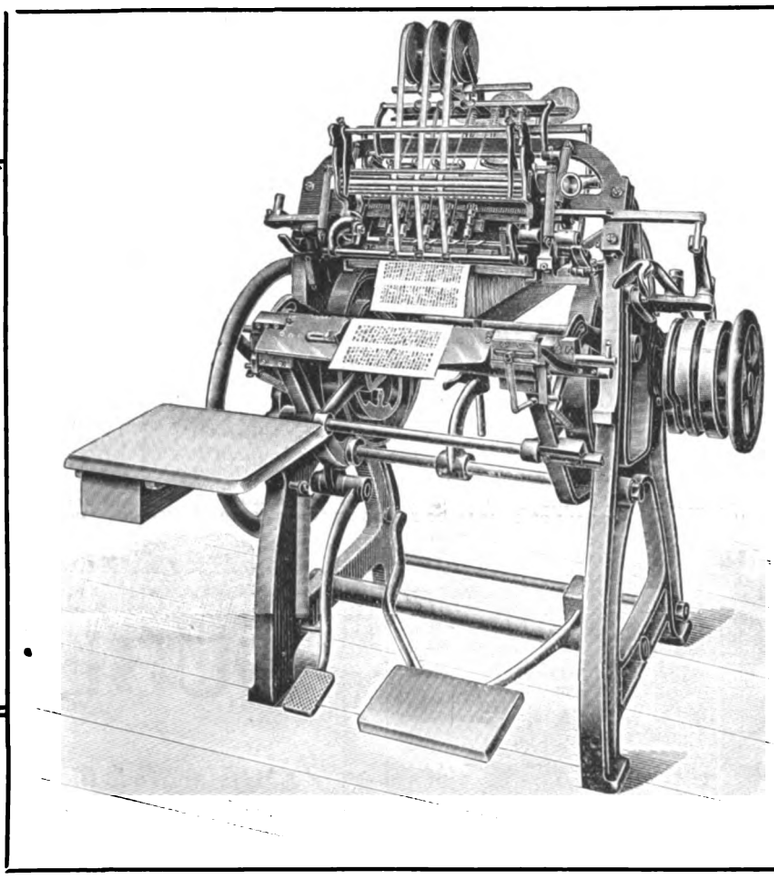
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Joint Industrial Council.

Convention Held at Islington.

By the courteous invitation of the Printing Exhibition authorities, the second Convention of the Joint Industrial Council of the Printing and Allied Trades was held at the Royal Agricultural Hall on Wednesday of last week. The Convention is provided for in the Constitution of the Joint Industrial Council; it is open to all members of the industry, and it provides the opportunity for a joint gathering of the members of the national Joint Industrial Council—consisting of 35 leaders of the industry from the two sides representing the employers and the employed—and of the members of the District Committees which have been established throughout the country with a more local sphere of influence. The Convention lasted throughout the day, and the members were entertained at lunch by Mr. F. W. Bridges and the Council of the Exhibition.

Mr. G. A. Isaacs, chairman of the J.I.C., presided at the Convention, and in the course of his address said that during the four years since the first Convention had been held, the Council had learned to sit up and take notice and to insist upon being taken notice of. It had reached the period when the component organisations consulted and sought the advice of the youth that had so soon become surprisingly lusty, vigorous and well-informed, before embarking upon actions that seemed to go beyond the regular methods of peaceful negotiation. He paid a warm tribute to the work and to the members and chairman of the Finance Committee, the General Purposes Committee, the Health Committee, the Organisation Committee, the Unemployment Committee and the Apprenticeship Committee. In regard to the work of the Health Committee he recalled the fact that it was at Leeds in 1918 that the late Mr. Walter Hazell, with a member of one of the trade unions, had been first appointed as a kind of Interim Health Committee before the J.I.C. had actual existence.

The keystone of the Council, he continued, was confidence, and the keystone of the structure was the Conciliation Committee. It was nebulous, in that it had no regular members other than the chairman and vice-chairman of the Council, all other members being appointed specially to deal with each separate case. It was illogical, inasmuch as the parties appearing before it appointed their own share of the jury from among their own friends and supporters, and yet remained quite free to reject the opinions expressed by those whom they had themselves so appointed. It was powerless, because it could not lay down a decision, but was restricted to the recording and expressing of opinion—a finding—which both the parties were free to accept or reject. Yet it had become powerful by virtue of the confidence that had become reposed in it. If the Conciliation Committee was the keystone, the Joint Industrial Council was the bridge that united the employer on one side and the employee on the other. Its foundations were understanding and knowledge of each other. Its two main columns of support were the joint secretaries, Mr. A. E. Goodwin and Mr. A. E. Holmes. The stream that passed beneath the bridge and had separated the two parties was the River of Misunderstanding, the denizens of which were mistrust, ignorance and bitterness, but which was now beginning to recede. Across the bridge traffic was flowing both ways. Employers were beginning to know better their workers and those who represented them, and to realise something of the worries of the workers' life. The workers also were getting a glimpse of the problems that daily confronted their employers and the troubles that beset the industry. Out of such knowledge came peace.

Health Problems.

The subject of health problems in printing works was opened by Mr. E. H. Lee, chairman of the Health Committee. He said the members of the Committee were gratified that any recommendations made to the Council had been well received. Mr. Isaacs had referred to the late Mr. Walter Hazell having had associated with him a member of a trade union: that man was Mr. G. A. Isaacs. The Health Committee had been set up not because healthy conditions would give better output, but because they felt it their duty to do anything that could be done to improve the health conditions in the workshop. There was nothing mercenary behind the employers' idea. Mr. W. C. Warren, secretary of the National Society of Electrotypers and Stereotypers, had given a demonstration to the Council of a new Dross Container (Fry's), to which the Council, while not prepared to recommend any particular appliance, had given its blessing and approval. He spoke of the general health inquiry in the industry that was to be undertaken by the Council in co-operation with the Newspaper Proprietors' Association, and also of other efforts being made.

Mr. I. Forsyth, vice-chairman of the Committee, dealing with the subject of ventilation, said that fresh air, which was so necessary to life, would *pay*.

Mr. Valentine Knapp said he was proud of the fact that it was during his presidency of the Newspaper Society that that organisation had become part of the J.I.C. He supplemented the reference to the Dross Container by stating that the Newspaper Society had subsequently recommended its use.

The discussion that ensued was mainly on the question of tuberculosis, although Mr. Woodgate Stevens (Lithographers' Society) urged the almost greater need for considering cancer, from which complaint the majority of his members who had died during the past three years had suffered. Mr. T. E. Naylor urged the committee to inquire into the incidence of consumption among the lower paid workers, and the effect of under-nourishment, under-feeding, and bad conditions in their homes. Mr. H. W. Howes made a suggestion for which the chairman of the Committee thanked him—that in the absence of Government figures the secretaries of the trade unions should supply figures for the past five years from their records of deaths from consumption both of their members and their wives. Mr. Isaacs stated that the N. S. O. P. and A. had just completed an exhaustive inquiry into the subject, and the figures which would shortly be made public to the whole trade would give the information which the Government had not yet given. Mr. W. T. F. Jarrold urged the need for isolating consumptives who were sent from sanatoria incurable. Messrs. W. G. Appleyard (Middlesbrough), W. Howard Hazell, Ashworth (Bradford), J. Bellows (Gloucester) and others also took part in the discussion.

Training Apprentices.

The training of apprentices in technical schools and printing works was dealt with by Mr. J. D. French, chairman of the Apprenticeship Committee. He claimed that the apprenticeship scheme formulated by the committee, although it had not been without criticism from both sides, had set the ball rolling. The old system of indentured apprentices had been dying out, but they hoped to resuscitate it, but it would be necessary for all and sundry to lend their assistance. If proper training were given, employers would not be able to say that men were not properly trained. The past four years had seen something like a revolution in the setting up of technical schools. He regretted as much as anybody present the attitude taken up by some branches of the Typographical Association. Anything done by the J.I.C. must be a united effort, and every society affiliated to the J.I.C. should make it imperative, if possible, for everybody to come into line.

Mr. W. Howard Hazell said the responsibility of the employers in the matter could be summed up in three words: select, train and encourage. A successful scheme was in operation, specially suitable for a large business, where a copy of each indenture was sent to a director, who interviewed the apprentice once a year, and awarded marks, which were indicated on the back of the indenture, for punctuality, industry, etc., and a bonus was given according to the marks obtained. At the end of the period the lad had a valuable document, which he could show to any future employer. Technical education, whereby the lad could learn something of the processes that followed and preceded his own, were of great value. Schools had been established in most of the larger towns, but he suggested the employers should endeavour to arrange classes in country towns, where at least theoretical instruction could be given. At his Aylesbury works the local authorities had been approached, and paid the expenses of instructors to come from London and 80 per cent. of the instructors' fees for classes, which were open to all the printers in the town.

Mr. Geo. Eaton Hart spoke of the valuable work done at such schools as the L.C.C. Wild-street School in Drury-lane, which apprentices attended for eight hours per week from the age of 14 to 16, and received a secondary course of instruction with a bias towards printing; and the School of Arts and Crafts, where there were scholarships until the age of 16, with the same bias, at which age, by arrangement with the trade unions, the lads entered upon a five years' apprenticeship, starting with the third year rate of wages.

Mr. J. R. Riddell entered a warning against schemes of education being too ambitious. Education must be such as to suit the needs of the trade. It was a waste of time to teach boys of 14-16 lay-outs, if they could not set a decent paragraph of straight matter. Scholarships, with a bias towards printing, were a good thing, but if boys were not "placed" before they started on the course it would lead to the undesirable practice of parents offering high premiums to get them into certain firms.

Mr. G. Harraway and Mr. G. C. Jones urged that greater attention should be given to technical education for women, and Mr. Shardlow (Leicester) and others also took part in the discussion.

District Committees.

The first subject dealt with in the afternoon was that of the value of district committees, Mr. H. A. Bethell, chairman of the Organisation Committee, opening the discussion. Better understanding between individuals could only be achieved, he said, by meeting together, and the district committees were that part of the J.I.C. which would bring them together and bring two lines of thought into one line. Mr. Bethell quoted extracts from reports of the 37 district committees already in existence, and concluded by saying that he had once been opposed to the J.I.C., but he had never regretted the day that he came to hold another opinion.

Mr. R. Kneale, vice-chairman of the committee, said the district committees were the rank and file movement of the J.I.C. He did not think it would be possible to re-organise the central J.I.C., which was composed mainly of officially minded persons, but a man who was not an elected official but was full of excellent matter for the improvement of the trade, could find his opportunity in the district committees.

Mr. W. Wildman, a member of the Manchester branch of the Typographical Association, suggested that the Organisation Committee should take up propaganda work among the executive officials of both panels, and said that if the officers of the trade unions would go into the workshops and say "This thing will work," there would be no branch outside. The "bridge" also needed buttresses—which were the workshop committees.

Mr. Embleton said that if petty jealousises and bickerings could be swept away, the functions of the central J.I.C. would be considerably strengthened. Mr. G. C. Jones contended that printers locally must be responsible for forming district committees and establishing works advisory committees, and Mr. Lucas gave a report of effective work being done in Derby.

Peace in Industry.

Peace in industry was the subject allotted to Brig. Gen. W. Wright Bemrose, vice-chairman of the J.I.C. There was no question, he said, that the J.I.C. had contributed towards peace, and there appeared to be no limits to the good work the Conciliation Committee would be able to achieve in the future. It had never failed to arrive at unanimous advice to offer the parties in dispute. It had not only settled the recent dispute in London, but had been left in such a state that with care and moderation it would go forward to even greater and better work. If it was to do so, however, it was up to everyone to see that the Constitution was observed.

Mr. H. Skinner (past chairman of the Council) said the J.I.C. was little known and less understood among many employers and workers in the industry. The inclination on the part of some branches to rush into a "scrap" before going before the J.I.C. was an attitude that would have to be changed.

Mr. Frank Murrell said that in 1924 there were 692 trade disputes involving 613,000 workpeople and 8,312,000 work days. There were 56 Joint Industrial Councils covering three million workpeople. The Ministry of Labour stated that there was no big dispute in any of the industries where a J.I.C. was in existence, and where sectional disputes had broken out they had been settled in the minimum of time.

Lord Burnham who arrived while the meeting was in progress and was specially asked to address the gathering, spoke of the obvious

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difficulties in the way of the London daily newspapers being brought into the J.I.C., but he was by no means satisfied with its impossibility. The natural resources of this country were failing to some extent in competition against countries where electricity could be produced practically without cost, and unless there was pooling of mind and intelligence in this country the outlook was bad.

Mr. E. W. Spackman said the J.I.C. had played a glorious part in demonstrating the usefulness of peaceful methods, and it had been successful largely because it was a voluntary organisation.

Mr. A. E. Goodwin (joint secretary) said the contribution that had been made to the Printers' Pension War Orphan Fund as a result of the Flag Day organised by the Organisation Committee was a striking instance of the usefulness of the Council. Another appeal would be made this year on the last pay-day in June. In the provinces instead of flags, a method of collecting sheets would be adopted. In London the Flag Day would be continued, and if the provinces also desired flags they would be supplied.

The Luncheon.

Among those present at the lunch, when the members of the convention were entertained, were the Right Hon. Lord Riddell, the Right Hon. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., the Right Hon. F. O. Roberts, M.P., Mr. T. E. Naylor, M.P., Mr. E. E. Alexander, M.P., Mr. D. T. John (Ministry of Labour), Mr. F. W. Bridges (organiser of the Exhibition), Mr. V. Knapp, Mr. F. L. Armstrong (secretary, Newspaper Society), and Messrs. A. E. Goodwin and A. E. Holmes (joint secretaries, J.I.C.).

Mr. W. Howard Hazell, as president of the Exhibition, occupied the chair, and proposed the toast, "The Joint Industrial Council." He said that the machinery that could be seen at the Exhibition was not the end of everything. The J.I.C. was endeavouring to deal with the human side and the many great problems that faced it. The employers could not prosper if the employees were not prospering too.

Mr. G. A. Isaacs (chairman of the J.I.C.), expressed the pleasure he found in responding, not for one section or side, but for the whole industry. The J.I.C. was now thoroughly established in the industry.

Mr. C. W. Bowerman, proposing the toast of "The Visitors," acknowledged the presence of members of both Houses of Parliament, and also referred to the work done in the House of Commons for the J.I.C. by two ex-members present—Mr. Isaacs and Mr. Frank Murrell.

Lord Riddell began and continued in humorous vein, referring to the Newspaper Proprietors' Association as the lost sheep who were outside of the fold of the J.I.C., because of the low wages paid in their section of the industry!

General W. W. Bemrose proposed the health of the chairman and of Mr. F. W. Bridges. Mr. Hazell briefly replied, and the company called for Mr. Bridges, who stated that he had learned in South Africa that the J.I.C. there was largely the outcome of the Council in this country. A speech was also demanded from Mr. McQuitty, who said there could be no success in this country unless capital and labour pulled together.

Trade Duplicate Book Co., Ltd.

This firm's exhibits at the Printing Exhibition are of very exceptional interest, because they appear to us to have brought in a very thorough manner the secret of successfully marketing through the trade a very wide range of productions which, in the usual way, are purchased only from big specialising houses selling direct to the user. It has always been our opinion that such lines as specially printed duplicate books, counter check books and calendars can and should be sold by the local printer and stationer to his local customers and we are glad to find a wholesale house making a very decided and, we understand, successful effort to make this possible.

The Trade Duplicate Co.'s lists are designed to give the utmost service to the trade, for these in no instance bear their name, being so arranged that the printer can use them in presenting the various lines to his own customers without divulging the source of supply.

The quality of the work appears to us to be of a very high standard, while the liberal discount and the sale service embodied in their list should enable even the small printer to build up a profitable business. We understand that free copies of their list will be sent to those printers and stationers who are unable to inspect their goods at the Exhibition.

The address of the Trade Duplicate Book Co., Ltd., wholesale manufacturing stationers, is Abbots Langley, Herts; Telephone, King's Langley 74.

THE many friends of Mr. W. A. Sherlock, the representative of the Ulverston Paper Mill Co., Ltd., will regret to learn of the sad bereavement sustained by him by the death of his wife, whilst himself in hospital after undergoing an operation. Mrs. Sherlock accompanied her husband to the Manchester Royal Infirmary on Saturday, the 9th inst., and on returning home was taken ill, being subsequently removed to the Eccles and Patricoft Hospital, where she died on the 14th inst. after an operation for appendicitis. The interment took place on Monday last at the Peel Green Cemetery, Patricroft, in the presence of a large gathering of relatives and friends. Mr. Sherlock is progressing as favourably as can be expected under the very sad circumstances.

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Tenders.

HACKNEY UNION.

THE Guardians of the Hackney Union invite Tenders for the supply of the undermentioned goods, and for the execution of the following work, etc., for their establishments named below:—For supply as ordered during the Twelve Months commencing 1st July, 1925.

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The establishments to be supplied are as follows:—

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3. At Ongar, Essex.—The Children's Homes.

Forms of Tender and full particulars may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

The Tenders must be addressed to me and delivered (by Post or otherwise) at the Clerk's Office, Hackney Union, 2, Sidney-road, Homerton, E.9, and the last hour and day on which the tenders will be received are Ten o'clock in the forenoon on Wednesday, the 10th day of June, 1925. The tenders will be opened at the Board Room at the said offices on that day.

FRANK R. COLES,
Clerk to the Guardians.

Clerk's Office, Hackney Union,
2, Sidney Road, Homerton, E.9.
27th May, 1925. 14628

Business for Sale.

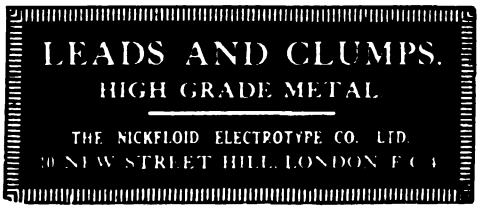
BRIGHTON. — PRINTER'S and STATIONER'S BUSINESS in the centre of town to be sold by order of liquidator; double-fronted shop and upper part; long lease; turnover last year nearly £5,000; books kept; price £750 subject to Assets, Machinery, Plant and Stock being taken at valuation; fine opening for energetic man.—Reason and Tickle, 31, Queen's-road, Brighton. 14624

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From the London Gazette.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

R. S. Bromley and R. Price, printers, 22, Lorne-street, Birkenhead, under the style of the Birkenhead Printers.

T. McMahon, E. Roberts and C. E. Tudor, "sporting printers," 12, John-street, Broughton Salford, Lancaster, under the style of Tudor, Roberts and Co.; so far as regards T. McMahon.

T. Wyatt and C. H. Wyatt, educational publishers and school stationers, 10, Short-street, City-road, Manchester, under the style of Thomas Wyatt.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

Da Costa and Levy, rag merchants, the present residence of Morris Levy is 8, Colberg-place, Stamford-hill, London, but the address of Da Costa is now unknown to the petitioners, but lately carrying on business at Phils Market, Houndsditch.

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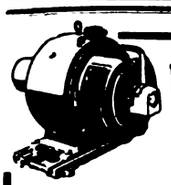
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THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1925.

Good Business.

THE impression gained from a final view of the Printing Exhibition at Islington is that much solid business has been transacted by many of the exhibitors. Some substantial orders for machinery and appliances have been actually placed, whilst inquiries have also been set on foot which are likely to bear fruit. Visitors to the Agricultural Hall have for the most part been those practically associated with the printing industry. They have come to take note of the latest developments, and to avail themselves in their businesses of the ingenious devices which have been evolved by the experts. Accordingly the exhibits have been carefully examined, and they have made such an impression that sales have been on a very encouraging scale. Allied displays have met with equal success, we believe. Moreover, in addition to actual orders, the Exhibition has brought about that close touch between suppliers and consumers which is the necessary precursor of business. It is obvious that many master printers and manufacturers of stationery goods are alert to the necessity of maintaining their establishments in a state of efficiency, and in helping them to achieve this object the Seventh International Printing Exhibition has well achieved its purpose.

* * *

Unemployment.

THE state of industry is indicated by the condition of employment last month. In the paper trade employment remained fair on the whole. Although in some districts work was good, in others a good deal of short time was reported, and, in the brown paper section, employment was slack generally, as also in the hand-made trade in Kent. With letterpress printers employment was fairly good generally, but showed a slight decline on the previous month in most districts; at Edinburgh and Glasgow, however, an improvement was reported; at Birmingham employment was reported as slack. With electrotypers and stereotypers employment continued good. In the lithographic printing trade employment continued fair on the whole; it was, however, reported as bad at Manchester. With lithographic artists employment was reported as fair in London and slack at Manchester, and worse than in March in both cases. With bookbinders employment was again moderate on the whole; short time was prevalent in London, but an improvement on the previous month was reported. The percentage of unemployed among workpeople covered by the Unemployment Insurance Acts in the printing and bookbinding trades was 5·4 at April 27th, compared with 6·1 at March 23rd and 5·7 at April 28th, 1924.

Size of Picture Post Cards.

Enlargement Resented by Trade.

Publishers, wholesalers and retailers of picture postcards are up in arms against the possible introduction of a larger size of official post card authorised by the Postal Union Congress, whose new regulation is to come into force on October 1st next.

At a meeting of the trade convened at Stationers' Hall last week by Sir Adolph Tuck, Bart., strong disapproval was expressed of the new regulation. The meeting confirmed the election of the Advisory Committee and the resolution passed at the meeting of picture post card publishers held at Raphael House on March 11th, 1925, to the following effect: "That in the opinion of this meeting of publishers of picture post cards the proposed increase in the size of post cards for inland postage is unnecessary and undesirable, and is bound to involve the picture post card trade in a serious loss." The meeting further resolved not to issue or prepare for issue or purchase or handle in any form picture post cards or local view post cards of a larger size than 5¼ by 3½, and arrangements were made with a view to ensuring a united and continuous boycott of the enlarged size.

Sir Adolph Tuck, introducing the subject at the meeting, mentioned, as a possible explanation of the new regulation, a friend's surmise that the representatives of the smaller more indigent States of the International Postal Union, mindful only of the interests of their own countries, were asked to give their public the opportunity of writing on a post card, naturally carried at the lower rate of postage, as long a communication as possible, and that this request for an enlarged size post card was probably carried at the Congress by a majority of these smaller States, while our own Government, always the first to respect the wishes and interests of minority States, accepted the vote as a matter of course. This explanation, he said, seemed natural enough and probably summed up the situation correctly. Certain it was that when he asked the Postmaster-General to receive a deputation on the subject protesting against an enlarged size post card, the P.M.G. replied that no useful purpose would be served by his receiving the suggested deputation, the introduction of the larger size post card proposed by the Postal Union having already been accepted by him. That this innovation of the permitted larger size post card acted directly against the best interests of the picture post card trade of all countries, the minority States included, was evident from the fact that post card traders, publishers and printers all over the Continent, at once became alarmed, promptly held meetings and passed resolutions to the effect that they would have nothing to do with any picture post card larger than the present size, viz., 5½ by 3½ ins., pledging themselves not to print, publish or distribute or to countenance the distribution of any larger size picture post card.

Amongst the grounds for objection which Sir Adolph proceeded to enumerate were: That the limitation of the space for writing on the present size post card is one of the chief causes of its popularity; that a larger size would mean an increased price; and that the innovation would mean a reduction in value of present stocks.

The resolutions were moved by Mr. Percy Barringer and seconded by Mr. Lambert (of the Photochrom Co.), while among the speakers were Mr. H. G. Butler (of the Regent Publishing Co.), Mr. F. Huckle (of Messrs. John Dickinson and Co.), Mr. Morris Birn (of Messrs. Birn Bros.), and Mr. Stanley Kisch (of Messrs. A. M. Davis and Co.).

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Federation of Master Printers.

Visit to the Exhibition.

A special invitation was extended to the members of the Federation of Master Printers to visit the Exhibition on Thursday last, and a large number were present from all parts of the country. The Council of the Federation were entertained at lunch, and all the members were invited to tea by the Council of the Exhibition.

At the lunch, Mr. W. Howard Hazell (president of the Exhibition and president of the Federation) occupied the chair and there were also present, in addition to a representative gathering of the members of the Federation, Mr. R. Allister (president of the South African Master Printers' Federation), Mr. Philip Dodge (president of the American Linotype Co.), and visitors from India, South Africa, Zanzibar, Sierra Leone, France, America, Sweden, Peru, Nigeria, Holland and Australia.

The chairman, who proposed the toast of "The Federation," said the Exhibition was framed with the intention of benefiting everybody concerned, and that the efficiency of the industry should be increased. Efficiency he described as producing in the shortest time by the best method at the lowest cost the goods the community desired to buy. Such an achievement was almost impossible without an exhibition, because for one thing it enabled printers to compare at first hand the many articles which the salesmen always claimed to be "the best." He thought that master printers could be divided into three groups: those below the average efficiency, who were always complaining of bad trade and cut prices; those of average efficiency, who, although complaining there were no profits, at least maintained their position and tried to improve it; and those above the average efficiency, who would never admit that they were making big profits, but would say that trade was not as bad as it might be. The Exhibition was an excellent opportunity for every master printer to try to place himself in the third category of super-efficiency.

Mr. J. A. Stembridge (vice-president, Federation of Master Printers) said the Federation had always been closely associated with the Exhibitions. It had come into existence four years before the first Exhibition, and had just celebrated its 25th anniversary while the Exhibition was celebrating its majority. There had been a great advance in machinery since 1904, but he did not think the high water mark had been reached.

Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh (past president of the Federation) proposed the health of "The Overseas Visitors." He remarked that one of the most agreeable by-products of the Exhibition was that it brought them into touch with printer colleagues and confreres from overseas. As a result of the enthusiasm of the late Mr. Zachrisson, of Sweden, an international conference of master printers had been held in Sweden. They had hoped, after a fruitful meeting there, to meet periodically in the future, but the machinery had not yet been set up. They were therefore the more grateful to Mr. Bridges for the meetings with overseas printers that he made possible. Printers the world over had much in common. They all had to deal with the just remuneration of labour, the proper training of apprentices, and the correct discovery of costs. If they did not possess a common language they at least had a common heritage; they were all the spiritual heirs of—whoever invented printing. There were present representatives from France, the country of Garamond and Plantin, of the Etiennes and the Didots; from Holland, the land of Elzevirs; and from the great Republic of the West that produced Benjamin Franklin in the past and Bruce Rogers of to day. He coupled the toast with the names of Mr. R. Allister and Mr. Philip Dodge.

Mr. R. Allister said that coming from South Africa, with a white population that did not exceed 1½ millions, they were overwhelmed to look around such an exhibition. As president of the South African Master Printers' Federation, he expressed appreciation of the encouragement and help they had received from the Federation in Great Britain. In some ways they had gone further, in that they had registered their national agreement under the Conciliation Act, making it compulsory for every printer to pay a standard rate of wages and to work a definite number of hours. The Government had placed the Federation of Master Printers, the Press Union, and the Typographical Union in full control of the Conciliation Act so far as the printing trade was concerned, and a special sub-committee dealt with cases of contravention of the Act. They were appointed to control the apprentices, and the Joint Industrial Council had a committee with an independent chairman who decided whether a master printer had facilities to train apprentices. Mr. Allister added that a colleague had accompanied him—Mr. F. W. Knightly, Government Printer of Pretoria.

Mr. Philip Dodge (president, American Linotype Co.), who also responded to the toast, said he felt sympathy with British printers of common blood, common sentiments and a common cause. There was an increased warmth of feeling because of the war and their co operation. The feeling throughout America was that they were one, with common aspirations, and in the changes that were taking place in the world, English-speaking people had to stand together as one. In Wales, the first cart to be drawn by horses was overturned; in France, the house of the inventor of the loom had been mobbed; in America, when the linotype was first introduced, the machines were wrecked, the offices set on fire, and the men mobbed; but only the other day Mr. Gompers, the great American labour leader, had urged the men not to oppose the introduction of machinery, which led to the improvement of the working classes. The printing art had reached stupendous proportions already, but it would not stop there.

Mr. W. B. Wykes (ex-president, Federation of Master Printers) proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman and to Mr. F. W. Bridges and his two sons.

Mr. W. Howard Hazell and Mr. F. W. Bridges briefly responded.

GLASGOW STATIONERS' COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the Company of Stationers of Glasgow was held recently, Mr. Andrew Johnston presiding. The financial statement showed that at the end of the year the company's funds amounted to £17,595, an increase of £470. During the twelve months pensions and grants amounting to £686 had been paid. Mr. Samuel A. C. Todd was elected president, and Mr. Mungo B. Ferguson treasurer for the ensuing year.

S.-E. London Master Printers.

Visit to Eynsford Paper Mill.

An outing both pleasurable and instructive was made by the Association of Master Printers of South-East London on Tuesday of last week, when, at the invitation of Messrs. Spicers Ltd., the Association visited the hand-made paper mills at Eynsford, Kent.

The party consisted of about 60 ladies and gentlemen, who left the Elephant and Castle by charabancs at 1 p.m. for their journey to the Spicer's mill which is situated amid picturesque Kentish scenery; the drive through the orchards, with fruit trees in blossoming perfection, was not the least of the attractions of the excursion.

Arrived at the mill, the visitors were taken upon an extensive tour of the various departments, their conductors being Mr. H. Higgins, Mr. W. Oliver (two of the directors) and Mr. Hussey (the mill's papermaker). The tour of the premises concluded with an entertaining episode when the visitors were taken to the mould room and eight ladies of the party, chosen by ballot, entered into competition in the making of a sheet of paper each The process caused much amusement to the onlookers, if also some trepidation among the participants. It was announced that the two winning ladies would receive orders upon a milliner's for new hats.

The party then proceeded to the Lion Hotel, Farningham, where they were the guests at tea of Messrs. Spicers Ltd. At the conclusion of the meal the very hearty thanks of the visitors were, at the call of Mr. H. R. Grubb (president of the Association), expressed to Messrs. Spicers Ltd. and those who had so kindly acted as guides.

At 6.30 a move was made from the Lion Hotel, and the party visited Wrotham Village, in order that they might enjoy the superb view from the top of Wrotham Hill. There followed a pleasant drive back to town, the Elephant and Castle being reached at about 8.45, and thus ended an outing, which was voted on every hand to have been a most interesting and enjoyable one.

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The Bookbinder

London Chamber of Commerce.

REPORT OF THE BOOKBINDING SECTION.

Several matters of importance to the bookbinding industry are mentioned in the annual report, just issued, of the London Chamber of Commerce It will be remembered that the chairman of the Bookbinding Section of the Chamber is Mr. John Græme Bain and the vice-chairman Capt. J. L. Mercer. The executive committee comprises Messrs. J. Alexander Bailey, Arthur E. Calkin, A. S. Colley, J. Crowlesmith, J.P., F. Grey, L. G. Kitcat, Major Robert Leighton, Mr. E Macintosh, Mr. Ernest Straker, and the officers. The members meet weekly at the Holborn Restaurant for the transaction of current business. The Section speaks for the London bookbinding industry, particularly in labour matters, and, by virtue of its affiliation with the Federation of Master Printers, is represented on the National Wage Basis Committee and thus takes part in all wage settlements affecting bookbinders.

For the period under review—the year 1924—the report states that, on the whole, trade showed some improvement upon the preceding twelve months when, in addition to a lack of orders, a strike paralysed operations for several weeks.

The following are further paragraphs in the report:—

Bible Work.—Perhaps the most notable achievement of the year, and the most unexpected in view of the failure attending many previous attempts to grapple with this thorny question, was the drafting of an acceptable definition of Bible Work. The definition may be given:—

"Bible prices shall be paid for all complete Bibles, irrespective of the paper on which they are printed, so long as they only contain the books of the Bible with or without customary marginal references. Bible prices shall also be paid for Bible Commentaries, Testaments, Psalms, Service Books of any denomination, including 'Key of Heaven,' and 'Garden of the Soul,' Prayer Books and Hymn Books, unless printed on paper heavier than Double Crown (20 by 30), 28 lbs., 516 sheets to the ream, or its equivalent weight in other sizes."

The last pay day in January, 1925, was fixed for bringing this arrangement into operation and a scale of equivalent weights of paper, to facilitate the calculation in borderline cases, was printed for posting in the shops

Demarcation of Labour.—The Paperworkers' Branch of the Union formulated an objection to certain operations being carried on by girls—tying up and bundling from the folding machine, boxing, taking from the press, opening up and jacketting, etc. A conference with the London District Committee of the Union was arranged and subsequently a visit was paid to the Greycaine Company's works. Up to date nothing further has been heard of the matter.

Holiday Payments.—It has been the custom, in the binding industry, to pay pieceworkers for Bank Holidays at the time rate. A decision of the Hours and Holidays Committee of the Federation, however, laid down that the pay should be on the basis of the earnings of the preceding six months. At the request of both the Section and the Union, the Committee agreed to the time rate method being continued in binding shops. It was also mutually agreed that the same system should be adopted for the summer holiday. The Section decided that, in a five-day house, payment for, say, a Monday Bank Holiday should be the amount which a worker would have earned on that day had the shop been open.

Labour Returns.—In order that the Committee may be fully acquainted with the facts, a quarterly return is now obtained from members of numbers employed, wages paid and piecework earnings.

Apprentices.—The Section agreed with the Union that the word "year," in the Arbitration, 1903, Clause governing the calculation of the proportion of apprentices, means the twelve months preceding an appointment.

Stoppages in Individual Shops.—An endeavour was made to put an end to the stoppages which continue to occur in individual shops in spite of the rule of the Joint Industrial Council which prohibits this. Particulars of several flagrant cases were communicated to the Council, but nothing tangible resulted, although the Union, in theory, expressed their adherence to the Rule.

The Stationers' Company and Printing Industry Technical Board.—A contribution of Five Guineas per annum is made towards the expenses of examinations and lectures organised by this body, including also the Prize Fund.

Royal Society of Arts.—A sum of Fifteen Guineas is also given annually for prizes in the Book Production Section in connection with the scheme of this Society for improvement in industrial design.

Various.—Other matters before the Section during the year included Casual Labour, Pasting Cloth Labels, Cut Leather Covers, Employment for less than a day, Gusset Pockets, Indexing Machines, Carmen and Unloading, Pasting Stiffeners, Map Folding, Standing off, Interleaving with tissue, Placing Registers in Books, Charges for Trade Deliveries and looking out quires, Rating of Machinery, Wrappering and the running of machines by the employer, together with certain projected legislation, viz., the Hours of Employment Bill, the Factories Bill, and the Industrial Councils Bill.

Notes and News.

Trade Tide Slackens.

As is to be expected at this period, the volume of trade in the bookbinding line is somewhat slacker than earlier in the year. There has not been much vivification of business since the relapse which accompanied Easter, and now we have the Whitsuntide holiday upon us and the prospect of summer ahead. Happily, however, it cannot be said that trade has reached an exceptionally low level for the time of year, even though the unfortunate bookbinding strike added to the usual adverse factors of the spring season and there is ground for hope that when the normal summer slackness shall have spent itself the next busy season will bring at least as good a trading period as the one just past.

The Prices of Materials.

The market for materials shows little sign of change in any direction. The most notable indication of movement that we have observed is in respect of leathers, which have stiffened a trifle in price. Other supplies, including bookcloths, buckram, canvas, boards, tapes and threads, remain on the whole at stable figures, and give little promise of any easing down—much as the bookbinder, especially the small man, may desire reduction in price of his raw materials to meet the clamant demands of his customers for quotations below the current high standard.

The Progress of Invention.

Mr. W. Howard Hazell, J.P., who, as president of the Federation of Master Printers, is also president of the Printing Exhibition, has written for the *Daily Telegraph* an informative article on the progress of the printing craft as suggested by the Exhibition. In the course of his article Mr. Hazell remarks: "The invention of machinery has been applied to all the different branches of printing, and notably in binding books. Fifty years ago the binding of a book was carried out entirely by hand. To day bound books are scarcely touched by hand. The flat sheets of printed paper are placed in a machine which has almost human sensitiveness. India-rubber fingers lift a sheet, separating it from the others, and pass it on to another machine, which folds it into 8, 16, or more pages. In order to make a complete book, another machine picks up section after section, until all the pages are collected. The complete book is sewn together by machine, and the sewn book is then glued and prepared for its cover. The cloth cover is glued and folded by machinery, and finally it is picked up and affixed to the book by machine."

Machinery and Price Reduction.

"The result of all this inventiveness," Mr. Hazell adds, "has led to the reduction in the cost of printing, and has brought within the reach of the poorest in the land the advantages of books, magazines, and newspapers of all kinds. What were formerly the luxuries of the rich are now considered the necessities of the man with a small income"

A Bookbinder's Passing.

Mr. Josiah Groves, for many years head of the bindery in connection with Messrs. Hazell, Watson and Viney's Aylesbury establishment, passed away on Tuesday of last week at the age of 57. Mr. Groves' demise will be regretted by a large circle of friends connected with the bookbinding trade both in Aylesbury and in London.

Niger Leather for Bookbinding.

Referring to the recent lecture by Mr. Cedric Chivers, of Bath, before the Royal Society of Arts (reported in our issue of April 30th), the *Leather World* has some comments to make in respect of the use of Niger leather for bookbinding. "What seems remarkable," says our contemporary, after mentioning Mr. Chivers' tests of leathers, "was his assertion that one of the most striking facts noticed in

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the results was the superiority of Niger leather the use of which he strongly recommended, although he admitted it had imperfections of appearance to which some binders objected. Most of us are, we suppose, familiar with Niger tanned goatskins, and from our own personal experience we know how great is the tensile strength of the leather. But the tanned and dyed skins are crude in appearance, and we cannot help feeling that if they were turned out by British dressers and dyers they would find little demand. Mr. Chivers, however, said that he found it harmful to dye Niger leather, and was therefore opposed to its being dyed, whilst he is also reported as saying that he had not been able to obtain leathers which were really acid free."

Effect of Dyeing.

With regard to this same subject Messrs. E. and J. Richardson, of the Elswick Leather Works, Newcastle-on-Tyne, state that they are in full agreement with Mr. Chivers in his statement that Niger leather is a very excellent wearing material for binding books, but do not agree that re-dyeing has any harmful action on the leather provided it is done in a proper manner.

The National Book Council.

The inaugural meeting of the National Book Council, which has as its object the promotion of book reading and the wider distribution of books, was held at Stationers' Hall, on May 14th.

Prominent members of the following five associations and societies interested were present: The Incorporated Society of Authors, the Publishers' Association, the Publishers' Circle, the Associated Booksellers, and the Society of Bookmen. Mr. G. S. Williams was elected to the chair.

The following resolutions were passed:—

(1) "That this meeting approves of the formation of the National Book Council and hereby formally constitutes the said Council."

(2) "That this meeting approves in principle the draft constitution prepared by the provisional committee, and that the provisional committee be instructed to prepare the form of final constitution of the Council."

(3) "That this meeting approves of the proposal that two-thirds of the seven hundred and fifty pounds called for shall be borne by the publishers, and one-third by the booksellers, and that each body shall be left to make its own arrangements for the provision of the funds."

Paper Bag Trade Board (Great Britain).—Notice is given of a proposal to vary minimum rates of wages for male workers by an alteration in the definition of certain of the classes of workers to whom existing minimum rates apply. Machine tacklers and learners are the classes concerned.

Government Contracts.

Contracts were entered with the following firms during April:—

H.M. Stationery Office.

Printing, Ruling, Binding, etc.

Contract for (a) Photo Lithographic Printing Group 243 (1925); (b) True to-scale Lithographic Printing Group 244 (1925).—Malby and Sons, London, N.

22,000 Books, Form 620.—Burrup, Mathieson and Co., Ltd., London, S.E.

50,000 Form 7S, Attendance Register; 375 Books M. 57, H.S. Admiralty.—W. P. Griffith and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

4,700,000 (approx.) Form P. 435; 500,000 Form R.F. 10; 6,000 Books Death Certificates.—H.M. Stationery Office Press, Harrow.

15,000 Pads Form S. 1322 Admiralty; 5,000 Books C.I.D. Diary No. 24; 1,400 Form 90E; 1,000 Telegraph Message Books; 2,000 Army Book 193; 5,000 Books, Mines and Quarries, Form No. 50; 3,000 Books O.E. 1004, Post Office.—McCorquodale and Co., Ltd., Wolverton.

8,500 Books Form 674, Air Ministry.—Metcalfe and Cooper, Ltd., London, E.C.

1,500,000 Minute Sheets M.S.B.—Miller and Sons, London, N.

800,000 Forms U.I.3, with U.I.69 attached.—Pearce and Gardiner, Ltd., Chorlton-cum-Hardy.

Repairing 900 "P" Boxes.—A. E. Walker, Ltd., London, N.

1,500 Books P. 1035; 3,500 Books T.E. 1076; 8,050 Form 341 T.L.; 1,170 Quarterly Assessment Books 1925/6; 2,750 W/T. Log Books, Form 398; 400 Army Books 211; 2,000 Sub-Office Postal Order, Stock and Sale Books.—Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

200,000 Sheets, Telegram Form A.1.—Willmott and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

20,000 Books P. 1022.—John Worrall, Ltd., Oldham.

Process Engraving.—Contract for Group 242/1925.—John Swain and Son, Ltd., London, E.C.

Carbonic Paper.—Ellams Duplicator Co., Ltd, Bushey; Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., Dunstable.

Envelopes.—McCorquodale and Co., Ltd., Wolverton; Smith and Young, London. E.C.

Paper, Cloth Lined.—A. E. Mallandain, Ltd., London, N.W.

Paper of Various Descriptions.—J Brown and Co., Ltd., Penicuik; Caldwell's Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Inverkeithing; R. Craig and Sons, Ltd., Airdrie; J. Cropper and Co., Ltd., Kendal; Ford Paper Works (1923), Ltd., Hylton; Golden Valley Paper Mills, Bitton; Hollingworth and Co., Maidstone; Johnson, F., and Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Jones, S., and Co, Ltd., London, S.E.; W. Joynson and Son, St. Mary Cray; New Northfleet Paper Mills, Ltd., Northfleet; Ramsbottom Paper Mills, Ltd., Ramsbottom; Ryburndale Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Ripponden; St. Neots Paper Mill Co., Ltd., St. Neots; Towgood, E., and Sons, Ltd., Sawston; Waterside Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Darwen; Wiggins Teape and A. Pirie (Sales), Ltd., Hele; Witchampton Paper Mills, Ltd., Wimborne.

Record Cards.—Spicers, Ltd., London.

Tags, India.—G. Hughes and Co., London, N.

Wax Stencil Paper.—Ellams Duplicator Co., Ltd., Bushey; D. Gestetner, Ltd., London, N.

Crown Agents.

Printing Machinery.—The Lanston Monotype Corporation Co., London, E.C.

Ticket Printing Machines, etc.—Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

Tracing Cloth, etc.—S. C. and P. Harding, Ltd., London, S.E.

Paper.—Bury Papermaking Co., Bury.

Stationery.—Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

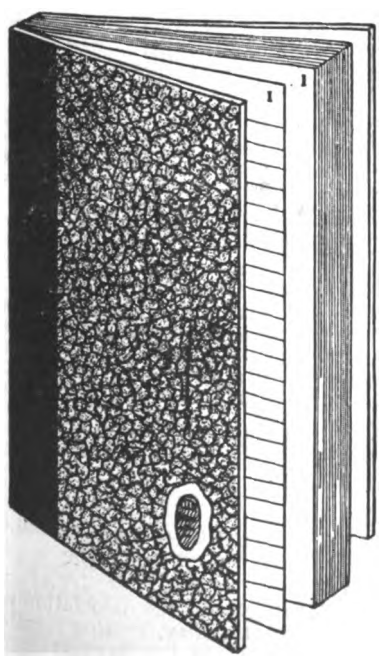
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DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

A. B. FLEMING AND CO.—Report of this Edinburgh company of printing ink and chemical manufacturers states that including £11,142 brought in, balance at credit of profit and loss for year ended April 30th is £44,691. Sum of £9,000 allocated to new buildings and plant expenditure, £6,000 to general reserve, dividend 15 per cent. for year (same), and £11,691 forward. (Previous year's credit balance, £41,143; to new buildings £8,000, reserve £4,000, dividend 15 per cent., forward £11,143).

NEW COMPANIES.

WHITEHOUSE AND CO. (PRINTERS), LTD.—Capital £15,000, in £1 shares, part of the initial capital to consist of 10,000 ordinary shares, to acquire the business of a printer carried on by E. J. Whitehouse, at Aston road North, Birmingham, and to carry on the same and the business of engravers, publishers, book and print sellers, bookbinders, art journalists, etc. Private company. Subscribers: E. J. Whitehouse and T. H. Darby. Registered office: 5, Aston-road North, Birmingham.

HAROLD A. E. PEARCE AND CO., LTD.—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares (500 7 per cent. cumulative preference and 1,500 ordinary); printers, engravers, publishers, book and print sellers, stationers, bookbinders, art journalists, etc. Private company. Directors: H. A. E. Pearce and H. Diamond. Registered office: 115, Pinner-road, Harrow.

BALDESIO ART PRINTING CO., LTD.—Capital £2,500, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of a printer, stationer and dealer in art cards, carried on by Amedeo Pedrini, at 108, Long-acre, W.C.2. Private company. Directors: A. Pedrini and L. A. Shepherd. Registered office: 108, Long-acre, W.C.2.

EUROPA PUBLISHING CO., LTD.—Capital £1,100, in 1,000 7½ per cent. preference shares of £1 and 2,000 ordinary shares of 1s.; to adopt an agreement with M. Farbman, and to carry on the business of proprietors and publishers of newspapers, journals, periodicals, year books, and other literary works, advertising agents, etc. Private company. Subscribers: C. K. Ogden and W. G. Fuller. Registered office: 37, Cursitor-street, E.C.4.

INTERNATIONAL MANIFOLD, LTD.—Capital £100, in 100 ordinary founders' shares of £1 each; to carry on business as manifold counter check book manufacturers, general manufacturing stationers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: F. W. I. Lowe, J. F. Garland and F. W. I. Lowe. Registered office: Throgmorton House, 15, Copthall-avenue, E.C.2.

CONWAY PRICE ADVERTISING SERVICE, LTD.—Capital £1,500, in £1 shares; advertisers, publishers and printers, etc. Private company. Directors: J. C. Price, F. Pratt and C. S. Habbijam. Registered office: Craven House, Kingsway, W.C.

DOREILL ADVERTISING CO., LTD.—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares, to acquire the business of advertising agents and consultants, and mercantile agents, carried on by J. B. L. Martin, A. G. Hackett and E. S. E. Double as the "Doreill Advertising Co.," at 181, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4. Private company. First direciors: J. B. L. Martin, A. G. Hackett and E. S. E. Double. Registered office: 172, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfactions registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfactions is not compulsory).

SIDNEY TTADE ENGRAVING CO, LTD. (London.—Debenture dated May 11th, 1925, to secure £1,000, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: R. C. McQueen, 15, Devereaux-court, Strand, W.C.2.

W. H. HILTON AND CO., LTD. (manufacturers of letter filing appliances, etc., Rochdale).—Debenture charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, dated May 9th, 1925, to secure all moneys due or to become due from the company to Lloyds Bank, Ltd.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD. (bookbinders, etc., London).—Satisfaction to the extent of £2,000 on May 1st, 1925, of debentures dated November 17th, 1919, securing £23,000.

JOHN DICKINSON AND CO., LTD. (London).—Satisfaction to the extent of £9,428 on April 28th, 1925, of debenture stock secured by trust deeds dated July 1st, 1912, and January 15th, 1919, securing £565,000.

LONDON MERCURY, LTD.—Issue on April 24th, 1925, of £1,000 debentures, part of a series already registered.

FEDERATION PRESS, LTD. (London).—Mortgage debenture dated April 2nd, 1925, to secure £500, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holders: Metcalfe and Cooper, Ltd., 3, Grocers' Hall-court, E.C. (Registered May 13th, by permission of the Court.)

HEAD WEIR PAPER MILLS, LTD.—Transfer of mortgage dated May 6th, 1925, to secure £9,000, being balance remaining due under mortgage dated July 2nd, 1923, and any amount from time to time due to the bank and current account, charged on "Head Weir Mills and Hutch Mills," Bonhay-road, Exeter, machinery, fixtures, etc. Holders: Midland Bank, Ltd.

RECEIVER APPOINTED OR RELEASED.

ISLAND STAR NEWSPAPER CO., LTD. (Newport, I.W.).—W. C. Black, of 147, High-street, Newport, I.W., ceased to act as receiver or manager on April 30th, 1925.

WARRILLOWS, LTD. (stationers, etc., Birmingham).—Sir Arthur Whinney, K.B.E., of 4, Fredericks-place, Old Jewry, E.C.2, was appointed receiver and manager by order of Court dated May 8th, 1925.

TOTTENHAM PRESS, LTD.—H. Rainsbury, of 65-66, Basinghall-street, E.C., was appointed receiver on May 9th, 1925, under powers contained in debentures dated November 30th, 1923.

G. E. STEVENS, LTD. (printers, etc., Coventry).—M. G. Dadley, of 16, Hertford-street, Coventry, was appointed receiver on May 6th, under powers contained in debentures dated January 6th, 1925.

Trade Notes.

OWING to pressure on our space this week the report of the visit of the Printers' Managers and Overseers' Association to the Exhibition on Saturday, the visit of the Electrotypers and Stereotypers Managers and Overseers' Association on Monday, and other items have had to be held over till next week.

THE General Purposes Committee of the Birmingham City Council have decided to make an application to the Government authorities to establish in Birmingham a branch of the Stationery Office, which, it was stated, would be of great convenience to the traders in the city and the surrounding district.

ALLIED NEWSPAPERS, LTD.—The first ordinary general meeting of this company was held on Monday at the Cannon-street Hotel, E.C., Sir William E. Berry, Bart. (the chairman), presiding. In the course of his remarks Sir William told a story of a very satisfactory first year, with growing advertising revenue and large acquisitions of newspaper properties. In regard to printing facilities, he said: "We have maintained our plant at Manchester in a thoroughly efficient manner, and during the year spent the sum of £113,438 in additions. I think I am right in saying, and it will be of interest to you to know, that we have in Manchester what is probably the largest newspaper plant in this country, or, indeed, the whole of Europe."

FIRE AT GLASGOW PRINTERY.—The premises of the Labour Press, at 50, Renfrew street, Glasgow, were seriously damaged by fire last week. The fire originated on the second floor of the premises and the interior and contents were practically destroyed.

A NEW Labour weekly for Tyneside is projected, and it has been decided to form a limited liability company, to be known as Tyneside Labour Newspapers, Ltd., with a capital of £500, in £1 shares.

AN exhibition of modern French wood engravings at the St. George's Gallery, 32A, George street, Hanover-square, provides an excellent idea of the range and attraction of wood engraver's art, as it is now practised. About 30 artists are represented.

SIR EDWARD HULTON, who died on Saturday at his residence near Leatherhead, at the age of 56, was till about 18 months ago the owner of a large group of newspapers, being the founder of the business of Edward Hulton and Co. His father, originally a working compositor on the *Manchester Guardian*, started in the early '70's first the *Sporting Chronicle* (daily) and then the *Athletic News* (weekly). About 1885 the elder Hulton took his only son away from school before he was 16, and set him to learn the business. When he retired in 1923, he is believed to have sold his newspaper properties for six million pounds. The most important of these were the *Sunday Chronicle*, *Sporting Chronicle*, *Athletic News*, *Daily Dispatch* and *Manchester Evening Chronicle*, *Daily Sketch*, *Illustrated Sunday Herald* and *Evening Standard*.

Personal.

SIR HERBERT MORGAN has, we understand, expressed his willingness to occupy the chair at the next festival dinner of the Printers' Pension Corporation.

AT a meeting of the Council of the London Master Printers' Association on Monday, Mr. Maurice Clowes (Messrs. Wm. Clowes and Son, Ltd.) was elected president of the Association in succession to Mr. Alfred Langley. Major Clowes will enter upon presidential duties about the middle of June.

As vice-president of the L.M.P.A., the Council elected Mr. R. B. Simnett (Baynard Press).

MR. J. H. WILLIAMS (Williams, Lea and Co., Ltd.), was re-elected treasurer.

THE cordial thanks of the Association were expressed to Mr. Langley, retiring president, for services rendered to the Association and the craft generally during his period of office.

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Printing and Allied Trades' Directory

BUYERS' GUIDE TO SOURCES OF SUPPLY.

Rates per Insertion: 3/- Minimum (not exceeding three lines)—each additional line, 1/- extra.

Discounts on Weekly Insertions: 13 times, 10 per cent.; 26 times, 15 per cent.; 52 times, 20 per cent.

BOOKBINDERS' MACHINERY AND SUPPLIES.

FRIEDHEIM, LTD., OSCAR, 25, Water-lane, Ludgate, London, E.C.4. "Martini," "Simplified," Book-Sewing Machines; Thread-Stitching and Knotting Machines; Cloth-Slitting and Cross-Cutting Machines from the Reel; Guillotines and Trimming Machines; Folding Machines fitted with "Camco" Continuous Rotary Feeder, "Spiess" Patent; Book Rounding and Backing Machines; Wire Stitching Machines.

BOXMAKING MACHINERY.

FRIEDHEIM, LTD., OSCAR, 25, Water-lane, Ludgate, London, E.C.4. Combined Rotary Cutting, Scoring and Creasing Machines; Rotary Cutting Machines; Corner Cutting and Slotting Machines; Bending Machines (Flat); Corner Staying Machines; Wire-Stitching Machines, etc., etc.

BRONZING MACHINES.

FRIEDHEIM, LTD., OSCAR, 25, Water-lane, Ludgate, London, E.C.4. Flat Bronzing Machines.

COMPOSING AND TYPE-SETTING MACHINES.

INTERTYPE LTD., 15, Britannia-street, London, W.C. 1. Text and Display Machine, flexible, and economical. Send for descriptive literature.

ENVELOPE MACHINES.

CARLAW, DAVID & SONS, LTD., 31, Finnieston Street, Glasgow. High Speed Adjustable Envelope-making Machines for all sizes and shapes; Blank Cutting Machines; Cutters; Embossing Machines, etc.

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FRIEDHEIM, LTD., OSCAR, 25, Water-lane, Ludgate, London, E.C.4. Envelope-Making Machinery of every description; Punching Machines; Paper-Bag Making Machines.

FOLDING MACHINES.

CANADIAN-AMERICAN MACHINERY CO., LTD., 63, Farringdon Street, E.C.4. ('Phone Cent, 1165). The "Cleveland" and "Camco" series. A Folder for every need, from Eight Crown down to Demy Folio.

OFFSET MACHINES.

CRABTREE, R. W., & SONS, LTD., Water Lane, Leeds, makers of "Ensign" Super-Offsets in all sizes for Sheet or Reel feed, in One, Two or Three Colours or Perfecting.

PAPER BAGS AND CARRIER BAGS.

STONEHOUSE PAPER AND BAG MILLS, Stonehouse, Glos., for all classes of Paper Bags, printed and plain. Keenest Trade Prices.

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CROSS PAPER FEEDER CO., LTD., 92, Fleet Street, E.C.4. Manufacturers and Sellers of the Cross Patent Automatic Feeder.

PRESS BLANKETS.

LIGHT & CO., LTD., W. J., 36-38, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.4. 'Phone; Central 3839. "LIGHT'S-EVERWEAR" Press Rubbers. Oil and Ink-Proof and Reversible.

PRINTERS' ENGINEERS.

CONNOLL & COLES, LTD., Leather Lane and Clerkenwell, E.C.1. New, Second-hand and rebuilt Machinery bought, sold and exchanged. Repairs, Removals and Breakdowns a speciality. Old machines in part payment—terms arranged.—Established 1898. Holborn 5183.

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PRINTING PRESSES, ETC.

CANADIAN-AMERICAN MACHINERY CO., LTD., 63, Farringdon Street, E.C.4. ('Phone Cent, 1165). The "Kelly" High Speed two rev. presses.

ROTARY WEB PRESSES.

CRABTREE, R. W., & SONS, LTD., Water Lane, Leeds, and 7, Farringdon Road, London. NEWSPAPER (Speciality) & MAGAZINE ROTARIES.

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STEREOTYPING MACHINERY, ETC.

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LIGHT & CO., LTD., W.J., 36.38, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.4. Sole Agents for the "WINKLER" Automatic Moulding Press, Automatic Plate Casting Machine, etc.

TRADE PUBLICATIONS.

BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER, THE. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4. Founded in 1878, this weekly journal is the recognised medium for Printers, Stationers, Box Makers, Envelope Makers, Bookbinders, etc. Its pages contain the latest improvements in machinery, descriptions of new processes, and commercial intelligence and current news. Subscribers get the paper for 52 weeks for 13s.

BOOKBINDER, THE, forms a Monthly Section of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, and subscriptions are booked for these issues at the rate of 3s. 3d. per annum, including postage. Special contributions appear from the pen of leading authorities. Publishers: Stonhill & Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

DICTIONARY OF PAPER TERMS.—Definitions of the Terms as used in the Manufacture and Merchandising of Paper. Published in book form by the Lockwood Trade Journal Co., Inc., New York. Bound in cloth, 6 × 9, 87 pp. Price 7s. 6d. Copies may be had of Stonhill & Gillis, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

LITHOGRAPHIC TRADE REVIEW, THE. This forms the subject of a monthly section of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, and these issues are obtainable at an annual subscription of 3s. 3d. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

PAPER TRADE REVIEW, THE WORLD'S. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4. This weekly journal established in 1879, gives particulars of Papermaking Machinery and Processes, Current Prices of Raw Materials, Market Reports, Interviews with Leading Men associated with the industry, Commercial Intelligence, etc. Annual subscription: 26s. plus postage (Inland, 30s. 4d.; Foreign and Colonial, 32s. 6d.)

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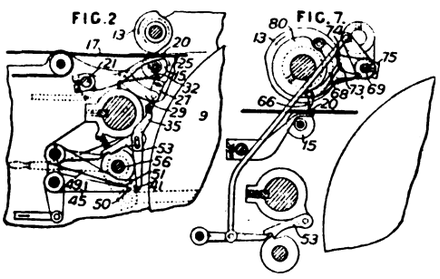
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New Inventions

Tripping Printing Machines.

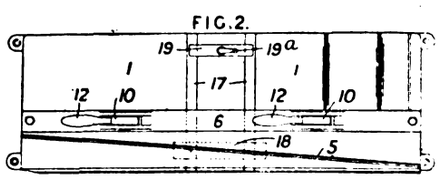
A sheet detector mechanism for tripping printing machines, as patented by the Harris Automatic Press Co., comprises a plurality of detectors, preferably arranged normally in advance of the front stops for the sheet feed, each detector being capable of tripping the printing cylinders if the sheet does not act on it. The machine is thus tripped if a sheet is not fed, or if it is not registered accurately, or if it is torn or folded back at the edges. The detector mechanism is adjustable for dealing with different kinds of stock. As applied to a machine in which the sheets are registered against rising and falling front stops 20 individually adjustable on an oscillating shaft 21, and are fed by rollers 13, 15 to the grippers of an impression cylinder 9, a plurality of detectors 25 are carried by levers 27 mounted on brackets 29 on the arms of the stops 20. The detectors are adjustably connected to the levers 27, and normally are maintained in a vertical position in front of the stops by means of springs 32, the detectors passing through slots in the feed plate 17. Each detector controls the position of a lever 35 formed with a thrust block 41 which is moved between two jaws 50, 51, of levers 45, 49, if the detector corresponding to any of the levers 35 is not acted upon by the sheet. The block 41

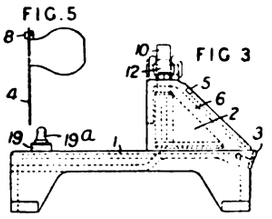


causes the rocking lever 45 to act upon the lever 49, and a latch 53 is released, thereby permitting a shaft 56 to be rotated by a spring and thus by a crank-mechanism to rotate eccentric bushes in which the cylinder 9 is mounted, and thus trip the cylinder. In a modified form, Fig. 7, the latch 53 is operated by lever-mechanism from a shaft 69, which is rotated by an oscillating bracket 68, when a pawl 73 thereon engages a shoulder 74 of an arm 75 fixed to the shaft 69. The pawls 73 are integral with detectors 66 arranged in front of the stops 20. The bracket 68 is freely mounted on shaft 69, and is oscillated by a cam 80 on the shaft of the upper feed roll. A pawl 73 engages the shoulder 74 when the sheet is not fed correctly to the corresponding stop 20, but normally this engagement is prevented by the positive movement of the detectors 66 by the sheet.

Card Bevelling Apparatus.

Messrs. Peters and Co., Ltd., and Mr. G. S. Walpole have patented an invention that relates to apparatus for cutting the bevelled edges on cards, of the type in which a loose manually-operated blade is guided by an inclined block with inclined guiding means to co-operate with a dead knife fixed parallel with the surface of the table. According to the invention, the dead knife 3 is secured at an angle to the front of the table 1 and the movable blade 4 is guided by a projecting rib 8 attached to the blade engaging an inclined slot 5 in the inclined block 6. This latter





bridges the table 1 and contains a clamping block 2 depressed against spring pressure by cams 10 actuated by levers 12 which may be placed on the top or sides or at the rear of the block. Sliding bars 17 flush with the table top and secured in position by a clamp 19, 19a carry a guide 18 for use in cutting narrow cards. The movable blade may be circular and be fitted with a shield.

New British Patents.

For the benefit of our readers we have arranged for any inquiries relating to Patents, Designs and Trade Marks to be answered, free of all charge, by a Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Patent Agents. Inquiries should be addressed, in the first instance, to the Editor.

Applications.

Burroughs, E. S. Loose-leaf binders. 12,816.
Coyte, W. A., and Lyons and Co., Ltd. Forming and lining cardboard boxes. 13,595.
Field, E. M. Folding boxes. 12,290.
Jakeman, J. W., and Linotype and Machinery Limited. Sheet delivery mechanism for printing machines. 12,685.
Lanston Monotype Corporation, Ltd., and Pierpont, F. H. Tabulating mechanism for typographic composing machines. 12,698, 12,699.
Lanston Monotype Corporation, Ltd. (Lanston Monotype Machinery Co., Ltd.). Cutter for elements of printing formes. 12,528.
Marty, R. H. C. Bags, and means for manufacture. 12,738.
Pringle, A. Photographic printing frame for botanical specimens, etc. 12,160.
Sartorelli, W. J. K. Printers' ruling machines. 12,249.
Schwartz-Presse Akt. Ges. Rotary printing presses. 12,760.
Squier, I. C. Inking mechanism for printing presses. 12,604.
Squire, P. C. Device for perforating paper. 12,584.
Strong, A. G. O. Machine for making paper bags. 12,815.
Toronto Type Foundry Co., Ltd. Paper, etc., sheet-folding machines. 12,693, 12,694, 12,695.
Toronto Type Foundry Co., Ltd. Paper, etc., sheet-feeding machines. 12 696, 12,767.
Toronto Type Foundry Co., Ltd. Friction-driving devices for paper sheet-feeding machines, etc. 12,697.
Trist, A. R. Supplying mercury to printing surfaces. 12,487.
Wiggington, G. P. Loose-sheet devices. 12,585, 12,586, 12,587, 12,589.
Wiggington, G. P. Temporary binders. 12,588.

Specifications Published.

1924.

Bishop, E. L. Mechanism for covering cardboard boxes. 233,471.
Dawson, Payne and Elliott, Ltd., and Stott, E. Printing machines. 233,486.
Hansen, Y. Lundvold-. Machines for manufacturing flat paper bags and the like. 223,909.
Hawken, F. W., and Pimm, A. W. Device for the temporary closing of the closing flaps of envelopes. 233,392.
Hoe and Co., Ltd., R. Casting boxes for casting curved stereotype plates. 233,570.
Maschinenfabrik Augsburg Nurnberg Akt. Ges. Photo-mechanical process for making planographic printing plates. 221,505.
Menzies, T. Addressing and wrapping machines. 233,624.
Penrose and Co., Ltd., A. W., and Owen, M. Printing cylinders of rotary intaglio or photogravure printing machines. 233,554.
Railing, A. H., and Jakeman, R. G. Rotary converters. 233,466.
Winkler, C. Casting machines for curved stereoplates. 233,627.

1925.

Penrose and Co., Ltd., A. W., and Owen, M. Printing cylinders of rotary intaglio or photogravure printing machines. 233,642

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

1925.

Daniel, E. A. Binders for folded sheets, circulars. 233,658.
Roller Maschinenfabrik, A. Process and machine for the manufacture of strips of matches for book matches made of wood, cardboard, and the like. 233,719.
Williams, C. F. Engraving machine. 233,689.

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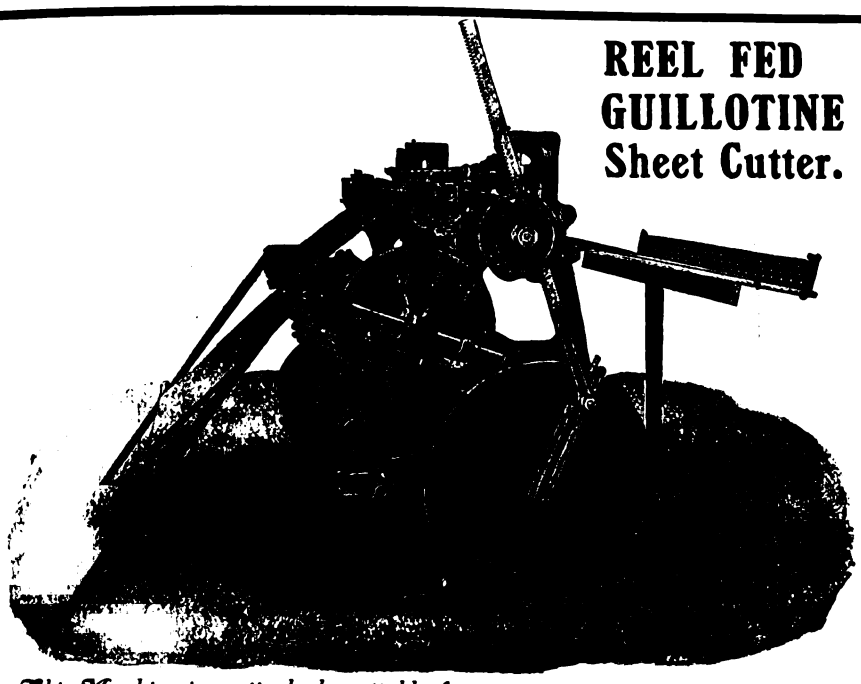
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Some Practical Machines.

Distinctive Appliances for the Trade.

There is possibly no other sectional business in which such a variety of machines is required as in the printing and allied trades, and these are being continually added to and improved, until it becomes a somewhat difficult matter to keep pace with the many different appliances that are offered for use in the various sections of the businesses connected with paper and print, appliances designed with a view to secure a saving of labour and economy in output. Among the firms that keep to the front in the introduction of up-to-date machinery for the allied trades is the Practical Machines Co. (A. T. Gadsby), Ltd., whose works are situated at 46, Camberwell-green, S.E.5, with City offices and show-rooms at 125, High Holborn, W.C.1. Our representative visited the Camberwell works of the firm the other day, and was courteously shown over the somewhat extensive premises, and had the merits of the different machines that are made by the firm demonstrated by seeing them at actual work. The variety of machines that are turned out at the Camberwell works is so great that it is impossible to enumerate them all in a brief notice, but we propose to describe a few of the more notable for the benefit of our readers.

An important appliance that has been designed and constructed on entirely new lines is the Table Bronzing Machine, which is of an extremely compact character, and quite different in appearance from the ordinary form of massive construction that one is so familiar with in printing offices. This bronzer is so constructed that it can be placed on a bench or can be supplied with a stand, and can be easily shifted from one position to another, if required. It will bronze anything, from thin papers to heavy boards, and will take book covers, calendars, metal sheets, box tops, or, in fact, anything that may come its way. There is a feed board in front, from which the work is fed to the machine, and passing over the bronzing rollers, it then goes over the wiping cylinders, and emerges at the other end of the machine on to a delivery board. A feature of this bronzer is the way the bronzing rollers are cut off from the wiping cylinders, the former being so enclosed that no waste bronze escapes, and this renders the wiping easier and cleaner. There is no waste and no dust, and no vacuum is required. This new form of bronzing machine has distinct advantages over the old cylinder form of machine. It requires little power to drive, and there are no grippers, so that continuous laying-on secures an increased output. It is made in six sizes, 7 in., 15 in., 16 in., 24 in., 32 in., and 40 in. wide. This bronzer has become popular, not only with printers but with cardboard boxmakers, Christmas card manufacturers and others. A feature of the machine is its noiseless running, every part being so carefully adjusted that its smooth working is assured.

The wide range of "St. George" machines for glueing, gumming, varnishing and pasting provides appliances suitable for every kind of work that can be undertaken in this line, and supplies the need for continuous-feed machines of simple construction and not likely to get out of order, there being nothing complicated in their design, while they possess features that put them in a class by themselves for the ease with which they may be operated. In Type A1 we have a machine for whole-surface work that will coat or gum paper in various widths, the machines being built in 8 in., 12 in., 16 in. 20 in. 24 in., 32 in., 40 in. and larger sizes, so that all requirements can be met. The trough of adhesive is above the feed rollers, and the glue or gum is carried by a special roller over a slanting chute direct on to the main distributing roller, any superfluous glue running back into the trough. The material to be gummed is carried along underneath the distributing roller, and delivered, coated side up, on to the travelling band. The capacity of the machine is such that six or more operators may work on each side of the band, while one feeder only is required. Type A4 is designed for strip and edge work, and operates on the same principle as A1, but instead of having a solid surfaced roller, it has a shaft on which brass disks of varying thicknesses are placed. These disks are capable of being placed in any position on the shaft, to suit the work in hand, and the adhesive is fed to the disks by a chute above each, so that by removing a chute any of the disks may be made to run dry. The same machine can be delivered as Type A 2 for edge and whole surface work, and as Type A 6 for strip, edge or whole surface coating. The coating may be regulated from the thinnest to the thickest, and in these machines the turning of one lever makes an instantaneous alteration from thick to thin coating; at the same time it adjusts the guide rule and also cleans the distributor at the moment of interrupting the work. The machines mentioned work equally well with hot or cold glue or any liquid material, and may be used for varnishing or gumming labels and sheets of all kinds, while they are especially suitable for fine chromo work or for stamped or embossed material, which can be coated without in any way damaging or injuring the embossing. There is also a Type A 5 machine in which there is no travelling band, the sheets being fed and taken off by hand.

A very useful machine for edge gumming is the Special Tip Gluer, which is extremely simple in construction and easy to use. The material of which the edges are to be gummed is placed in a pile on the machine table, the adhesive reservoir is then placed in position on top of the edge to be gummed and the operator simply pulls away the top sheet, and continues to pull off top sheets till the pile is exhausted, each sheet having had its edge thoroughly gummed by this simple operation. For small jobs in edge gumming this appliance is excellent, such, for instance, as postal wrappers, sheets, loose leaves, flies for boxes, labels, etc. Another machine is intended for gumming the backs of books, a job that has always been a rather messy one when done by hand with a glue brush. In this appliance the adhesive is contained in a trough over which is a perforated plate. To gum the book backs, as many as can be lifted at a time in both hands are taken, placed on the perforated plate and pressed down, when the plate gives a little and the adhesive comes up through the perforations and glues the backs of the books thoroughly, the pressure forcing the glue up between the sections of the book, and doing it more effectually than if done by hand. The superfluous glue is removed by a special brush, and returned to the tank without any loss. The machine has three divisions in the glue trough, and can be used as a glue pot for three thicknesses of glue. There are many more types of these useful gumming machines, and exigencies of space prevent us referring to them all in detail, but before leaving them we may call attention to the Type O machine for glueing round tubes or caps. It is often desired to put a band of glue round and near the edge of a tube, to affix a top or bottom. This appliance does this work in a clever manner; it has a glueing disk running in a tray of adhesive, and above this is another disk, this latter being the one to which the tube or cap is attached, and by pressure on a treadle it can be brought down to touch the revolving glueing disk, and so obtain a band of glue. The machine is fitted with horizontal and vertical table, the latter being slotted to allow of a very wide range of sizes being worked. It is also fitted with a clutch pulley, a jacketted tray and gas jet.

The firm also manufactures a Tube Winding Machine for use in making the cores on which paper is wound or reeled as it leaves the paper-making machine. It is strong but simple in construction, and fitted with a number of tension and smoothing rollers, over which the web passes on its way to the glueing roller and the winding mandrel. This latter is made to expand, and works in a long swivel bearing that allows of the mandrel swinging towards the operator, thus allowing the finished tube to be easily detached. On this machine tubes can be made thick or thin, and the automatic mechanism that stops the machine when the tube is sufficiently wound is most useful. This tube winder is made in various sizes, from 42 inches up to 92 inches wide. A companion appliance is also made that cuts up the finished tubes to any required lengths; it is made in corresponding sizes to the tube winder, and plain mandrels with or without cutting rings are used for cutting instead of the more expensive gripper mandrels.

Another Tube Rolling or Winding Machine for lighter work is made in various sizes to make tubes 24 in., 30 in., 36 in. and 42 in. in length. It is a well and solidly built machine, and is easily operated. If required, it can be fitted with an attachment to cut the tubes into lengths, but the makers generally recommend a separate machine for this purpose to prevent the cutters grooving and spoiling the more expensive gripper mandrels that are used for winding.

A specially interesting machine was in course of construction in the works at the time of our representative's visit. It was designed to seal packets of tea or other goods with an embossed seal and was of an ingenious character. A continuous strip of coloured paper was fed into the machine automatically and this was gummed, embossed in the form of seals, cut out, and the seals automatically affixed to the packets of tea as they were fed through the machine. Quite a self-contained appliance this was, and intended to supersede the sticking on of seals by hand.

A useful appliance for the papermaker or manufacturing stationer is the Sheet Cutting Machine, which is made to take reels of paper of from 24 ins. to 50 ins. in width and cut them into sheets of sizes that may be varied by setting an ingenious mechanism attached to the side of the machine. This appliance will cut from one or more reels, as required, and will take any thicknesses from tissues to thin boards and cut equally well, while for crepe paper it is excellent, as by the addition of a rotary cutter or cutters the web may be cut into small sheets. There are also several makes of slitting and re-winding machines that are adjustable to cut strips of any width, from half-inch upwards, and capable of dealing with widths of paper up to 56 ins., and that are just the thing for the busy manufacturing stationery establishment.

Besides the appliances we have mentioned, the firm supplies rotary cutting and scoring machines, bending machines, rule benders for boxmakers, rotary cardboard cutters, punching machines, round cornering machines, ruling machines, baling presses, and a number of other appliances, for particulars of which we must refer our readers to the firm's catalogue.

We may here note that Mr. A. T. Gadsby, the head of the firm, has had a long and interesting experience of machine manufacture for the allied trades. At one time he was the sole manufacturer and licensee of the Silverlock Bronzing Machine, one of the earliest appliances of the kind on the market, and since starting the present business some twenty years ago he has devoted his energies to the designing and manufacture of the class of machines that we have referred to above, all of which are made at the St. George's Engineering Works, Camberwell-green, S.E., and in this connection we may note that the firm has taken St. George for its trade mark, and the machines now bear this title. The company is represented also in South Africa, South America, India and Canada, in which latter country its machines are handled by the Canadian Typefoundry. It is also represented in Australia, and in Egypt it has an agency in Cairo. Those of our readers, either at home or abroad, who require machinery of the class handled at the St. George's Works would do well to get in touch with the firm and judge for themselves the efficiency of their various appliances.

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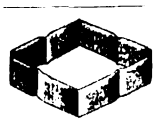
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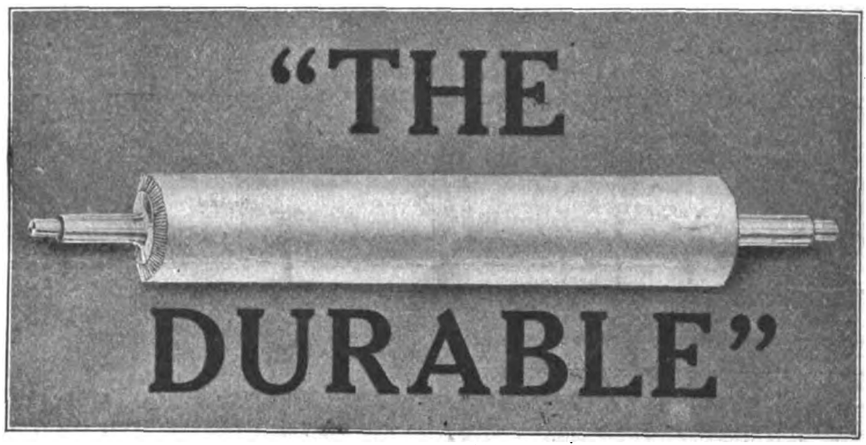
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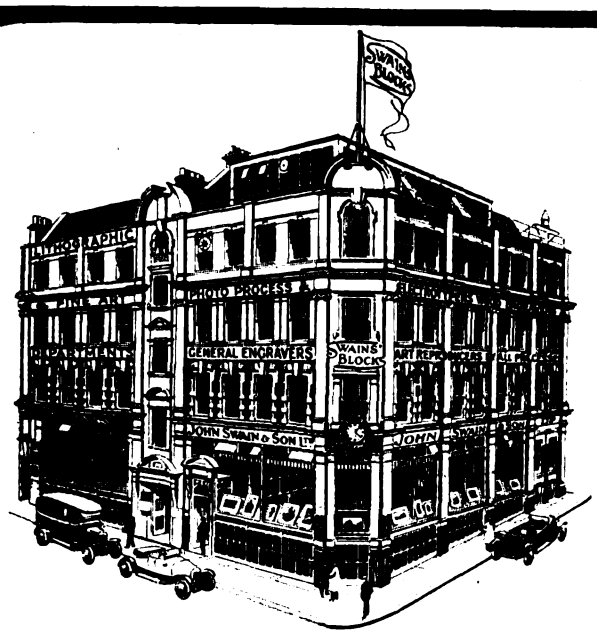
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VOLUME 96. NUMBER 23. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: JUNE 4. 1925. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

THE TRIUMPH OF Modern Offset Lithography

By JOSEPH GOODMAN, F.R.P.S.,

City and Guilds of London Honours Silver and Bronze Medallist, Lithography and Photo-Mechanical Processes. Author of "Practical Modern Metalithography," etc.

Direct half-tone photo-metalithography for offset work is a more complicated and difficult process than the line photo-litho process, as the copy is of a continuous-tone nature, and this has to be translated into tonal printing values by means of variously sized printing dots in graduated masses of representation. Several technical conditions are hence set up, such as "Screen Distances," "High Lights," variation of "Diaphragm Stops," etc., all of which have to be negotiated by the negative operator; but with the experience acquired with line work, and the aid of mechanical devices, such as the Douthitt diaphragm apparatus, the difficulties are readily overcome, and the work can be carried on expeditiously.

Direct Half-Tone for Offset.

For this process, then, either a ruled screen or a Metzograph grained negative is used. The procedure, as regards the plate and the formulas employed, is the same as for the line process previously described, with this exception: the character of the negative is somewhat more delicate than that of the line subject; consequently there is not quite the same latitude in exposure admissible. When, however, a little experience has been acquired, excellent work can be obtained by these screen tone methods, and perfect printing results will be the reward if the ammonia etcher is used. Although not absolutely necessary, it will be a safeguard if the preliminary gumming-up is done by means of a gum solution, composed of nine parts of gum arabic solution and one part of the ammonia etcher solution, well mixed together. This will keep the plain parts free from the danger of catching during the first rolling-up (before the etching operation proper has been performed). Should the plate be required for any special purpose, such as printing on hard resistive papers, and the printing have to be done from a direct printing litho machine, not fitted with offset attachment, then the work would have to be etched in high relief as previously described.

Photo-Metalithography by Transfer Paper Methods.

This class of work embraces two methods: one (the old method) by means of gelatinous coated papers, sensitised with bichromate of potassium solution; and the other (newer method), which consists of a gum coated paper in which the sensitising is accomplished by means of the ferric salts.

In the bichromate method, sheets already coated with the gelatine may be purchased from the supply houses. Pieces of this paper are cut to the size of the negative to be used, and are then sensitised by immersing them for one minute in a bath of the sensitiser made as follows:—

Bichromate of potassium ...	¾ oz.
Water	1 pint
Liquor ammonia	8 drops
(or just sufficient to turn the water to a straw colour).	

A smaller quantity of bichromate salt may be employed in summer time. The temperature of the solution should be about 60 degs. Fahr. After immersion, the plate is squeegeed down upon a ferrotype plate, and dried in the dark, when it becomes fully sensitive to light action. It will keep good for a couple of days, but should be used as fresh as possible.

For copying, the dried sensitive photo-paper is placed in contact with the film of the negative, in the printing frame, and then exposed to light. For fine work it is advisable to print in diffused light. When, on examination, the lines of the image appear of a light brown tint, the copying has been carried far enough. The printed paper is now removed, and its exposed surface inked-up with a thin film of re-transfer ink, previously thinned down with oil of lavender or turps, applying it with a letterpress roller as before. It is now immersed in a dish of cold water for about fifteen minutes, then laid on a glass plate, printed side upwards and developed with a swab of moist cotton wool, until all the lights of the pictures are perfectly free from ink. If the image does not develop readily, it should again be immersed in water for five minutes, then re-developed. After a final rinsing under the tap, it is allowed to dry. Some practitioners use warm water so as to hasten the development.

In transferring this photo-litho transfer to the zinc plate, a stout shalloon board backing should be used on top of the setting sheets, in order to prevent squashing or smashing of the ink under pressure. For the same reason the zinc plate should be cautiously run through the press under light pressure, gradually increasing it with each pull through until the transfer paper will strip off, leaving all the ink on the plate. A final rinse under the tap is given to remove all adhering particles of gelatine; the plate is gummed and fanned dry, the job washed out, rolled-up with black ink, resined and chalked, cleaned up, etched with the non-corrosive etching solution, gummed, and is then ready for printing. Half-tone photo-litho transfers undergo similar treatment to the foregoing, but need careful attention, to prevent loss of tone values during their preparation.

Ferric Photo-Litho Transfer (Amphitype).

This is a new process invented by one of my old students, Mr. Henry Shawcross, of Liverpool, and is the latest method of photo-litho transfer work, being more speedy and convenient than the bichromate method. This paper is prepared with a gum, and another viscid colloid, together with certain ferric salts which are the sensitive media. One of the features of this paper is that it is always ready for immediate use and does not require any preliminary treatment. Another valuable quality is that it will keep for an indefinite period. A small portion of this paper cut to the size of the negative, in a non-actinic light, is placed in complete film contact with the negative in an ordinary photographic

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printing frame. Wet or dry plate or paper negatives may be employed, the time of exposure being very short, usually about two minutes when using an enclosed arc lamp of the Hall type. Theprinting frame should be placed about a foot away from the source of light. After exposure, no visible image is apparent, but this appears immediately after the next operation. When the exposure has been made, the "Amphitype" paper is taken from the frame and inked up with photo-litho transfer ink, which has been thinned with turps as in the preceding method.

After allowing the turps to evaporate for a couple of minutes, the inked-up transfer is immersed in a bath of ferrocyanide of potassium (saturated solution) which dissolves away all the lights of the picture, leaving the image charged with a thin layer of re-transfer ink. A swab of cotton wool passed lightly over the inked surface, aids the development, and final rinsing under the tap completes the operation. After lightly blotting off the excess of water with a clean sheet of blotting paper, the transfer is laid in position on a clean zinc plate, and pulled through the press about three times, when, on removing the transfer paper it will be found that the whole of the ink of the transfer has left the paper and adhered to the plate. This is gummed up and fanned dry. The work is then washed out, and rolled up in black ink, resined, chalked, cleaned up, etched with the non-corrosive and finally gummed up, when it is ready for printing. By this process also an actual negative image on zinc can be prepared direct, as a transfer—that is a transposition-work transfer produced, or a positive image can be obtained from any translucent copy, without the aid of a negative or camera.

Work prepared by all these processes prints admirably by the offset method.

Openings for British Trade, etc.

Inquiries have been received by the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence), 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1, to whom further inquiries should be addressed with the reference number quoted.

GERMANY.

An agent established in Berlin is desirous of securing the representation of British manufatcurers of blotting paper, writing paper, better quality paper for catalogue printing, chromo paper, photographic paper, also steel pen nibs and holders for same. (Reference No. 615)

SOUTH AFRICA.

The Chairman of the Union Tender Board, Pretoria, invites tenders for the supply of quantities of printing papers and bookbinders' materials. Amongst the items required are: Royal boards, postal pulp boards, cloth-lined boards, gummed paper, letterpress and lithographic ink, gummed tape, paper-lined cloth, calf, Persian morocco, skivers, etc, stapling wire, etc. Tenders must be received in Pretoria by 3 p.m. on Wednesday, June 17th, 1925. Further particulars may be obtained by firms interested in the supply of goods manufactured in the United Kingdom upon application to the Department of Overseas Trade (Room 41), 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1. (Reference No. B.X. 1,794.)

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The Printing of Paper Money.

INSIDE CLOSELY GUARDED WORKS.

By WILLIAM GAMBLE, F.R.P.S., F.O.S.

The business of printing paper money is more or less a sealed book to the general public, for the work is done in well-guarded factories to which only a privileged few, with proper credentials, are ever admitted.

The firms in Great Britain who are engaged in security printing may almost be counted on the fingers of one hand, and all the London firms engaged in the business are very old-established: some are more than a century old, and have been carried on in the same family throughout the whole period of their existence.

London has always been the great centre for security printing. As the financial hub of the world it provides a unique outlet for bank notes, cheques, bonds, bills of exchange, letters of credit, debentures, share warrants, stamps, and all kinds of allied securities. Almost every country in the world places orders or has placed orders, with London firms for this class of work. Some countries have set up their own engraving and printing plants, but invariably they have had to come to London to acquire the technical knowledge and to recruit their staffs. They have also found it better to have some of their more important work done in London.

Formerly it could be said that there were no better note engravers in the world than those in London shops, but the United States has made a bid for this supremacy and, by engaging some of the best engravers in Europe, as well as by intensive training of new men, has succeeded in equalling and in some respects excelling the productions of the London houses. English firms frankly admit that some of the finest bank note engraving in the world is done in the United States, but they ascribe this to the greater appreciation on the part of American banking interests of first-class engraving and the consequently lavish expenditure in securing the best possible work. There is, no doubt, equal skill, experience, and mechanical facility in this country, but not the opportunity to display the best that can be done, owing to the conservative attitude towards elaboration of design and printing in security forms.

An American Opinion.

I have had the opportunity of discussing this point with Mr. Daniel E. Woodhull, president of the American Bank Note Company—the largest concern in the world exclusively devoted to security printing—during his recent visit to this country, and he expressed the view that our Treasury and banking interests are wrong in their policy of ignoring the advantages of first class engraving and printing as a means of effectually preventing fraud and forgery. In the United States well-engraved vignettes were believed to be an effective protection against counterfeiting, because such work was the most difficult to engrave, and men who could do this engraving were scarce. The American Bank Note Company are training young men especially for vignette engraving, and have achieved a considerable degree of success, as for example in the case of the very beautiful series of portraits of the King, the Queen, and the Prince of Wales engraved for the Canadian notes.

Foreign countries which have their notes printed in London invariably demand work of a highly ornamental character, both as regards design and the number of colours employed in the printing; it is this class of work which enables London firms to display to the fullest extent their skill and ingenuity.

A few decades ago the engraved documents for banking and financial operations seemed to have been made as secure as human ingenuity could conceive, but the great progress of photography and mechanical processes of reproduction has rendered useless many of the old expedients for achieving security. To-day the firms engaged in the business have to watch carefully the march of science as it affects the printing trade, and they must employ every scientific aid to defeat the cunning of the counterfeiter and forger. The printer of security documents must, in fact, bring to bear on his work the joint efforts of artists, engravers, chemists, photographers, printers and mechanics, together with the resources of the whole circle of applied science. Photographic experts are employed not only in aiding the engravers, but in testing whether their work is secure against any possible method of reproduction.

Producing the Plates.

It must not be supposed that a single engraver is employed throughout in the engraving of a bank note. A plate is the combined effort of a whole staff of engravers, each a specialist in his own particular branch of engraving. Before a note is engraved a very careful coloured drawing is made, and this has to look as nearly like the ultimately-printed note as possible. When this drawing is approved each engraver proceeds to engrave the portion he is specially fitted to undertake. One will engrave the borders on the geometric lathe, another will engrave the vignette, another the background tints, and another the lettering. These parts are engraved on separate small plates of soft steel which are afterwards hardened. Each is then pressed into soft steel rolls which are in turn hardened and used to press the design in the proper position on the plate that is to hold the complete design. After all these details have been transferred from the rolls the plate has to be completed by hand engraving. When finished it is hardened and the whole design pressed into a steel roll. This also is hardened and is used for pressing the complete note design as many times into a large steel plate as there are notes to be printed on a sheet. This plate forms the printing surface, which is curved to fit the cylinders of the printing machine. Of course, it has likewise to be hardened to withstand the wear and tear of printing. The hardening process is a delicate operation requiring special care and much knowledge of the properties of steel.

Naturally the work of preparing the plates is very costly, but when this cost is spread over the many thousands or perhaps millions of notes printed the expense in relation to each note is fractional. A statement has been made that it costs 1.3 cents each to make the American currency notes, elaborate as they are, and presumably this covers the cost of paper, engraving, printing and all incidental work. It is a high figure in the opinion of English firms.

The engraving and printing of bonds with coupons is done in much the same way, except that the coupons have to be separately numbered by another operation with a special machine. The bonds are never perforated, the invariable custom being to cut off the coupons with scissors.

Bank-note printing firms have to maintain almost as large an organisation for the counting, checking, and controlling of their output as for the actual printing. Every sheet of paper given out has to be accounted for, and every night all sheets, whether unprinted or partly printed, have to be put into secure storerooms; every piece is checked in and checked out again in the morning.

Equal care is taken in the preservation of the plates, for which special strong-rooms are provided; and the most careful checking takes place in handing them out and in accounting for their return. This control at all stages of the work seems a most complex business to the outsider, yet it operates like clockwork with hardly ever a mistake of any importance and never a sheet unaccounted for.

Cheque Printing.

Cheque printing is done in a different and less elaborate way. The designs are engraved on copper, and though some are printed direct from the plate the tendency in these days is rather to use the original as a master plate and make transfers from it for printing on the lithographic offset press, which has now almost entirely superseded the old method of printing from stone. The transfers are made on zinc plates, which are bent round the cylinders of the rotary presses. The plate first makes its impression, or offset, on a rubber-covered cylinder, and this in turn makes the print on the paper. A better quality of work is thus obtained, and at a higher speed. The cheques are invariably printed two, three, or four up, and usually there are at least two printings, as the ground tint, or "micro" lettering in the background, is done by a separate printing in a special ink. As this ink is sensitive to water it cannot be printed lithographically owing to the damping of the printing plate. This part of the printing is therefore often done on letterpress machines from electrotype blocks, the print then being dry. Latterly these fugitive ink printings, which are much relied on for security, have been done by some firms on the machines used for photogravure printing, a softer and better effect being thus obtained.

Perhaps the most interesting of all the bank-notes of the world is the Bank of England note in its various denominations, though it is the plainest in its engraving features and in its printing. The whole of the printing for the Bank, including the notes, is carried out at St. Luke's Printing Works which belong to the Bank. This building was formerly known as St. Luke's Hospital, and has been converted into a model factory. The bank-notes are printed two at a time on hand-made paper, which is manufactured for the Bank by Messrs. Portals, Limited, at Laverstoke Paper Mills. Every sheet of bank-note paper is weighed separately, and its weight must be correct within a very small margin. The notes are printed on power-driven machines, which were specially constructed for this work, each machine turning out over 24,000 notes per day, printed and numbered. The notes are not re-issued by the Bank; they are kept for a considerable period and finally destroyed. The work carried out at St. Luke's Printing Works also includes the production of documents of value and general stationery required for the Bank's business: in addition, the Bank of England prints rupee notes for the Indian Government, bank-notes for So. Africa, and, until recently, the British postal orders. The warrants and income-tax vouchers for dividends on Government Loans and other stocks managed by the Bank of England are printed on the Bank's own specially constructed machines, each machine being capable of printing nearly 2,000 dividend warrants per hour, each warrant being printed with the different names and amounts. These warrants and income-tax vouchers run into over five millions per annum, and the addresses of some four million envelopes for the transmission of the warrants by post are also printed at high speed on special machines. The type for this work is turned out on a fleet of linotype machines specially built for the purpose, and amounts to hundreds of tons of metal. All changes of stock have to be recorded at St. Luke's Works in metal to agree with the Bank's books—a work that is going on every day throughout the year.

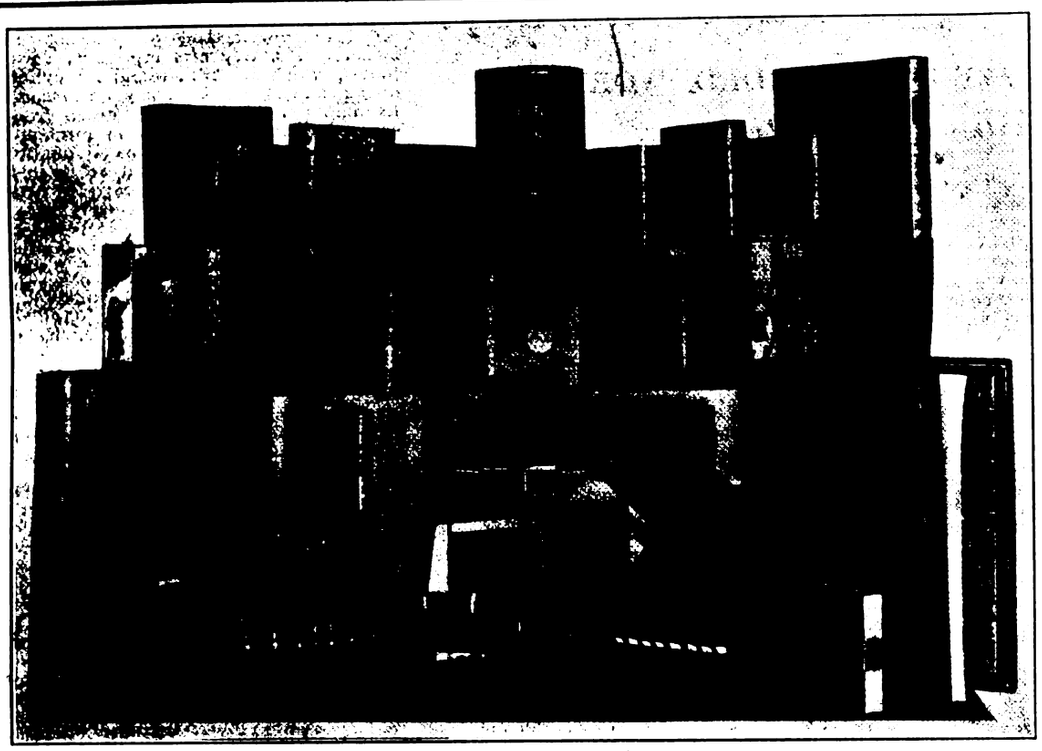
Treasury Notes.

Messrs. Waterlow and Sons' factory, which is specially devoted to the printing of the Treasury notes, is a wonderful organisation. The issue of notes averages about 10,000,000 per week, and since the firm must be always ahead of the possible demand the actual number of notes in stock or in process of printing must necessarily be much larger. Every note must be separately examined, counted, checked, and counter-checked—all faulty ones thrown out and replaced by perfect notes. Every sheet of paper handed out, every sheet printed, and every sheet spoilt—all have to be accounted for. If a sheet were found missing the firm would have to pay the face value of the notes printed on it. The final checking is by a special staff provided by the Inland Revenue authorities. Every night the whole of the unprinted or partly printed paper is placed under lock and key in compartments furnished with burglar alarms, and all finished notes are placed in a strong-room, built as perfectly as any banker's strong-room. The machines are locked and the works are patrolled throughout the night by a special staff of guards.

(Continued on page 484).

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Lithographic Trades Review.

NOTES AND NEWS.

MANY a lithographer must be feeling that his pride of craft has been considerably increased by what he saw and heard at the Printing Exhibition. As we point out on another page, the outstanding fact that emerges from the Exhibition is that the trend of the tide in printing seems very definitely to be away from letterpress methods towards those of lithography—a fact which, whilst it gives letterpress printers cause for thought and effort, serves to encourage all engaged in lithographic printing or in the providing of machinery or supplies necessary to or auxiliary to the litho branch of the trade.

AT least one member of the non-technical Press fell into the error of stating that photo-typesetting was represented at the Printing Exhibition. The reference was, presumably, to the Typary machine. It would be well for the trade to guard against the confusion of thought which is bound to ensue if the term "photo-typesetting" is applied to anything but the actual setting together of type characters by means of the camera. The Typary machine has a different function, namely to produce printed matter in the form of ink on paper, and into this part of the Typary-Typon process the camera does not enter.

SOME visitors to the Exhibition would, no doubt, be looking for the August-Hunter photo-typesetting machine, of the presence of which some expectations had been entertained. We gather, on inquiry, that the demonstrating of the machine at the Agricultural Hall had been seriously anticipated, but that the difficulties—pa ticularly the financial problems—with which it is customary for investors to be faced, prevented so early a public showing of the machine. We have, however, been favoured with a private demonstration of this most interesting invention, and we expect to see it ready for introduction to the market in the very near future.

THE sponsors of the August-Hunter photo-typesetting machine (The A.H. Development Syndicate, of Iliffe-road, Walworth), have put remarkable ingenuity and high-class engineering skill into the work of perfecting the apparatus, and the result is, to say the least, extremely interesting. Before forming a judgment upon such an invention, the practical man will of course, ask, not "Does it look a wonderful machine?" but "What will it do?" Frankly, we have not yet seen the machine produce a film of typographic matter; but there have been understandable and, we judge, easily surmountable hindrances in the way of the production of the finished article, which should now be quickly forthcoming. The weighty question of justification and the even knottier problem of corrections have received very careful consideration. In regard to corrections it must be remembered that the inventors expect the machine to work with the speed of the Linotype, so that even the re-typing of a whole paragraph, to facilitate film-patching, would not be a very serious matter.

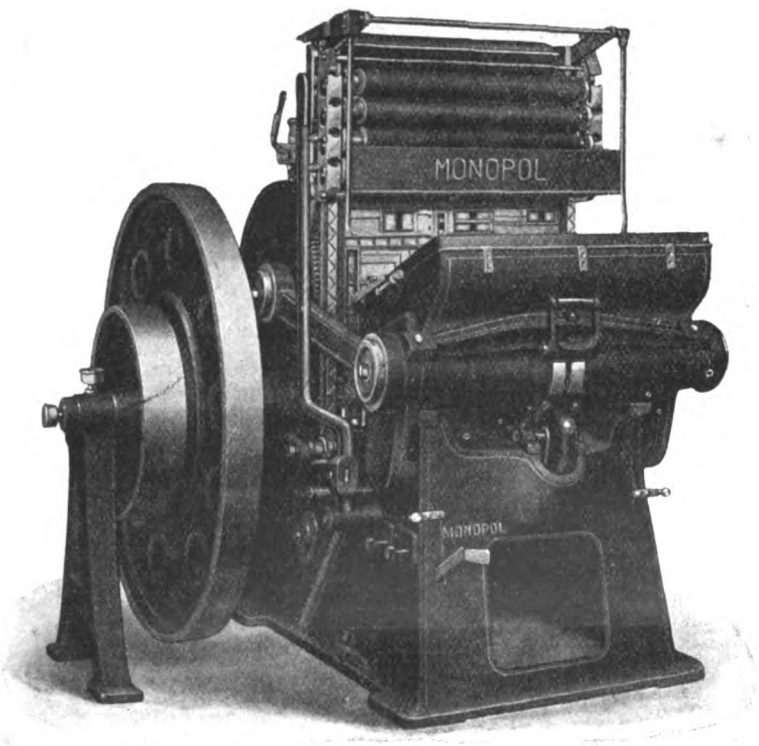
ONLY practical demonstration will prove how far the machine will fulfill the very high hopes it arouses, but the inquirer cannot but be impressed with the very workmanlike way in which the inventors have aimed at giving their apparatus qualities which seem almost human. In the production of typographic film direct from keyboard, this compact machine is designed, by virtue of its mechanical, electrical and optical components, to perform operations involving quite intricate calculation and apparent exercise of judgment. The complete success of this ambitious invention would be a most important event in the history of lithographic printing.

ANOTHER item the absence of which we noted at the Exhibition was the "dry litho" method of Mr. W. P. Price. In order to keep our readers and ourselves in touch with this interesting development, we found time the other day to pay an unannounced visit to Mr. Price at his new premises at Butler street, Spitalfields. Far from learning that his invention had been laid aside, we found him busy turning out ordinary commercial printing—letter heads to be precise—on a L. & M. double demy rotary offset, *without* damping apparatus. We were told that, had we called a day earlier, we should have seen dry litho printing being done on a Wharfedale. Roller trouble has delayed the successful application of the method to letterpress machinery—dampness in the ink having, we gather, detrimentally affected the ordinary rollers. A special roller composition appears, however, to have been found that is going to make the method practicable on any letterpress machine.

BUSINESS generally in the lithographic section of the industry at the present time is regarded as satisfactory, and, compared with twelve months ago, shows a considerable improvement. In lithographic circles it is hoped that the Exhibition, with its very pronounced lithographic bearing, will have the effect of still further stimulating business in this section of the printing industry.

THE Drawing Office Materials Manufacturers' and Dealers' Association have lost a highly-respected member by the death of Mr. D. Craig Simpson, director in Glasgow of Norton and Gregory, Ltd. Mr. Simpson's premature death followed upon an attack of sleepy sickness. The deceased gentleman was well known in trade circles.

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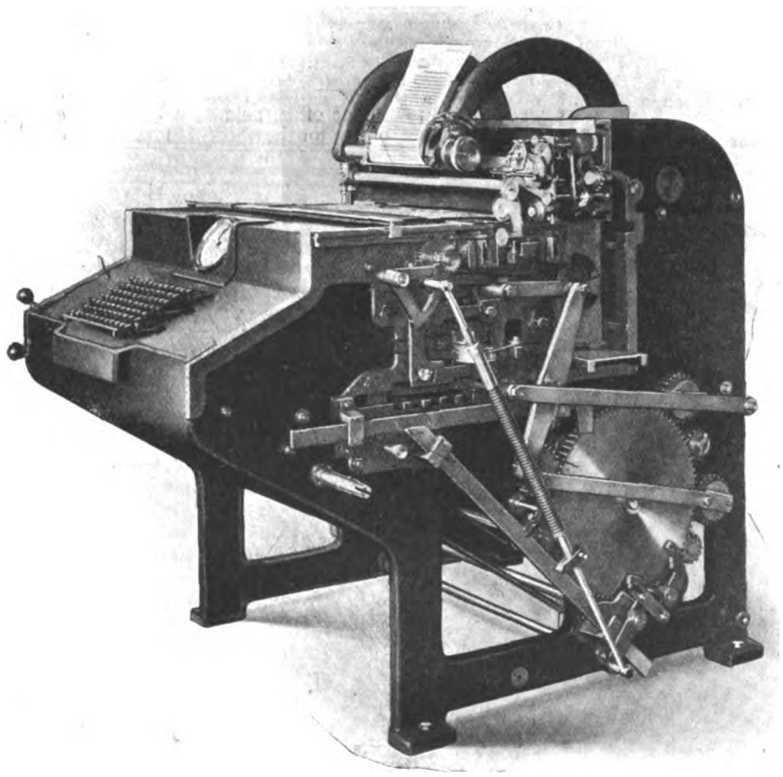
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RETOUCHING FOR

Offset Lithography in Colours.

By Ellis Bassist.

It has long been the dream of the colour process worker, and, in fact, all interested in colour reproduction, either from the technical or business standpoint, to develop some method of making colour extraction negatives which will eliminate the costly handwork necessary in making colour-plate corrections—writes Ellis Bassist in the "Inland Printer" (Chicago). It is well known that colour process blocks are costly because the photographic colour-separation negatives are far from being correct in their tone values. It takes many hours of painstaking and arduous labour, as well as a thorough knowledge of colour-tone values, to make up for the incorrect rendering of such values.

In the case of four-colour work, the operator overcomes this by minus etching; that is, the negatives are made purposely stronger in all details in order to allow the etcher to make all necessary reductions.

The method of minus etching, as it is practised to-day, is a highly developed art, and one cannot help marvelling at and admiring the skill of the workers who produce such magnificent colour combinations, and so closely reproduce the original.

Sometimes colour-separation negatives are so poorly separated that, to the ordinary eye, they do not represent anything but four different negatives made from the same subject. This is especially true in cases of reproduction of dark-hued oil paintings. Water-colours or pastels, on the other hand, usually give fair results and clean-cut separations. Therefore, if it were possible for the colour reproducer to control the craving of the artist for fantastic effects, it would be quite possible not only to economise in colour reproduction work, but also to save a considerable amount of time. This, however, is very seldom within the jurisdiction of the house that actually has the work to turn out.

And so, the operator is handicapped at the very start of his work, for at the first step—the separation negatives—he can hope to obtain, at the very best, only about fifty per cent. near correctness. Now if we consider this for a moment, we cannot help but realise that the structure of the foundation is wrong—that this very fact causes most of the grief which, like a red tape, runs through the entire colour reproduction industry. No one can say in every instance that "all is well."

The photographer will give his best attention to his colour-separation negatives as the foundation for his work. That is true, but, we must admit, and do, that with the present colour-sensitive negatives and with the best suitable filters, we are still far removed from obtaining the desired results.

Even with the best talent among the workers and with the closest attention to all details, the means at our disposal are lacking, and it is practically impossible to start with a good foundation. In the opinion of eminent colour scientists, the realisation of the dream to make technically correct colour-separation negatives is impossible with our present means of utilising the solar system.

The improvements for colour-correct negatives which have been made, and are being made, are mostly of a mechanical nature, and are too varied to go into in more detail here, except to mention the Gamble masking or shading methods, and also the more recent invention of Arthur Hatt, which is also based on masking out or shading.

While these methods are improvements which will help and also reduce labour, yet they do not entirely eliminate the hand work. As previously mentioned, the photo-engraver has an admirable method of correcting the colour values on the copper plate by minus etching. This method allows the operator to have the work always under control, and he can stop the actions of the chemicals at will. He can reduce his copper plate locally and take a proof from his work, and continue to make further corrections without any real technical difficulties.

Mechanical colour correction is also possible for the offset colour reproduction work in a large measure, but it must be admitted that the difficulties encountered are far greater in many respects. There are other features, however, in colour offset work, as well as possibilities that make it more flexible. One drawback in colour offset as against colour block lies in the matter of tone correction. In colour offset it means the correcting of the positive and the remaking of the negative. This is the only way to properly correct the tone values. In colour-block making it is a matter of simply further re-etching the copper surface, which will serve the same purpose.

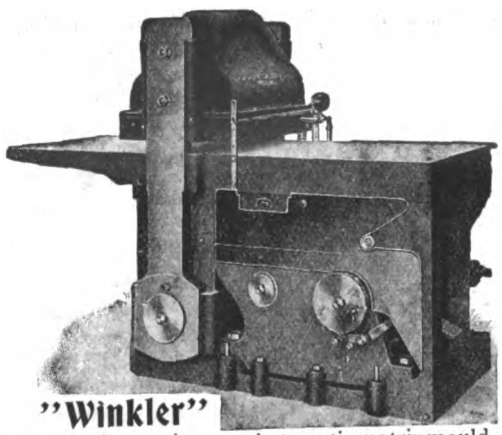
Before the invention and introduction of the various "step-and-repeat" or photo-composing machines, the possibilities of colour corrections were many. the main object being to make a good original, either on stone or metal, and from this pull the impression to be used for re-transfer. Here the litho artist had at his command the entire range of all the old methods. He could use his previous training, and work with his accustomed tools.

The introduction of the photo-transferring devices presented a new order of things, and these older methods had to be changed. The object is still the same—a good original—but it has to be finished on a transparent material—glass. Every print from this original has to be a finished entity, to which nothing can be added or taken away. The parallel here is exactly the same as in the case of the type printer and his electrotypes; that is, electros made from the original half-tone cuts which require no more hand tooling, etc. And this is the point in the case of photo-transferring. If we have to print up forty prints on the metal plate, each one must be finished with absolute accuracy down to the last detail. To do this with the least expense and in a positive manner is the earnest aim of every one interested in this rapidly progressing offset field.

It is a curious coincidence that in almost all the important achievements in the litho art it has been found necessary to go back to some of the old methods previously used, and to apply them in some measure to present-day practices. It is common knowledge to-day that the forerunner of the offset press was the tin or metal decorating press, and that many of the methods employed in the preparation of the plate for metal printing are now being used in the offset field.

The making of colour plates for the photo-transferring method was one of the very first used in the art. I have in my possession a specimen of printing from the year 1878, made by the same method under consideration in this article, and fully described by Dr. Albert, of Vienna. It is, in a general way, the same as our present method of indirect re-touching, the difference being that the final printing plates were made on gelatine with the collotype process.

The present method, while essentially the same as the old method, is as follows:—First, a set of continuous half-tone colour-separation negatives are made from a coloured original. Then from this a set of positives are made on fine grained glass by the wet plate process. These are then re-touched and again re-photographed through the screen in the camera. This re-touching is the corresponding operation with the re-touching of the colour photo-engraving on the copper.



"Winkler"

stereotyping equipment. Automatic matrix moulding and drying press for steam heating, dry or wet flong, hot or cold, complete with boiler combined with melting pot. Produces Halftone matrices of finest screen so accurate, that Stereos cast therefrom are facsimile to originals. The whole outfit is in the very best condition and only used a few times.

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FORTY-SEVENTH YEAR.

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COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above, or from Messrs W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., news-agents, 11, St. Bride-street, London, E.C.4.

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THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1925.

The Coming of the Offset Period.

THE Printing Exhibition at the Agricultural Hall is closed, and visitors to the show have now time to think over what they saw there and estimate how many improvements have been made in the various machines and appliances since the last Exhibition four years ago. Although there were no new inventions of a revolutionary character, the machinery on the whole showed a general improvement in detail and construction that indicated a desire on the part of the manufacturers to provide the printer with the best possible appliances for the different sections of his work. Perhaps the most striking feature of the show was the rapid progress that has been made in machinery for offset printing, and the number of machines for that process that were on view. In previous exhibitions offset machines were shown only by a few firms that specialised in their construction, but this year nearly every firm of repute had machines on show, including Marinoni-Voirin, Linotype and Machinery, Victory-Kidder, Lanston Monotype, Mann and Co., Furnival's, Waite and Saville, and other firms. This indicates that the offset method of printing is coming into its own, and there is no doubt that in the future it will be a formidable competitor to letterpress. It is for the up-to-date printer to see that he is not left behind by adhering too rigidly to the older processes.

Subsidiary Developments.

THE coming of the offset method of printing has not only caused the development of machines for the purpose, but of other appliances that are intended for the facilitation of the process. Thus we have the "Lithotex" machine, which, as shown in its newest form at the Exhibition, greatly facilitates the duplication of designs or matter, so that many subjects may be placed on a large plate and thereby enable an economy to be effected in the actual printing, while the precision with which this appliance does its work greatly aids the getting of exact register in the final printing; in fact, remarkable developments may be expected from the conjunction of offset and "Lithotex." The application of the offset machine to the printing of text matter, and even of newspapers, commonly needs the aid of the compositor to set up the type from which the transfers are made, but genius and brains are busy designing and constructing appliances that will dispense with the necessity for type-setting, and that will render the whole process of printing reading matter an entirely lithographic one. One of these, the "Typary," was on view, and caused a deal of interest to printers, the stall at which it was shown having a constant crowd of visitors. This machine, as we have mentioned in a previous issue, works from type bars, and gives an impression on paper, to be afterwards photographed and transferred to the metal or stone litho surface. But there are other machines in actual existence that dispense with type altogether and use entirely photographic means of producing the printing surface. One felt a little disappointed that some of these photo type-setting machines were not shown at the Exhibition, as so much has been heard lately of their capacities, but that they are very real machines the writer can testify, having seen several of them, and it is merely a matter of time before they doubtless, will prove to be in competition with our present type-setting methods. Perhaps by the time the next Exhibition is held the inventors of these machines will have so perfected them that they will be able to show them with confidence as really practical appliances.

The Question of Labour.

IN connection with the development of the offset process, a further thought comes to us. As the methods used are purely lithographic, and as lithography requires skilled and trained workmen, where are the workers to come from? Up till quite recently lithography was a somewhat neglected branch of the trade, if we except the houses that produced pictorial work in colour, and the number of lithographers is comparatively small as compared with their brethren in the letterpress section of the trade. In these conditions there is bound to be a scarcity of labour as offset develops, and those who take an interest in this matter should see to it that intelligent lads are taught the business, for with the advent, or rather the revival, of lithographic methods, there is sure to come also a demand for skilled workers in the process.

Book Paper Problem.

THE interesting if curious suggestion is made that books of permanent importance might be printed in two editions, apparently simultaneously. One might be printed on paper of a lower grade for general sale, while for the second a good rag stock is indicated. In bringing the matter to the attention of the public in a book entitled "Paper or Sawdust—a Plea for Good Paper for Good Books," Mr. H. M. Leydenberg, chief reference librarian of the New York Public Library, urges that if books are to endure they should be printed on paper that will last, paper of a lower grade being reserved for ephemeral publications. It is suggested that printer and publisher should consider the sort of use a book will receive when they select the kind of paper to be used. While the printer must prove to the publisher that really good work deserves good paper, the papermaker is enjoined to cultivate sufficient pride to develop a stock that can be sold within the bounds of reason. Then the other party, the buying public, is expected to support the printers and the publishers in the scheme to meet a practical need. Whether it would be possible to secure support for a double printing, with the additional expense, is a problem which, it is intimated, will have to be worked out on practical lines as an experiment.

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Trade Notes.

Arrangements for the forthcoming issue by the Allied Northern Newspapers are well advanced. The issue, it will be recalled, is for £2,000,000, and it will take the form of first mortgage debenture stock. Underwriting for this amount is expected to take place to-day (Thursday).

Following an appeal by the Chief Constable, the Divisional Court last week ordered Southend Justices to convict on six summonses against Walter Knight, former manager of the *Southend Times*, in connection with that newspaper's shopping scheme last December, deemed to be a lottery. Fines of 10s. were imposed on each of the six summonses which the Bench previously had dismissed.

The editorial and printing departments of the *British Medical Journal* have removed from 429, Strand, to the Association's headquarters in Bloomsbury.

Messrs. Constable and Co., of Orange-street, London, W.C.2, have arranged to take over the publication of the *Hibbert Journal* in October next. This periodical has hitherto been published by Messrs. Williams and Norgate.

The Egyptian State Railways, Telegraphs, and Telephones Administration is revising its lists of manufacturers of certain important supplies, including printing machines. Application to the general manager at Cairo before October 15th, quoting reference No. 129.47/7.

The death has occurred in London of Mr. Joshua Duckworth, of Colne and Rimington. Mr. Duckworth was 69 years of age, and was a wholesale printer and stationer, carrying on business at Colne. He was an ex president of the local Master Printers' Association.

Mr. Hebber Mardon, of Cliffden, Teignmouth, for many years head of the Bristol printing house of Mardon, Son and Hall, now a branch of the Imperial Tobacco Co., who died on April 1st, aged 85, left a fortune of £399,518, with net personalty £384,276.

Mr. James Mackay, 72, of Herne Bay, Kent, and of Messrs. W. and J. Mackay and Co., Ltd., printers and publishers, Chatham, left £4,256, net personalty £4,228.

The annual general meeting of the London Master Printers' Association will be held at Stationers' Hall, on Friday, June 5th, at 12 noon.

The June meeting of the South-West London Master Printers' Association is being held on Thursday this week at Messrs. Arding and Hobbs Restaurant. The president (Mr. R. B. Simnett) is to give a "surprise" chat, which will doubtless contain much useful information for the members.

Interesting exhibits in connection with the printing, bookbinding and allied crafts are included in the annual exhibition of the Central School of Arts and Crafts, Southampton row, W.C.1. The exhibition opened yesterday (Wednesday) and will continue till June 27th—hours, 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.; Saturday 10 to 12.

The Leeds and District Printing and Kindred Trades Cricket League has issued a handsome souvenir Year Book in honour of its coming-of-age, the League having been established in the season of 1905. Mr. Victor H. Watson is the president, and Mr. A. Senior secretary. Next year the League will comprise a dozen clubs.

Printers' Sports Day. — The annual popular gathering of the Printing and Allied Trades Charity Sports is to be held on Saturday at the Herne-hill Track. An excellent programme of open and trade events has been arranged, and the prizes are to be distributed by Brig.-General W. F. Mildren, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., the president. The proceedings commence at 1.30 p.m.

The Rome Society of Newspaper Editors has decided to increase the price of newspapers by five centesimi, fixing the price at 25 centesimi (about ½d.) as from June 1st.

The "Rules for Compositors and Readers at the University Press, Oxford"—that very useful little work of reference published by Humphrey Milford, of Oxford, and of Amen House, London, E.C.—has just come out again in a new edition, which contains a number of alterations and additions, a notable insertion being eight pages of medical terms. Neatly produced in stiff paper wrapper, the booklet is priced at 2s. net.

Personal.

On retiring from the managing directorship of the *Newcastle Chronicle*, Ltd., which recently changed hands, Col. Sir Joseph Reed was presented by the staff and employees with a beautifully illuminated address.

The Peckham Conservatives have adopted Mr. John McCulloch, newspaper proprietor, of Dulwich, as their prospective candidate.

Mr. J. A. Eccles, the retiring president of the Halifax (Yorkshire) branch of the Typographical Association, has been presented with a framed emblem of the Association in appreciation of his services as president and as a member of the committee for nearly 30 years.

Councillor E. Grimsley, of Leicester, has been elected president of the local branch of the Typographical Association for the tenth year in succession. He has also been elected president of the Leicester Trades Council.

Mr. J. Ripley, of the composing-room staff of the *Liverpool Daily Post*, has been presented with a gold watch, and Mr. J. Makepeace, also of that staff, with a timepiece, by the members of the "chapel" on their retirement to take up pensions provided by the proprietors.

Mr. W. R. Cummins, a popular member of the North London Master Printers' Association, and head of the firm of W. R. Cummins, Ltd., Muswell-hill, N., was the subject of last week's "Who's Who," an illustrated feature in *Popular Gardening*.

Mr. Frederic W. Goudy, designer of type faces, and art director of the Lanston Monotype Machine Co., has been appointed a delegate to visit Paris with the Hoover Commission and inspect and report on the International Exposition of Modern Decorative and Industrial Art, which is to be held there this year. Mr. Goudy expects to leave for France early in June, and will be accompanied by Mrs. Goudy.

Mr. D. Clapperton, controller of the Wolvercote Paper Mills, and Mr. F. J. Hall, controller of the Oxford University Press, have been elected vice-presidents of the Oxford and District Private Fire Brigades' Association. Mr. F. Clifford and Mr. A. E. Hutt will represent the Press and the Mills respectively on the committee.

Stationers' Social Society.—Members who desire to play in the Bowls competition at Malden on Tuesday, June 9th, are asked to send in their entry forms to Mr. A. E. Mist at 189, Upper Thames-street. The competition is arranged on handicap lines to play off for the Woollacott Cup. Great interest has been taken in this competition in previous years, and it is hoped that the entries for June 9th will be at least equal to those of a year ago. Malden is within easy reach of London from Waterloo Station, electric trains running every ten minutes.

Enlarged Size of Postcards.

Further Trade Opposition.

At the annual meeting of the Stationers' Association, held at Stationers' Hall last week, when there was a large gathering of retail stationers representing all parts of the United Kingdom, an important matter discussed was the enlargement of the permissible size of the postcard.

The subject was introduced by Sir Adolph Tuck, who after referring to the fact that the decision reached by the Post Office authorities appeared to have been come to without consultation with any section of the trade, proceeded to say that it behoved producers, wholesalers and retailers of picture postcards to safeguard their own interests, and there certainly could be no two opinions that the issue of a larger size picture postcard than the one at present in use was dead against every interest connected with the picture postcard trade from publisher to retailer. Sir Adolph went on the state the case against the larger size, and indicated the strong opposition shown by the picture postcard publishers of the United Kingdom as well as by wholesalers and retailers on the Continent, Italy, Germany, France, etc. As to the question, "What would happen if some individual publisher went against the resolution, and produced this larger size postcard?" Sir Adolph recalled the question asked in respect of the first railway train, presumably with the idea of flooring the inventor: "What would happen if a cow strayed on the line, and refused to budge and give way to an approaching train?" The reply of George Stephenson settled the point: "What would happen is this," he said, "It would be all the waur for the coo." In other words, it would be the cow that would come to grief and not the train; and, added Sir Adolph, I cannot help thinking that the publisher who, in defiance of common sense and the expressed unanimous opinion of the trade, insisted upon producing a postcard of increased dimensions would find the door shut upon him and would be left with the greater part of his stock. It would be all the "waur" for the obstinate publisher. It is the publisher who would come to grief, and not the public or the trade.

On the motion of Sir Adolph Tuck, seconded by Mr. Sandle (Sandle Bros.), and supported by Mr. Percy Barringer (president of the Association), the meeting unanimously passed the following resolution: "That this annual meeting of members of the Stationers' Association of the United Kingdom is of the opinion that the present size picture postcard, 5⅜ by 3½ inches, is the most practical for both the trade and the public, and that the larger size postcard which is permitted by the Postmaster-General as from October 1st be not adopted by either the publishing, the wholesale or the retail trade."

"Royal Charter Bond" is brought agreeably to our notice by the receipt of a booklet of specimen sheets sent us by Messrs. Allardyce and Co., Ltd., paper merchants, of 85, Southwark-street, S.E.1. This attractive bond paper, of which the price, we understand, compares very favourably with many higher priced bonds on the market, is exemplified in several shades and substances.

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Commercial Intelligence

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DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

LANSTON MONOTYPE CORPORATION.—Directors recommend an interim dividend of 2 per cent. for six months ended March 31st last. Transfer books will be closed on June 5th and dividend warrants posted on June 11th. (Last year dividend same.)

ASSOCIATED NEWSPAPERS.—The report for the year ended March 31st last shows that the profit, after allowing for depreciation and providing for contingencies, amounted to £917,046 (against £910,408 in the previous year). The usual dividends have been paid on the preference and ordinary shares, and 40 per cent. (unchanged) on the deferred shares. There is allocated £100,000 (unchanged) to reserve against investments, while the pension fund receives £10,000 (against £20,000); the reserve receives £100,000 (against nil), leaving £215,947 to be carried forward.

STAR PAPER MILL CO., LTD.—An interim dividend is announced at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

WIGGINS, TEAPE AND CO. (1919), LTD.—For the year 1924 Wiggins, Teape and Co. (1919) secured a profit of £81,951, while £63,843 was brought forward. After providing for debenture interest and one half-year's dividend on the preference shares, the available balance is £95,448. The directors propose to pay the preference dividend for the second half of the year, to transfer £15,000 to depreciation reserve, and to carry forward £55,198.

NEW COMPANIES.

THE GRAPHIC AND BYSTANDER, LTD.—Capital £100,000, in £1 shares, to adopt an agreement with Graphic Publications, Ltd., and to carry on the business of printers, publishers, advertising agents, stationers, proprietors of newspapers, magazines, books and periodicals, photographic printers, photolithographers, engravers, photographers, etc. Private company. Directors: Sir Edward M. Iliffe, T. W. Fletcher, W. C. Iliffe, R. C. de Morgan, W. Will and G. Sparkes. Solicitors: Laurence, Webster, Messer and Nicholls, 14, Old Jewry-chambers, E.C.2.

J. AND E. W. JACKSON, LTD.—Capital £5,000, in £1 shares, to acquire (1) the business of a printer and stationer carried on by J. Hyman as "J. Hyman and Co.," at 38, New Brown-street, Manchester, and formerly carried on by H. Jackson as "J. and E. W. Jackson," at 60-62, Corporation-street, in the same city, and (2) the business of a printer and wholesale stationer carried on by J. Hyman as "J. Hyman and Co., at 38, New Brown-street. Private company. Subscribers: M. J. Hyman and H. Hyman. Registered office: 60, Corporation-street, Manchester.

RACING SPECIALIST, LTD.—Capital £20,000, in £1 shares, to adopt an agreement with J. C. Boys and H. Boys, and to develop and turn to account the business of the *Racing Specialist*, carried on by them at Danes Inn House, 265, Strand, W.C.2. Private company. First directors: J. C. Boys and H. Boys. Solicitors: Guscotte, Wadham, Tickell and Co., 19, Essex-street, W.C.

BLUE MAGAZINE CO., LTD.—Capital £1,500, in £1 shares, to acquire the business of the *Blue Magazine* now carried on at 3, Lancaster-place, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C., and to carry on the business of proprietors and publishers of newspapers, journals, magazines, books and other literary works, etc. Private company. Subscribers: F. J. Sellicks and F. A. M. Webster. Solicitor: W. L. Jones, 1, Harper-street, Bedford.

YACHT SALES AND CHARTERS, LTD.—Capital £100, in £1 shares; to carry on the business of agents, valuers, brokers, etc., of yachts and vessels of all kinds, to establish, print and publish a periodical register of yachts and other vessels for sale and charter, etc. Private company. Directors: G. H. Pinckard, J.P., and S. Austin. Registered office: 9, King-street, Covent Garden, W.C.2.

J. M. GREY AND CO., LTD.—Capital £2,500, in 1,175 10 per cent. preference shares of £1 and 26,500 deferred ordinary shares of 1s.; to adopt an agreement with J. M. Grey and to carry on the business of publishers, publicity and advertising agents, contractors and consultants, etc. Private company. Directors: J. M. Grey, W. A. McAlonan and W. B. Cooper. Registered office: Stafford House, Norfolk-street, Strand, W.C.2.

P. F. WARNER, LTD.—Capital £4,000, in £1 shares; agents for and dealers in musical instruments, music publishers, printers, lithographers, engravers and copiers of music, etc. Private company. Directors: P. J. F. Warner and H. Turnbull. Registered office: 101, London-road, Leicester.

CECIL LENNOX, LTD.—Capital £10,000, in £1 shares (5,000 6 per cent. preference); to adopt an agreement with R. L. Tabbush, and to carry on the business of music publishers as formerly carried on by him at 134, Charing Cross-road, W.C., as "Cecil Lennox and Co." Private company. Subscribers: R. L. Tabbush and G. A. Warley. Registered office: 134, Charing Cross road, W.C.2.

ARDWICK PAINT MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares (400 6 per cent. pref. and 600 ord.); to acquire the business of a manufacturer of and dealer in paints and varnishes carried on by M. H. Taylor, at 61, Pin Mill Brow, Ardwick, Manchester, as the "Ardwick Paint Co." and to carry on the same and the business of manufacturers of and dealers in papers of all kinds and articles made from paper and pulp and materials used in the manufacture and treatment of paper including wall and ceiling papers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: M. H. Taylor and H. Jones. Solicitors: 55-6, Brown's Buildings Exchange, Liverpool.

WORKERS' NORTHERN PUBLISHING CO., LTD.—Capital £500, in £1 shares; proprietors and publishers of newspapers, journals, magazines, books, pamphlets and other literary works and undertakings in the interests and furtherance of the objects of the Independent Labour Party and other kindred and allied parties all such publications before publication to have the approval of the Executive Committee of the No. 9 Divisional Council of the Independent Labour Party. Private company. Subscribers: J. W. Moor and J. T. Abbott. First directors: J. W. Moor, J. T. Abbott, E. Sandham, H. Ponsonby and T. H. Millard. Solicitor: F. E. Monks, 41, Princess-avenue, Manchester.

LANCASTER PUBLISHING AGENCY, LTD.—Capital £100, in £1 shares; general publishers, journal and publication proprietors, booksellers, newsagents, advertising agents and contractors, etc. Private company. Directors: Mrs. M. K. Quin and Miss M. M. K. Quin. Solicitor: G. F. Haworth, 19, Chapel-walk, Manchester.

GODDARD WATTS, LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares (400 6 per cent. cum. pref. and 600 ord.); advertising contractors and agents, etc. Private company. Directors: G. G. Watts, A. H. Archibald and W. G. Watts. Registered office: 3, Broadway, Ludgate-hill, E.C.4.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfactions registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfactions is not compulsory).

HART AND SON, LTD. (printers, etc., Kilburn).—Particulars filed of £1,100, debentures authorised May 15th, 1925, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital; the whole amount being now issued.

JAMES HARRISON AND CO., LTD. (engineers in relation to cardboard box and printing machinery, etc.).—Mortgage dated May 19th, 1925, to secure £1,363, charged on certain land, buildings, plant, etc., as Hallamfield, Guiseley, Yorkshire. Holder: C. R. Marshall, Brantwood House, Guiseley.

WILLIAMS AND NORGATE, LTD. (publishers, etc., London).—Particulars filed of £3,500 debentures authorised May 14th, 1925, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the whole amount being now issued.

ENOCH AND SONS, LTD. (music publishers, etc.).—Further charge and mortgage dated May 20th, 1925 (supplemental to mortgage dated April 17th, 1924), to secure £15,000 including £11,000 secured by principal mortgage, charged on 58, Great Marlborough-street, W., and certain copyrights, goodwill and policies of assurance. Holders: Yorkshire Insurance Co., Ltd., St. Helens-square, York.

G. W. DRAY AND SON, LTD. (papermakers and dealers, stationers, etc.).—Satisfaction in full on June 15th, 1916, of mortgage or charge dated April 3rd, 1914, securing all moneys due or to become due. (Notice filed May 20th, 1925).

EDWARD J. WOOD AND CO. (PRINTERS), LTD.—Charge created by the receiver on the company's assets, present and future, dated May 1st, 1925, to secure £150. Holders: The Westminster Bank, Ltd.

VANDYKE PRINTERS, LTD. (Bristol).—Further charge on certain lands and buildings in Park-row, Bristol, dated May 2nd, 1925 (supplemental to mortgage dated January 24th, 1913), to secure £3,000. Holders: Bristol, West of England and South Wales Permanent Building Society, St. Stephen-street, Bristol.

ZELZER AND GOLDMAN, LTD. (cardboard box manufacturers, Haggerston).—Debenture dated April 20th, 1925, to secure £150, charged on the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holders: C. Cohen, 171, Amhurst-road, Hackney, and A. Berliner, 22, Chicksand-street, Whitechapel, E.

RECEIVER APPOINTED OR RELEASED

BOURNEMOUTH PRINTING CO., LTD.—S. H., Gates, of Cheam House, Exeter-road, Bournemouth, was appointed receiver and manager on May 5th, 1925, under powers contained in first mortgage debenture dated July 4th, 1924.

EDWIN THOMAS AND CO., LTD. (manufacturers of and dealers in paper, millboard, rags, etc., London).—J. E. Ward, of 52, Bedford-square, W.C.1, C.A., was appointed receiver and manager on May 8th, 1925, under powers contained in first mortgage debentures dated July 15th, 1914.

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Exhibition Notes.

THE London Master Printers' Association paid an official visit to the Exhibition on Wednesday, May 27th. A considerable number of members took advantage of the occasion to inspect the exhibits, and particular attention was paid to specimens of printing which had been sent in by the district associations in connection with the Inter-District Competition, for which the West and North-West London Association were awarded a silver cup. The trophy itself and a neat little replica were on view during the Exhibition. At mid-day Mr. W. Howard Hazell, president of the Federation and of the Exhibition, presided over a luncheon to the members of the council and the officers of the district associations. A fuller report of the proceedings is unavoidably held over to next week.

BY invitation of the president, the advisory council and the organising manager, the Jobbing Guilds' Re-union took place on Saturday in the Grand Saloon, Agricultural Hall, under the chairmanship of Mr. F. W. Bridges. We hope to publish a report of the proceedings in next week's issue.

A STRONG but silent protest against a too prevalent present-day tendency to exalt speed at the expense of beauty of craftsmanship was provided at the Exhibition by Mr. Geo. W. Jones' fine showing of early printed books. Many a printer must have found, as we did on several occasions, that there was refreshment and inspiration to be had by turning from the roar of the Main Hall to the comparative quiet of the room in which were set out a selection of typographical treasures from Mr. Jones' wonderful library, including such rareties as a page of the 42-line Bible printed by Gutenberg, Fust, and Scheffer at Mainz in about 1455; the "Appian" manuscript, written in 1450 for Cardinal Della Rovere, afterwards Pope Julius II; the fine Pliny, printed by Nicolas Jenson, at Venice, in 1476, and so on. These classical examples of book-making artistry brought a cooling breath from the past into the fevered world of the present, and the thanks of the trade are due therefor to the eminent craftsman whose sign is the Dolphin.

CONSIDERABLE interest was taken in the file of the *Family Herald* at the stand of the Printers' Pension Corporation in the Gallery. This old newspaper was printed in 1842 from type set by Young's Patent Composing machine, an apparatus which is said to be the first typesetting machine. Another interesting document on this stand was the first election paper for pensioners to the Wood Green home, dated seventy years ago. The treasurer then was Mr. W. Clowes, a member of the same family as the present occupier of that post, Mr. W. A. Clowes.

FINE work was done by the P.M.A., at whose stand over fifty cases were attended during the time the Exhibition was running. Quite a number of new members were enrolled, and the *Gadget*, the Association's clever and humorous publication, proved a popular feature.

EXCELLENT service has been rendered during the course of the Exhibition by the band of the London Society of Compositors. Each afternoon an orchestra gave acceptable service, whilst a full military band performed each evening to large and appreciative audiences. Under the able conductorship of Mr. William Avery, the band has now developed into a well-equipped and very capable organisation.

NO LESS than 30,000 admission tickets to the Exhibition were sold by the Lloyd Memorial Home. Great success marked the efforts of Mr. H. F. Parker (the popular secretary of the Home) and his colleagues with regard to the "lucky dip" scheme. During the course of the Exhibition some 20,000 of these 1s. "lucky dips" were drawn, as many as 3,000 of them being disposed of in one day. The honour of "opening" this useful scheme at Islington, it may be mentioned, fell to Col. Lawson, whilst the *Daily Telegraph* contributed very largely to the cost incurred in the erection of the Lloyd Memorial stand in the Gallery.

Pensioners' Day at the Exhibition.

About 800 pensioners—men and women—of the Printers' Pension Corporation were entertained to a tea and concert by the Exhibition management on Thursday in the Princes Gallery. Sir Herbert Morgan, K.B.E., who presided, was accompanied by his daughter, Miss Gwenyth Morgan, and the Hon Mrs. St. Aubyn.

Mr. J. Mortimer, O.B E., secretary of the Corporation, introduced Sir Herbert to the large gathering as the president of the anniversary festival in November next.

Sir Herbert Morgan said he was delighted to be present. A paragraph in the Corporation's annual report told him of the large number of pensioners to which that organisation was responsible. It was quite another thing to witness them in the flesh, and he described it as a moving human spectacle. Continuing, Sir Herbert said he thought that printing was the greatest force in the cause of humanity, the re-creation of civilisation and modern business. The objects of the Corporation were the granting of pensions and the maintaining of permanent residences for aged and infirm printers and widows; the education and maintenance of orphan children, and the granting of relief to the children of printers killed in the war. There were at present 950 aged printers and widows receiving pensions, and among them was distributed annually the sum of £23,000.

Mr. C. J. Drummond proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Bridges and the Exhibition authorities for the hospitality accorded to the company.

Mr. Bridges suitably replied.

As a souvenir of the visit of Miss Gwenyth Morgan and the Hon. Mrs. St. Aubyn, bouquets were presented to the two ladies by three little children, daughters of a printer killed in the war, three of the 900 war orphans which the Corporation had promised to help.

It may be stated that since 1918 the War Orphans' Fund of the Corporation has distributed over £61,000, and in order that the Fund may be kept in being until the last child has reached the age of 15 another £50,000 is necessary.

In respect of the Pensioners' Day, Mr. G. H. T. Freeman writes us drawing attention to the wide usefulness of the Printers' Pension Corporation and the heavy demands upon its funds. "The Corporation," he recalls, "was founded in 1827, and received the Royal Charter of Incorporation in 1865, so that ere another Printing Exhibition is reached it will have passed its centenary of usefulness. It is national in its administration, and embraces every branch of the printing industry in its benefactions. True, up to the present, the lion's share of its funds has been built up in London, but, with print more and yet more extending into the provinces, more will be the need of building up a larger fund."

Mr. Freeman adds:—"Might I suggest it would be a gracious thing for the exhibitors at the Printing Exhibition to found an 'F. W. Bridges 1925 Pension' within the Corporation as a mark of gratitude for all Mr. Bridges has done for printers and printers' manufacturers?"

Trade Union Matters.

THE triennial delegate meeting of the Typographical Association will be held at Lowestoft next week, and a very long agenda has been prepared containing many propositions of importance to the trade.

TYPOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION EXECUTIVE.—The following have been elected to the executive council of the Typographical Association for the ensuing twelve months:—Messrs. J. Mellor, W. E. Tims, J. J. Atkins, W. Bottomley, W. H. Evans, H. J. Harvey, T. F. Roche, L. P. Bristow, G. W. Chuter, E. G. Yates, F. O. Roberts, W. Wesson, W. Colby, C. B. Parkin, S. Oaten, W. J. Vernon, C. N. Athey, C. Powis, H. T. Whitley, M. Hartney, G. Holmes and J. E. Baines. Mr. J. D. French and Mr. H. Skinner will continue as president and secretary respectively.

MR. T. DOVE, Sheffield, who for ten years has been a member of the executive council of the Typographical Association, has presented a bowling shield to the Association, to be known as the Dove Challenge Shield, to be competed for by teams representing the various groups of the Association.

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Printers' Managers at the Exhibition.

Busy Week-End for P.M. and O.A.

Saturday and Sunday, May 23rd and 24th, were red letter days in the calendar of the Printers' Managers and Overseers' Association. Many London members together with a goodly sprinkling of provincial representatives attended at the Agricultural Hall on Saturday, where, besides inspecting the Exhibition, they held the Association's biennial delegate meeting and several social functions, whilst Sunday provided opportunity for a delightful charabanc drive through the Epping Forest district.

The delegate meeting commenced at 9 30 a.m. and those whose duty it was to be present were busily engaged all the morning. Meanwhile, the excellent arrangements made, and the assistance given, by officers, stewards and members enabled the others to make the most of the day's opportunities. Ladies were taken during the morning for a motor drive round London's shopping centre, and a party numbering about 100 ladies and gentlemen paid a visit to the London School of Printing, where Mr. J. R. Riddell, the principal, showed them over the School and received many congratulations upon the scope and efficiency of the provision made for the technical education of those connected with the printing and allied trades.

The Luncheon.

About 150 members and ladies assembled for luncheon in the Grand Saloon of the Agricultural Hall at one o'clock, when Mr. F. W. Bridges and his son, Mr. Kenneth Bridges, were the principal guests of the Association. In the chair was Mr. R. H. Berry, president of the Association.

When the time came for speeches, Mr. Berry proposed the toast of "The Exhibition Organiser," and gave very cordial expression to the Association's appreciation of Mr. Bridges' kindness to the Association, particularly his having provided them with a place in the Gallery which they could use as a rendezvous for meeting each other and for missionary work on behalf of the Association.

Mr. Bridges, in the course of his reply, referred to a 27 years' acquaintance with the Association, and recalled that this was the seventh occasion on which he had met them in similar circumstances. He bore testimony to the progress made by the P.M. and O.A. and the many fine men who had served the Association in official capacities. He said, too, that in the course of his travels abroad he had found evidence that firms in all parts of the world were looking to the P.M. and O.A. to provide men capable of running their printing offices.

The president next said he had a duty to perform which had been kept more or less a secret—to present miniature presidential badges to past presidents of the Association. Remarking that he was the eighth president, Mr. Berry recalled the names of his predecessors in office: Messrs. Charles Morley, R. J. Davis, C. J. Gray, J. C. Pugh, E. H. Berryman, A. E. Jarvis, and S. M. Bateman—to all of whom he said they were indebted for their valuable services.

Messrs. Pugh, Berryman, Jarvis and Bateman were present to receive their medallions at the hands of the president, and each made brief response in accepting the decoration.

Mr. Kenneth Bridges, in proposing the toast of "The Association," spoke in very high terms of the importance of printers' managers to the Exhibition, and of their sound knowledge and judgment in respect of all that the exhibitors and salesmen had to offer. He coupled with the toast the name of the general secretary, remarking that the hard work and courtesy which Mr. Whittle had shown had made it a pleasure to be associated with him.

Mr. Whittle was given an enthusiastic reception in making brief response on behalf of the Association.

Mr. A. H. Wilson proposed the very popular toast of "The President," and Mr. Berry's reply brought the luncheon to a close.

Tea and Concert.

The day's big function from a numerical point of view took place in the evening, when something like 700 ladies and gentlemen assembled for high tea and concert in the Prince's Gallery. At tea the visitors were the guests of Mr. F. W. Bridges.

Mr. Berry, the president, thanked Mr. Bridges on behalf of the Association for the generosity shown towards them, and Mr. Bridges, in reply, remarked further upon the increasing importance and usefulness of the P.M. and O.A.

Though the concert occupied most of the rest of the evening, a little brief speech-making was interspersed.

The President proposed "Our Provincial Centres," mentioning that the Association had altogether nine Centres, whose membership now totalled almost as much as the membership of the Parent Association. They had also a goodly number of members overseas. All the Centres were well represented that day, and they also welcomed amongst them visitors from abroad. Mr. Berry added that it had been agreed, in order not to occupy too much time, that only two provincial representatives would reply, namely, Mr. W. E. Wall (president of the Liverpool Centre) and Mr. R. N. Stuart (vice-president of the Edinburgh Centre).

Messrs. Wall and Stuart made suitable responses, complimenting London on the kindness shown and the generous hospitallty provided.

To Mr. Wilson again fell the proposing of the toast of "The President," which was received with musical honours, an extra cheer being given for Mrs. Berry. Mr. Berry briefly responded.

Mr. Whittle proposed the toast of "The Stewards," to whom he said they were largely indebted for "a perfect day." He expressed the thanks of the Association to all who had assisted in making the day's proceedings so successful.

Mr. Paul made response on behalf of all the stewards.

A very excellent concert programme was submitted by Miss Gertrude Mayo, who also acted as accompanist. The following artists contributed: Miss Doris Smerdon (contralto), Mr. Robert Easton (bass), Mr. Jack Salisbury (violinist), Mr. Rex Harold (humorist), Miss Gwen Lewis (songs at the piano), Miss Beatrice Betts (soprano), and Mr. Harry Speller in his living marionette entertainment and humorous songs.

The entertainment was immensely enjoyed, all the performers receiving repeated encores, and it was at a late hour that the company dispersed, after the very hearty singing of "Auld Lang Syne."

The Sunday Outing.

At 10 a.m. on Sunday about a hundred ladies and gentlemen set off from the National Hotel, Russell-square, for a motor drive to places of interest in the Epping Forest district. Five motor coaches conveyed the party through Wood Green, where attention was drawn to the Printers' Pension Almshouses, and the journey proceeded by way of Enfield to Forty Hill, where opportunity was provided to dismount and enjoy a walk through Theobalds Park, the scene of old Temple Bar, and thence to Waltham Abbey. The history of Temple Bar and the surrounding neighbourhood was recounted to the party by Mr. S. A. Dawson. Luncheon was enjoyed at the King's Oak Hotel, High Beech, and the return made via Chingford. The National Hotel was reached again for tea at about 3 45, after which the rest of the evening was occupied in seeing visitors off at their various railway termini.

Only one opinion was heard of the week-end's proceedings—that they were an immense success from all points of view.

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MANAGERS & OVERSEERS' ASSOCIATION

Day at the Agricultural Hall.

The official visit of the above Association to the Exhibition as the guests of the management took place on the 25th ult., there being a very good muster of the members and their ladies. After an interesting itinerary had been made of the many exhibits, tea was served in the Barford Saloon, the visitors being warmly received by Mr. F. W. Bridges. This gathering afforded a welcome opportunity of cementing friendships and indulging in social intercourse.

The company was presided over by the president of the Association, Mr. A. Chadwell (United Newspapers), and there were also present: Messrs. J. Black (Spottiswoode and Ballantyne), W. Bullett (Walbrook and Co.), W. Bishop (Badoureau and Jones), W. M. Forsyth (Cassell's), Glen Steel (Jubb's), A. H. Mundey (Fry's), W. J. Light (Wm. J. Light and Co, Ltd.), Harry Williams (H. Williams and Co.), W. H. Longley (C. S. Yeates), and G. W. Sharvell (Amalgamated Press).

At the conclusion of a much-appreciated meal Mr. Chadwell, on behalf of the Association, moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Bridges and the organisers of the Exhibition for the kind hospitality extended to them. Referring to some of the exhibits which touched the every-day work of the members, the speaker welcomed Mr. Mundey (Fry's Metal Foundry) who had at different times given them several lectures of an interesting character. Then there was Mr. Jubb, who he was especially pleased to see at the Exhibition after his recent illness. Though Mr. Jubb was not present on that occasion he was glad to welcome the London manager of the firm, Mr. Glen Steel. Then they had the "L. & M.," who had previously been showing the Senior and Junior, and had now on the market the Pony Autoplate. He would not go into the capabilities of these appliances, but they were important considerations to their members, and he hoped they would all pay due attention to them. Then there was Mr. Light, another member of the Association and one of the pioneers of the dry flong. When that gentleman introduced to them the Winkler Casting Machine they viewed it with a certain amount of suspicion. Now the Winkler was amongst them, and he felt confident it had come to stay. Lastly there was their friend Mr. Harry Williams. He supposed the reason why he was not exhibiting was because his appliances were so well known. However, many of Mr. Williams' machines were to be seen on several of the stands.

Mr. J. Black seconded in a humorous speech.

Mr. Bridges, in replying, said he never felt happier than when he had members of the trade around him. Four years seemed a long time to look forward to, but he was already anticipating with delight the next Exhibition in 1929, when he hoped again to see them all present, but in increased numbers.

The remainder of the evening was spent in further examining the big array of machinery on exhibition.

The Monthly Meeting.

The May meeting of the Association was held on the 19th ultimo at the usual headquarters, St. Bride-lane, E.C.4, Mr. A. Chadwell presiding over a moderate attendance of members. The minutes of the previous meeting having been carried, Mr. Chadwell, on behalf of the members, expressed pleasure at the presence of Mr. R. Ryall, who had recently recovered from a serious illness. Other items considered included a letter from Mr. J. R. Riddell relating to the Association and the proposed trade scholarship scheme. This matter was left to be dealt with after a fuller explanation had been obtained of what exactly was required of the Association. The remainder of the evening was occupied in a useful discussion on questions of importance to the members.

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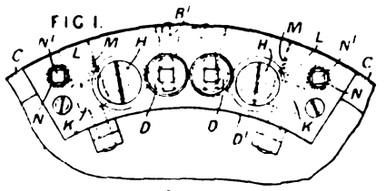
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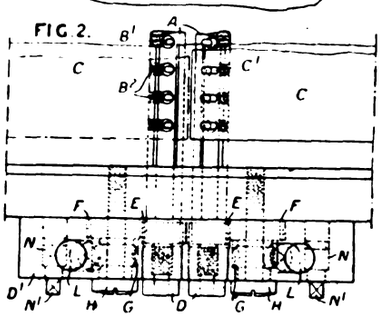
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New Inventions

Securing Printing Plates.

Mr. J. Murray has patented an invention by which in devices for securing thin metal printing plates to their cylinders, of the kind in which detents engaging the edge of the plate are carried by a shaft mounted in a cavity in the cylinder and adapted to be rocked to tighten the plate, the detents are arranged radially to the cylinder and engage the plate at the circumference of the cylinder so that bending of the edge of the plate is avoided. Two similar clamping devices are arranged to clamp two plates C, and each device comprises a shaft A carrying a number of hooked detent fingers B, secured in recesses in the shaft by set-screws B_2, and engaging slots C^1 in the end of the plate. The shafts C are supported in plates D^1, fixed to the end of the cylinder, and have fixed to them pinions

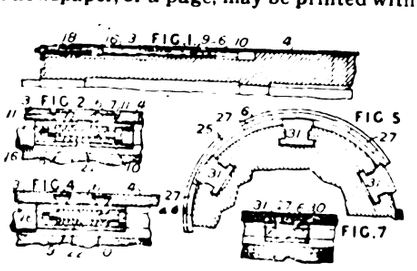




E engaging pinions F freely mounted on pins H. Worm wheels G, fast to the pinions F, are engaged by worms K on spindles L provided with worm wheels M engaging screwed spindles N having squared ends N^1 to receive a wrench. By turning the spindles N the shafts A are rocked to tighten the plates C. To allow of adjustment of the plates C transversely of the cylinder, the shafts A are supported by sleeves D threaded into the plate D^1 and internally threaded to engage screwed parts of the shafts A. The external and internal threads of the sleeves are of different pitch so that upon turning the sleeves, the shafts A are adjusted in the direction of their length.

Printing Surfaces.

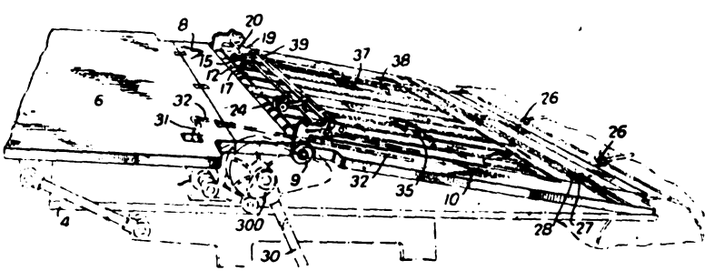
In this invention in the margin space adjacent a main printing plate mounted on a cylinder, is secured a marginal printing plate of the same length as the main plate around the cylinder whereby such space may be utlised for matter different from that carried by the main plate, or a double width page of a newspaper, or a page, may be printed with-



out a margin space. In one form, Figs. 1 and 2, the marginal plate 6 is formed with a bevelled rib 7 which engages with similar ribs 11 on clamping blocks 9, 10 forced apart by a spring 22 to release the plate 6. Main printing plates 3, 4 are bevelled to engage the outer edges of the ribs 11, and the plates 3, 4, 6 are clamped on the cylinder by a screw-actuated block 18 engaging the plate 3 if two plates are used, or engaging a rod 16 if only the plate 4 is used, to force the blocks 9, 10 together. The main plates may be extended over the ribs 11 on the blocks 9, 10 and the marginal plate 6 decreased in width as shown in Fig. 4. In another form, Figs. 5, 7, the plate 6 is provided with a central flange 25 which has widened and bevelled portions 27 adapted to engage correspondingly bevelled grooves 30 in blocks 31 when the plate is moved circumferentially of the cylinder. The blocks 31 are movable lengthwise of the cylinder to clamp the main plates. Messrs. R. Hoe and Co., Ltd., are the patentees.

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preliminary registering device from which they are fed automatically over a continuation feed-table or its equivalent to devices for registering the sheet laterally and longitudinally for seizure by the grippers or like of a printing or other press; It is constructed as an attachment which can be applied to existing machines. A feed-table 6, is supported from the feed-board 4 of an existing machine, and is fitted at its front with an extension 8 over which the operator feeds the sheets to stops 17 mounted on an oscillating shaft 20 which is geared to a shaft 19 from which feed rollers 15 are supported. These rollers 15 are depressed to coact with a driven roller 9 as the stops 17 are raised to permit the advance of the sheets. The roller 9 drives endless tapes 12, and these tapes forward the sheets over a board 10 to the front stops 26 of an impression cylinder. The sheets are registered laterally against a side stop 28 by a reciprocating pusher 27 operated by a cam 300, lever 31, and rod 32. The shaft 19 is also oscillated by the cam 300, The shaft of the roller 9 is driven from the printing machine by a shaft 30 acting through variable speed gearing, which is arranged to slow down the sheets as they approach the stops 26.

Sheet Carriers.—The sheets are preferably pressed on to the tapes 12 by means of anti-friction rollers 35 mounted in arms on U-shaped rods 37 carried on rods 38 supported by a rod 39. The rods 37 are carried by sockets adjustable longitudinally of the rods 38, and are also laterally adjustable.

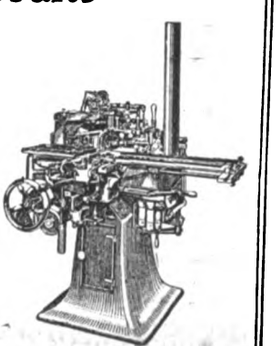
Sheet Guides and Smoothers.—The sheets are guided to the stops 17 by guides 24, and may be acted on by smoothers as they pass over the board 10.

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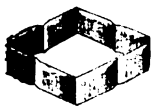
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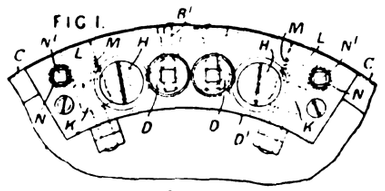
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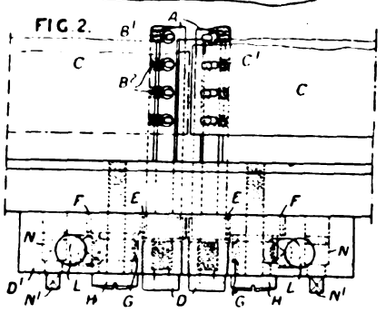
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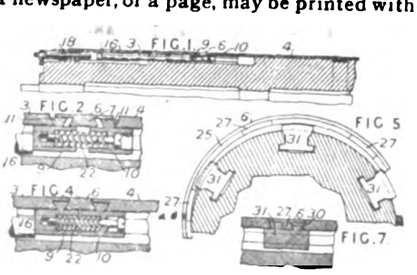




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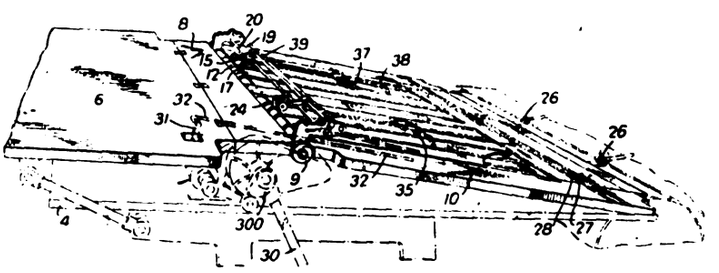
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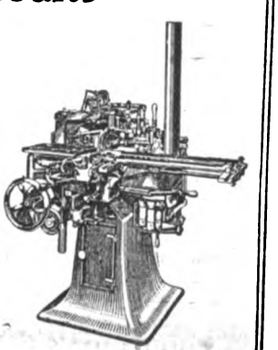
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(Continued from page 471).

The Printing of Paper Money.

The method of printing employed in the case of the Treasury notes is a combination of photogravure, offset lithography, and letterpress. Photogravure, which means printing from copper cylinders engraved by a photo-mechanical process, has been brought to a high degree of perfection by Waterlows and facilitates a rapid output of uniform quality. Every sheet of notes has to go through the machines several times—for the various printings and the numbering. The cutting up of the notes is done on special guillotines. It is a marvellous spectacle to see this huge installation of machinery devoted exclusively to one job, working with such speed, precision, and perfect synchronism.

Equally remarkable and interesting is the printing of the British postage and insurance stamps, the output during the last 12 months being over 7,492,000,000 stamps. These are printed from electrotype blocks on letterpress machines. This firm also does an extensive business in the printing of cheques for bankers and for private firms, which is carried on in a special factory.

The typographic method of printing stamps is not the only one employed by the firm. The finest stamps are plate-printed at their Finsbury works, and this method is generally preferred by foreign Governments. The perforating is done by rotary machines, which are found more suitable for paper that has been damped for printing. The plate printing at these works has been brought to the highest degree of perfection and is conducted on an immense scale. Their engraving department is well equipped with the latest machines for mechanical engraving. For the plate printing the firm has always built its own machines, and quite a large battery of them is in use. Some of the older ones print from flat plates, but the more modern are on the rotary principle, the inking and wiping being done automatically. As many as eight printings may be done on some notes, and through the blending of the colours 32 different shades may be counted on a single note. The properties of inks and papers have to be carefully studied, the more important inks being made in the firm's own works.

Stamp-Making.

Messrs. Thomas De La Rue & Co., Ltd., are engaged in security and stamp printing. The firm was founded in 1815 by Thomas De La Rue, a native of Guernsey, who was a printer and publisher of engravings and a man of great inventive faculties. In 1855 it was printing stamps and postal stationery for the East India Company, and this connexion has been maintained up to the present day with the Indian Government. About this date they also printed the higher values of stamps for the British postal service, and in 1880 the whole of the contract for British stamps was secured by the firm, which by that time had developed the typographic printing of postage stamps to a quality of technique which was unrivalled by any other firm. In 1884 the firm invented doubly fugitive or sensitive inks for preventing the removal of obliterations and written cancellations, and these were introduced into the printing of the stamps for the British contract. During the time this contract was held as many as 5,000,000,000 stamps per annum were printed by the firm. The firm has also executed postage stamps and banknotes either by typographic or plate printing in large quantities for the Crown Colonies and for numerous foreign Governments, and also some of the Treasury notes for the British Government. De La Rue's have during the past three years made great strides in the perfection and economy of direct plate printing, and have equipped themselves with the most up-to-date and efficient machinery and methods for the production of banknotes and other security documents. Their intention has been to make the house as famous for the highest class of plate printing as it has always been for the typographical process for security documents of all kinds.

Bradbury, Wilkinson, and Co., Limited, have always devoted themselves exclusively to security printing, and particularly engraved plate printing. Originally established in 1855 by Henry Bradbury and Robert Wilmot Wilkinson, the house has to its credit a long record of progress. Their works at New Malden, which have been specially erected for their business, cover about 7½ acres and stand on a plot of about 18 acres. The equipment is of the most up-to-date character and the engraving department is a model of its kind, equipped with the newest and most perfect machines. The firm have given great attention to the scientific problems underlying their business, and maintain a considerable research staff, with laboratories for chemical, physical, and mechanical testing of the inks, papers, and other materials used. A well-equipped photographic department is maintained for testing how far the products of the firm are likely to defeat the efforts of the counterfeiter and forger. The electro-chemical department for depositing copper, nickel, and other metals is of a highly efficient character. As an instance of the completeness of the firm's organisation, it may be mentioned that a laundry is maintained for washing the wiping and other cloths used on the machines. The organisation for checking and control is complete and perfect. The firm are continuously doing a large amount of work in all forms of security printing for a great many foreign Governments and for private clients all over the world.

Cheque Printing.

Messrs. Blades, East and Blades, Ltd., are an old firm of security printers, dating from 1821 and specialising very largely in cheque printing. They have made great progress of late years in the application of modern processes of photo-lithography and photogravure to all kinds of printing, and the work they do is in many respects equal to the finest direct plate printing. Some very beautifully printed cheques have been executed by the firm in photogravure, and there is a growing demand for this form of printing. A group of 12 machines of one size is constantly running on cheque printing, besides many auxiliary machines. Invariably two printings are required, but some of the work runs into three or four colours. The firm specialise in the use of fugitive inks—that is to say, inks which will not only resist erasure or alteration of the printing, but also prevent tampering with the writing on the cheques. A great feature of their works is their modern fleet of rotary offset presses. Great attention is given to the quality of the paper, which is of a special quality selected by the firm for certain features which particularly adapt it for cheque printing.

Messrs. Harrison and Sons, Limited, have given special attention to stamp printing by a modified process of photogravure to which they have given the name of Colagravure. By this method they have produced the present issue of Egyptian stamps, as well as issues for some other governments, and the results have been greatly admired and appreciated by philatelists. The firm also produce large quantities of stamps by surface printing from lead-moulded electros.

Mention must also be made of Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co., Limited, a very old established firm of engravers and plate printers, who were the first to produce stamps by plate printing, by the method to which they gave the name of "Siderography." The business was started in 1819 and Jacob Perkins, one of its founders, was the first to introduce the method of impressing the engraved stamp design into steel plates by means of a hardened steel roll in the transfer press. The firm printed by this means the first English postage stamps—the old black and afterwards the red of the Victorian era.

Specialized Work.

The firm of Thomas Macdonald & Sons, Limited, which was established in 1875, occupies a unique position in that it engraves plates for all forms of security printing for firms who do not employ their own staff of engravers. They have all the machinery such as is employed in the engraving departments of the large houses, and a skilled staff to do the finest work. Foreign governments and private firms all over the world frequently send to this firm for plates which are too intricate or difficult to be done locally.

This article would be incomplete without a reference to the work of printing the postal orders and pension forms, which is done by Messrs. McCorquodale and Co., Ltd., in a special factory at Wolverton. These documents are printed typographically from electrotype blocks, and a great amount of special machinery has had to be devised for dealing with the huge output.

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Without exceeding the bounds of modesty, we can legitimately claim that this journal has made the export departments of certain firms, whilst it has increased the overseas business of its advertisers generally.

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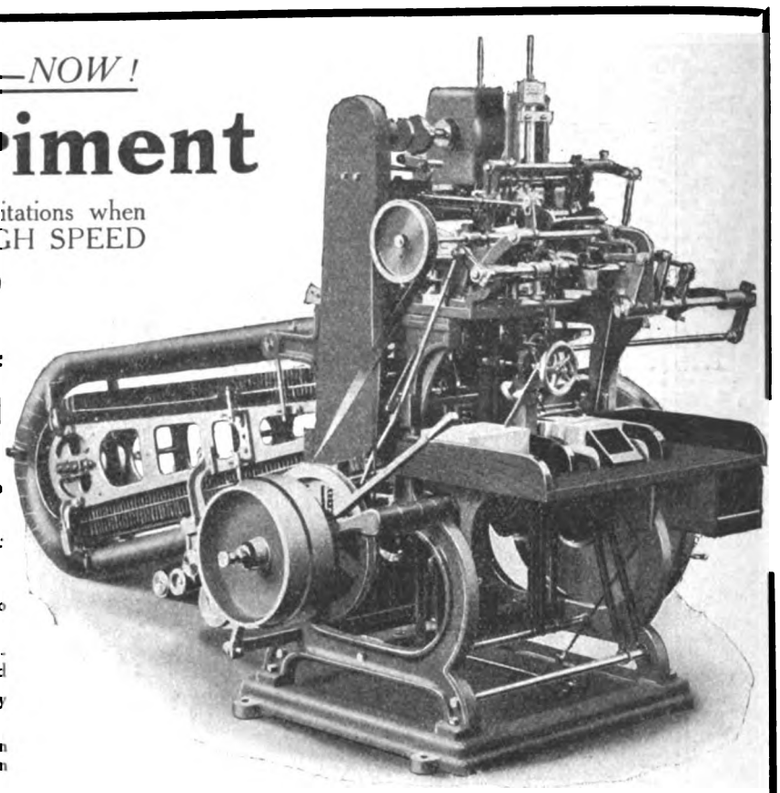
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FOUNDED 1878. AND STATIONER PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 96. NUMBER 24. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: JUNE 11, 1925. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.



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THE Assouan Dam is perhaps the greatest achievement of human endeavour to harness the resources of nature. History is crowded with the records of great things done for national well-being. But equally great are achievements in the smaller spheres of life. Around the corner lurks the romance of accomplishment.

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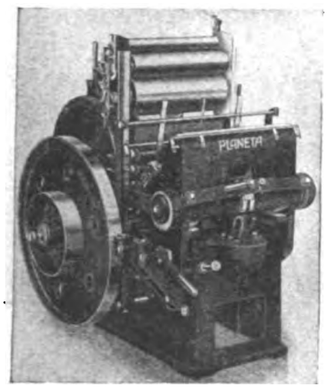
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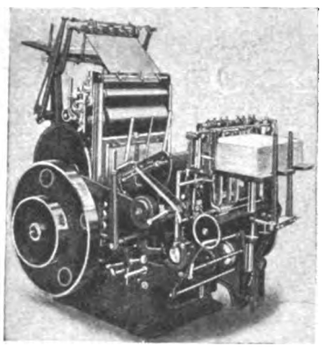
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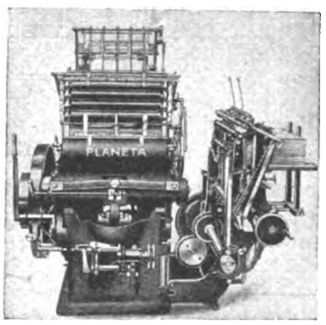
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VOLUME 66. NUMBER 24. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: JUNE 11, 1925. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

The Significance of Printing.

A Talk Broadcast Recently in the U.S.A. by Mr. Frederic W. Goudy, Well-known Type Designer.

Everyone knows what printing is. As Hamlet said of flute playing, "'Tis as easy as lying." Stamp inked types upon paper, and it is done; but in the few minutes allotted me, I would urge upon you to think of a deeper significance of this familiar and useful craft, to attempt to get at the inner soul of the matter.

Printing, the art preservative of all arts, the wonderful art that can recall all other arts, yet forget itself! What endless and bootless discussion would have been saved if Gutenberg had but thought to add to the book usually attributed to him—the 42-line Bible—the information that it actually was his work, his types, and where and when printed! If only some of his leaden characters that made "the invisible thoughts and imaginations of the soul visible to all" had, by some lucky chance, been preserved for one's examination; or Jenson's white letter, the beauty of which is but poorly exhibited by his weak impressions; or if some early writer on printing, at a time when printing was in its swaddling clothes, had but taken thought to speak particularly of the designs of those early craftsmen, what a service he would have rendered us!

The story of types and printing is the story of brave craftsmen to whom we owe the best we have in art and science, literature and social concord. Over these men time has spread the glamour of true romance. It would be an easy matter to permit the imagination to run riot upon the far-reaching effects of the art without which education in a democracy would be impossible, the art which preserves the best of human thought in forms of imperishable beauty.

"Thought is the property of him who can entertain it and of him who can adequately place it." The brick stamps of the ancient Babylonian fore-shadowed movable types, yet it is none the less honour to Gutenberg, who probably was the first to conceive the principle of casting letters in metal, that some germ of the principle itself was known and in use centuries before him.

His chance thought, straying through an idle reverie, a dream most golden, became the author and originator of power unequalled by any other single force. Now by printing we are enabled to call loudly: "Ye traders who come to buy, pause here! We have fabrics of Asia and fabrics of Phoenicia, richly dyed in scarlet and crimson and azure, with golden ornaments sewn upon them by many slaves. We have silver boxes of Persia and carved ivory from the great South Country. The sun has mellowed the colours of our precious stones and all the tints of the ocean are shown in this wonderful pearl which the slaves of the blue sea died in getting."

In the natural sequence of all the events in the world's history, printing constitutes an important step. It came as a simple, an inevitable, comparatively insignificant corollary of writing which Carlyle said was the most miraculous of all things man has devised. With the art of writing the true reign of miracles commenced. The history of writing is, in a way, the history of man, since in it are bound up the entire development of human thought, of expression, of art, of inter-communication and of mechanical invention.

The time was ripe!

To secure some easier and quicker means for the duplication of books than the slow copying by the scribes was the incentive that stimulated the imagination of practical men. A renaissance of learning had set in that spread from Italy throughout Europe. Writing was beginning to exhibit signs of debasement, and already had passed the period of its finest development. Many men of learning had appeared and the intellectual activity of the time stirred the creative genius of Gutenberg, and it was his fruitful and persevering efforts from 1440 to 1450 that gave us printing. Printing was the new and more rapid instrument by which the impending Revival of Learning was to find expression, an apparatus by which the symbols of language were utilised to convey thought.

"In books we find the dead as it were living." Books constitute the world's memory in visible form; they are steadfast, unpresuming friends and silent counsellors. Martin Luther said every great book is an action, and every great action is a book. Books, too, are the windows through which the soul looks out. But to-day books are so common, so familiar to all, that they are accepted quite as matters of course, and few give any thought to their evolution to their present form.

When printing came, valuable truths were nourished to maturity, and transmitted to bless or instruct posterity. Printing put the world's inheritance of the knowledge of classic Greek and Rome beyond the reach of further waste.

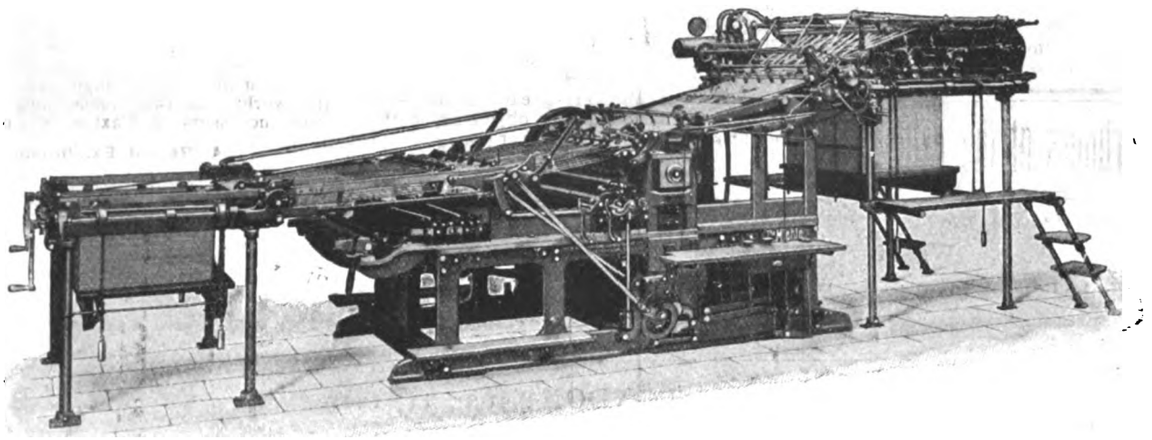
But, better yet, printing is the surest method of fixing the great thoughts which arise in the minds of great men, transmitting those thoughts to the last periods of time. Printing puts us in communication with the minds of the past, and preserves the thought of to-day for future generations. But printing may do even more than give permanency to ideas and convey the knowledge that books enfold. Reading an ugly book is no more profitable to good taste than reading trash is profitable to the mind. Printing need not be ugly; it may give pleasure by a beauty of its own, a beauty that will breathe on dead types and bring them to life, and by that beauty enable us to see in the author's words a deeper sense than his mere words suggest. Therefore, if printing includes a degree of beauty in itself and presents the author's thought in monumental form suitable to its magnitude, its beauty makes visible man's admiration of that thought.

The printing of a mere advertisement or a simple narrative should no more be given the form or treatment of an epic poem or the form of a dignified essay than a farm house should be built to look like a city mansion, or a cottage be given the air and character of an ornate villa. Each has its own peculiar beauty, and to borrow an aspect from one for use of the other is but to debase and falsify it in character and expression. It is no more fitting to copy the arrangement, types and "feeling" of an old

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The Miehle

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The Miehle can now be supplied, as here illustrated, complete with the Pile Suction Feeder (with sheet-turning arrangement for perfecting) and Pile Delivery. Full particulars of these additional units will be supplied on application.

An important feature of the Feeder is an arrangement whereby it is unnecessary to disturb the pile of sheets when printing the reverse side. To feed the sheets and turn them over, the pile is put into the Feeder with the leading edge towards the outer feed roll. By this means the sheets are automatically reversed and come down on to the feed board the right way up. Thus there is no re-piling or turning over of sheets by hand, or re-piling or turning of the sheets when working a second or third colour on either side.

It is suction fed, the pumps for creating the vacuum for the suckers and the compressed air for the blowers being of the rotary type, driven by a small independent motor. Each sucker head carries two suction arrangements, two blower arrangements, and two sheet grips. A sucker head is also carried on the control for the height of the pile.

This Feeder, which is carefully designed and well constructed, is provided with safety devices which include multiple-sheet and no-sheet trips. The pile is automatically controlled, so that it is kept always at the right height for feeding.

The Pile Delivery deposits sheets clear of the machine, printed side up or down, on to a board or truck which automatically adjusts itself to the correct level throughout the run. The sheets as they fall on to the Delivery are automatically knocked up and keep the pile even on all sides. A blade is supplied for fitting over the centre of the board or truck for dividing slit sheets. Special provision is made for preventing the sheets from curling on their passage down the delivery tapes. The delivery can quickly be altered from face-up to face-down, or vice versa. Trucks for the removal of the pile can be wheeled in from both sides of the delivery.

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book, or one produced under different environments and conditions of life and times, for present-day use, than it is to copy an Italian villa and erect it on a congested city street.

In the hand of an artist, printing may utilise its own beauty to the end of communicating a fine or beautiful thought. When the words of the great writer are so richly clothed that the raiment becomes both an interpretation and a tribute to their worth—when the typography itself is so delightful that we may dwell on it with pleasure for its artistic beauty, printing becomes more than a mere craft: it becomes an art—an art that appeals to the imagination through the eye, a means even to higher ideals.

Master Printers at the Exhibition.

Interesting Day for L.M.P.A. Members.

As already briefly reported, members of the London Master Printers' Association paid an official visit to the Printing Exhibition at the Royal Agricultural Hall on Wednesday, May 27th. A considerable number put in an appearance and found much of interest in the various exhibits. Not least attention was given to the specimens of printing exhibited in connection with the London Inter-District Printing Competition, which were hung in an annexe to the Gallery. Not only lay visitors but master printers themselves admired the very fine work which had been turned out from the printing offices in London, the taste and skill represented in all the work being very notable.

Meeting Competition.

At mid-day the members of the Council and others sat down to luncheon, under the presidency of Mr. W. Howard Hazell (President of the Federation of Master Printers and of the Exhibition), who, on behalf of the Council and the organisers of the Exhibition, extended a cordial welcome. He described the Exhibition as a beneficent one, because it placed before master printers the very latest machinery for carrying on their work. Mr. Hazell mentioned that one of the greatest difficulties facing London master printers was the high wages they had to pay, compared with the lower rates not far away. It was an economic fact all over the world that where wages were high, machinery was used to a greater extent than where wages were low. Where wages were high it was necessary to introduce labour-saving machinery, and he suggested that master printers of London should bear that factor in mind and instal more labour-saving machinery than their competitors in the country. That was one solution of the great difficulties which faced them—that by making themselves more efficient, by using better and more labour-saving machinery, they could reduce their costs and so meet the competition. London was the largest printing centre in the world, and he should also like to see it the finest printing centre, with London master printers furnished with the best machinery, the highest methods and the most skilled craftsmen, so that if any master printer wanted to know how fine printing should be done he would have to come to London. They could scarcely say that now, because were there no master printers who had obsolete machinery and inadequate methods? While there was a master printer a member of their Association in that position there was work for the London Association to undertake. Anything they could do to increase the efficiency of the members would be assisting in keeping the trade in London which might otherwise go to other parts of the world. Efficiency, however, did not only consist in machinery, but in the education of their staffs, and in this connection Mr. Hazell paid a tribute to the facilities afforded by the London School of Printing, which was certainly the largest school of its kind in the whole world.

The moral of his observations was that the master printers should, in their annual accounts, provide for depreciation of their machinery in order that they might be able to scrap it and have funds to instal new plant. Their trade was changing rapidly, and it was only those printers who realised the rapidity of the changes that were taking place, and would take place in the future, who would be able to face the competition, both from within and without London. In conclusion, Mr. Hazell expressed the hope that the London Master Printers' Association might long flourish and continue its work, with even greater success in the future.

Influence of the Association.

Mr. A. Langley, who replied to the toast, said the London Master Printers' Association had done remarkably well during the last few years in increasing their membership. They had certainly increased in size; but were they increasing in power and efficiency for the ultimate good of the trade? He wanted the members of the Council to take it from him very seriously that the fault was very wide and the scope of future developments was very great. If the Association was to achieve the object which they ought to aim at, then more energy and more enthusiasm must be inspired into the general membership. Speaking with a very close knowledge, he declared, without hesitation, that the apathy among London printers was appalling, and if they were to galvanise the membership into real work, the inspiration must come from the members of the Council to the rank and file. He appealed, therefore, to the members of the Council, much as they had already done, to do a little more in the future. They were not only concerned with wages, which, after all, was a small part of their work; the task before the Association was to create a team spirit instead of individual spirit. Mr. Langley proceeded to give a few of the complaints which he had received concerning the work of the Association, and he suggested that if anyone could give them a formula for meeting all the various views they would be doing a real service. (Laughter.)

Caxton's Successors.

Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh submitted the toast of "Caxton's Successors in London," and in doing so gave a description of an imaginary visit of William Caxton to the Exhibition. Although he suggested they might have some difficulty in recognising Caxton were he to make his appearance, owing to the fact that there was no authentic portrait in existence, he suggested that when he did arrive he would be welcomed by the hospitable organiser, accompanied by that inseparable pair, Mr. Lock and Mr. Burch. When he went round the Exhibition, he was sure Caxton would become more and more bewildered at the complexity of the machinery. He would, however, sink with relief into that haven of rest which contained Mr. George W. Jones' books, because he would find there some examples of the works of his own contemporaries. Mr. Austen-Leigh proceeded with a diverting account of what he considered would be Caxton's impressions of illustrations showing his own activities with the printing press. After ingeniously naming some of the present-day followers of Caxton, the speaker mentioned that they all pursued the same craft, and they were faced, if not with exactly the same, with similar difficulties. They were all drawn to the craft either by the love of its artistry, or else by the very prosaic and not unnatural desire to make a competence, because they had to remember that Caxton did not enter the art with very exalted views. He learned his art at great charge and expense in order to save his eyes, which were dimmed with the overlooking of white paper; and to save himself the making of further copies by hand. He thought they could pride themselves on being the successors of Caxton as the London Master Printers' Association, because they were maintaining the industry on the same clean and noble lines on which it was run in earlier days. In coupling with the toast the name of Mr. Edward Unwin, Mr. Austen-Leigh mentioned that that gentleman for many years had been in the forefront of every movement for the good of their trade. (Applause.)

Mr. Edward Unwin, who was received with great cordiality, said the toast revived many memories, and he recalled some of the incidents of his early days in the printing industry. Asking himself in what sense they were successors of Caxton, he suggested they might be copyists of that historic figure. They could be reproducers in Caxton type, because they could not but admire or desire to emulate the typographic excellence which they saw in those early printed works of his. By all means let them strive to be successors in that relationship. But surely the chief object of his work was to be a benefactor of human kind, and his introduction of the printing press had been the means of the greatest benefit to the greatest number in the world. (Hear, hear.) If they were conscious of that conviction, he would suggest that they should desire, as successors, to live up to it. By contrast, this was an age of machinery, and it often seemed to him that in the hurry and rush which followed on the mechanical arrangements of the present day they were in danger of losing the personal touch with the craft. It seemed to him, if they were to be true successors of Caxton, their aim should be, not only to take advantage of all the modern improvements to which the Chairman had referred, but at the same time make them subservient to the elevation and advancement of the human race throughout the world. In that sense they would be true successors of Caxton in London.

A Record Exhibition.

Mr. R. B. Simnett, Vice-President of the London Master Printers' Association, proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Hazell for presiding, and paid a tribute to the industry he had shown in connection with the Exhibition. As London master printers they were extremely proud that Mr. Hazell had been elected to the high office of President of the Federation. In the year before them there would be many problems which they would have to solve, and he was quite sure they had every confidence that Mr. Hazell would guide each one of them, as it turned up, to a successful issue. The speaker coupled with the toast the name of Mr. F. W. Bridges, the organiser of the Exhibition.

Mr. Bridges said that since his first association with the exhibitions twenty-one years ago up to the present time he had endeavoured, as far as possible, to create a brotherly feeling throughout the trade, and he thought he had succeeded in a great measure; but he was greatly indebted to the hearty co-operation he had received on all hands. The first exhibition was a small one compared with that. He was glad to know that the Exhibition was recognised throughout the world, and mentioned the fact that the Victorian Master Printers' Association, twelve thousand miles away, had appointed a special representative to attend. (Applause.) The speaker mentioned that the previous Saturday a record crowd had attended from every part of the Kingdom and no fewer than thirty thousand people passed the turnstiles. He took the opportunity of acknowledging the great assistance he had received from the President of the Exhibition (Mr. Hazell) and the members of the Council.

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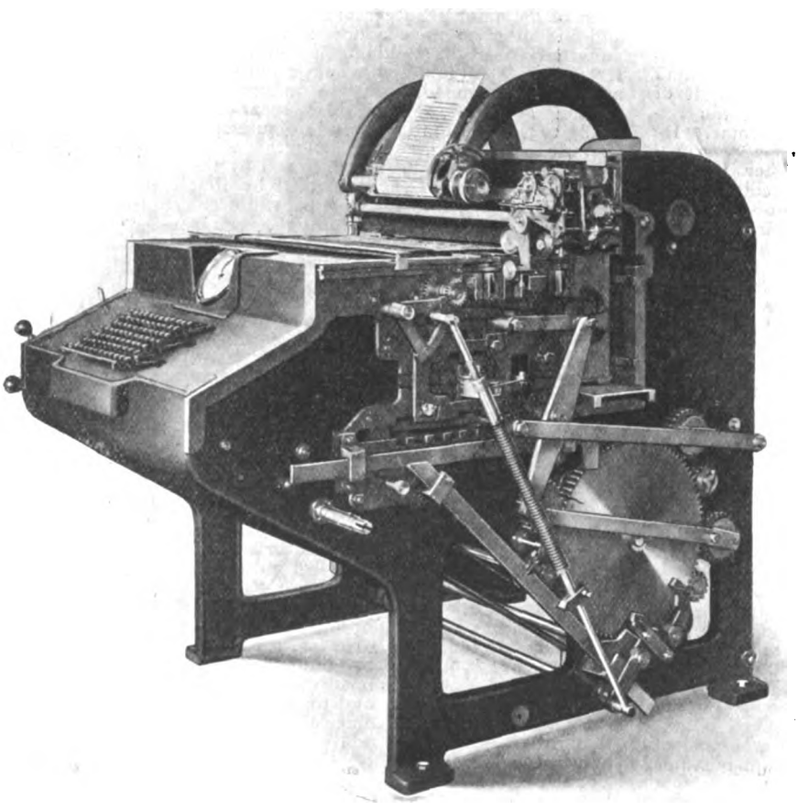
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Who's Who

IN THE

PRINTING & ALLIED TRADES.

The New L.M.P.A. President.

Mr. Maurice Clowes, the new president of the London Master Printers' Association, bears a name that is a familiar and honoured one throughout the printing trade. It was as far back as 1789 that his great-grandfather was apprenticed to the printing trade (at Chichester), and the family has been identified with printing ever since. It is interesting, by the way, to note the change of trade grand customs indicated in the fact that great-father paid a premium of £30 for his apprenticeship and served for six years without remuneration.

Mr. Maurice Clowes, who was born in 1884, son of the late Edward Arnott Clowes, was



Mr. Maurice Clowes.

educated at Eton, and, after an interval spent on the Continent, joined the firm of William Clowes and Sons, Ltd., in 1903, learning the trade at the Duke-street Works.

Throughout the period of the war Mr. Clowes commanded the Somerset Royal Horse Artillery, with which he was connected before the outbreak of hostilities, and his Army service gained him the rank of major and the decorations of the Military Cross and the Croix de Guerre.

As a co-opted member of the Council of the L.M.P.A., Mr. Clowes has been a very active worker on behalf of the Association. He has for long held the important post of chairman of the Labour Committee, as well as serving on several sub-committees. He is also one of the L.M.P.A. representatives on the London District Committee of the Joint Industrial Council and is a London representative upon the Federation Council. Thus he has an inside knowledge of the Association's working, and in electing Mr. Maurice Clowes as their new president the Council appear to have made a happy and popular choice.

MESSRS. C. H. ROGERS AND SONS, of Scotland-passage, High-street, Birmingham, have been appointed Birmingham and district agents for the Heidelberg automatic platen, and the "Exquisit" cylinder press. We understand the firm is also open to consider other agencies for English or Continental machines appertaining to printing.

AN exceptionally handsome piece of publicity literature reaches us in the form of a brochure entitled "Printing Efficiency" issued by the Baker Sales Co., of 23, Farringdon-avenue, E.C.4, and of New York. Equipments of printing offices, particularly composing-rooms, are the speciality of this company, and in this booklet will be found much interesting information, handsomely illustrated with views of famous printeries as well as of details of their equipments.

Trade Notes.

DISSOLUTION is announced of the partnership between William Gordon Higham and Bert Charles Roff, printers and stationers, 109, Colmore row, Birmingham; also of that between B. Feldman and A. L. Mocatta, music publishers, 125, 127 and 129, Shaftesbury-avenue, London, W.C.2, under the style of B. Feldman and Co.

ALLIED NORTHERN NEWSPAPERS, LTD.—Subscriptions were accepted on Monday for an issue in connection with this company of £2,300,000 6½ per cent. first mortgage guaranteed debenture stock at 98½ per cent., forming part of an authorised amount of £3,000,000. The company has been formed to acquire the whole of the share capital of Associated Scottish Newspapers, the whole of the ordinary share capital of J. M. Smith, Ltd., 85 per cent. of the share capital of Newcastle Newspapers, Ltd., which company has recently acquired the assets of the *Newcastle Chronicle*, Ltd., and also an issue of £800,000 of 6½ per cent. redeemable second debentures creating a floating charge on the undertaking and assets of Newcastle Newspapers, Ltd. The issue was quickly over-subscribed.

AT the ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Associated Newspapers, Ltd., held on Tuesday in London, approval was given to the report and accounts. It was stated that the company has had a satisfactory year, and is able to report a profit of £917,046 4s. 8d. After paying dividends on the preference and ordinary shares and 40 per cent. on the deferred shares there has been added £100,000 to the reserve fund. The carry-forward is £215,947 1s. 2d.

BOX FACTORY FIRE.—Considerable damage is reported to have been done by a fire which broke out between 9 and 10 o'clock on Monday night at Cairn's cardboard box factory in Middlesex-street, London, E. In a short time eight engines and a large bodyof firemen were on the scene. The origin of the outbreak appeared to be in the basement of the building.

THE Glasgow office of the *Scotsman* has been transferred to larger premises in Gordon-street.

THE *Wisbech Standard* has moved into new and more convenient offices at the New Quay, Wisbech.

THE *Birmingham Weekly Post* celebrates its 100th birthday by publishing an attractive souvenir number.

TO CELEBRATE the 70th anniversary of its first issue, the *Sheffield Daily Telegraph* has issued a souvenir brochure, which gives a most interesting and well-illustrated account of the rise of the paper from its inception to its present position.

THE *Retford, Worksop, Isle of Axholme and Gainsborough News* has just completed its 70th year of existence, having been founded in 1855 by the late Mr. William Hargrave Caldicott. The celebration of the birthday has been marked by the opening of new offices, and the newspaper devoted a page to the story of the progress of the enterprise, giving also portraits of many of the most prominent persons connected with the *News*.

AT the Mansion House, on Monday, Alfred Young (25), motor driver, and Walter O'Reilley (28), labourer, were remanded on bail on a charge of assaulting Mr. George T. Bevan, chairman of the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants, with intent to steal. It was stated that Mr. Bevan as Father of the Chapel at the *News of the World*, had a sum of £30 in his possession when he was attacked in Ludgate-circus at 10 o'clock on Saturday night. He called for assistance, and three policemen jumped on to an omnibus and arrested the men, who had boarded it. Mr. Bevan was badly cut over the eye. An adjournment was arranged so that the men might be legally represented.

MR. JOHN JONES, Carnarvon, retired newspaper proprietor, left £5,475.

MR. HENRY ARMITAGE (65), of Thorner, Yorkshire, printer and lithographer, a director of Messrs. Jowett and Sowry, Ltd., Leeds, left £28,614.

MAJOR CHARLES ALFRED CUTHBERT KEESON, V.D., West Hampstead, printer and journalist, of Messrs. Jackson, Ruston, and Keeson, Ltd., proprietors of the *Pawnbrokers' Gazette* (of which he was editor for some years), who died in April, aged 67 years, left estate of the gross value of £28,235, with net personalty £24,553.

Personal.

THE Rt. Hon. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., as representing the Printing and Kindred Trades' Federation, will accompany the United Kingdom delegates to the conference of the Empire Press Union in Australia.

MOST of the United Kingdom delegates, who will be headed by Viscount and Viscountess Burnham, will leave this country about the middle of July and will be absent for several months.

MR. RONALD MCNEILL, M.P., Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, is to preside to day (Thursday) at a luncheon given by friends in London Press circles to Mr. W. Dallas Ross, the well known journalist, proprietor of *Golfing* and *Ladies' Golf*.

MR. LINTS SMITH, manager of *The Times*, and Mr. William Will, managing director of the *Daily Graphic* publications, are acting as joint secretaries for the luncheon.

SIR ROBERT BAIRD, K.B.E., D.L., the proprietor of the *Belfast Telegraph*, has been elected president of the Ulster Advertising Club.

COL. CHAS. CLIFFORD, C.M.G., V.D., T.D., J.P., of the *Sheffield Telegraph*, has been appointed a K.B.E. for political and public services in Sheffield. Rumour has it that Sir Charles may become closely identified with the papermaking industry.

SIR RICHARD TERRY has retired from the editorship of the *Musical News and Herald*, and has been succeeded by Mr. H. S. Gordon, who has been acting as sub editor.

SIR J. T. D. LLEWELLYN, the chairman of directors of the *South Wales Daily Post*, has just celebrated his 89th birthday.

SIR HERBERT MORGAN, the well-known advertising expert, has been elected a member of the board of directors of Lever Brothers.

SIR ALBERT SPICER, BART., fresh from his Eastern tour, Mr. Deputy J. R. Brough, Mr. W. C. Corke, C.C., and Mr. J. Crowlesmith, J.P., on Monday attended a luncheon given at the Cannon-street Hotel by the National Commercial Temperance League, Sir George Paish being the chief guest.

MR. EDMUND G. COLE, ex-president of the South-west London Master Printers' Association, was married on Tuesday to Florence Della Weir, at the Wesleyan Methodist Church, Bromley. The honeymoon is to be spent in South Devon.

MR. A. C. HANSON, has been elected president of the Oldham Master Printers' Association for the ensuing twelve months, with Mr. J. Bagot vice president, Mr. S. G. Halbert secretary, Mr. R. Wilson treasurer and Mr. J. Schofield auditor.

VISCOUNTESS BURNHAM, as president of the Society, received the guests at a "house warming" held on Monday afternoon to enable the council and members of the Society of Women Journalists to show their friends the charming club room that has been placed at their disposal through the generosity of the gas exhibit at the British Empire Exhibition.

MR. WILLIAM HAEDRICH, of Wm. Haedrich and Sons, Inc., 325, Gold-street, Brooklyn, with Mrs. Haedrich, is visiting Europe, to return about July 20th. In London Mr. and Mrs. Haedrich will meet their daughter who has just completed a tour of the world.

MR. B. J. SANSOM, bookbinding instructor at the London School of Printing, delivered an interesting lecture to a well-attended meeting of the Printing, Bookbinding and Kindred Trades Overseers' Association on Tuesday at St. Bride Institute. Mr. Sansom dealt particularly with the training of the apprentice in the bindery.

MR. B. W. TIBBLE, of Canonbury, who figured in the Birthday Honours List as a recipient of the medal of the Civil Division of the Order of the British Empire, is a guillotine cutter in a printing works.

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Printers' Sports Meeting.

Annual Gathering of the Printing and Allied Trades Charity Sports Association.

Excellent weather favoured the 30th annual athletic gathering of the Printing and Allied Trades Charity Sports Association, which was held on Saturday at the Herne Hill track, Burbage-road, S.E. In spite of many counter attractions of a similar kind, there was a large attendance, and the diversified programme presented was of a thoroughly enjoyable kind. Whilst keen attention was given to the various trade and open events, the importance of the social aspect of the gathering was not lost sight of. As illustrating the generous manner in which this annual event is regarded, it may be mentioned that the prizes and the working expenses of the meeting were met by donations of numerous friends and voluntary work by those connected with the industry, thus enabling the whole of the receipts to be distributed amongst the various trade charities.

Brig.-General W. F. Mildren, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., who distributed the prizes, is this year's president of the Association. (A few biographical particulars are appended to this report.) He was warmly received by a number of members of the committee on his arrival. Those present included a great many representatives of the printing and allied trades.

Besides the customary trade events, which were competed for in a thoroughly sportsmanlike and friendly manner, there were a number of open events, which were of an extraordinarily interesting kind. Amongst these was a cycle race, in which Chas. H. Bartlett (Polytechnic C.C.) set up a new amateur motor-paced record in a five-mile race with H. Oxley (Kentish Wheelers).

Trade Results.

The scoring in the Fryotype Championship was extremely close, it being not until the last race that Waterlow's succeeded in winning the trophy, with the Amalgamated Press as runners-up, and W. H. Smith finishing third. The other trade results were as follows:—

100 yds. Fryotype Championship.—Heat Winners: C. Wilkinson (Waterlow and Sons), J. A. Slough (Temple Press), H. Baird (Waterlow and Sons). Final: J. A. Slough, 1; C. Wilkinson, 2; H. Bard, 3.

880 yds. Fryotype Championship.—Heat 1: W. J. Collins (*The Times*), 1; E. Reddie (W. H. Smith and Sons), 2; W. O. Pearson (Waterlow and Sons), 3. Heat 2: F. J. Walker (W. H. Smith and Sons), 1; A. G. Smith (Amalgamated Press), 2; G. Johnson (*The Times*), 3. Final: F. J. Walker, 1; A. G. Smith, 2; E. Reddie, 3.

220 yds. *Daily Chronicle* Handicap.—Heat 1: J. A. Slough (Herne-hill H.), 1; H. W. Hobbs (unattached), 2. Heat 2: A. L. Tewtnell (Ilford A.C.), 1; C. E. E. Pearce (Surrey A.C.), 2. Heat 3: R. S. Hall (Highgate H.), 1; R. W. Cowell (A.P.A.), 2. Heat 4: H. J. Bard (Waterlow's A.C.), 1; W. C. Deverell (Amalgamated Press), 2. Final: H. J. Bard, 1; H. W. Hobbs, 2; W. C. Deverell, 3.

One Mile Fryotype Championship.—A. J. Smith (Amalgamated Press), 1; R. S. Chisholm (Waterlow and Sons), 2; W. W. Philp (Waterlow and Sons), 3.

Fryotype One Mile Walk.—F. Creasey (Mansell, Hunt and Catty), 1; F. G. Easto (*The Times*), 2; H. V. L. Ross (*Daily Mail*), 3.

Two Mile Linotype Team Scratch Race.—Waterlow and Sons (R. S. Chisholm, W. W. Philp, G. Pooley), 1; Harmsworth (F. Horslin, L. Church, P. Bevan), 2; Amalgamated Press (A. J. Smith, F. Baker, C. Harrison), 3.

"Braddick" Challenge Shield (Trade Societies Relay).—N.U.P.B.M.R. and Paper Workers, 1; Natsopa (*Daily Mirror*), 2.

Novelty Relay Race.—*The Times* A., 1; Waterlow and Sons, 2; *Daily Mail*, 3.

80 yds. Ladies (Trade) Handicap.—Final: H. R. Wright (Manor Park A.C.), 1; D. Austin (N.V.P.B.), 2; D. Garrett (Cornwall Press), 3.

Tug-of-War.—Semi-final: Edward Lloyd, Ltd., beat W. H. Smith and Sons by 2 pulls to 0. Final: Royal Mills beat Edward Lloyd, Ltd., by 2 pulls to 0.

A detachment of No. 68 (City of London) Division (Printers' Own) St. John's Ambulance Brigade was on the ground, and rendered first aid service on several occasions, whilst the London Central Branch Band (Paper Workers), under the conductorship of Mr. Alf. Hodgkiss gave many acceptable musical items.

A Vote of Thanks.

During a pause in the programme Mr. J. Wakeham, in proposing a vote of thanks to Brigadier-General Mildren for presiding and



Brig.-Gen. W. F. Mildren, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

distributing the prizes, congratulated the president on the fact that the gathering that afternoon was the largest since 1914, and also that the receipts were the highest since that year. The success of the event, he said, was made possible partly by the very generous contribution General Mildren himself had made, and by the influence he had exerted in giving the function due prominence in trade circles. They all remembered his distinguished services in the War, and were indeed very grateful for the part he had played in making that afternoon's meeting such an unqualified success.

General Mildren, in returning thanks, said that as a result of that afternoon's efforts they would be able to complete the H. F. Parker Pension. One of the most pleasing features of the proceedings, he continued, had been the outstanding sociability observable at the gathering. For some years that annual athletic meeting had been regarded in a rather perfunctory way and he was glad it had got back in its character to something like pre-war days. This feature, he believed, augured well for the future of the Association, and he hoped it would go on making records. He paid a tribute to the efforts of Mr. H. F. Parker and his committee, and concluded by expressing the thanks of all present for the excellent exhibition of sport given by the various competitors.

General Mildren is a director of the Amalgamated Press (1922) Ltd., of the Imperial Paper Mills, Ltd., and of the Empire Printing Ink Co., Ltd., and has had a long and close connection with the printing and allied trades.

He is Hon. Colonel of the 6th City of London Rifles, and served throughout the war. During the early period he commanded the 1st Battalion of the 6th City of London Rifles, and from 1917 to May, 1919, the 141st Infantry Brigade, 47th (London) Division. He was awarded the C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Croix de Guerre, as well as other distinctions, and was seven times mentioned in dispatches.

During a period of years he has done much to improve the conditions of the workers in the businesses with which he is connected, and in this way has set an example which has undoubtedly contributed to the welfare of the London Printing Trade.

Machine Compositors' Vigilance Association.

At the quarterly meeting of the Machine Compositors' Vigilance Asssociation, held on Friday evening, June 5th, in the Reading Room of the London Society of Compositors, St. Bride-street, E.C., Mr. J. F. D. Dixon (chairman of the Association) presiding, the report of the committee for the period January 16th to May 30th was read by Mr. A. Henwood (secretary). It was stated that the membership had increased by 23, bringing the total to 1,097, including 771 linotype and 257 monotype operators, with 51 linotype and 18 monotype honorary members. Income reached the sum of £169 (subscriptions £161), and expenditure £187 (sick benefit £89, donation to Pension Fund £34). This donation, while it completed Pension No. 1, was responsible for the £18 deficit on the period.

Attention was called to the notice of motion by the committee to increase the sick benefit, the necessary alteration of rule being down for consideration at the next quarterly meeting. The report closed with the reading of correspondence conveying fraternal greetings from members in Australia, Wellington (N.Z.), Johannesburg and British Honduras.

The Association's Pension Fund report placed on record the appreciation of the committee of the generous action of the directors of the composing machine firms in giving assistance in the printing for the annual dinner in February last. It was recorded that one of the members of the Association had, with the assistance of the votes at the disposal of the Fund, been successful at the first application at the recent election of the Printers' Pension Corporation.

A lively conversation followed the reading of the reports. Various points connected with the working of the piece scales were touched upon, the committee being instructed to institute inquiries and take action where it was considered desirable.

St. Bride Technical Library.

List of Recent Additions.

Bell, Edward. George Bell. Publisher. 1924
Bewick, Thomas. Memoirs of Thos. Bewick. 1822–1828. 1925.
British Museum. Catalogue of Books printed in the XV century. Part V. Venice. 1924.
Burgess, F. W. Old Prints and Engravings. 1924.
Brock, A. Clutton. Wm. Morris. 1925.
Carpenter, H. Barrett. Colour. 1923.
Docker. Colour Prints of Wm. Dickes. 1924.
Hauser, R. Buchkunst Ausstellung. 1924.
Hawkes, A. J. Lancashire Printed Books. 1925.
Holy Bible. Facsimile of the authorised Bible of 1611. 1911.
Humphreys, A. L. The Private Library. 1897.
Lackington, J. Memoir of the first 45 years of the life of J. Lackington. 1791.
Lansbury, Geo. Miracle of Fleet-street. 1925.
McMurtrie, D. C. American Type Design in the 20th Century. 1924.
Morison, S. Four Centuries of Fine Printing. 1924.
Morison, S. Modern Fine Printing. 1925.
International Printing Pressman of America. Book of Art Printing. 1924.
Oswald, J. Clyde. Benjamin Franklin. 1917.
Overton, Grant. Portrait of a Publisher: W. W. Appleton. 1925.
Penrose's Annual. 1925.
Porte, R. T. Dictionary of Printing Terms. 1925.
Sparling, Halliday. Kelmscott Press. 1924.
Updike, D. V. In the Day's Work. 1924.
Vasenius, V. History of Printing in Finland. 1898.

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The Typographical Association.

Triennial Conference.

The triennial conference of the Typographical Association opened at Lowestoft on Monday, when some 300 delegates were welcomed by the Mayor, Councillor J. M. Barnard.

Members of the Typographical Association have, since October, 1921, lost, through wage reductions, the collossal figure of £3,500,000, said Mr. J. D. French, in his presidential address to the conference on Tuesday. The individual loss per member up to date was roughly £150.

"I am wondering," said Mr. French, "if the time is not rapidly approaching when we should ask our employers for a revision of our wages agreement, with a view to having returned to us that which, in our opinion, was unjustly taken from us."

Discussing relations with other unions, Mr. French regretted the refusal of the London Society of Compositors (upheld by the General Council of the Trades Union Congress) to recognise the membership cards of the T.A. This had led to the reinstitution of the London branch of the Association.

Some progress had been made on the question of amalgamation.

Trade Union Matters.

L.S.C. UNEMPLOYMENT.—According to the June issue of the *L.T.J.*, the number of members of the London Society of Compositors signing the unemployment book on May 23rd represented 313, a figure which compares with 362 in the preceding week, 424 for May 9th, and 460 for May 2nd. The figures for the month just completed indicate a satisfactory improvement when compared with the corresponding month of last year and the year before, the weekly average of unemployed standing at 479 in May last year and 753 in the four recorded weeks of May, 1923.

TRAINING OF APPRENTICES.—The secretary of the Ipswich branch of the Typographical Association has forwarded to the Executive Council a suggested syllabus drawn up by the Ipswich School of Arts and Crafts for the training of apprentices in printing. The local Education Committee wished to know if the syllabus would meet the apprenticeship requirements of the Association. The president of the Ipswich branch was a member of the Education Committee, and he had secured a promise that only boys who were guaranteed situations as vacancies occurred would be accepted in the classes. The Executive Council, after consideration of the position, have intimated that they cannot accept the scheme unless it applies only to apprentices who are already engaged in the printing trade.

COMPENSATION CASE AT HYDE.—The secretary of the Hyde branch of the Typographical Association has reported to the Executive Council that the solicitor acting in the compensation claim by a member in that branch had received an offer by the insurance of £75 and all expenses. The Executive Council have advised the branch secretary to instruct the solicitor to press for a larger amount.

NEW COLOUR PRINT PROCESS.—The officials of Smithsonian Institution gave a demonstration of a new and perfected process of colour printing at the press of William E. Rudge in Mount Vernon, New York. It was said by those present that the reproduction by this new process cannot be distinguished from the original. The printing is done on rough surface rag paper. The process is an adaptation of the three-colour process, and special waterproof inks are used. The printing is done while the paper is still damp.—*Publishers' Weekly* (New York).

LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. — The 43rd annual report of the Council contains a wealth of information in its 185 pages of letterpress. The activities of the Chamber are numerous and practical and this record of last year's proceedings, which was adopted at the meeting on May 13th, has been carefully prepared. An interesting chart is included showing the various organisations associated with the Chamber, while there is a useful and full index. The Paper and Bookbinding Sections continue to do useful work, one of the recent developments being the formation of the Paper Exporters' Group.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

Payment is accepted, for advertisements under the following headings, on the basis of seven words to the line (minimum three lines):—

Situations Vacant, Agencies, Machinery for Sale and Wanted, Businesses for Sale and Wanted, Partnerships and Investments, Miscellaneous.

One Insertion	3/0
Three Insertions	6/0

For every line exceeding three lines **6d.**

Situations Wanted.

Under this heading operatives are granted a Special Rate for a minimum of three lines (twenty-one words):—

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Three Insertions	3/0

For every line exceeding three lines **6d**

Sales by Auction, Tenders, Patents for Sale, Legal and Financial Announcements.

Per line	1/0

Replies may be addressed to Box Numbers, Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58 Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4, for which a fee of 6d. is charged to cover Postage of Replies.

Telegrams: Stonhill, Lud. London.
Telephone: 2439 Holborn.

Situations Vacant.

CITY OF BIRMINGHAM EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

CENTRAL SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS.

WANTED, in September, TWO WHOLE-TIME MASTERS for :—

(1) Typography, Compositors' Work; some teaching experience and a knowledge of machinery are desirable.

(2) House Painting and Decorating; revised Burnham provincial technical scales—£234-15-£480, or £186-12-£384, according to qualifications; in fixing the initial salary allowance will be made for industrial and teaching experience.

Forms of application may be obtained from the Secretary of the School, Margaret-street, and must be returned to the undersigned not later than the 25th June.

P. D. INNES.
14638 Chief Education Officer.

Bookbinders' Overseer.

Hazell, Watson & Viney, Ltd., require an Overseer for their Cloth and Magazine Bindery at Aylesbury. Only those considered who have had control over large staffs, who are familiar with the latest binding machinery and have intimate knowledge of binding on a large scale. Write describing fully training and experience and stating age to

Mr. R. C. HAZELL,
The Printing Works, Aylesbury, Bucks.

Situations Wanted.

BOY to APPRENTICESHIP for five years; Printing preferred; small premium offered.—C., 26, Khartoum-road, Ilford, Essex. 14633

MINDER seeks sit.; Wharfes, Platens, best Half-tone, Gen., Com.—R. C. H., Box 14634.

MINDER (young) seeks sit.; Two-Revs. and Platens,—B. W., 24, Rochdale-road, Tunbridge Wells. 14635

PLATEN MINDER, all-round, 10 years' experience; disengaged.—L. Daniels, 163, Sellincourt-road, Tooting, S.W.17. 14636

PRINTER (30 years' experience) seeks Post as WORKS MANAGER or FOREMAN; five years present berth (Foreman); practical knowledge all departments; Costing, Estimating, etc.—Fullest particulars from W. V. Prout, 13, Stormont-road, S.W.11. 14630

Partnerships and Financial.

GENTLEMAN in Printing or any Allied Trade to take FINANCIAL INTEREST in Small Business, formed for the purpose of Publishing New Series of Account Books; good business possible with adequate capital; would provide good opportunity for printer to increase sales.—Write, Box 14631.

Business for Sale.

PRINTING.—General Old-established Sound BUSINESS (London) for sale, with benefit of Running Contracts; excellent opening for master printer's son with knowledge of business, or opportunity for existing business to increase turnover. Audited accounts available. Sales, including Bookshop, about £12,000. Owners desirous retiring. Good premises and up-to-date plant.—For particulars apply, by letter, to Accountants, care Downton, Hill and Pawsey, 35, Surrey-street, Strand, W.C.2. 14627

WELL-ESTABLISHED PRINTING AND STATIONERY BUSINESS (Essex) offered for £650, would accept £500 cash down, balance by arrangement; Three Platens, D.D. Press, 24-inch Guillotine, about 130 cases of Type and ample accessories; stock over £200; plenty of work at fair profits.—Full particulars, etc., of Frank Colebrook, F.A.I., 146, Fleet-street, E.C.4. Telephone Central 4452. 14632

Machinery for Sale.

VICKERS' BOX STITCHER (Power), 13-in. arm; warranted good order; £35.—Caxton, 74, York-street, Glasgow. 14625

SECOND-HAND MACHINERY.—If you are wishing to dispose of Second-Hand Machinery relating to the Printing, Bookbinding, Box-making, Envelope and Bag-making Trades, etc., secure prompt and effective service by advertising in the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*.—Apply for special rates to the Publishers, Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's-place,
Gray's Inn-road, London, E.C.1.

Occasionally we have Rebuilt Smyth Book Sewing Machines to offer, such Sewers having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted with New Standard Parts where necessary. We erect and teach on a trial basis.—Box 13993.

Machinery Wanted.

SECOND-HAND MACHINERY.—If you are in the market for Second-Hand Machinery relating to the Printing, Bookbinding, Box-making, Envelope and Bag-making Trades, etc., secure prompt and effective service by advertising in the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*.—Apply for special rates to the Publishers, Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

Patents, etc.

THE Proprietor of British Patent No. 168,648 dated June 2nd, 1920, relating to "MAKING CONTINUOUS BARS OF METAL SUITABLE FOR PRINTERS' LEADS, SLUGS AND RULES," is desirous of entering into arrangements, by way of a Licence or otherwise, on reasonable terms, for the purpose of exploiting the above patent and ensuring its practical working in Great Britain.—All inquiries to be addressed to B. Singer, Steger Building, Chicago, Illinois. 14599

THE Proprietor of British Patent No. 148,864 dated April 1st, 1914, relating to "DRIVING MECHANISM for PRINTING PRESSES," is desirous of entering into arrangements, by way of a Licence or otherwise, on reasonable terms, for the purpose of exploiting the above Patent and ensuring its practical working in Great Britain.—All inquiries to be addressed to B. Singer, Steger Building, Chicago, Illinois. 14600

Miscellaneous.

BOX CARRIER TRICYCLES (new), £18; cheapest reliable machine on market; fully guaranteed, compare our prices.—Kenton, 16, Briscoe-road, Merton, S.W.19. 14637

OLD-ESTABLISHED London Firm with City offices are prepared to make arrangements with Provincial firm having Monotype Plant to execute large orders.—Box 14629.

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HIGH GRADE METAL
THE SICKFOID ELECTROTYPE CO LTD
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Telegrams: Printauct, Fleet, London

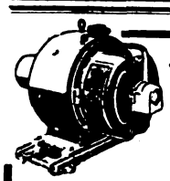
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TO THE
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VALUATIONS for Fire Insurance, Probate Company Promotion and Partnership.

The Valuations and Sales of Printing Plant executed by me during the TWELVE MONTHS ended 31st December, 1924, exceeded ONE & A HALF MILLION POUNDS STERLING.



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FUNERAL BENEFITS
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THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER

FORTY-SEVENTH YEAR.

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COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above, or from Messrs W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., news-agents, 11, St. Bride-street, London, E.C.4.

Representatives:
London—Mr. STANLEY J. GILLIS 58, Shoe Lane, E.C.4
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France & Belgium—Mr. FELIX VANBUGGENHOUDT 196, rue Gerard, Brussels.
United States—LOCKWOOD TRADE JOURNAL CO. 10, East 39th-street, New York.
Representatives also in Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, Norway, Sweden, Finland, etc.

THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1925.

Conference for Master Printers' Sons.

THE Home Counties Master Printers' Alliance has already made a name for itself as a source of enlivening ideas, its energetic and informative efforts in the direction of more accurate estimating having reverberated throughout the industry. It is now making preparations for a very interesting new departure which we think is likely to be highly successful and to be copied by other Alliances up and down the country. It will be remembered that at the recent annual meeting of the Home Counties Alliance, a suggestion was mooted that something in the nature of a summer school for printers might be arranged later in the year. There has now come into our hands an attractively produced brochure which sets forth a provisional programme for a "Five Day Conference for Master Printers' Sons and Young Master Printers." The Conference is to be held from Monday, September 14th, to Friday, September 18th, at Old Jordans Hostel, Beaconsfield, Bucks.

* * *

An Attractive Programme.

A FOREWORD to this brochure is provided by Mr. W. Howard Hazell, president of the Federation of Master Printers, who, in wishing success to the Conference, remarks: "Some persons consider that the 'school of experience' is the best school in which to learn. It is a slow and expensive way of acquiring knowledge, as only after years of failure and success can knowledge be obtained. At the Conference, men who are well-known experts, will speak on their special subjects, and help the young printers to understand the many problems they will have to deal with, and show them how to avoid some of the pitfalls that lie in the path of every master printer. A master printer who is *only* a printer, cannot succeed. He must also be a good man of business, a salesman, an organiser, know something of the Federation and its work, and the relations of capital and labour. These are the subjects that will be discussed." That these subjects will be discussed in interesting and informative fashion seems plain from a glance through the five-days programme. The nature and purpose of the Conference will be explained at the outset by Mr. Harry H. Potts, president of the Home Counties Alliance. The Alliance secretary, Mr. Percy D. Michael, will speak on "Employers and Employees—The Two Parts." Mr. Oscar V. Viney, Alliance vice-president, will treat the subject of "Printing Works," including such important matters as the selection of plant and employees. "Costing and Success in Business" and "Selling the Goods" will be dealt with by Mr. Howard Hazell and Mr. R. M. Smale respectively, whilst Mr. A. Williamson, Federation costing secretary, will lead discussion on these subjects. "The Trade Union Movement" will be expounded by Mr. A. E. Goodwin, secretary of the Federation, and Mr. G. A. Isaacs, general secretary of the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants, whilst there will also be a "Labour Conference," the two sides of which will be composed of members of the Conference led by Mr. Goodwin and Mr. Isaacs respectively. The programme will include visits to Croxley Paper Mills (by invitation of Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., Ltd), to the Printing Works, Aylesbury (by invitation of Messrs. Hazell, Watson and Viney, Ltd.), to the Oxford University Colleges and to the Oxford University Press. We are not surprised to hear that the Home Counties Master Printers' Alliance is receiving applications from sons of master printers not belonging to this Alliance, but first opportunity of booking the limited accommodation available is naturally offered to those who are so fortunate as to be connected with the H.C.M.P.A.

* * *

The Holiday Interruption.

WITH the Whit-week holiday break there has come the usual interruption of trade and an excuse for the many buyers who wish to change the reason for having no business to place. Northern houses feel the effect of Whitsuntide more than those in the South; and in the North Lancashire makes more of the week as a holiday than Yorkshire. Particularly in Manchester there is a growing tendency to shut down works and offices for almost the whole week. The agreement in force in the printing and allied trades makes it compulsory for employers to grant a full week's holiday on full pay; hence the choice of Whitweek so far as Manchester is concerned, because that is the most convenient period for a suspension of business.

* * *

Paper Trade Complaint.

THERE is a considerable amount of complaint in the paper trade, and in some quarters a very pessimistic outlook is being taken. It is claimed that the current year's trading so far has shown no improvement over the corresponding period last year. The contention is partly supported by the Board of Trade Returns, which yield very little satisfaction when the increased export of news-print to Australia is deducted. Without Australian trade there would be little hope for the news print section, whereas under the advantage of a preferential tariff we have a very firm control over the market. Leaving out of account this feature of our paper exports, it is apparent that the condition of our paper export trade is unhealthy.

Improved Equipment.

VERY little progress has been made in any other section; and although the figures may stand comparison in some respects with those of pre-war years, it has to be remembered that we are better equipped as a papermaking nation than ever before. Our capacity to produce output has been infinitely widened by the installation of new equipment and the additions or improvements to plant all over the country.

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London Master Printers' Association.

The Annual Meeting.

Mr. Alfred Langley, the retiring president, occupied the chair at the annual general meeting of the London Master Printers' Association, held at Stationers' Hall on Friday at noon. He was supported by Mr. Maurice Clowes (president-elect), Mr. W. Howard Hazell, J.P., Mr. J. H. Williams (treasurer) and Mr. W. Whyte (secretary). The L.M.P.A. Council was present in full force, but there was only a meagre attendance of the general membership—a fact that usually means that things are working harmoniously.

Report for 1924-25.

The secretary having read the notice convening the meeting, Mr. Langley introduced the annual report, which was already in members' hands. The report put on record a year of stabilisation of wages, and proceeded to recall the recent strike in the binding section of the trade, in respect of which grateful appreciation was expressed of the work of Colonel Fletcher and the Federation Negotiating Committee, the Conciliation Committee of the J.I.C., and Mr. Maurice Clowes. The report indicated that the continued handicap of high postal rates and competition in many forms had made it extremely difficult for many members to maintain their businesses. In this connection reference was made to the Federation Collective Advertising Scheme, and the hope was expressed that more members would join in this great co-operative effort. Indication was made of useful activities on the part of the District Associations and the Trade Sections. The report proceeded to mention that the Association, as a result of the last General Election, continues to be well represented in the House of Commons, the present representatives being Sir G. Rowland Blades, Sir Edward M. Iliffe, Colonel W. Grant Morden and Mr. E. E. Alexander. Very cordial reference was made to the fact that the L.M.P.A. was honoured by the Federation in the election of Mr. W. Howard Hazell, J.P., as vice president, and that at the recent annual meeting at Buxton Mr. Hazell accepted the presidency of the Federation. Eighty-three names have been added to the list of members since the last annual report, the total membership of the Association at the end of the year, after deletions owing to lapsed subscriptions, resignations, etc., being 1,102.

Work Done and to Do.

Moving from the chair the adoption of the report, Mr. Langley emphasised, amid applause, the cordial references to Mr. W. Howard Hazell, Colonel Fletcher and Mr. Maurice Clowes. He referred to the recent Inter-District Competition, and expressed the hope that in future the competition would become an annual event and be increasingly useful in evoking the friendly rivalry of members. In regard to standardisation of paper—in which, said Mr. Langley, Mr. Howard Hazell had taken such a prominent part—it was interesting to note that over 400 members of the London Alliance had supported the scheme put forward.

Mr. R. S. Herries seconded, and the motion was carried unanimously.

The treasurer, Mr. J. H. Williams, next presented the financial statement, and moved its adoption. It showed a strong financial position, though there was a small deficit on the year's working, due, the treasurer explained, to the fact that the whole of the expenses of the removal of headquarters to Old Bailey had been reckoned in last year's account. Mr. Williams, in the course of his remarks, drew attention to the existence of the benevolent fund, and moved that a further £50 be allocated to this fund in order that it might not suffer on account of the deficit balance.

The treasurer's composite motion was seconded by Mr. Lely, and carried *nem con.*

On the motion of the treasurer, the meeting agreed that the subscription be the same as last year. Mr. Searle, in seconding this motion, said he thought the L.M.P.A. subscription was one of the finest investments a printer could make.

Messrs. Roberts, Wright and Co. were re-elected auditors.

Honorary Membership Inaugurated.

Mr. Howard Hazell moved the adoption of the following as a new rule of the Association:

"Master printers who have retired from active work and other persons who have rendered distinguished service to the printing and allied trades may be elected as honorary members of the London Master Printers' Association. Honorary members shall be entitled to attend the social functions of the London Master Printers' Association and the annual general meetings of the L.M.P.A. and the Federation (but they may not vote), but they shall not be eligible for election to any council or committee of the Association. The Council of the London Master Printers' Association may co-opt any honorary member to the Council or any committee of the Association, and he shall be entitled to vote at the meetings thereof. Honorary members shall not receive any of the other benefits or incur any of the other responsibilities of ordinary membership. The Council of the London Master Printers' Association shall decide which names (if any) shall be submitted to the Association for election as honorary members at the annual general meeting of the Association."

Mr. Hazell intimated that it was the wish of the Council that the Association should have the power to confer some proof of appreciation of distinguished services rendered by those not qualified for membership.

Mr. H. B. Cahusac seconded, and the new rule was carried.

Mr. Hazell next proposed two names for election to honorary membership. The first was that of Mr. C. T. Jacobi, who, he said, had done very distinguished work by the writing of a number of books on printing, had for long interested himself in technical education and had acted as juror at several international exhibitions. The second was that of Mr. J. R. Riddell, whose name as a leader in technical education was known, said Mr. Hazell, throughout this country, on the Continent and in America.

Mr. Langley seconded this proposition, which was carried *nem con.*

Mr. Maurice Clowes proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Langley for his services as president of the Association. He recalled that Mr. Langley's combined period of s rvice as vice-president and president was a longer one than that of any one previously. Mr. Langley had had a strenuous time, but the London Master Printers' Association was stronger now than when he accepted office.

Mr. Hazell seconded, bearing personal testimony to the hard work and ability with which Mr. Langley had served the Alliance and the members, adding prestige to the position he had occupied.

The motion being passed with enthusiasm, Mr. Langley briefly responded, and in the course of his remarks urged that members should give all possible support to the Association next year when London would act as host on the occasion of the Federation's annual meeting. The place of meeting, he said, had not yet been decided, but it would not be London.

Note Forging Plant Seized.

The discovery of a large quantity of apparatus suspected by the police of having been used for forgery purposes had a sequel at Old-street Police Court on Saturday, when William Henry Harrison, aged 40, an engineer, was charged with (amongst other things) "having in his possession at a house in Earl's Court-road, S.W., a printing press, photographic apparatus, arc lamps, acids, paper, zinc plates, and other materials for the purpose of printing forged Post Office British money orders and advices." Harrison was remanded, it being stated that the whole of the facts are being placed before the Director of Public Prosecutions.

It took the police 3½ hours to dismantle the apparatus, which weighed nearly four tons. The property conveyed to Scotland Yard included: Four etching machines, two clamp presses, a 4 ft. camera on sliding rails, an ultra-violet ray lantern, a 4 ft. porcelain bath containing acids, a quantity of metal sheets, two block-making machines, an electrical etching apparatus, a huge quantity of sensitised paper, 200 packets of photographic plates, sheets of blotting paper containing impressions of money orders and bank notes.

Falsifying of cheques appears to have been carried on as well as forging of money orders, etc., and for the dual purpose half-a-ton of specially prepared paper had been obtained, with chemicals which were new to the experience of the officers engaged in the investigation.

VISIBLE HAND MACHINES



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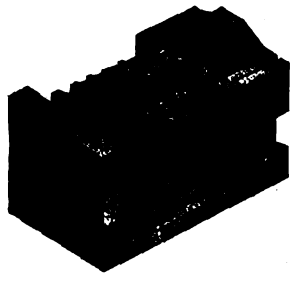
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CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Allied Newspapers, 30s. 10½d, 31s. 6d., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 22s. 6d., 22s. 1½d.; Amalgamated Press, 42s. 3d., 41s. 9d., Pref. 25s. 1½d; Associated Newspapers, 22s. 10½d., 23s. 10½d., Pref., 19s.; British Glues and Chemicals, 3s. 7½d., Pref., 13s. 8½d.; Cassell, Pref., 20s. 9d.; *Daily Sketch* and *Sunday Herald*, Deb., 103½, 102; Thos. de la Rue, 8 p.c. Deb. 28¼; John Dickinson, 31s. 3d.; *Financial Times*, 37s. 10½d., 6 p.c. 1st Deb., 95½; International Linotype, 66½; Kelly's Directories, 7½ p.c. Pref., 23s. 9d.; Lamsc 1 Paragon, 13s. 9d., 10 p.c. Pref., 23s. 9d.; Linotype, B Deb, 67½; George Newnes, 29s., 29s. 4½d., Pref., 17s., 16s. 9d.; Odham's Press (4s. shares), 3s. 2½d., 6 p c. Pref., 14s. 3d.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 16s. 3d., 17s.; *Sunday Pictorial* Newspapers, 81s. 3d., 83s. 9d., Pref., 23s. 6d.; Raphael Tuck, 21s. 6d.; Waterlow and Sons, 4 p.c. Pref., 13s. 1½d.; Weldons, 35s.; Winterbottom Book Cloth, 68s, 5 p.c. Deb., 98½; Wyman and Sons, 45s. 7½d.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

HAZELL, WATSON AND VINEY.—Net profit for year ended March 31st, 1925, is £61,266, plus £19,249 brought in. Debenture interest took £285. Preference dividend £4,650, and directors propose final dividend, free of tax, on ordinary shares, of 7 per cent., making 10 per cent. for year, plus bonus of 5s. per £10 share, and 7 per cent., making 10 per cent. for year; and bonus of 6d. per share on employees' ordinary £1 shares, transferring £17,000 to general reserve, making it £77,000, which added to premium reserve £10,568 will bring total reserve up to £87,568. Balance carried forward is £23,296. (Previous year's net profit £44,556; dividend 10 per cent. without bonus).

GEORGE NEWNES.—Report for year ended March 31st, 1925, states that profit, after providing for all necessary reserves for depreciation, etc., was £99,962; £36,953 was brought in. Directors recommend final dividend on ordinary shares at rate of 7½ per cent., making 15 per cent. for year, also a bonus of 10 per cent., to transfer to employees' sick and pension fund £10,000, to staff bonus £5,000, to general reserve £10,000, and to carry forward £36,916. (Profit last year, £84,481; dividend, 15 per cent., plus bonus of 5 per cent.)

ALBERT E. REED AND CO., LTD.—Report for year ended March 31st, 1925, states that after providing for depreciation, interest on debentures, etc., writing off £8,000 from debenture issue expenses, and deducting interim dividend on preference and ordinary shares, there remains available £63,184. Directors propose placing to reserve £5,000, final dividend of 7½ per cent. on ordinary shares, making 10 per cent. for year, and after providing for preference dividend carrying forward £33,509.

SPICERS, LTD.—The accounts for the year ended March 31st disclose a net profit of £69,036 (against £50,614 in the preceding year), while £71,035 was brought forward. In addition to the preference dividend, a dividend of 4 per cent. is being paid for the year on the ordinary shares (against 2½ per cent.), and the expenses arising out of the amalgamation with James Spicer and Sons, amounting to £8,573, are to be written off, together with the premium on redemption of eight per cent. notes amounting to £2,786. A balance of £76,211 is carried forward. It is stated that the general conditions of the paper industry are still unsatisfactory, and that it is impossible to see when there will be an improvement.

NEW COMPANIES.

CHARLES SEVER, LTD.—Capital £50,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of general printers carried on in Manchester as "Charles Sever," to adopt an agreement with W. M. Sever, and to carry on the said business and that of stationers, electrotypers, photographic printers and photo lithographers, die sinkers, envelope manufacturers, paper bag makers, etc. Private company. First directors: W. M. Sever, C. L. M. Sever, E. L. Sever, C. E. A. Goy and J. H. Schole. Solicitors: Gilbert J. French, 14, Acresfield, Bolton.

TURNER BROS. (BIRMINGHAM), LTD.—Capital £6,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of tool makers and piercers and stationers' sundries manufacturers carried on at 13, Warstone-lane, Birmingham, by E. F. Turner and A. F. Turner as Turner Brothers. Private company. Directors: A. F. Turner, E. F. Turner and D. A. Petrie. Registered office: 13, Warstone-lane, Birmingham.

UNITED ENGRAVERS AND USERS, LTD.—Capital £4,950, in 2,700 7½ per cent. "A" cumulative preference and 2,000 5 per cent. "B" non-cumulative preference shares of £1 and 5,000 deferred shares of 1s.; to carry on business as producers and reproducers of pictures, drawings, designs, portraits, sketches, views, engravings, maps, plans, trade marks and pictorial and other advertisements, artists, designers, photographers, draughtsmen, printers, etc. Registered June 3rd. First directors. F. E. Coe and M. Zang. Registered office: 6, Upper Thames-street, E.C.

D. O. EVANS AND SONS, LTD.—Capital £7,000, in 4,000 5 per cent. non-cumulative preference and 3,000 ordinary shares of £1 each; to acquire the business now carried on at the Marlborough Paper Bag Works, Cornwallis-road, Holloway, as "D. O. Evans and Sons," and to carry on the business of paper bag manufacturers, mill agents, paper and pulp merchants, printers, stationers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: J. D. Barron and H. Gargrave. First directors: D. O. Evans, L. O. Evans and H. Wolf. Registered office: Marlborough Paper Works, Cornwallis-road, Holloway, N.

STOCKPORT OBSERVER PUBLISHING CO., LTD.—Capital £500, in £1 shares (400 "A" and 100 "B": proprietors and publishers of newspapers, journals, magazines, etc. Private company. Directors: S. J. Donoghue, S. A. Leech, D. S. Morton, W. Plant, J. P. Riding, J. Rigby, J. Scott. Solicitor: H. Jackson, 1 and 2, Borough-chambers, St. Petersgate, Stockport.

J. W. CHADWICK, LTD.—Capital £100, in £1 shares; to acquire the businesses of wholesale stationers carried on by J. W. Chadwick and F. M. Chadwick at Halifax and elsewhere as "J. W. Chadwick" and "J. and W. Chadwick." Private company. Subscribers: J. W. Chadwick, Mrs. F. M. Chadwick and Miss M. A. Chadwick.

DIRECT MAIL PUBLICITY, LTD.—Capital £100, in £1 shares; advertising and addressing contractors, agents, compilers of registers and indexes, etc. Private company. Subscribers: H. W. S. Venn and T. A. Marshall. Registered office: 196, Shaftesbury-avenue, W.C.

DIRECT MAIL ADVERTISING, LTD.—Capital £100, in £1 shares; advertising and addressing contractors, agents, compilers of registers and indexes. Private company. Subscribers: H. W. S. Venn and T. A. Marshall Registered office: 196, Shaftesbury-avenue, W.C.

J. G. WINDOWS, LTD.—Capital £6,000, in £1 shares; to adopt an agreement with J. G. Windows for the acquisition of the business of a music and musical instrument dealer carried on by him at Newcastle upon-Tyne and Darlington, and to carry on the same and the business of printers of musical and dramatic compositions, etc. Private company. Subscribers: J. G. Windows, Mrs. M. F. Windows and M. J. Windows. Solicitors: W. J. S. and J. A. S. Scott, 10, Eldon-square, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

E. JOHNSON AND CO. (ZEPHYR), LTD.—Capital £3,000, in £1 shares (1,000 5 per cent. cumulative preference and 2,000 ordinary); to carry on the business of paper merchants formerly carried on by B. P. Fenton and F. Worrall at 48, Frederick-street, Birmingham, as E. Johnson and Co., and that of dealers in articles made from paper or pulp, and materials used in the manufacture or treatment of paper, including cardboard, railway and other tickets, millboards and wall and ceiling papers, manufacturers of and dealers in paper bags and cardboard boxes, stationers, manufacturers of and dealers in yarns, and all kinds of fabrics manufactured therefrom, imitation leathers, etc. Private company. First directors: B. F. Fenton, Ethel M. Fenton and F. Worrall. Registered office: 48, Frederick-street, Birmingham.

RECEIVER APPOINTED OR RELEASED

C. H. CULLIFORD AND SONS, LTD. (printers, etc.). - H. A. Deed, of 90, Cannon-street, E.C.4, was appointed receiver on May 18th, 1925, under powers contained in debentures dated May 15th, 1924.

NATHANIEL PEARCE AND CO., LTD. (printers, stationers, account bookmakers, London).—S. Smith, of 28, Martins-lane, Cannon-street, E.C., ceased to act as receiver and manager on May 7th, 1925.

BOURNEMOUTH GRAPHIC PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO., LTD.—C. Sutton, of Westover Chambers, Bournemouth, was appointed receiver and manager on May 22nd, 1923, under powers contained in debentures dated January 21st, 1920, and February 13th, 1922.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfactions registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfactions is not compulsory).

ENOCH AND SONS, LTD. (music publishers, etc., London).—Satisfaction to the extent of £300 on April 15th, 1925, of debentures authorised June 6th, 1923, securing £25,000.

BURY ST. EDMUNDS PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO., LTD.—Satisfaction to the extent of £100 on May 17th, 1925, of mortgage debenture dated July 28th, 1922, securing £5,000.

JAMES HARRISON AND CO., LTD. (engineers, makers of cardboard box and printing machinery, etc., Guiseley).—Second debenture dated May 19th, 1925, to secure £500, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: C. G. Roper, Vale End, Pannal, Harrogate.

A. C. SHAW AND CO., LTD. (printers, manufacturing stationers, etc., London).—Particulars filed of £2,000 debentures authorised May 18th, 1925, charged on the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the whole amount being now issued.

NORTH DEVON JOURNAL, LTD.—Deposit on May 6th, 1925, of deeds of 95 and 96, High-street, Barnstable, to secure all moneys due or to become due from the company to National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

R. T. TANNER AND CO., LTD. (manufacturing stationers, etc., London).—Memorandum of deposit dated May 26th, 1925, to secure all moneys due or to become due from the company to the National Provincial Bank, Ltd., charged on leasehold premises, 330, Liverpool-road, N.

A. C. SHAW AND CO., LTD. (designers, printers manufacturing stationers, etc., London).—Satisfaction in full on May 19th, 1925, of debentures dated October 26th, 1920, securing £700.

PIRIE APPLETON AND CO., LTD. (envelope manufacturers, manufacturing stationers, etc., London).—Bond and disposition in security dated February 10th, 1925, to secure £500, charged on residence at 39-41, Burns road, Aberdeen. Holder: P. Ferries, 9, Back Wynd, Aberdeen. (Registered May 26th by permission of the Court)

CARLTON STUDIO, LTD.—Deposit of deeds (without instrument) on May 9th, 1925, of Carlton House, Great Queen-street, Kingsway, W.C., to secure £14,500. Holders: Lloyds Bank, Ltd.

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South-West London M.P.A.

Congratulations to Mr. R. B. Simnett on his Election as Vice-President of the Parent Association.

Whole-hearted congratulations were showered upon Mr. R. B. Simnett at the meeting on Thursday, June 4th, of the South-West London Master Printers' Association. The appointment has given the utmost pleasure to the whole of the district associations, and the manner in which the news has been received in all quarters is a tribute to the position which Mr. Simnett occupies, not only in his own area, but throughout the whole of London. Messages of good will were received from Mr. Weir, Mr. Young, Mr. Mountain and Mr. Langley, all of whom expressed the view that the election of Mr. Simnett was an honour to the district association. Mr. Langley observed that the local organisation deserved congratulation on producing the future president of the parent body.

After the reading of correspondence, Mr. Tacey voiced the feelings of the whole of the members, when he expressed the pleasure which they all felt on learning of the honour conferred upon Mr. Simnett. It was the first time, he mentioned, that any one had taken such high office in the L.M.P.A. from the South-West. It was particularly gratifying that the outer districts were getting their share of representation at headquarters. There was no question Mr. Simnett would represent them efficiently. Mr. Tacey moved a formal resolution of congratulation to their president.

This was seconded by Mr. E. G. Luckins and cordially carried.

Mr. Simnett, who was very warmly received, made his acknowledgments of the great kindness which had been shown to him. He felt their expressions were given in all sincerity and that anything that he might be able to do for the parent association would be reflected to the credit of this South-West District. The speaker was particularly gratified at the attendance of representatives from other areas, including Mr. Langley (the president of the L.M.P.A. during the past year).

At the close of the meeting, the business proceedings of which are reported in another column, Mr. Simnett was invited to take supper with the members in honour of his election as vice president of the parent association. It was appropriate that Mr. T. J. Mountain, the first president of the South-West, should preside.

It was a pleasant, informal gathering, which fully indicated the high regard entertained for Mr. Simnett. At the conclusion of the meal, and after the loyal toasts had been honoured, the chairman proposed the health of Mr. Simnett. He expressed his own conviction that in electing Mr. Simnett as vice-president of the parent association a move had been made in the right direction. Mr. Mountain closed a warm eulogy to Mr. Simnett's services to the printing industry by asking the company to drink his health.

The toast was accorded musical honours, followed by cheers.

Mr. Simnett, in reply, said it was gratifying to him to feel that not only in the South-West Association, but in all the associations of London, he had some very real friends. They had shown to him very great and remarkable good fellowship and kindness which he should ever remember. He believed that if one performed one's little part in life, with the single idea of living up to the highest ideal, they would be able to say of him, "Well he did his best in the sphere in which he laboured." (Hear, hear). That had been his one aim in life; and if he could realise it he should be only too thankful. Mr. Simnett added that he had at least achieved a certain amount of notoriety, since a well-known firm of photographers asked him to give them a sitting in order that his photograph might be included in their record of "notable personalities." (Laughter and applause). The speaker concluded by expressing the hope that he might be able to render some assistance to the craft in the office to which he had been elected.

Mr. F. E. Tacey, in proposing the toast of "The Visitors," expressed the hope that members of the South-West District would visit other areas, because it was impossible to exaggerate the pleasure and profit which resulted from such visits.

Mr. A. Langley, replying to the toast, said it had been not only a privilege, but a duty, to attend there that night in order to congratulate London's coming president, Mr. Simnett, on his election as vice president of the parent association, and at the same time to congratulate the South-West Association on his appointment to that high office. Mr. Simnett had been elected on his merits and because the London Association knew that in appointing him vice-president they were getting a man who had shown a keen interest in the uplifting of the craft. The high ideal of the Association was to raise the craft to such a level that it would produce better men and better printers. Mr. Simnett was a man of high ideals and had the faculty for expressing them and showing others the way to carry them out. Paying a tribute to the high esteem in which Mr. Simnett was held on the Council of the parent association, Mr. Langley said they looked forward to a great advance in the state of the trade and of the craft in the years during which Mr. Simnett had a greater share in their deliberations. (Applause.)

The concluding toast was that of "The Chairman," in proposing which Mr. Spring paid a warm tribute to Mr. Mountain, and that gentleman's reply concluded the informal proceedings.

On the day following the supper, Mr. F. H. Cole, the hon. secretary of the South-West Association, received a letter from Mr Simnett expressing his warm appreciation of the good fellowship and kindness shown to him. It was all so overwhelming and unexpected that Mr. Simnett was afraid he had said very, very inadequately what he really felt. One thing stood out prominently above the rest, and that was that he was amongst real friends who were really pleased and gratified that one of their number had been chosen for promotion in the interests of the craft. It was one of the true tests of comradeship that rarely came in one's experience. If that beginning was an anticipation of what the next two years would mean to him, it would lighten the burden of a very heavy task in no small degree.

Uplifting the Printing Craft.

Thoughts on Buxton and the Exhibition.

At the monthly meeting of the South-West London Master Printers' Association, held at Clapham-junction on June 4th, Mr. R. B. Simnett, the president, and vice president of the parent association, inaugurated an interesting discussion following the impressions formed during the recent annual meetings of the Federation at Buxton and the Seventh International Printing Exhibition at Islington. He began by suggesting a slogan or motto for 1925 and 1926, "The love of work in our own individual businesses and the solidarity of our Association." (Applause.) He thought they could not adopt a better motto for the coming year. The impression he had brought away from Buxton was that of the strength and solidarity of the Federation of Master Printers. They met there some 600 strong; and while the social was an important and enjoyable side of the gatherings, they were able to learn something of the work which was being done by the various alliances throughout the country, all aiming to unite into one great whole the Federation as it now stood. At the same time he did not mean to suggest that the Federation was yet a perfect organisation, because there was much spade work to be done in order to take it to the height at which they wanted it and to get it to that collective strength which would make it a force felt throughout the trade in the country. The question that arose in his mind was how were the local associations and the parent association to become more closely knit together in order to make the Federation stronger and still more perfect.

Mr. Simnett went on to refer to the problem of drawing members to the monthly meetings. He thought there was something wrong somewhere when they could only get a quarter of their membership to attend. In that connection, he wanted to try to evolve some scheme which would make their meetings still more interesting, so that they would appeal to everyone.

Turning to the Exhibition, Mr. Simnett mentioned the large amount of modern machinery that was shown there. Reflecting on the men who had to work that machinery, he realised to some degree where the strength and benefit of their craft came in. The thing that impressed him more than anything else was the meeting of the Joint Industrial Council, in which, he thought, lay their great strength for the future development of the industry. If they could get that council to work to a greater degree of perfection, the vast majority of their difficulties and troubles might be avoided in the future. In that direction lay their great hope of getting closer together and bringing employer and employee to understand each other better and to realise each other's difficulties. He thought the problems of the industry could be best thrashed out by the various committees of the J.I.C.

Mr. Grubb, president of the South-East London Association, asked what would be the position of the industry at the end of the next 25 years. Personally he thought they were driving towards a cataclysm. If things developed as they were going, they would be up against something which would render it impossible for them to carry on. There were, however, indications in some directions that employers and employees were realising that the one salvation for industry in this country was to meet together on the basis that the interests of both sides were not antagonistic, but identical. There would only be hope for the industry in the degree in which they recognised that fact. There had to be mutual trust and mutual service.

Mr. Burt (West and North-West Association) spoke of the need of encouraging the smaller printers to join their associations. At the same time they wanted to raise the status of their craft, and they could not do that while they had some of the small people turning out such abominable work as sometimes appeared from the printing office. Reference was also made to the need for cleanliness. Again they had to strive to some extent for production, and the speaker thought that they wanted to pay men according to the quality of their work and not according to the hours put in. He thought there should be some grading in order that a man's ability might be recognised, and at the same time there should be some arrangement by which men on the books of the Society should be allowed to take what they were worth rather than be a drag on the funds of the Union and a nuisance when they got into the printing office. (Hear, hear).

Mr. Rangecroft, as a small printer, spoke of the benefit he derived from attendance at district meetings. Only good could come from people meeting together to discuss their common problems.

Mr. Mizen (North London) thought the past year had been one of the most useful in the history of the London Association, and made a particular reference to the Inter-District Competition. With regard to introducing new blood, he thought if the old members were to cease their activity he did not know what would become of the London Association.

Mr. Boyle (Central Districts) mentioned the larger attendance which afternoon committees returned as against evening meetings. Poor meetings were due to the neglect of members to arouse the interest of their neighbours in the affairs of the craft.

Mr. Langley thought they were all too pessimistic. (Hear, hear). Enthusiasts were always complaining of the apathy of the other people. So long as things went on satisfactorily there was a lack of interest from the outside members. As soon as trouble arose, then these laggards came forward and wanted to know what was wrong. He did not think they had any occasion to be despondent. The past year had certainly been one of outstanding importance and progress. On the whole, they had had a year practically of stabilisation. As to what the industry would be like in 25 years' time, Mr. Langley recalled the pessimistic feeling which prevailed as reflected in the proceedings of the forward movement of 1901. It was no good wondering what would be the conditions in 25 years' time. In spite of the rapid change in the previous quarter of a century, the printing trade had shown an adaptability which very few other trades had revealed. (Hear, hear). What they had to preserve in their Association was an elasticity of mind. If they trained their people and their thoughts to be adaptable, the future would take care of itself.

Mr. Spring described the Joint Industrial Council as one of the finest institutions that had been brought into the industry.

The president concluded the proceedings by intimating that the next meeting would be held in October.

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Printers' War Orphan Fund.

Flag Day this Month.

The illustration on this page is a miniature of a picture that appears at the head of a striking lithographed poster that has been issued by the Joint Industrial Council of the Printing and Allied Trades to draw attention to this year's Flag Day in aid of the Printers' War Orphan Fund.



Help the Printers' War Orphans! Last Pay Day in June is Flag Day.

Nine hundred orphans of printers who fell in the Great War are still being supported by the Printers' Pension Corporation and it is to ensure the continuance of these grants until every child reaches the age of 14 that the J.I.C. is making a special effort to raise £6,000.

With the willing help of thousands of voluntary workers amongst employers and employees the J.I.C. raised £4,288 in 1923 and £4,235 in 1924.

It has been thought advisable to arrange for the sale of flags for the Fund on the last pay-day in June instead of September and flags will be available for this purpose.

To obtain the best result it has been found advisable to appoint someone in each establishment to be responsible for the arrangements to sell the flags in all departments and the organisers hope this suggestion will be generally adopted.

Requests for posters and flags will be welcomed by Mr. A. E. Goodwin (joint secretary, J.I.C.), 7-10, Old Bailey, E.C.4.

AMONG recent films illustrating British industries is one entitled "Making a book at the Oxford University Press."

LEEDS PRINTERS' SPORTS. — The annual sports gala promoted by the Leeds and District Printing and Kindred Trades will be held at the Headingley (Leeds) Athletic Grounds on Saturday, July 11th.

A PAIR of Baxter prints, portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Chubb, were sold on Thursday at Messrs Puttick and Simpson's for £700. Another print, "Butterflies," fetched £110. The buyer was Mr. Etheridge, of Birmingham.

ORDERING PROCESS BLOCKS.—From Messrs. Knighton and Cutts, Ltd., of London and Watford, there is sent to us a very neat pamphlet providing a schedule of minimum prices as adopted by the Federation of Master Process Engravers. A feature of this handsomely produced booklet is a thumb index enabling the user to turn quickly to any desired section, *e.g.*, line work on zinc, colour line work, half-tone on zinc, and so on. On the page or pages devoted to each class of block will be found an illustration or two to exemplify the particular process referred to, and lists of prices for blocks from minimum size up to 120 square inches. Particulars of incidental charges, etc., are also given. The pamphlet is most useful and convenient to the users of process blocks.

Printers at Advertising Convention.

The Collective Advertising Committee of the Federation of Master Printers has decided to take part in the British Advertising Convention at Harrogate, July 4th to 8th, 1925, and arrangements are being made for a special session on Monday afternoon, July 6th, which is likely to be of interest to advertisers and printers.

The programme for this session is not quite completed, but some tentative arrangements have been made. Mr. Alfred Langley (London) will preside and read a short paper on "Letterpress Posters for all Advertisers"; Mr. Geo. W. Jones (London) will speak on "Form and Colour in Advertising"; Mr. David Greenhill (Watford), on "Photogravure and Newer Printing Processes to Aid the Advertiser"; Mr. W. Sessions (York), on "Dressing the Goods, Better Labels, etc."; Mr. G F. Storey (Leeds), on "How to Improve the General Display of Goods—Cartons, Showcards, etc."; Mr. N. Hills Patterson (Sunderland), on "Calendars as an Advertising Medium."

A special session is also being arranged to consider the problems of direct mail advertising on Tuesday, July 7th, and Mr. J. Crowlesmith, London, and other members of the Federation will take part.

Stereotypers' Overseers' Achievement

Mr. W. Bullett, general secretary of the Electrotypers and Stereotypers Managers' and Overseers' Association, has secured another triumph on the bowling green. At the Open Bowling Tournament, held at Eastbourne during Whit week, Mr. Bullett and his partner (Mr. E. C. Roszak – a fellow member of the Cyphers' Bowling Club, Beckenham) carried off top honours in the pairs' competition. There were 188 competitors and the contest was open to the whole of the British Isles.

The value of the prizes awarded amounted to twelve guineas, viz., six guineas each player, and the winners hold for the year the "J. C. Towner" Challenge Cup (W. Bullett) and the "Angles" Challenge Cup (E. C. Roszak), each cup being of the value of thirty guineas.

THE Manchester Envelope Co., owing to the steady growth of their business and the lack of accommodation at their present premises in Sackville-street, are having new works erected in Buxton-street, off London-road. These are now nearing completion and the removal will take place during August next. The new building is a spacious single-storied one, with ample room for the installation of all the necessary machinery and plant for the manufacture of envelopes, die-stamping, etc., also for the storage of paper. It will be a thoroughly up-to-date and model factory in every respect.

Wiggins, Teape and Co., Ltd.

Chairman's Interesting Statement at Annual Meeting.

Mr. P. W. Holden (chairman) presided at the sixth annual general meeting of Wiggins, Teape and Co. (1919), Ltd., in London on Wednesday of last week.

Moving the adoption of the report and accounts the chairman said he had always maintained that the fine paper trade was a very sensitive barometer, following the rise or fall of the general trade of the country. With this qualification he thought he was justified in striking a more optimistic note that day, because up to that point during the current year their sales and profits showed a marked improvement. While this was particularly due to an improvement in certain trades, it was chiefly due, he thought, to the efforts made by the board in effecting economy of manufacture and increasing the output of certain grades.

New Lines Selling Well.

Proceeding, Mr. Holden said: The first task is to maintain our established standard lines on the market by keeping them up to concert pitch in quality, by guaranteeing our customers against loss caused by paper faults, by improving the service we give, and other means, and, at the same time, to put on the market new papers of exceptional quality, though of lower grade, at cut prices which cover prime cost of production and leave a small margin of profit. This we have succeeded in doing. The sale of our high-grade standard lines is well maintained, and the new papers are selling well both at home and abroad. As costs are reduced or consumption increased they will become more valuable, and they are not hurting our high-grade products, being in direct competition with Continental, American and Canadian papers. Again, we are attacking papers hitherto untouched by us."

Mr. L. W. Farrow seconded the resolution, which was unanimously carried.

THE Camberwell School of Arts and Crafts, Peckham-road, S.E.5, is holding the annual exhibition of the work of students of the School from the 10th to 24th inst.

PRINTING POSTAGE STAMPS.—The methods of printing postage stamps have been entirely changed by the French postal authorities, says *La Nature*. The new machine is a rotary which prints the stamps on rolls of gummed paper. The machine is provided with numerators and counters which automatically check manufacture. It prints, numbers, dries, perforates, cuts, forms packets and counts in one operation. Each rotary machine dispenses with ten workmen. There is said to be nothing new in this rotary machine, though the difficulties to be overcome required several years' study by M. Chambon, a distinguished mechanical engineer, and M. Demoulin, head of the postage stamp workshop.

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Printing and Allied Trades' Directory

BUYERS' GUIDE TO SOURCES OF SUPPLY.

Rates per Insertion: 3/- Minimum (not exceeding three lines)—each additional line, 1/- extra.

Discounts on Weekly Insertions: 13 times, 10 per cent.; 26 times, 15 per cent.; 52 times, 20 per cent.

COMPOSING AND TYPE-SETTING MACHINES.

INTERTYPE LTD., 15, Britannia-street, London, W.C. 1. Text and Display Machine, flexible, and economical. Send for descriptive literature.

ENVELOPE MACHINES.

CARLAW, DAVID & SONS, LTD., 31, Finnieston Street, Glasgow. High Speed Adjustable Envelope-making Machines for all sizes and shapes; Blank Cutting Machines; Cutters; Embossing Machines, etc.

FOLDING MACHINES.

CANADIAN-AMERICAN MACHINERY CO., LTD., 63, Farringdon Street, E.C.4. ('Phone Cent, 1165). The "Cleveland" and "Camco" series. A Folder for every need, from Eight Crown down to Demy Folio.

OFFSET MACHINES.

CRABTREE, R. W., & SONS, LTD., Water Lane, Leeds, makers of "Ensign" Super-Offsets in all sizes for Sheet or Reel feed, in One, Two or Three Colours for Perfecting.

PAPER BAGS AND CARRIER BAGS.

STONEHOUSE PAPER AND BAG MILLS, Stonehouse, Glos., for all classes of Paper Bags, printed and plain. Keenest Trade Prices.

PAPER FEEDERS.

CANADIAN-AMERICAN MACHINERY CO., LTD., 63, Farringdon Street, E.C.4. ('Phone Cent, 1165). The "Camco" (Spiess Patents) Automatic Feeder.

CROSS PAPER FEEDER CO., LTD., 92, Fleet Street, E.C.4. Manufacturers and Sellers of the Cross Patent Automatic Feeder.

PRESS BLANKETS.

LIGHT & CO., LTD., W. J., 36-38, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.4. 'Phone; Central 3839. "LIGHT'S-EVERWEAR" Press Rubbers. Oil and Ink-Proof and Reversible.

PRINTING METAL MANUFACTURERS.

FRY'S METAL FOUNDRY, Holland Street, Blackfriars, London, S.E.1. Branches at Manchester, Bristol, Glasgow, Dublin. "Stereotype" SERVICE, *ie.*, Prompt Dispatch, Superlative Quality, Competitive Prices in Printing Metals, Spacing Materials and Melting Equipment.

PRINTING PRESSES, ETC.

CANADIAN-AMERICAN MACHINERY CO., LTD., 63, Farringdon Street, E.C.4. ('Phone Cent, 1165). The "Kelly" High Speed two rev. presses.

ROTARY WEB PRESSES.

CRABTREE, R. W., & SONS, LTD., Water Lane, Leeds, and 7, Farringdon Road, London. NEWSPAPER (Speciality) & MAGAZINE ROTARIES.

ROTARY WEB PRESSES.

HOE & CO., LTD., R., 109-112, Borough Road, London, S.E.1. Telephone: Hop 4028-9. Telegrams: Expugnator Sedist, London. Cables: Hoe, London.

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH SPEED ROTARY NEWSPAPER AND MAGAZINE PRESSES. Patentees and Suppliers of Automatic Ink Pumps.

STEREO AND ELECTRO PLANTS.

HOE, & CO., LTD., R., 109-112, Borough Road, London, S.E.1. Tel.: Hop 4028-9. Telegrams: Expugnator-sedist, London. Cables: Hoe, London. Complete lines of Rotary and Flat Stereo and Electro Plants.

STEREO.

DIXON & CO., LTD., L. S. 38, Cable Street, Liverpool. **DRY FLONG** "DIXOTYPE" All British. Wet process; Tissue, Blotting & Backing.

STEREO DRY FLONG.

LIGHT & CO., LTD., W.J., 36-38, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.4. 'Phone: Central 3839. "IDEAL" Hand-casting Dry Flong and "CLEARTYPE" Autoplate Dry Flong.

STEREOTYPING MACHINERY, ETC.

CRABTREE, R. W., & SONS, LTD., Water Lane, Leeds, and 7, Farringdon Road, London. ROTAPLATE (Reg. Trade Mark) and ROTASHAVER Casting and Finishing Machines.

LIGHT & CO., LTD., W.J., 36-38, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.4. Sole Agents for the "WINKLER" Automatic Moulding Press, Automatic Plate Casting Machine, etc.

TRADE PUBLICATIONS.

BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER, THE. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4. Founded in 1878, this weekly journal is the recognised medium for Printers, Stationers, Box Makers, Envelope Makers, Bookbinders, etc. Its pages contain the latest improvements in machinery, descriptions of new processes, and commercial intelligence and current news. Subscribers get the paper for 52 weeks for 13s.

BOOKBINDER, THE, forms a Monthly Section of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, and subscriptions are booked for these issues at the rate of 3s. 3d. per annum, including postage. Special contributions appear from the pen of leading authorities. Publishers: Stonhill & Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

TRADE PUBLICATIONS.

DICTIONARY OF PAPER TERMS.—Definitions of the Terms as used in the Manufacture and Merchandising of Paper. Published in book form by the Lockwood Trade Journal Co., Inc., New York. Bound in cloth, 6 × 9, 87 pp. Price 7s. 6d. Copies may be had of Stonhill & Gillis, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

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Jobbing Guilds' Reunion.

Entertained by Exhibition Authorities.

Though the last amongst the many associations connected with the printing and allied trades to be entertained by the Exhibition authorities, the Guilds, whose Re-Union was held in the Grand Saloon on the closing day of the Exhibition, had a highly successful gathering. Mr. F. W. Bridges occupied the chair, and there were also present: Messrs. T. E. Naylor, M.P., Alfred Langley, George Eaton Hart, J. R. Riddell, C. J. Drummond, H. F. Parker, Frank Colebrook, and H. B. Naylor (Secretary, L.S.C. Jobbing Guild).

Mr. Alfred Langley, on being asked to address the meeting, said he felt it an honour and a privilege to be present that afternoon. He was sure he could say, on behalf of the London Master Printers' Association, that the members of the Association welcomed the efforts put forth by the Guild. He was glad to have an opportunity of paying a tribute to their Secretary (Mr. H. B. Naylor) for the work he had done for the L.M.P.A. in his capacity of critic and adjudicator of their competitions, and more especially in connection with the exhibit of specimens submitted for the Inter-District Association competition. Mr. Langley also recalled spending a very pleasant evening at the L.S.C. offices, when he gave a lecture to the L.S.C. Jobbing Guild on a subject in which he was deeply interested. As a result of the discussion and the running fire of comment which followed the lecture, he said, he learnt more in thirty minutes than he would have done in thirty months spent in his own office. Referring to the wide scope of the Exhibition, Mr. Langley remarked that he had looked in vain for any mechanical contrivance that would give him a range of machine-set poster types from 4-line to 80-line. Whether they would ever come he would leave others to prophesy. Whether mechanical contrivances would eventually supersede the monotony of hand lifting of stamps, or whether the photograph would make the present-day super-machines obsolete, no one could say. Whatever might come in the future, he felt sure there would always be a demand for the intellect of men able to produce beauty in typography.

Mr. T. E. Naylor, J.P., M.P., in proposing a vote of thanks to "The President, the Advisory Council, and the Organising Manager of the Exhibition," said it was not only in connection with the Guild that they knew Mr. Bridges. He associated himself with all good movements in the printing and allied trades, and they knew him as one of the earliest supporters of the J.I.C. They looked upon him as a friend and an adviser of the Guild movement not only in London, but in Manchester, Leeds, and other provincial centres where the Guild movement is now making great headway. Alluding to the Exhibition, Mr. Naylor said they found in the Exhibition a practical expression of everything for which the Guild movement stood, and in spite of what Mr. Langley had said, he (Mr. Naylor) still believed that there would never be any kind of machine—in the letterpress or lithographic department or in any other—which could compete with the natural skill and intelligence of the craftsman. Mr. Langley had said he had yet to discover a machine able to set type for posters. He (the speaker) said he had yet to discover a machine that would set even a circular without the aid of the man at the keyboard. Therefore, no matter how great the strides of inventors, they would never give them a machine that would prevent a skilled craftsman exercising his powers of workmanship in connection with a machine supplementarily to it. He was quite certain the members of the Guild had no feelings of apprehension as to what was going to happen to their craft as a result of the ingenuity of the inventor.

Mr. George Eaton Hart, in seconding, said the gathering that afternoon afforded an excellent means of mutual advancement in the things concerning their craft. What they had seen in that wonderful Exhibition had given the members of the Guild an opportunity of confirming their ideas regarding things they had read about in trade and other text-books. Movements in their industry were always upward and along the line of progress, and it was very important indeed that every member of it should take an intelligent interest of what was taking place with regard to various improvements! They not only saw that developments were taking place, but they realised that these improvements and new methods of production threatened additional alterations to their working conditions. After referring to the recent J.I.C. Convention, when subjects intimately connected with the best interests of their trade were discussed under the very best of conditions, Mr. Hart proceeded to say that it was perfectly true new methods were being introduced, particularly in connection with work engaged in by the members of the L.S.C. Guild. He hoped that the Guild would make further progress. It was perfectly true that whatever machine was introduced it would still require the craftsman to put into type the thoughts of mankind and whatever form a machine might take, the London Society of Compositors would be well advised to spend every opportunity of improving the composition of that machine. Not only must there be an improvement in the machinery itself, there must also be a corresponding improvment in the human machine, and this, he thought, should be the work of the Guild to foster. It was also necessary for them to see that the boys and girls entering the printing industry should have that standard of education necessary to equip them for executive positions. In concluding, he thought they were intensely grateful to Mr. Bridges for the enormous amount of work he had done in connection with the Exhibition.

Mr. Bridges, returning thanks for the appreciative remarks concerning himself and the hearty way the vote of thanks had been accorded, alluded to the great pleasure he felt at being present at the meeting. His reason for this was because the members of the Guild took a great interest in their profession. In saying that, he was aware he was saying a good deal. He had been astounded at the large number of working printers who had come to the Exhibition, not to see the side shows, but because they wanted to see the latest and best in connection with their industry. As a matter of fact, they had shown more interest in the different things in that building than the employers themselves. Although he had had twenty different functions to attend during the Exhibition, and that was the last of them, it was by no means the least important. After referring to the beneficent influence of the Guild, not only in Great Britain, but in Australia, Canada, South Africa, and America, Mr. Bridges, on behalf of Major Astor, announced the names of the successful competitors in the Guild competition held in connection with the Exhibition.

The winner of the Guild Letter Heading Competition was Mr. F. Harvey (with Messrs. McAllan & Co., Ltd.); Albert E. White, the winner of the Circular Competition.

Mr. H. B. Naylor (Re-Union Hon. Secretary), in making one or two announcements, referred to the unavoidable absence of one of their Vice-Presidents, Mr. G. W. Jones, who had sent his best wishes for the success of the gathering. Mr. Naylor said the Guild was always pleased to have the moral and practical support of friends in the whole of the trade, and he also thought it was up to the Guild to lend a helping hand to those in need. He then announced that a collection would be taken up, to be equally divided amongst the four charities in the trade.

Mr. C. J. Drummond, in proposing "The Visitors," said that this toast, coupled as it was with the name of Mr. J. R Riddell, stood for progress in technical education. He then went on to say that he had always taken more than a passing interest in the training of the printer, and concluded by paying a tribute to the remarkable work that was being done by the London School of Printing.

Mr. Riddell, in reply, said that in the provinces the craft guild probably had a wider outlook than the Compositors' Guild in London. In the provinces it included every section of the trade, which he thought to be more advantageous than if the subjects dealt with touched one section only.

The speeches were interspersed by a few enjoyable musical items, and the successful gathering was brought to a close by the singing of "Auld Lang Syne."

Examining Paper at the Docks.

Vigilance of the Custom Authorities.

In an article on import problems dealing with Customs regulations, a special correspondent of *The Times* (Trade Supplement) mentions paper in the following terms:—

Presumably on account of their convenience for illicit importation of other goods, reels of printing paper secure special attention from H.M. Customs. They are examined by unrolling or—regardless of commercial considerations—by boring. It is, however, provided that examination of selected reels may take place at the importer's premises or at the place of destination, *at the trader's expense* under the following conditions:—

(*a*) When the destination is in the same port a number of packages selected by the Customs officer are allowed to go forward to the destination under official tape and seal, the remaining packages being detained pending a satisfactory result of the examination.

(*b*) When the place of destination is in some other port or place, bond must be given by the importer or his agent in double the value of the goods. The whole parcel may then go forward, provided certain reels selected by the officer travel under tape and seal. The bond remains in force until the official examination results in a satisfactory report.

Duty is payable on each dozen packs of playing cards—a pack being carefully defined as "any quantity or number not exceeding 52"—but toy cards not exceeding $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. by $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. are admitted free of duty. Packs of cards imported for sale must be enclosed in wrappers provided by the Inland Revenue, and may not be removed from Customs charge until duly fastened in the wrappers.

A LATVIAN paper mill has secured a large order for Indian Government account for the supply of kraft paper. A new company has been formed in Riga which will specialise in the production of art printing paper. It is intended to produce not only for the local market, but also for export.

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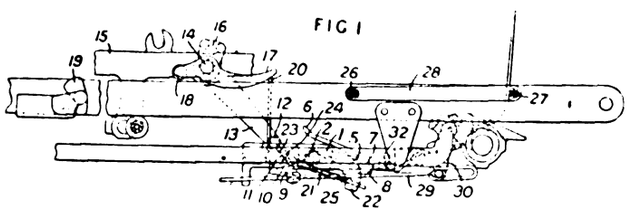
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New Inventions

Delivery Apparatus.

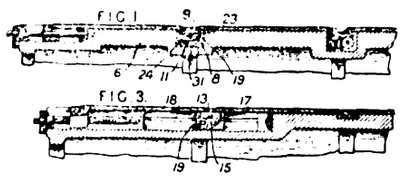
A patent in the name of Messrs. Linotype and Machinery Limited, Bugler and Delafons, relates to sheet delivery mechanism of the kind wherein the sheets are transferred on to a reciprocating carriage during its outward travel and are swept therefrom on to the delivery board during its inward travel by pivoted pusher fingers swung into vertical position between the bars of the carriage, and comprises the combination with a spring device, such as a spring toggle which holds the pusher fingers in their terminal horizontal and vertical positions against fixed stops, of means controlling the operation of the pusher fingers in opposition to the action of the spring device at the time the spring device is acting to bring the fingers to their terminal positions so that the fingers are brought gently into contact with the stops. The pusher fingers 20 are mounted on a shaft 11 connected in the ordinary manner to a slotted link 29 actuated by a pivoted lever 30 which is rocked by one of the members actuating the carriage 15 so as to bring the fingers 20 into vertical position. The spring toggle consists of an arm 23 projecting from the shaft 11 and pivoted at 24 to a rod 21 passing through a fixed lug 22, a spring 25 encircling the rod 21



and acting between the lug 22 and a shoulder on rod 21. A cross rod 2 acting as a stop to the fingers 20 in their horizontal position carries a rigid bracket 1 to which is pivoted at 5 a fork 6 connected at 7 by a link 8 to a pin 9 on a crank 10 on the pusher finger shaft 11. The carriage 15 carries a cross shaft 14 oscillated by an arm 17 and roller 18 between two terminal positions determined by a double stop 16, and the shaft 14 has an arm 13 provided with a terminal roller 12 adapted to engage with and actuate the pivoted fork 6. At the end of the outward travel of the carriage to the left the shaft 14 is rocked by contact of the roller 18 with a cam 19 so as to swing the arm 13 downwardly and place the roller 12 in alignment with the fork 6. During the inward travel of the carriage and directly after the sheet has been swept off the carriage the roller 12 will then enter the fork 6 and swing it in a clockwise direction about its pivot 5, thus controlling the swinging of the pusher fingers 20 into their horizontal position against the stop rod 2. In its extreme position the fork 6 rests against an inclined stop 32. During the completion of the inward travel of the carriage and the commencement of its outward travel the arm 17 is lifted by a rail 28 extending between rollers 26, 27, by which means the arm 13 is rocked upwardly and the roller 12 maintained in a position to re-engage the fork 6. As the roller 12 continues its movement to the left it swings the fork 6 in an anti-clockwise direction and controls the movement of the pusher fingers 20 into their vertical position.

Printing Plate Clamps.

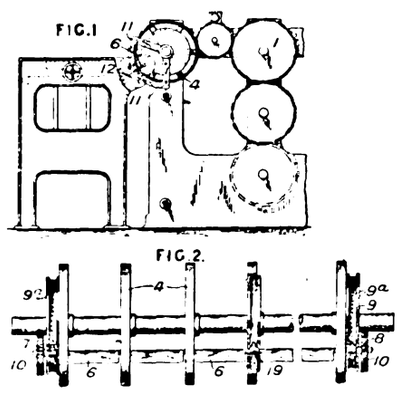
In an invention by Messrs. R. Hoe and Co., Ltd., a printing plate clamp is provided with two of its faces differently formed so that the clamp can be used either to clamp two adjacent plates with a margin space between or permit a double wide plate to lie over the clamp, or a single clamp can be used to provide margin spaces of different widths between two adjacent plates, the clamp being mounted in a recess in the printing plate support and being movable to bring the different surfaces to the top of the recess without removal of the clamp from the recess. In one form, Fig. 1, the clamp 8 is provided on one side with a margin face 9 and on the opposite side with a plain face 11, adapted, when turned toward the periphery of the cylinder 6, to allow a double wide plate to lie over it. The clamp 8 is pivoted on a spindle 23 carried by a block 19 secured in a recess 31 in the cylinder and is



fixed in its operative position by a screw 24. In the form shown in Fig. 3, the clamp is provided on opposite sides with margin faces 13, 15 of different widths and the carrying block 19 is slidable in a recess 17 in the cylinder, guide ribs on the sides of the block engaging grooves 18 in the walls of the recess.

Folding Paper.

In folding mechanism for printing machines of the kind comprising a folding blade rotatably mounted and adjustable circumferentially on a rotary cylinder, the folding blade being rotated by a pinion on its shaft engaging a curved rack on the adjacent machine framing to cause the edge of the blade to project periodically beyond the periphery of the cylinder and push the middle of the sheet between a pair of folding rollers, the folding blade bearings are received in grooved flanges which are external to the ends of the cylinder and which are provided with spaced holes in the grooves to permit circumferential adjustment of the bearing bolts. The sheets are passed from the impression cylinder 1 to a rotary cylinder 4 wholly or partly of skeleton



formation and carrying the rotary folding blade 6 mounted in end bearings 7, 8. The latter are secured by means of bolts and spaced holes 9a in grooved flanges 9 disposed on the outer ends of the cylinder 4. Another bearing 19 supports the blade intermediately. Pinions 10 on the folding blade shaft engaging racks 11 on the framing cause the blade to rotate and project beyond the cylinder when opposite the folding rollers 12. Subsequent folds may be imparted to the paper by mechanism of ordinary construction comprising oppositely travelling sets of tapes and chopper blades. The invention is patented by Mr. H. G. Rogers.

New British Patents.

For the benefit of our readers we have arranged for any inquiries relating to Patents, Designs and Trade Marks to be answered, free of all charge, by a Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Patent Agents. Inquiries should be addressed, in the first instance, to the Editor.

Applications.

Actualite Illustree Soc. Anon. Manufacture of stereotype plates, etc. 13,009.

Canadian American Machinery Co., Ltd. (Toronto Type Foundry Co., Ltd.). Paper, etc., sheet-feeding machines. 13,065.

Canadian-American Machinery Co., Ltd. (Toronto Type Foundry Co., Ltd.) Manufacture of knurled rollers, etc. 13,066.

Dehn, F. B. (Rhodes-Hochriem Manufacturing Co.). Tickets for printing mechanism. 13,186.

Lerner, F. Paper cutting machines. 12,967.

Linotype and Machinery Limited, and Stern, C. L. Machine for removing dust, etc., from printing paper, etc. 13,087.

McAuslan, P. C. Device for ruling lines on paper. 13,129.

Marks, E. C. R. Mechanism for converting a a web of flexible material into sheets. 12,955.

Mellor, L. Wrapping machines. 13,027.

Rand, J. H. Card indexes, etc. 12,979, 12,980, 12,981, 12,982, 12,983.

Reed, S. J. Garratt- and Turner and Dunnett, Ltd. Preparation of printing surfaces. 13,252.

Rose Bros. (Gainsborough), Ltd., and Rose, W. Apparatus for inserting articles into containers. 13,259.

Rose Bros. (Gainsborough), Ltd., and Rose, W. Apparatus for wrapping blocks, etc. 13,370.

Salmon, A. M., and Salmon, R. D. Ticket punching apparatus. 13,486.

Shaw, J. J. Envelope. 13,502.

Thomlinson, W. G. Envelopes. 13,501.

Toronto Type Foundry Co., Ltd. Paper, etc, sheet feeding machines. 12,939.

Wade, H. (Filmaschinen Rapid Ges.). Printing title pictures between scenes of films. 13,362.

Specifications Published.

1924.

Hacker, E. Photographic printing frames. 233,955.

Manners, R. G. Folding box or basket 233,910.

Storey, W. H. Means for automatically feeding and reversing the direction of the feed of printing ribbons used on type duplicating machines. 233,884.

Thornton, J. E. Methods of registering negative or positive films in kinematograph cameras, printing or perforating apparatus. 233,991.

1925.

Eeles, F. H., and Duchard, H. M. Perforating machines. 234,011.

Fischer, O., and Naamlooze Vennootschap Machina Maatschappij voor Handel en Industrie. Type cylinders for typewriting machines. 234,034.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

1925.

L'Actualite Illustree Soc. Anon. Manufacture of stereotype plates or formes. 234,140.

Schweiz Industrie-Ges. Wrapping machines for wrapping objects in stanniol, paper, or the like. 234,080.

Toronto Type Foundry Co., Ltd. Paper or like sheet folding machines. 234,079, 234,126, 234,127, 234,128.

Wirz, A. Paper cutting device. 234,081

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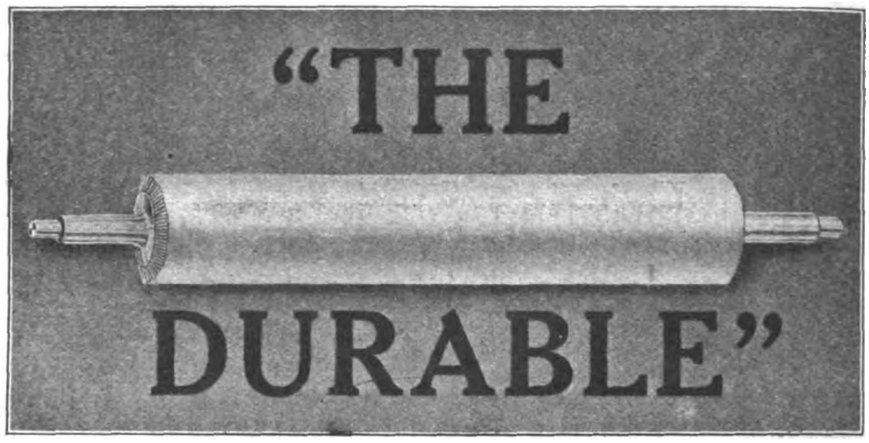
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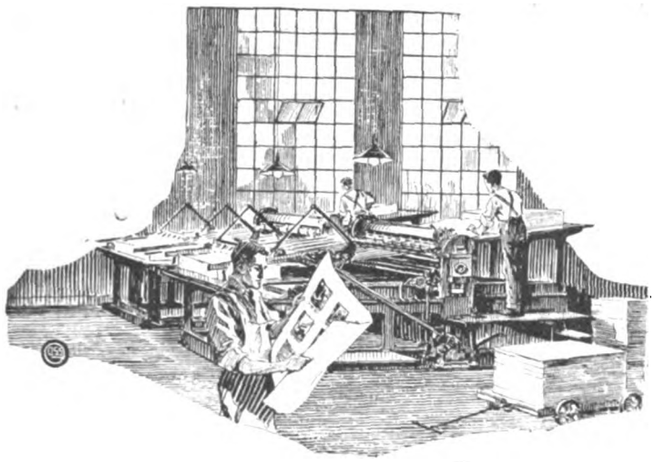
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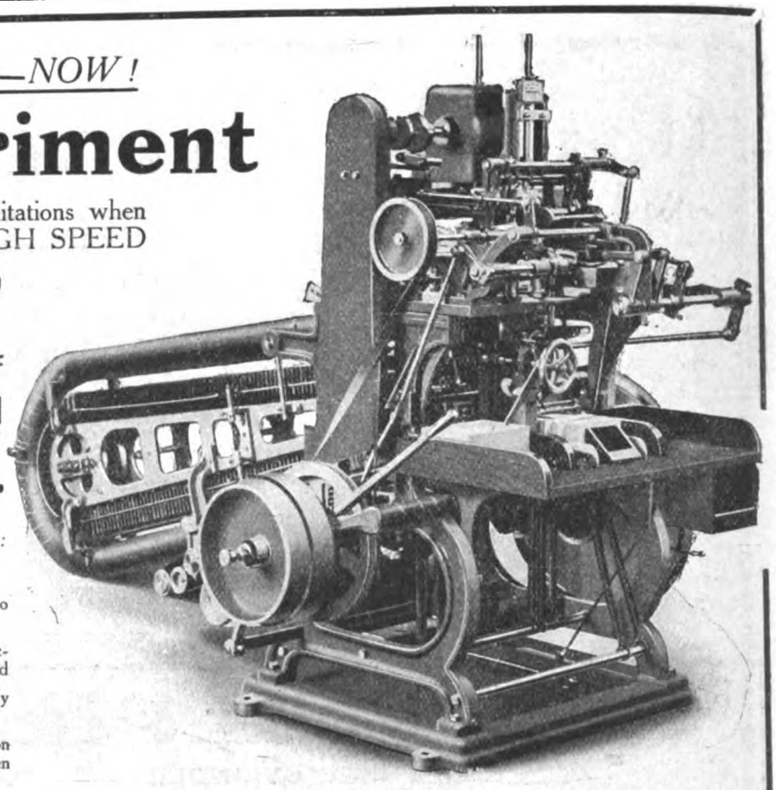
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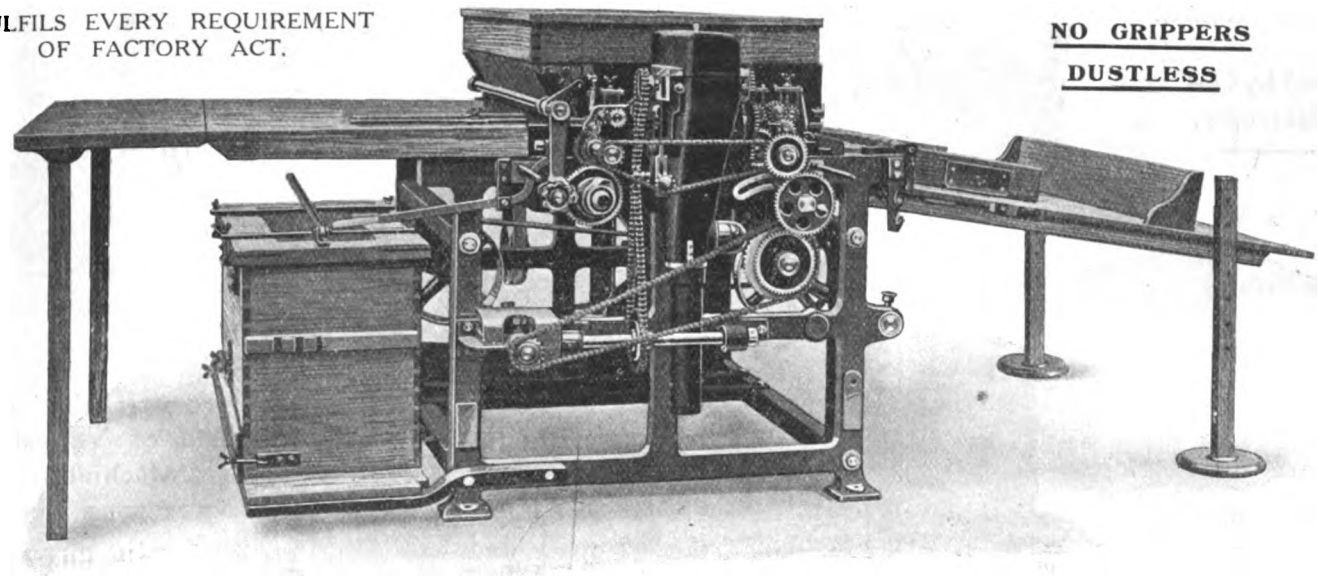
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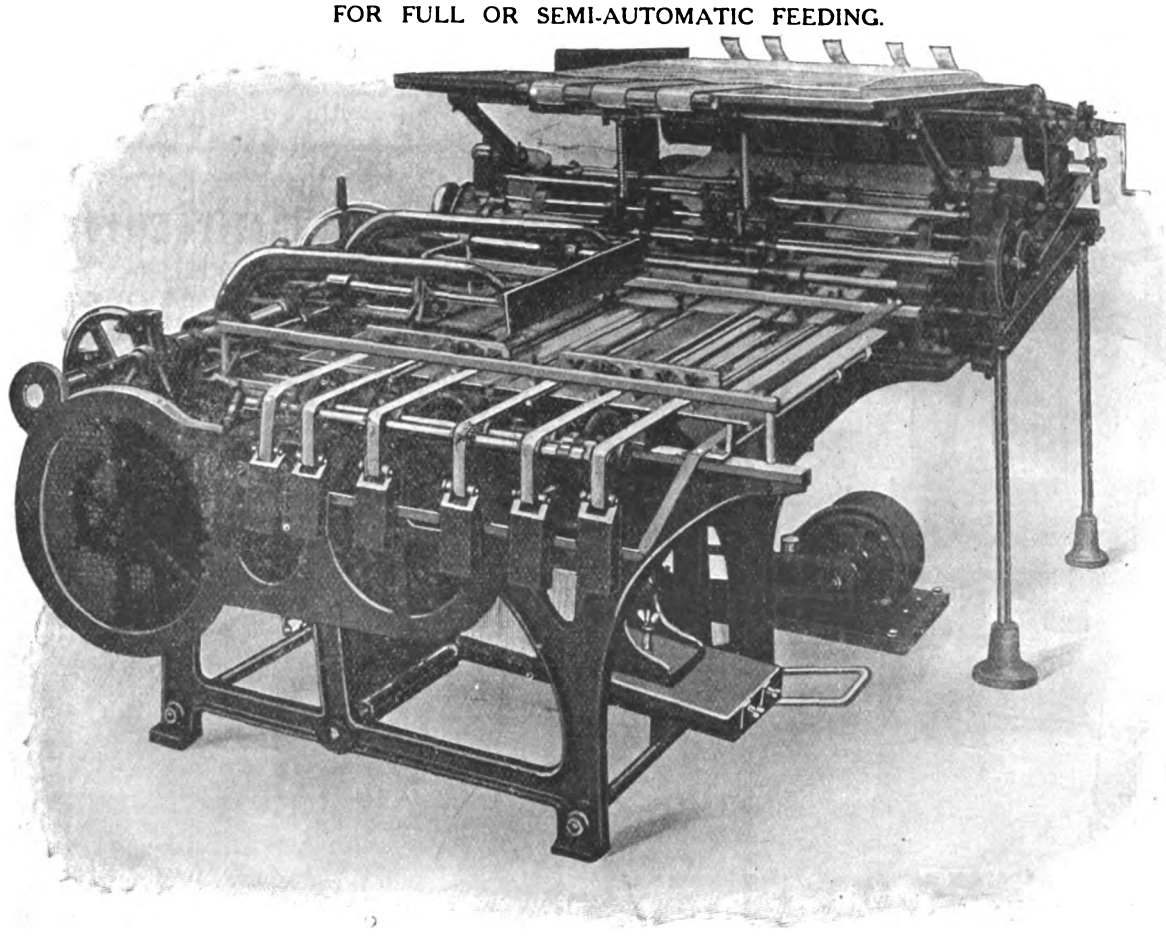
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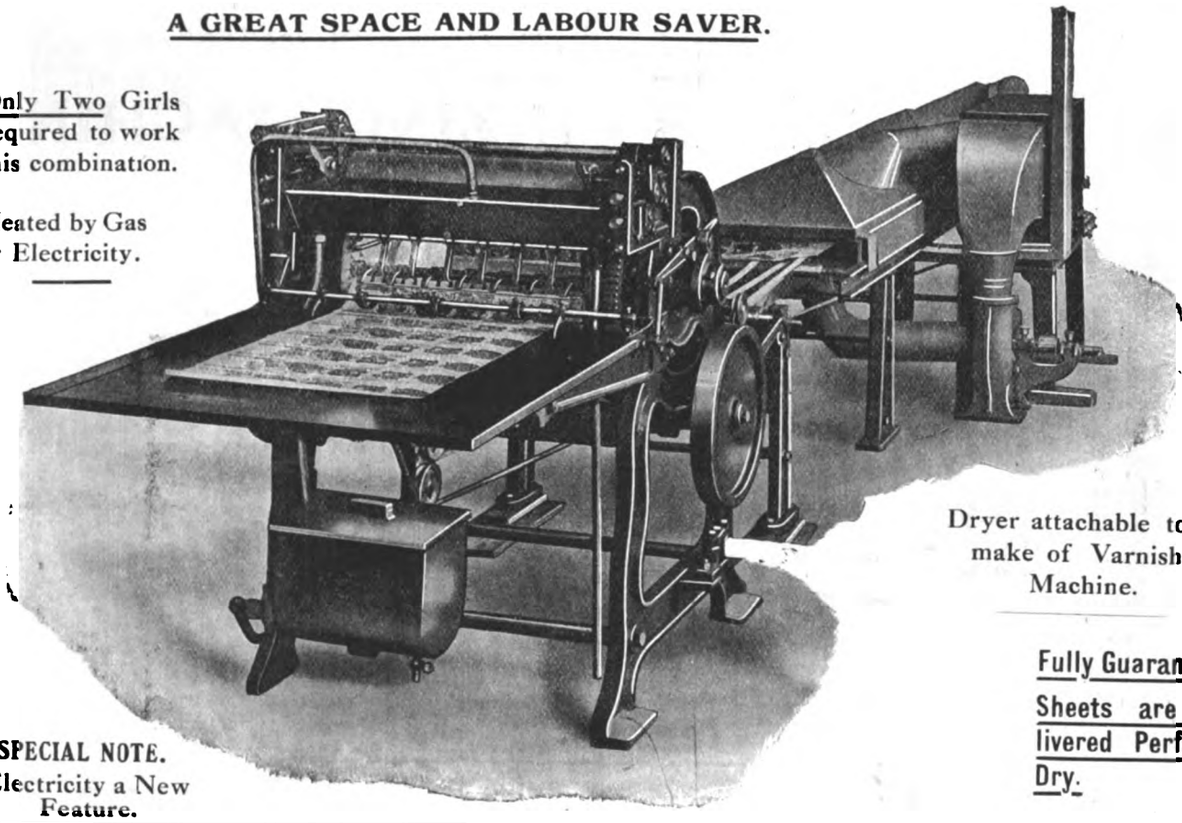
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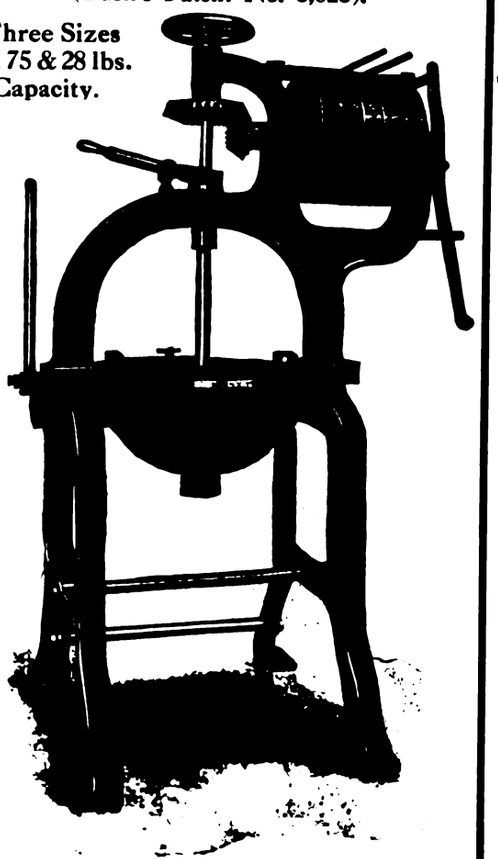
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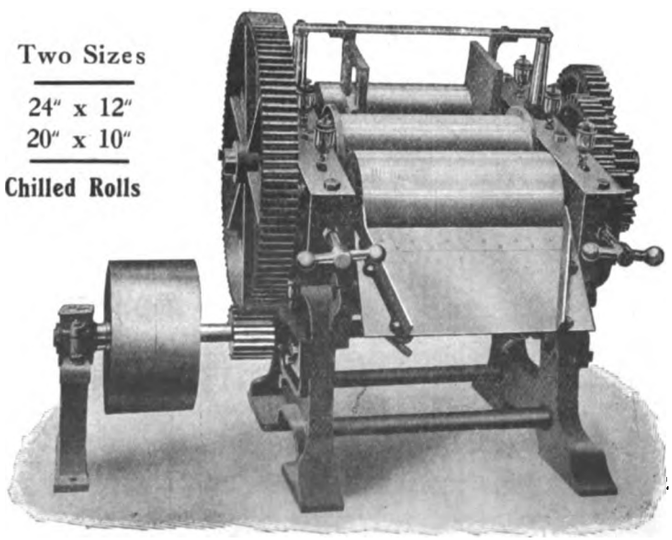
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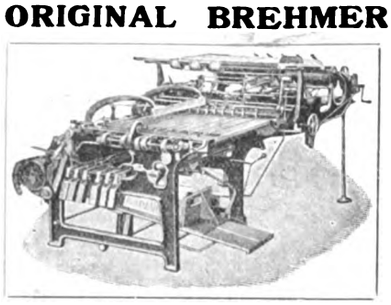
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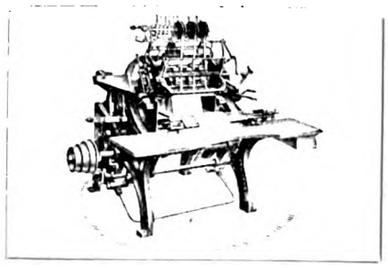
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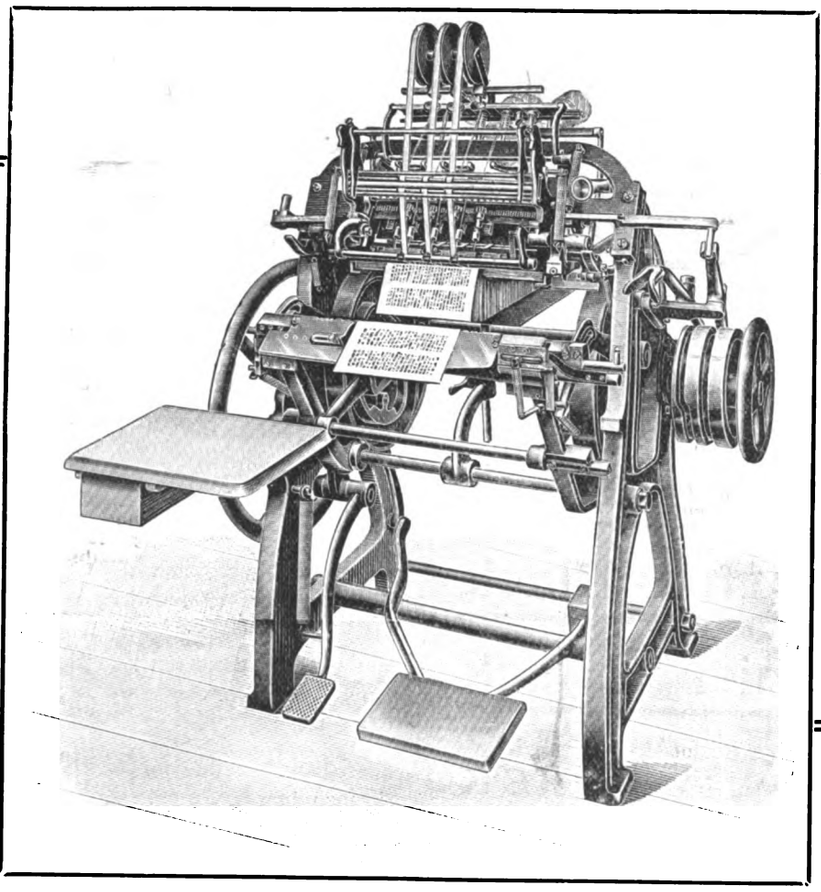
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VOLUME 96. NUMBER 25. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: JUNE 18, 1925. Special Export Issue. 4d.

Export Notes and Comments

Essentials of Export Enterprise.

WHATEVER may be the particular market to which the exporter desires to send his products, there are certain essential requirements which must be met if a sound and growing business is to be built up. And it is in respect of some of these essentials—consideration for the peculiar needs or tastes of the oversea consumer, the arranging of terms of payment and the quoting of prices in a way convenient to the buyer and the use of the buyer's language in correspondence and advertising—that British exporters are often arraigned, and with some justification.

Criticism from Poland.

THE latest such arraignment to come to our notice is by Mr. R. E. Kimens, commercial secretary of H.M. Legation at Warsaw. Mr. Kimens—who in a report on the state of trade indicates that in Poland there is a large and favourable opening for British manufacturers and all too little endeavour to exploit it—proceeds to indict the methods of such British firms as are in that market. "British merchants," he says, "continue to ignore the local requirements and do not adapt their goods to the taste of the people. Prices are not quoted f.o.b. Danzig; the prices are given in sterling; tenders are seldom made in French or German, which are more accessible to the business man in Poland than English; and firms in the United Kingdom continue to employ German houses as intermediaries, which is strongly resented by the Poles."

Boosting British Goods.

A MOVE which holds important possibilities in the direction of extending the markets of British manufacturers is announced by the Federation of British Industries. The Federation have for over a year had under consideration a campaign to stimulate here and throughout the Empire the purchase of goods of United Kingdom origin. They have hitherto hesitated to approach the Government, as they have been most reluctant to suggest any further expenditure of public funds. Unemployment is, however, so serious that they feel justified in asking the Government to seriously consider a possible experiment by allocating funds for a publicity campaign to impress the public in the United Kingdom and the Dominions with the desirability of buying British rather than foreign goods.

World-Wide Publicity.

THIS campaign, it is suggested, should be co-ordinated with and be complementary to any campaigns based upon the £1,000,000 fund already promised by His Majesty's Government to the Dominions. As a public habit cannot be created by small sectional efforts, or be firmly established in a little time, the Federation are convinced that a national campaign lasting over two or even three, years is required. The main basis of the suggested campaign would be newspaper advertisement supported by poster and similar publicity, since the widest public is reached most directly and surely by this means. This main basis would be supplemented by public meetings, broadcasting, films, social activities designed to promote the use of British manufactures, local shopping weeks, and the like. It appears to us that exporters connected with the printing and allied trades would do well to watch the Federation scheme closely with a view to taking advantage of the opportunities that should result.

South African Printers' Hopes.

THE great item of interest in respect of export trade to South Africa is the proposed new Customs Tariff. South African printers have of late been finding business increasingly difficult, and for this they lay the chief blame upon overseas competition. Their strenuous efforts to get their trade protected by substantial duties upon imported printed matter would seem to have had the desired effect, as will be seen from the particulars of the proposed new Tariff which we print elsewhere in this issue. They are now building high hopes upon the prospect of South African printeries being called upon to produce a considerable proportion of the printed matter that has hitherto come from overseas. This should mean a good deal of extension and re-equipment amongst African printing works, and should offer scope for enterprising British suppliers of machinery and various other requirements of the printer.

The Recent Depression.

THE depression in the South African printing trade of recent years is seen from the increased amount of unemployment that has existed—the state of employment being a good indication of the amount of business done. The *Cape Times* recently published figures revealed by a statement issued by the South African Typographical Union, showing the annual amounts of out-of-work benefits paid to members during the past thirteen years. The figures show a striking increase in unemployment over the past four years. Total payment for the respective years were: 1912, £508; 1913, £539; 1914, £944; 1915, £1,125; 1916, £474; 1917, £458; 1918, £601; 1919, £603; 1920, £575; 1921, £1,766; 1922, £2,229; 1923, £2,526; 1924, £2,595. Interviewed regarding the abnormal increase, an official of the Union said the sudden increase in payments during the years 1914 and 1915 were accounted for by the dislocation of trade at the beginning of the war period, but to be enabled to understand the present position one had to realise what had taken place in the industry during the war and after. When overseas competition became more or less cut off as a result of the war, the printing industry was called upon to manufacture many lines of stationery that had previously been imported. During the years 1916 to 1920 inclusive there was very little unemployment, as could be seen by the statement, and the number of persons employed increased from 4,908 to 6,693, *i.e.*, 1,785 additional people had been absorbed into the industry during this period. Following the trade slump in Europe in 1921, large overseas printing and stationery manufacturing firms set out to recapture the South African market, and in certain lines had succeeded. Their competition affected bookbinding, ruling and letterpress printing, and it was in these branches of the trade that most of the unemployment now existed.

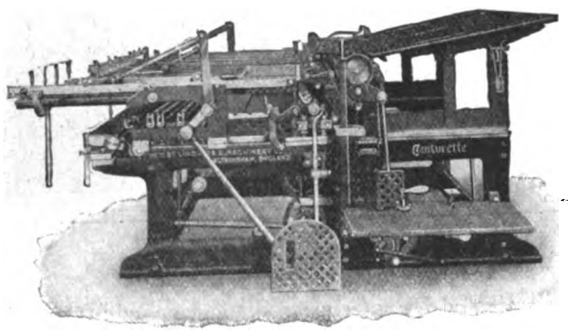
American Competition in Australia.

STATISTICS recently published illustrate the extent to which the United States is a competitor of the United Kingdom in the market of Australia. The Mother Country is still well ahead; and while blood remains thicker than water she should continue to hold the advantage. At the same time the stress of modern business necessitates efficient and economic equipment. Therefore British manufacturers need to display enterprise and initiative, even where they have natural advantages, as in the Commonwealth. The printing industry in the Antipodes is a virile concern, consuming large quantities of machinery and supplies. In paper and stationery alone, for example, the value of these goods received in Australia during the year ended June 30th last was over four millions. The nearest competitor was the United States, with £677,000. In machinery, metals, etc., supplies from this country ran to over 22 millions, America's figure being 16 millions. It is clear that the Mother Country has a good hold of the markets in the Commonwealth; but the growing needs of the printing and allied industries will make a greater demand still upon the energies and resources of British supply houses.

New Zealand Freights.

THE resumption of weekly mails between London and Australia recalls the serious complaints of the British paper exporters against the extortionate freights to New Zealand. Printers and others in that Dominion are large consumers of the products of home mills, and they are naturally seriously handicapped by the extra cost which the freights place upon the goods they use. One would imagine that shipping companies would see the advantage of encouraging trade to the utmost; but their persistence in abnormally high freights

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would seem to indicate that they are blind both to their own and the exporters' interests.

Indian Government Purchases.

THE report of the Indian Store Department for the year 1923-24 is of importance to those exporters who have a connection with that important market. Of recent years the tendency in the Indian Empire has been to encourage home industries, and the establishment of the Store Department was one of the measures adopted to that end. Nevertheless, the Indian market offers wide scope for British products, and statistics seem to show that the import trade is on the increase. In the allied trades, as well as in other branches of commerce, there has been an advance, although, may be, not to the extent or in the direction that might be desired. With regard to competition from domestic industries, a means of meeting this situation lies in the practicability of establishing "branches" in the country. A rather wide interpretation is apparently allowed to the term branch, by means of which a firm may be able to secure consideration for its goods from the Store Department. India is still a useful outlet for British goods and the cultivation of custom in that market is certainly desirable and worth while.

Canadian Printers Alarm.

CONSIDERABLE concern is felt among Canadian printers and publishers with regard to the future of the licensing clauses of the Copyright Act. The position has been far from well defined in the past, and the clauses referred to, which were incorporated in the Act of 1921, helped, in some measure to protect Dominion authors and publishers. United States publishers were very quick to seize the opportunities which previously existed of forcing authors to place work in their hands, the printing, of course, being done in the States. The licensing clauses were included in the Copyright Act of 1921, as a reasonable and just compromise between the contention of authors that copyright should give unconditional control of their work; and that of Canadian publishers and printers, that if the Government gives the author legal protection in copyright, it has a right to require, as in the case of patents, that the physical part of the production of the work be done in Canada for the benefit of Canadian industries and workmen. A repeal of these clauses, which is now threatened, would, of course, have a serious effect on the printing and allied trades and would mean that the great majority of books sold in Canada would be printed and bound across the border, with resulting detriment to Canadian printers, bookbinders, paper and ink-makers, compositors and pressmen.

The United States Way.

WHY, it is asked, should not Canada protect its interests in the same way as does the United States? Not only is the neighbouring Government not bound by the Berne convention, but it has in its Copyright Act a requirement that in order to justify infringement claims or piracy, a book or literary work must be printed in the United States from type and plates made there. Books and literary works not so produced can be taken and reprinted by a United States publisher without payment to the autnor and practically without formality. This non-adherence of the United States to the Copyright Union, together with the printing clauses of the United States

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Copyright Act, has forced authors to publish separately in the United States if they desire to protect themselves and has been the chief cause for the prosperity and development of the publishing industry in that country. Therefore it is suggested that the Dominion should take a similar course by retaining the licensing clauses.

Alternative Plan.

THERE is an alternative plan put forward by the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association. This is an export duty on timber and pulp wood, the proceeds to be devoted to conservation work and protection. It contemplates the imposition of a tax on a graded basis, increasing annually, so that the various interests involved would have opportunity to make all necessary adjustments to meet changed conditions. This plan is attacked on the ground that the tax would do little toward defraying the cost of forest conservation, and would inevitably deprive 50,000 woodland owners, now dependent on the United States for a market, of their livelihood. The more the question is studied, the more its solution would seem to depend on conservation, the scientific fighting of fire and other menaces, the logging of only mature trees, the cultivation of little wooded or depleted districts, in fact, proper co-operation with nature. One thing is sure, and that is that the matter of conservation should be examined much more thoroughly than it yet has been. The industry is of enormous import to Canada's development and should contribute of its abundance to its own salvation, for a timber famine would increase the rigour of Canada's climate, curtail exports, close down mills, end profits and spell unemployment for the thousands dependent on it for a livelihood. If the latest move of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association has conservation as its objective, it is a definite step in the right direction; but it does not appear to meet directly the case of the domestic printer and publisher.

Lithographic Activity.

WHILE printing business generally has not been too brisk, Canadian lithographers have been doing quite well of late. A review of the past twelve months suggests that a greater volume of trade has passed through the hands of the lithographers than ever before and the trade in such centres as Toronto and Hamilton has undergone considerable expansion. Those in the trade say that this development is due largely to the lessened cost as compared with the typographic printing branch. Offset printing in the Ontario field has also made considerable progress and leaders in the printing trade predict still further development in this line during the coming year. Machinery houses have not had such a busy time. One feature of the printing machinery business that stands out is the change over by many firms to small fast presses. There are considerably fewer presses of big size in Ontario to-day as compared with a year ago, most of the bigger machines having been replaced by the smaller ones.

The Market in China.

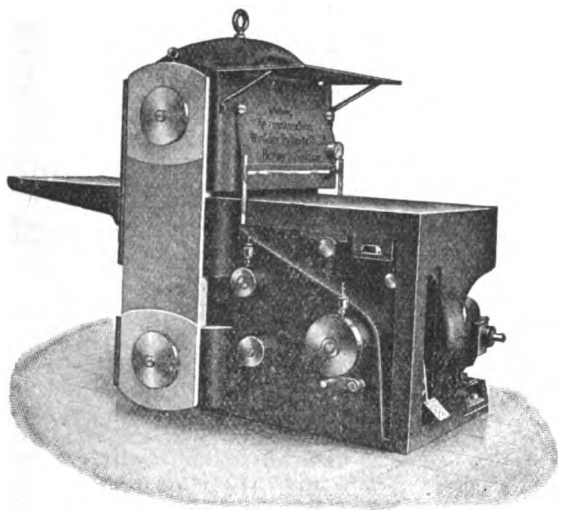
THOSE concerned with the supplying of the printing and allied trades in China are faced with a prospect that cannot be regarded with much optimism. Last year was a period marked by dullness of business generally, and the tendency of buyers has been to restrict purchases to a degree just sufficient to cover temporary requirements. One effect of this tendency, it may be remarked, has been the encouraging of the holding of larger local stocks, to enable dealers to meet promptly the small demands forthcoming. Since last year there had been more hopeful signs, notably an improvement in the textile industry which is an important one and has a big influence upon the state of business in general. A disquieting influence, however, is the existence of the anti-foreign feeling, which has come to such unpleasant manifestation at Shanghai, and this inevitably hinders trade development, particularly in the direction of long-term undertakings of any kind.

Reforming the Tariff.

THERE are prospects of an important alteration in the system of raising revenue in China. Practices in that country have rendered business exceedingly difficult, and the obstacles in the way of developing foreign trade there have been almost insuperable. One of the hindrances has been the imposition of what is known as the "Likin" tax. The Chinese Government has already recognised that the system of levying likin and other dues on goods at the place of production, in transit, and at destination, impedes the free circulation of commodities and injures the interests of trade. Accordingly they undertook to discard completely these means of raising revenue. The agreement, however, which was embodied in the Mackay Treaty, was never put into force. Now another effort is to be made to uproot the evil system in vogue in the Celestial Empire, and an international conference on China's import tariff, provided for in the Nine Power Customs Treaty signed at the Washington Conference, is to be held with a view to considering the conditions on which the import tariff shall be raised from 5 per cent. to 7½ per cent. for ordinary commodities and from 5 to 10 per cent. for luxuries. Anything that can bring some sort of order into the fiscal arrangements of China would be a great achievement, especially in view of the enormous commercial potentialities of that country.

Supplies for China.

EMPHASISING the remarkable growth in the demand in China for foreign-style paper during the past ten years, Dr. Julius Klein, director of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, states that China's paper imports had increased from 32,352 tons in 1912 to an annual average of 80,022 tons during the past four years. The class of foreign-made paper in most demand is a white, unsized news-print, suitable for printing books, newsprint, suitable for printing books, newspapers, posters and handbills. The paper is imported —largely from Japan and European countries —in bales of 12 reams, 500 sheets to the ream. It is essential that there be as nearly 500 sheets in the ream as possible, for the Chinese customer counts them and is dissatisfied if the number does not accord with the specifications. British suppliers appear to have little hold on this promising market. Japan is the principal factor in the paper trade of China at present and the United States is increasing its share.



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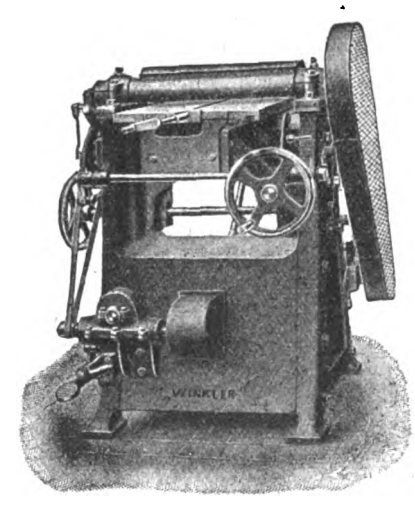
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Export Trade with South Africa.

Proposed Tariff Changes of Great Importance to the Printing and Allied Trades.

The Tariff Schedule recently introduced in the Union of South Africa is of very great interest to the printing and allied trades of this country as well as to South African printers, because the proposed new Tariff rates are definitely calculated to effect on the one hand a reduction in the amount of printed matter imported into South Africa, whilst on the other hand increasing the extent of the printing trade in the Union, and so enhancing the importance of South Africa as a purchaser of printing machinery and other supplies.

It will be remembered that South African printers have lately been vigorously pressing their demands for Tariff protection against the importation of overseas printed matter of various kinds, and it would appear that they have been largely successful in bringing about the changes they desired. The South African stationery trade is, however, opposed to the increased duties on manufactured goods handled by stationers, and the trade has not been backward in making its voice heard on the opposition side.

The new Tariff schedule is understood to be as yet subject to modification. For those items in the Schedule in which an *increase of duty* under the Maximum Tariff is proposed, as compared with the old Tariff rates, the increased duties are operative from April 9th, 1925. Items in the Schedule providing for a *decrease of duty* under the Maximum Tariff, as compared with the old Tariff rates, cannot become operative until sanctioned by Act of the Union Parliament, and the old rates of duty remain operative in such cases. As regards the preference on United Kingdom goods, such goods will continue to enjoy the 3 per cent. *ad valorem* rebate as formerly, until the new preference proposals are sanctioned by the Union Parliament.

As to possible modification, the *South African Printer and Stationer* states:—"It is not expected that the Tariff proposals will be adopted without attempts to alter details and incidences of levy and to procure suspensions. It is understood that the stationery trade are moving to send a widely representative delegation to Capetown to voice certain protests on behalf of the trade, and it is said that the support of the Chambers of Commerce is being actively canvassed. The printing industry are confident that the Tariff in so far as it principally concerns them as printers will remain as presented. The revenue features of the Schedule they are doubtless open to leave as a matter upon which the stationers and the Board can hammer out a final decision."

The Schedule.

The new Customs Tariff Schedule provides a large measure of protection to the printing industry of South Africa against overseas competition, both in the way of increased duties on items that are printed or manufactured in South Africa, and by a remission of duty on items used as raw material by the industry.

An examination of the Customs statistics for the year 1924 gives some idea as to how the industry will be affected by the new duties, and the following information will be both interesting and useful:—

Items upon which the old duty was 25 p.c. less 3 p.c.	1924 Imports.	New duty Minimum.
Picture post cards, etc...	£15,071	35 p.c.
Account books, etc. ..	76,879	40 ,,
Envelopes, printed ...	5,040	30 ,,
Bags, printed	6,146	1½d. lb.
Cartons and boxes, printed	18,883	30 p.c.
Label, tickets, etc. ...	16,699	40 ,,
Price lists, Union firms...	3,401	40 ,,
Printed matter, N.E.E...	87,145	35 ,,
	£229,264	

Many items which previously fell under the miscellaneous classification, subject to a minimum duty of 17 per cent., now become dutiable under the 35 per cent. or 40 per cent. rate, or 6d. per pound (the value of imports is estimated at £300,000). These include: Almanacs, calendars, diaries, delivery books, manifold books, letter copying books, letter copying books, index books, receipts, reminder slips, certificates for lodges, etc., loose-leaf covers and binders, letter or document files in book or folder form, ruled paper, printing wrapping paper, copy books, exercise books, writing pads, etc.

The Free List.

Item No. 118 of the new Schedule lists as duty free: Machinery, apparatus, appliances and implements (not specially provided for, and not including material, domestic machines or vehicles). This will cover everything in the way of plant or equipment of a printing office, but it is worthy to note that numbering and perforating machines, not being for the printing or bookbinding industry, and duplicating machines, are dutiable 15 per cent. minimum, or 20 per cent. maximum.

Tariff item No. 356 enumerates articles and substances which, notwithstanding duties otherwise levied, will be admitted free on importation if intended for use only in the printing, lithographing, bookbinding and cardboard box-making industry.

(1) Inks: printing, lithographic, and ruling; ruling ink powder, roller composition, stamping colours and printers' bronze powder; lithographic offset powder and ink drier; gold, silver, bronze and aluminium leaf.

(2) Process block-makers' requisites, namely: Nitrate of silver, collodion, iodiser, fish glue, dragons blood, glacial acetic acid, biphosphate of ammonia, glass screws, plate and photographic paper, varnish, including litho varnish, glass marbles, pumice blocks, snakestone blocks, stereo blotting paper and graining grit.

(3) Bookbinders' cloth, canvas in white and colours, American cloth, webbing, parchment, leather, imitation leather, corduroy, skins, vellum, binders' paper, marble paper, thread, tape and pulpboard.

(4) Wall-paper and other fancy paper in rolls for box-making: and metal eyelets, parts and edging, and corrugated lined board.

(5) Gum for envelopes.

(6) Sulphite papers for printing purposes only.

The new tariff, it will be seen, makes increases over that of the old up to the maximum rate of 40 per cent., and is calculated to reduce the trade in specially printed, ruled and bound work from oversea sources.

The carton and cardboard box production in South Africa is growing in range and volume and now is a considerable section of the trade. As a set-off against the claims upon them to level up their working conditions to the requirements of the National Agreement the duty has been raised to 30 per cent.

Milk bottles disks, plain or printed, hitherto free, now carry 20 per cent. duty as an item which can be easily produced in South Africa.

Inks and ink powders (outside the raw material of the trade) now carry 30 per cent.—an additional 13 per cent. Several producing laboratories have produced inks fulfilling the requirements of a good serviceable ink.

A new departure is introduced by a levy of 30s. per 2,000 lbs. on news-print in reel or in the flat.

Directories, guide books, year books and hand books, also Christmas annuals, relating to South Africa, take the full rate of 40 per cent., as also do price lists and catalogues of South African firms and firms holding stocks in South Africa.

Account books of all kinds and ruled and printed stationery of every sort, carry the maximum 40 per cent. rate.

The stationery trade protest principally against the inclusion under this higher rate of diaries, half-bound account books, Christmas cards and post cards, etc., also loose-leaf covers and binders of the smaller range of these articles, as also document files.

Printers in South Africa are optimistic as to the possibilities of a considerable increase of business as the result of the new Tariff.

The late Mr. Laurence Green, of Maidstone, left £19,911 (net personalty £5,909).

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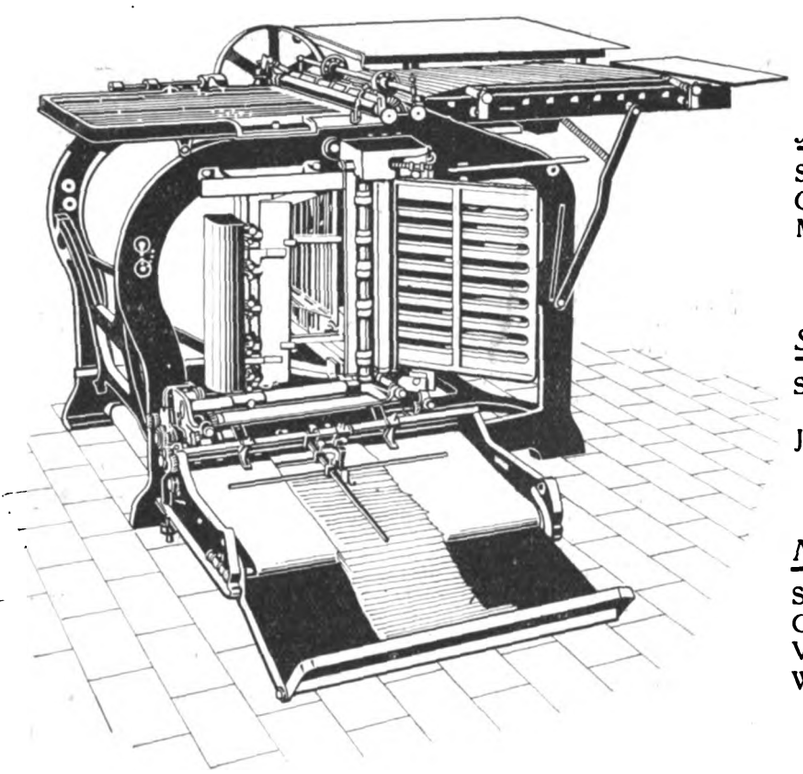
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Supplies for the Oversea Printer.

Statistics, January to March, Indicate a Satisfactory Improvement, Compared with the Preceding Corresponding Periods.

Exports of British paper and cardboard during the first quarter of the year—amounting to 1,230,791 cwts. (£2,456,667)—indicate an extension in business when compared with the corresponding periods of the two preceding years, when they represented respectively 1,087,206 cwts. (£2,198,655) and 1,021,839 cwts. (£2,104,267). In the following statistics, which deal with many of the principal classes of goods handled by the oversea printer, evidence is given of the ability of the manufacturer at home to supply the needs of the Colonial user.

Printings.

Shipments of British printings during the first three months of the year amounted to 888,386 cwts. Of this quantity no less than 91·8 per cent. was dispatched to British possessions and 8·1 per cent. to foreign markets, the actual figures being respectively 815,915 cwts. and 72 431 cwts.

The importance of the various markets may be seen by a reference to statistics. The most prominent feature of the returns is the growing quantity of British printing paper consumed by Australia, whose purchases amounted to no less than 606,109 cwts. This figure was not only well over the average registered for a normal quarter, but indicated a big increase of 253,384 cwts., or 71·8 per cent., compared with the shipments of the corresponding quarter last year. In value, the exports of printings to this valuable market represented £682,732, compared with £408,529 during January to March last year.

New Zealand was the next largest buyer of this class of manufacture during the quarter, taking 55,454 cwrs. (£69,750), compared with 68,862 cwts. (£86,377) in the corresponding period last year, and 57.420 cwts. (£83,152) in the same three months of 1923.

British India comes next with 39,194 cwts. (£66,631), against 41,794 cwts. (£65,704) in January to March last year and 63,625 cwts. (£105,098) in the corresponding quarter of the preceding year.

British South Africa was also a large buyer of British printings, her purchases amounting to 26,420 cwts. (£44.619) during the first three months of the year, compared with 22,866 cwts. (£41,578) in the 1924 quarter, and 32,226 cwts. (£55,276) in the corresponding period of the preceding year.

Ceylon's requirements which were satisfied from mills in the United Kingdom during January to March registered 9,223 cwts. (£:4,003), 5,241 cwts. (£7,663) in the corresponding period last year, and 4,128 cwts. (£7,456) in the 1923 three months.

Canada was a larger customer than in the two former corresponding periods, taking 6,606 cwts. (£13,799) during January to March, against 3,207 cwts. (£7,492) last year, and 4,429 cwts. (£9,353) in the 1923 quarter.

Under the heading of "Other British Possessions," there is indicated a very appreciable increase in the demands for printings, the returns for January to March of the three periods being as follows: 69,884 cwts £84,982), 1925; 31,202 cwts. (£52,396), 1924; 7,571 cwts. (£12,502), 1923.

Coated Papers.

With the exception of February, the monthly returns relating to the exports of coated papers from the United Kingdom indicate a better demand from overseas markets. Amongst the various classes of goods enumerated under the heading of coated papers, those designated "printed and embossed paper hangings" form by far the most important item. Under this particular description exports during January to March amounted to 49,965 cwts. (£233,885), against 48,425 cwts. (£226,466) in the corresponding period last year, and 38,892 cwts. (£177,938) in the first quarter of 1923. All other sorts of coated paper, which do not include waterproof wrappings and roofing paper, reached a total of 23,640 cwts. (£113,778) during January to March, against 12,133 cwts. (£80,290) in the corresponding period last year, and 9,576 (£65,624) in the 1923 quarter.

Writing Paper.

The demand from overseas for writing papers of British manufacture during the first three months of the year appears to have been fairly well maintained, consignments to the various markets reaching a total of 56,140 cwts. (£160,311), against 53,606 cwts. (£148,837) last year, and 59,624 cwts. (£161,332) in the corresponding three months of the preceding year. Australia was again the largest buyer of this class of manufacture, receiving shipments to the extent of 23,149 cwts (£54,955), against 16,008 cwts. (£43,036) in the corresponding period last year, and 25,480 cwts. (£59,794) in the 1923 three months.

British India came next with 9,333 cwts. (£27,433), compared with 10,864 cwts. (£28,235), and 15,224 cwts. (£40,053) in the two previous corresponding periods respectively. The purchases of the other Colonial markets during January to March were as follows, the receipts for the corresponding period of last year being shown in parenthesis:—New Zealand, 7,937 cwts., £19,021 (8,173 cwts., £16,692); British South Africa, 2,848 cwts., £9.702 (3,152 cwts., £10,472); Ceylon, 1,517 cwts., £4.357 (746 cwts., £2,588); Canada, 1,240 cwts., £3.774 (303 cwts., £1,177); Straits Settlements, 421 cwts., £1,731 (356 cwts., £1,156).

Tissues.

The volume of tissue paper exported has not shown much variation during recent months, whilst the returns for the first quarter of the year were also on a similar scale to those of the two preceding corresponding periods. During January to March tissue paper shipments represented 3,846 cwts. (£39.959), compared with 3,791 cwts. (£34.536) in the corresponding period last year, and 3,224 cwts. (£32,367) in the first quarter of 1923.

Packings and Wrappings.

Consignments abroad of British packings and wrappings indicate a considerable falling off during January to March when compared with the figures for the corresponding three months of both last year and 1923. The downward movement is all the more regrettable when the big increase that took place in the imports of packings and wrappings for the same periods is taken into consideration. During the first three months of the year shipments from this countrv of this class of merchandise amounted to 61,912 cwts. (£99 957), as compared with the considerably bigger figures of 101,245 cwts. (£137,265) and 118,427 cwts. (£91,040) in the two preceding corresponding periods.

Stationery Exports.

Stationery continues to occupy a prominent position amongst the various classes of goods in the British paper and cardboard export list. Embracing envelopes, but excluding boxed stationery, the importance of the trade is clearly evident when it is remembered that shipments abroad during the first three months of the year amounted to 60,071 cwts. (£373,219), against 51,081 cwts. (£325,650) in the corresponding period last year, and 43,626 cwts. (£355,544) in the 1923 three months. Although the official returns do not indicate the destination of these exports, it may be safely assumed that much the larger proportion finds its way to the Australian market. In support of this assumption it may be stated that in the September quarter of last year Australia received stationery from the United Kingdom representing a value of £429,921, as against £612,345 from all countries.

Stationery (other than paper) exported during January to March also shows a similar advance amounting to £359.049, against £334,540 in the three month last year, and £301,227 in the corresponding period of the preceding year. British India occupies the most prominent position in this section of exports, supplies to that market amounting to £55,680, against £47,691 in the first quarter of last year. Australia was next with £37,880, against £38 535 last year. The receipts of the other British Colonies during January to March were as follows, the figures in parenthesis indicating the totals for the preceding corresponding period: New Zealand, £13,381 (£10,228); Canada, £8,259 (£10,469); Ceylon, £6,672 (£4,071); Straits Settlements, £6,418 (£4.990). Exports to the United States show a considerable advance, and amounted to £41,671 during January to March, against £24.504 and £20,813 in the two preceding corresponding periods.

Boards.

Exports under this heading during January to March reached 27,397 cwts. (£47,224), contrasted with 33,825 cwts. (£55,386) in the corresponding period last year, and 23,129 cwts. (£50,233) in the similar period of the preceding year.

Printed Books.

A satisfactory increase in the demand from oversea markets is indicated in the exports of printed books Though the destination of these exports is not shown in the returns, it is well known that Australia is a very big customer. During the three months under review, printed books of British make sent abroad represented a value of £911,392, compared with £856,014 in the corresponding period last year and £683,264 in the first quarter of the preceding year.

Printing Type.

Shipments of printing type for the first three months of the year evidence an improvement. This is all the more satisfactory considering the falling off that had previously been noticed. Exports during the first three months of the year amounted to 7,596 tons (£17,179), compared with 4,701 tons (£14,973) recorded in 1924 and 4,362 tons (£17,626) in the 1923 period.

Boxes and Cartons.

To judge by the increased export returns, boxes and cartons of British make are growing in favour. Consignments abroad during the first quarter of the year reached 14,686 cwts. (£51,906), against 11,373 cwts. £44.889) in the corresponding period of last year, and 6,423 cwts. (£30,086) in January to March, 1923.

Paper Bags.

Improved paper-bag making machinery coming on the market during recent years is having a beneficent effect in aiding British exporters to meet the ever-increasing demands of the oversea buyer. This is shown by the improved demands that have been made recently by the Colonial purchaser. Exports for the first three months of the present year reached 14,995 cwts. (£30,571), contrasted with 12,861 cwts. (£26,752) in the corresponding period last year, and 4,227 cwts. (£16,778) in the 1923 three months.

Playing Cards.

Playing card exports, although better than in the first quarter of 1923, show a slightly lessened demand compared with the corresponding period last year. The totals for the three respective periods were as follows: 938 cwts. (£16,636), 1925; 957 cwts. (£17,695), 1924; 542 cwts. (£10,474), 1923.

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Egypt and India and their Printshops.

By GEORGE CECIL.

Opinions vary as to where printing is carried out under the most heated conditions. Some will have it that the tiny room in which the menu for the ocean-going liner is printed by a diminutive hand press is hotter than Hades, especially in the tropics. Others believe that Singapore—in the torrid Straits Settlements—bears away the palm, while the white man who has supervised the work of the printers employed by a Burmese newspaper declares that the land of the pagoda and the flying fish is warmer than the whole of the East put together. The European printing room staff of the Bangkok *Times* considers the excessive mugginess of Siam worse than all the plagues of Egypt. This opinion is countered by the American proprietor of an English paper which is published in Cairo. The exile admits that the premises are not unbearable during the winter months, when a cooling breeze often blows in from the desert, bringing with it a feeling of invigoration. But from the end of April till the beginning of October, and even later if the meteorological conditions have proved unkind, he wishes that fate had cast his lines in a cooler spot. Much the same conditions prevail in Tunisia, summer printing life in Algiers being particularly trying.

Port Said (the winter season excepted) tries the unhappy white man whose lot it is to manage a printing works, and he whose destiny has taken him to Colombo is no better off. Nor are Haphong and Hanoi (in Tonquin) exactly salubrious at any time of the year, the French who lead perspiring lives in the engine and typesetting rooms wishing they had never left their native France. There is, however, a worse country than any of these: India, to wit.

Where Extremes Meet.

In the "hills," as the Himalaya Mountains are known, printing is a pleasant enough occupation, and, when chilly winter sets in, an uncommonly cold one. The spring, summer and autumn climate is, as the English-speaking native puts it, "Europe-like," and the European who is in charge of a press in Simla, Naini-tal or Musoorie, the three picturesque townlets perched beneath the shadow of the "eternal snows," could not wish for a pleasanter billet. Though scarcely making his fortune, he at least is happy and healthy.

The moment the terai (the jungle land at the foot of the mountains) is crossed, the heat begins to make itself felt, though fortunately not till the fleeting "cold weather" is over. But by the first of March the "brain fever" bird, a horrible creature which croaks like nothing else on earth, roosts in the parched trees near the flat roofed, whitewashed building in which printing operations are carried out, and discordantly ushers in the "hot weather." Six weeks later, from one end of the "plains" (so called to distinguish them from the "hills") to the other, the atmosphere is simply appalling, everything—and, incidentally, everybody—being dried up. Nor when the monsoon bursts in June are things much better. Certainly, while it actually is raining, the air is cooled for a few hours, and the relief is most welcome, so much so that the sahib (white man) strips and stands for a blissful half-hour in the tropical downpour. The minute, however, that the not-to-be-denied sun breaks through the black and purple clouds, it is even hotter than before. All is blazing.

The natives and half-castes employed about a newspaper printing room, or in a jobbing establishment, do not mind these detestable conditions. Indeed, the first sign of rain sends them shivering to their bazaar homes, where, over a hookah of evil smelling native tobacco, they curse the monsoon and its evil consequences to the coloured man's well-being. The English manager, on the other hand, speedily knuckles under. The store of health which he has laid in during the "cold weather" does not last him long; by mid-summer he is a limp rag. How some of these martyrs succeed in pulling through is a mystery, for each looks half-dead as he goes about his tiring work. Perhaps the knowledge that the "hot weather" cannot last for ever buoys them up. Yet, an alarming percentage have succumbed to the deadly climate and within a very few years of their ill-fated arrival in India. Several, in fact, found as little as one summer more than human endurance could stand. . . .

At Meerut, in a tiny, deserted cemetery, overgrown with rank grass and housing many a snake and scorpion, is a crumbling monument to a Greek, who, after conducting a printing business, died "a victim to an apoplexy brought about by too long a sojourn from the land of his birth." The epitaph, which is dated 1821, adds: "The gentleman lived respected and died lamented."

"Master's Eye."

The European printers of Bombay will have it that nowhere else in India is the heat so intolerable. But they are a little out in their surmise. *Urbs primis in Indis* (as the learned entitle Bombay) is right on the sea; consequently a refreshing breeze springs up after sundown. Calcutta, on the other hand, is divided by a muddy river, which at times exudes a frightful stench and the most pestiferous heat, while the printing presses, of which there are a considerable number, both major and minor, are situated in a crowded, shut-in part of the town. And from early in March till the beginning of December the stifling atmosphere is truly awful. The unhappy white man who supervises the work of the black employees is in a profuse and ever-present perspiration from the moment he leaves his bed till it is time to return to this blessed haven of oblivion. Do what the sahib will, he cannot keep cool. Though wearing but the thinnest possible cotton shirt and a tussore coat and trousers, he is never free from that uneviable condition described by the town-bred lady in "The Vicar of Wakefield" as all of a muck of a sweat. Unenviable is his state.

Nor can the much-tried manager remain quietly seated at his office table. In the East "master's eye" must be everywhere. He is in and out of the composing room every few minutes—to prevent the native compositors from idling. Galley proofs pass through his clammy hands before they reach the editorial side of the establishment, the half-caste proof-readers being utterly incapable of passing them. He also must be an expert mechanician and engineer, for the machinery is in his special charge, as also is the engine (usually a gas one) which operates it. Were the engine to be left to the tender mercies of the native who is told off to look after its well being, a stoppage would be caused by heated bearings. Ram Lal cannot be made to understand that the parts require lubricating; that the oilcups must not be allowed to run dry and that the sight-feed lubricator's dropping apparatus requires watching. Ranking as an engineer, he is little more than an oiler—and a poor one at that.

Mercifully for the European superintendent of a printing works, the law imposes a Sunday holiday for all workers, except those engaged in the production of Monday's newspapers, Saturday being their day of rest. The native staff employs the holiday in chattering, savouring odoriferous sweetmeats which are made from rancid butter coloured with cochineal and flavoured with bazaar odours, and basking in the blazing sun. His white master boards a steamer bound for the mouth of the river, returning the same evening in the pilot's launch, and feeling all the better for a tantalising sniff of the distant sea breeze. He is not, however, invigorated for long.

The half caste employees do not require cooling, the steamy heat of Calcutta having no terrors for them. Da Costa and MacPherson (these parti coloured people invariably rejoice in a Portuguese or Scotch name) spend their off-day in the bazaar, where, like all semi-natives, they are very much at home. No Eurasian has, within the memory of man, been overcome by the climate.

Talking Pays Better than Printing.

Excessively unpleasant though printing conditions are in red-hot Calcutta, and elsewhere in superheated India, they were even worse in the early days of the last century. The punka (now superseded by the electric fan) was unknown; the Anglo Indian had to get through the twenty-four hours as best he could without it. Ice being unobtainable, the wretched exile contented himself with filtered water partly cooled by the vessel containing it being swung in the fitful breeze. Brandy was added—to kill secreted germs which might have evaded the vigilance of the native servant who attended to the filtering. The country having little means of transport beyond river boats and horse-drawn vehicles, there was no escaping to a cool "hill station" for change of air. He who conducted the destinies of a printing business could but lead an abstemious life, and hope for the best. Few lived to return to England; perhaps they over-qualified their drinking water.

No white manager of a printing press is so well paid that he can afford to retire while in the flower of his manhood. The Viceroy, agreeably installed in cool Simla, receives countless rupees for making platitudinous speeches; but his fellow exile who superintends the setting up of the flowery words for the next day's Calcutta newspapers is poorly recompensed.

Something appears to be wrong with the fitness of things.—*The American Printer.*

REPORTS concerning the rioting in Shanghai and other parts of China mention that a number of employees in paper mills have been thrown idle. The mills in the centre of the disturbances include the Shanghai Paper Mill, Pootung, which has three machines 90 ins. wide and is engaged on the production of tissues, M G. caps and wrappings. The output is 105 tons per week. There are several other mills in Shanghai, including the Imperial Paper Mill.

THE Costa Rican Customs Tariff contains a provision to the effect that the minimum duty to be levied on a postal parcel is 1 colon. This provision has been modified by a Decree (No. 9) of April 13th, published in *La Gaceta* of April 15th, which provides that when printed books, catalogues, printed music, advertisements and samples without value are imported in postal parcels or registered boxes, they are to pay a minimum duty of 1 colon per 10 kilogs. or fraction thereof, without taking into account the number of packets.

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What our Manufacturers are Doing

Printing Machinery and Other Products that Merit the Attention of Overseas Buyers.

Machinery: Intertype Ltd.

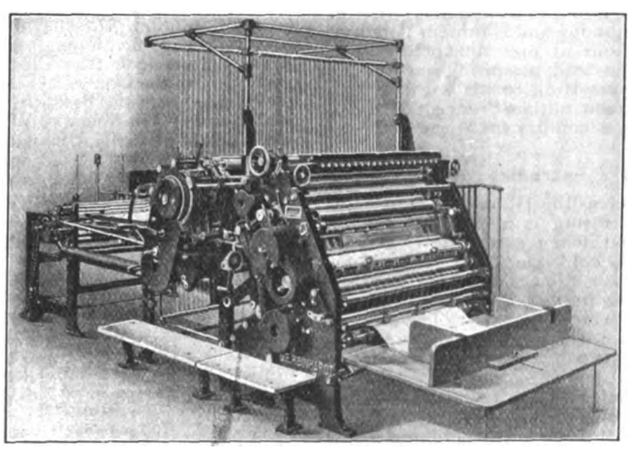
Of interest to printers, whether at home or overseas, is the new Intertype Mixer, shown for the first time in Britain at the recent Printing Exhibition. This mixer equipment has been designed to meet the wishes of a number of British Intertype users, who undertake complicated letterpress work, such as catalogues and dictionaries. By its use eight distinct faces can be assembled in one line. The machine is built up from the Intertype basic unit and all corresponding parts are interchangeable with other Intertype equipment. Existing Intertypes of any description can be converted into mixers. The mixer carries two standard 90 channel magazines and may be used with or without a two-magazine side unit, which is also a mixer. The matrices from all these magazines may be drawn at will from the keyboard with the aid of a single and sensitive lever action, mounted at the keyboard. The finger lever shifts the keyboard reeds back and forth so that they engage either of two sets of escapement reeds above them. The assembler entrance is double at the top, leading into one entrance at the bottom. The magazines are stationary when in operation and are removable in the manner common to all Intertype construction. The assembler entrance, which guides the matrices from the magazines is also stationary, so that the alignment of all parts is fixed and rigid. A novel arrangement of keyboard reeds makes it possible to use a maximum width of matrix fount in either upper or lower magazine without increasing the width of magazines. The distributor is double, having a total of five conveyor screws of half-an inch pitch. There is only one distributor box, and this box is automatically registered to either distributor as occasion requires. The shifting of this box, which takes less than one second, is done by a mechanism designed for the purpose and the matrices are not called upon to go through any movements other than those common to the simplest of these machines. The same is true of the keyboard and escapement parts. When composition is confined to matrices from one magazine only the operation of distributing is carried on in exactly the same way as on any other Intertype. The only change in the matrices is the cutting of the regular fount notch one thirty-second of an inch deeper and the addition of another fount notch. Matrices cut for the mixer may be run in an outstanding Intertype without change. The side unit carries the widest side magazine yet made and will hold from the smallest matrices to 36 pt. wide, of 34 characters each. The main and side keyboards together comprise 124 keys, all available at once. Four faces of 90 characters each in two 2 letter founts may be carried in the main magazines. Two display faces of 34 characters each may be carried in the two side magazines or a full fount of 68 characters by putting lower case in one of the magazines. The mixer without side magazines will be known as the "Intertype with standard equipment E." With the side magazines it will be known as "Intertype with standard equipment E sm 3."

Machinery: Canadian-American Machinery Company.

The Canadian-American Machinery Co. report that the interest shown at the Printing Exhibition, and the large number of sales resulting from it, have proved conclusively, if further proof were required, the popularity of the unique Cleveland folding machines and their superiority over older types of folders. Passers by at the Exhibition were naturally attracted at the novelty of the folding method and it only required proof of the productivity and dependability of the Cleveland folders in actual practice, to convince inquirers that Camco Cleveland folders are bound to effect a big saving. That proof was forthcoming in the words of printers who have been using these folders for several years. Another new machine which created considerable interest was the double demy Kelly press, and several printers immediately appreciated the advantages of combining the Kelly superiorities of high speed and supreme printing qualities in a machine larger than the 17 in. by 22 in. press which has gained already great popularity in this country, *i.e.*, double demy size. Binders were much intrigued by the new departure shown on the Camco stand in the shape of the Ledeuil wrappering machine. This machine automatically applies paper covers to books, magazines and journals at a speed of 1,600 per hour, which represents the output of about six girls doing this operation by hand. The Ledeuil wrapper was demonstrated throughout the Exhibition in full working order.

Machinery: Soldans, Ltd.

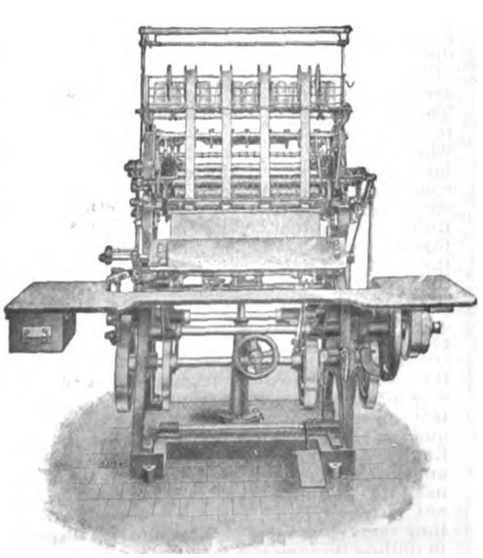
An extremely interesting machine, which is destined to have a far-reaching influence in the production of ruled and printed work has recently been demonstrated in London at the showrooms of Messrs. Soldans, 44-46, Eagle-street, W.C.1. The first machine of this type was built to the order of a large account-book factory by Messrs. G. E. Reinhardt (Foerste and Tromm) as long ago as 1910, and is still running to day. While the principle of the construction remains unaltered, the present-day machine naturally incorporates vast improvements in the realm of ink distribution, general accessibility and ease in handling. The Rulex Tandem (Flakoli) is provided with a flat chase fitting on a rotary cylinder, and equal inking is obtained by an ingenious rise-and fall motion of the latter. Ordinary type matter is used and the requisite quality of impression for high class account book work ensured. A depth of heading of 3½ in. can be printed from type, thus dealing with 95 per cent. of this class of work. The remaining portion of the impression cylinder can also be brought into use by fastening on curved electros for printing footnotes, simultaneously, or by using stereo plates. A variety of work of different papers was done on the machine at Messrs. Soldans, Ltd., and left nothing to be desired in the quality of either the ruling or the letterpress. The speed is from 2,400 to 3,000 per hour, and when it is considered that the capital cost and time of operating a separate machine for one complete operation—either down line ruling or letterpress printing—are saved, the advantage of the new machine is obvious. An important feature of the machine is the fact that all register troubles as between ruling and printing are done away, the printing being controlled by the action of the "gate" on the ruling machine. Much interest was aroused in the machine, and those desiring full information should address themselves to the sole agents, Messrs. Soldans, Ltd.



The Rulex Tandem (Flakoli): Soldans, Ltd.

Machinery: Oscar Friedheim, Ltd.

Messrs. Oscar Friedheim, Ltd., of 25, Waterlane, London, E.C., report a great success with their new flat bronzing machine introduced to the market some little time ago. The machine satisfactorily bronzes, burnishes and dusts off in one operation all classes of paper, cardboard and even metal sheets up to a thickness of $\frac{1}{16}$ inch. The machine fulfils every requirement of the Factory Act, being absolutely dustless in working; no outside flue is necessary owing to a suction principle which works while the machine is in operation and which draws all surplus bronze from all parts of the machine back to a collecting box. By these means a great saving of bronze is maintained, as the surplus out of the collecting box can be put to further use. There are no grippers on this machine, which increases the output greatly; the interval between each sheet is reduced to a minimum and at the same time the length of sheet is unlimited. A number of these machines have already been installed in many of the leading printing houses, where the utmost satisfaction is being obtained. A new and up to-date folding machine is now on the market and Messrs. Friedheim are having a busy time with it, having, they tel us, secured repeat orders from large factories where the machine has stood a severe test. These machines are capable of dealing with all classes of paper, including glazed art paper, and are fitted with an effective arrangement for the prevention of creasing. In several cases the rotary continuous feeder "Spiess



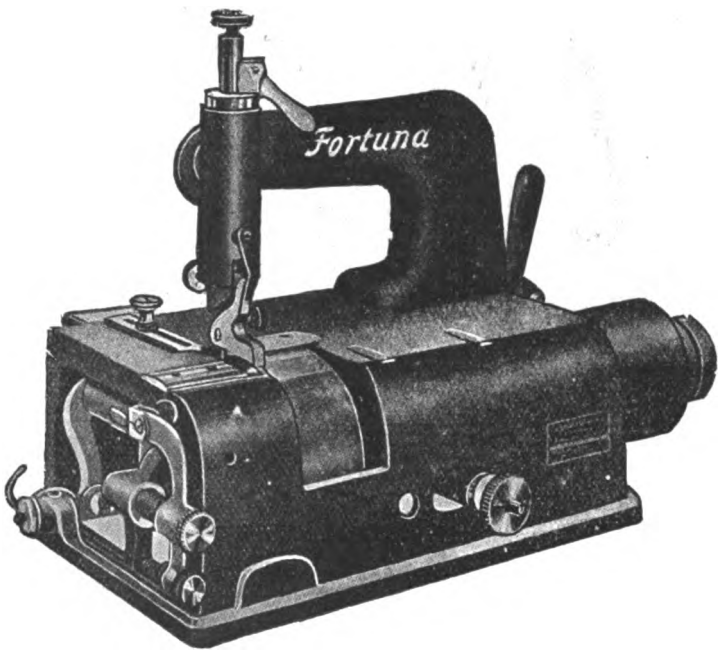
Simplified Book-Sewing Machine: Oscar Friedheim, Ltd.

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Patents" have been fitted, giving an output of 30,000 sheets folded in eight hours. The machine can also be supplied with hand or semi-automatic feed. Friedheim's new model simplified book sewing machine, without needle heads, proved an interesting feature at the recent Printing and Allied Trades Exhibition, where a number of orders were secured. These machines are now being constructed in a number of sizes and cover every variety of sewing, and on account of their low price and absolute simplicity they have found a very ready market. It is now well known that Messrs. Friedheim are in a position to supply the latest and most up-to date Continental envelope and bag-making machinery and many very large orders are now being executed. Repeat orders are constantly being received for the other lines handled by Oscar Friedheim, Ltd, namely rotary cutting machines, combined rotary, cutting, scoring and creasing machines, corner staying machines, blocking and embossing presses, guillotines and trimming machines, etc.

Machinery: R. Hurner, Ltd.

Messrs. R. Hurner, Ltd., agents for Gebr Brehmer, continue to extend and improve the various lines of machinery they handle. As regards their book sewing machines, the No. 38¼, which has met with very great success, has now been further improved by being made able to sew up to 70 sections per minute. This machine can now also be supplied with



"Fortuna" Skiving Machine: R. Hurner, Ltd.

movable heads if required. The setting up and working is simplicity itself, and the machine can be thoroughly recommended for binderies where speed is of first importance. The machine illustrated herewith, the "Fortuna" leather skiving machine, for which Messrs. Hurner are sole agents, is fitted with special raising and lowering attachment, and will skive or split any width up to 1⅜ in. or 2 in. With this attachment fitted it is possible to skive, split or groove from or to any point without commencing or finishing at the edge of your material. The machine can be stopped instantly at will, and the material removed without fear of damage. The inside edges of apertures, such as photo frames, etc., can be skived with ease. By movement of a single lever, the presser foot is lifted clear of the machine table, thus facilitating rapid change. The machine well deserves inspection by those interested.

Art Platen: W. J. Light and Co, Ltd.

Of special interest amongst platens is the new "Monopol" art platen printing machine, Models 0, 1, 2, 3, now being marketed by Messrs. W. J. Light and Co., Ltd., of 36-38, Whitefriars-street, E.C.4. This machine, which embodies the very latest improvements is of exceptionally strong construction throughout, and has a number of special advantages. The base is cast in one solid piece, with wide split bearings to take the steel main shaft, and permitting easy examination or removal of same at any time. The platen motion can be minutely regulated, thus avoiding slurring. Provision is made for easy release of the forme, and the machine is provided with improved gripper mechanism. Central adjustment of impression allows the most minute regulation. Automatic side-lay ensures perfect register even with careless feeding. The motion of the roller carriage is smooth and noiseless, and is effected by special gear wheel drive. This improvement does away with the cam action in the main gear wheel, which is subject to great wear, and eliminates all consequent shake and slur on the roller carriage. The roller carriage can be thrown out of action whilst the machine is working, and the very latest improvement enables all the inking and distributing rollers to be separated from each other and from the inking cylinder by a single lever movement. The roller bearings are exactly parallel, and the runners can be adjusted independently. A special feature of the inking apparatus is the separate drive which, by a single lever movement, enables the inking rollers to revolve without the platen or any other part of the machine moving. This is of great advantage when inking up, and adds very considerably to the life of the machine. This improvement is of further great advantage when the machine is required only for embossing, or similar work not requiring the inking rollers, as the latter then remain quite stationary and do not require to be removed. The inking apparatus is of the most improved cylinder type, the inking rollers are of large diameter, and a most even distribution is obtained. The ink duct can be minutely regulated, and is fitted with flexible knife. The forme is supplied with fresh ink both during the downward and upward movement of the roller carriage. The machine is fitted with a safety arrangement against damage to the roller carriage.

Offset Machinery: George Mann and Co., Ltd.

One of the outstanding features of the recent Printing Exhibition was the "Mann" Baby offset machine with automatic suction pile feeder, a product of the old-established firm of George Mann and Co., Ltd., lithographic machinery specialists, of Leeds and London. The great demand for a machine capable of dealing efficiently with short runs led to the construction some years ago of the "Baby" rotary offset, the design of which makes it particularly suitable for this purpose. This small, rapid, and easily operated machine possesses all the refinements which have made "Mann" rotary offsets famous. From 10 to 15 minutes only is required to change from one job to another in the same colour. Printing 10-20 different jobs totalling 7,000-10,000 sheets is the usual occurrence in an ordinary working day. For continuous running, 45 reams per day is a customary output. A convincing fact proving its value is that several hundreds are in use—as many as ten in one establishment—where they have replaced three times that number of large flat-bed machines. Hand-fed, the Baby is usually run at 3,000-3,500 impressions per hour. Ample time being available for feeding the sheet, this is a practicable speed, but by no means the maximum obtainable. An automatic suction pile feeder has therefore been designed for use with the Baby offset to enable the operator to obtain the maximum output from the machine—up to 5,000 impressions per hour. Very effective up to high speeds, exceedingly simple to set, and entirely automatic when running, this feeder is admirably suited for the Baby machine, whether used for long or short runs.

The design of the Baby offset is a singularly happy combinatien of the advantages embodied in the single and two-revolution types of offset machines; having three equal sized cylinders, it gives the maximum output per cycle, and retains the following special control features, which make "Mann Standard" offsets universally popular, particularly with operators, viz.: (1) Access to plate between damping and inking; (2) delivery of sheet printed side upwards, at a very convenient height for inspection; (3) damping away from feed board and situated immediately below inking; (4) ink fountain and duct roller at a very convenient height for inspection. Point one is of particular value, and is fully appreciated by practical lithographers. It enables the minder to correct scumming or other defects on the plate without tripping, or alternatively avoids the necessity of printing a number of waste sheets, practices unavoidable in other makes.

Machinery: Smyth-Horne, Ltd.

These well-known machinery dealers who had their usual big stand at the recent Printing Exhibition, and also another stand adjoining, were exhibiting a number of their well known labour saving machines, amongst which were several new machines of interest to oversea buyers, such as the Smyth No. 10 book sewing machine. This is the Smyth Manufacturing Co.'s latest sewing machine, and it is made on their well-known four feed-arm principle, the arms being made with the new duraluminn metal which is very light and at the same time rigid. The sewing mechanism has been greatly simplified; there are no hooks, and a novel idea is that it is arranged to sew through both edges of the tape. This keeps the tapes flat, and makes the forwarding a very easy matter. This machine is designed to run at the enormous speed of up to 80 sections per minute, fed on the rotary system, and it has been found that, after a little practice, the girls can easily keep the machine going. The Smyth Improved No. 3 book sewing machine, which has been on the market for over 40 years, has from time to time been altered and improved upon, and is a very popular sewer for letterpress work. The Smyth No. 4 book sewing machine has been on the market for 35 years, and has likewise been improved and altered, and still holds its premier position for general work, letterpress books, and religious books. The Brackett stripping and binding machine, new model 2A, has been shown for the first time in Europe, and has proved of enormous interest to the wholesale bookbinders and stationers, as it is especially suitable for pads, tablets, end sheets and sections, guarding and joining together of paper sides for toy book work, either for the cloth back strip or two boards can be fed in and joined together by the cloth or paper back or gauze. The machine is capable of enormous economy. The Seybold strip and label cutter, 44 in. model, embodies an important new feature. The Seybold folks have been chiefly concerned in the designing and building of paper cutting and book trimming machines for over 40 years, and have been experimenting with this device for attachment to their cutters. This has already met with very big success in America, China and Japan, and was shown for the first time in Europe at the Exhibition. It aroused considerable interest among label printers and others that do a similar class of work, especially the clever method of advancing the back gauge. The Christensen wire stitcher feeder with four stations—which is capable of being operated by four girls, with two Boston Stitcher Heads, at the rate of 4,000 to 7,000 journals per hour—rouses much admiration by its smooth working at high speed. In regard to the Lindbladh Duplex "L" pen ruling machine, Messrs. Smyth Horne claim that this new machine, with the Frohn air wheel feeder attached, is the biggest advance in pen ruling machines that has taken place in the world during the last fifty years. There are already several installed in this country, and a big firm who have been using an outfit for a few months ordered a repeat at the Exhibition, and one of the biggest London rulers installed the Exhibition machine. Much satisfaction has been given, too, by the G.R.S. press continuous feeder (shown at the Exhibition attached to an L & M Miehle press). The smoothness of the whole outfit drew

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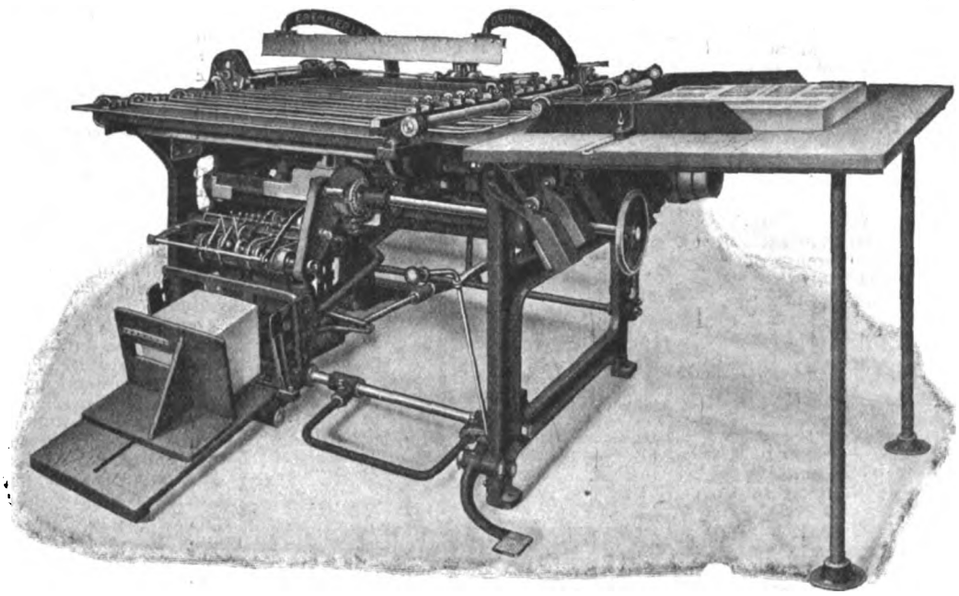
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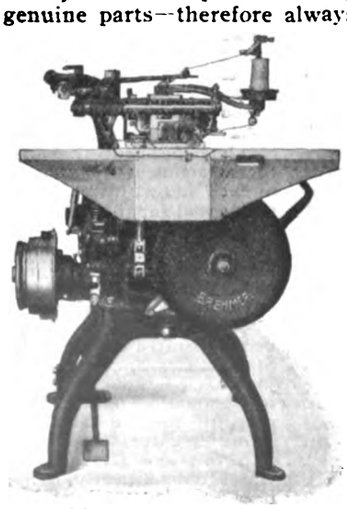
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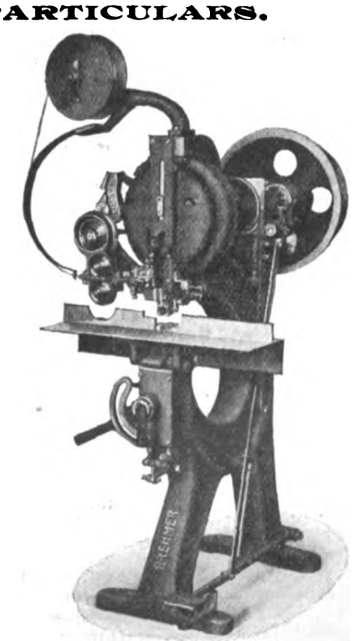


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Fortuna Leather Skiving Machine.



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admiring comments from many visitors. There are several of these working in this country, and a number of repeat orders have been received.

Printing Inks: Shackell, Edwards and Co., Ltd.

Three-colour printers will be interested to know that this firm has just issued a new set of trichromatic inks, known as the "Exhibition" series. The special feature about these colours is that when all three are superposed they give a perfectly dense black. In coloured illustrations it often happens that some portion of the picture needs to be really black, and hitherto a fourth working has usually been necessary to attain this result. A specimen showing the effect obtainable with the "Exhibition" three-colour inks will be posted to any printer writing for same.

Paper in India.

Larger Import Trade.

Some useful comments on the trade of India are contained in a report which H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner in India (Mr. T. M. Ainscough) has forwarded to the Department of Overseas Trade. The period covered by the report is the complete statistical year to March 31st, 1925.

The following paragraphs concern paper and pasteboard:—

Paper and Pasteboard.

PACKING PAPER.—The total trade advanced from 21 to 28 lakhs. Germany increased her share from 7 to 11 lakhs. The United Kingdom supplied 4 lakhs and Sweden 4 lakhs.

PRINTING PAPER.—Here again a considerable advance in the total trade is to be recorded, the imports rising from 86 to 114 lakhs. The British proportion rose from 27 to 29, the Norwegian from 20 to 22 and the German from 23 to 35 lakhs.

WRITING PAPER AND ENVELOPES. — The total trade declined slightly from 56 to 55 lakhs. The British share shrank from 35 to 32 lakhs, that of Germany rose from 8 to 10 lakhs, that of Norway from 3 to 2 lakhs, while the Netherlands remained stationary at 3½ lakhs.

Statistics relating to machinery and mill work show that paper mill machinery imported in 1924-5 was of the value of 7 Rs. (lakhs) against 6 Rs. (lakhs) in the previous year.

With regard to dyestuffs obtained from coal tar, the Trade Commissioner says: The total trade advanced slightly from 251 to 256 lakhs, due to slightly increased takings of alizarines. The German share advanced from 181 to 191 lakhs, while that of the United Kingdom fell from 27 to 8 lakhs. In addition to the arrivals from Germany, imports from Holland of 23 lakhs and from Belgium of 16 lakhs are also recorded. These are presumably German dyes shipped from Dutch and Belgian ports. American shipment showed a slight decline from 11 to 9 lakhs.

Sixty Years of Printing.

In celebrating the diamond jubilee of their business career, Messrs. J. and H. Bell, Ltd., of Nottingham, hit upon the happy idea of taking all their employees to the recent Printing Exhibition at the Agricultural Hall, London. The party, numbering between 50 and 60 persons, made an early start from Nottingham, taking breakfast on the train, luncheon in the city, and supper on the train home—a long day surely, but full of interesting investigation and useful experience.

The whole of the arrangements were directed by Mr. A. E. Moore, whose 40 years' services with Messrs. J. and H. Bell, Ltd., were subsequently recognised by the presentation of a Jacobean Bureau Desk bearing the inscription, "Presented to Mr. A. E. Moore by Messrs. J. and H. Bell, Ltd., on the 60th anniversary of the firm and in recognition of his 40 years' service." Presents of two clocks similarly inscribed were made to Mr. J. T. Newton (composing-room) and Miss A. Hill (binding department).

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

Payment is accepted, for advertisements under the following headings, on the basis of seven words to the line (minimum three lines):—

Situations Vacant, Agencies,
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Businesses for Sale and Wanted,
Partnerships and Investments,
Miscellaneous,

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Three Insertions 6/0
***For every line exceeding three lines* 6d.**

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Per line 1/0

Replies may be addressed to Box Numbers, Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58 Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4, for which a fee of 6d. is charged to cover Postage of Replies.

Telegrams: Stonhill, Lud, London.
Telephone: 2439 Holborn.

Situations Vacant.

CITY OF BIRMINGHAM EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

CENTRAL SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS.

WANTED, in September, TWO WHOLE-TIME MASTERS for:—

(1) Typography, Compositors' Work; some teaching experience and a knowledge of machinery are desirable.

(2) House Painting and Decorating; revised Burnham provincial technical scales—£234-15-£480, or £186-12-£384, according to qualifications; in fixing the initial salary allowance will be made for industrial and teaching experience.

Forms of application may be obtained from the Secretary of the School, Margaret-street, and must be returned to the undersigned not later than the 25th June.

P. D. INNES.
14638 Chief Education Officer.

Bookbinders' Overseer.

Hazell, Watson & Viney, Ltd., require an Overseer for their Cloth and Magazine Bindery at Aylesbury. Only those considered who have had control over large staffs, who are familiar with the latest binding machinery and have intimate knowledge of binding on a large scale. Write describing fully training and experience and stating age to

Mr. R. C. HAZELL,
The Printing Works, Aylesbury, Bucks.

PRINTING WORKS MANAGER wanted for Responsible Position; see displayed advertisement on page 511.—Box 14641.

TRAVELLER for PRINTING wanted, by old-established House; must have a sound connection for Publicity Printing; salary and commission.—Write, Box 14639.

Machinery for Sale.

MULTI-COLOUR MACHINE, takes sheet 10-in. by 8-in., complete with motor. Price £80.

Quad Demy REVERSUS (Dawson), fitted Rotary Slitter and Klimsch Counter; Slogger Feeder. Price £300.

Double Demy Converted OFFSET LITHO MACHINE, by Furnival. Price £50.

BREHMER FOLDING MACHINE, Quad Crown, complete with Camco Feeder, two, three or four-fold. Price £250.

THREE SECTION-FOLDING MACHINES, by Krause; maximum sheet 30-in., minimum sheet 8-in.; speed 2,500 sections per hour. Price £30 each.

DRILLING MACHINE (Strong, Bristol). Price £3.

RUPERT BUNDLING PRESS. Price £2 10s.

TWO GOLD-BLOCKING PRESSES (O. Friedheim); maximum size 10-in. by 8-in. Price £20 each.

END-SHEET PASTING MACHINE (Brehmer). Price £15.

32-in. GUILLOTINE CUTTING MACHINE, by Furnival. Price £40.

ROTARY SLOT-PERFORATING MACHINE, by Hobbs Manufacturing Co.; for run-through or stop work; takes sheet up to 30-in.; complete with six perforating wheels; fitted for power. Price £40.

All the foregoing machines are in full working order, and may be seen running by appointment with the FACTORY MANAGER, Messrs. E. J. ARNOLD AND SON, LTD., Butterley-street, Hunslet-lane, Leeds.

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VICKERS' BOX STITCHER (Power), 13-in. arm; warranted good order; £35.—Caxton, 74, York-street, Glasgow. 14625

SECOND-HAND MACHINERY.—If you are wishing to dispose of Second-Hand Machinery relating to the Printing, Bookbinding, Box-making, Envelope and Bag-making Trades, etc., secure prompt and effective service by advertising in the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*.—Apply for special rates to the Publishers, Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

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Occasionally we have Rebuilt Smyth Book Sewing Machines to offer, such Sewers having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted with New Standard Parts where necessary. We erect and teach on a trial basis.—Box 13993.

Machinery Wanted.

SECOND-HAND MACHINERY.—If you are in the market for Second-Hand Machinery relating to the Printing, Bookbinding, Box-making, Envelope and Bag-making Trades, etc., secure prompt and effective service by advertising in the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*.—Apply for special rates to the Publishers, Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

Miscellaneous.

OLD-ESTABLISHED London Firm with City offices are prepared to make arrangements with Provincial firm having Monotype Plant to execute large orders.—Box 14629.

Situations Wanted.

BOY to APPRENTICESHIP for five years; Printing preferred; small premium offered.—C., 26, Khartoum-road, Ilford, Essex. 14633

PLATEN MINDER, all-round, 10 years' experience; disengaged.—L. Daniels, 163, Sellincourt-road, Tooting, S.W.17. 14636

A PLEASANT incident in relation to the recent Printing Trades Exhibition occurred on Thursday evening last, when Mr. John Fry, the proprietor of Fry's Metal Foundry, invited the members of his staff resident in London who were engaged at the Exhibition, to dinner at the Florence Restaurant, and afterwards took the party to the Coliseum. Mrs. John Fry joined the party to the delight of all present. There were no speeches and everything was charmingly informal. Mr. Fry also presented a small memento to each of his guests in the form of a fountain pen.

MESSRS. JOHN WADDINGTON, LTD., of Leeds, have been responsible for the production of large posters for many well-known companies. In fact, large-size work is one of their special features. Their latest effort is the enormous and entrancing poster which has just appeared for the British Empire Exhibition. The size of this work is 96 sheets double-crown, or 40 ft. long by 10 ft. high. Twenty-four separate sheets measuring 60 in. by 40 in. were necessary to complete the order The number of colours was on the average ten and in some portions twelve or thirteen.

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Telephone No.: CENTRAL 6678.
Telegrams: Printauct, Fleet, London

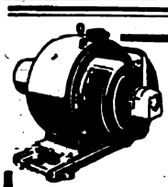
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FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

FORTY-SEVENTH YEAR.

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COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above, or from Messrs W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., news-agents, 11, St. Bride-street, London, E.C.4.

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THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1925.

The Trade Outlook.

THE Board of Trade returns issued last week-end do not indicate any very startling movement in the country's trade, but are on the whole rather depressing, though not without encouraging features. Slightly increased exports and reduced imports were the features of British trade in May by comparison with the figures for April. Exports were up because April was a bad period month—the worst for 18 months. In comparison with a year ago, both exports and imports show declines. Items particularly interesting to the printing and allied trades, however, are in a much more favourable position, exports of printing matter being well maintained, and both imports and exports of paper and stationery being highly satisfactory. Such indications are in line with the current state of our particular trades, as evidenced, for instance, in the figures for unemployment in the printing industry, which are much more favourable than those of trade in general. Thus, though we must all deplore the failure to place our country's commerce upon a more hopeful level, we may well be encouraged by the comparatively happy condition of the printing and allied trades.

* * *

Our Lost Supremacy.

THE question now being raised and discussed in many industrial and commercial circles is whether we as a country will ever regain our lost supremacy and command over a great part of the world's demand. Undoubtedly the situation is becoming serious. British goods, including British machinery, are highly esteemed wherever they are used. Generally speaking, British trading methods are equally well appreciated, although we have still to learn something about fitting in with the customs, peculiarities and special requirements of certain foreign markets. In this particular direction Germany takes the lead and trains her foreign salesmen and agents in a much more assiduous fashion. Perhaps the closer linking up between industry and Government in countries like Germany and America gives them an advantage over a country like our own, where Government seems to be very little in sympathy with industry. Not that we wish for any repetition of that business government which earned so few laurels for itself towards the end of the war.

* * *

Burden of Taxation.

CHIEFLY, for years past, the main energy of the Government of this country has been directed to the extortion of revenue from industry. First the E.P.D., then the Corporation Duty, then the increased income tax, plus a general raising of poor rates and a tightening up of valuations for purposes of revenue. Opportunities to develop trade, such as were presented at the famous conference with Colonial administrators, have been neglected, and the machinery introduced by Safeguarding Acts and Reparation Duties has worked very little to the interest of the British manufacturer.

* * *

Australian Preference.

SERIOUS concern continues to be felt by Canadian news-print manufacturers at the delay of the Federal Government in submitting for ratification the Australian trade treaty. The delay is caused by the fact that the Canadian Government objects to the Australian interpretation of some of the clauses, and particularly to the interpretation that in order to secure preference for Canadian goods as British products they must have been manufactured to the extent of 75 per cent. in Canada. The Canadian Government has sent a representative to Australia to endeavour to get a modification of the clauses objected to, and have expressed a hope that there may be a favourable result in time to permit the ratification of the agreement during the present sitting of Parliament. Meanwhile the duty of £3 per ton continues to be levied against Canadian news-print. Canadian manufacturers estimate that they should get at least one-half of the market, and that through the delay they are losing $10,000 a day, or $3,000,000 a year. The establishment of many new news-print plants in the United States has brought about over-production, both present and prospective, and new markets are urgently required. It is pointed out that Newfoundland is becoming one of Canada's foremost competitors, not only in the United States, but elsewhere, and that this country is now seeking Australian preference. It is feared that if the treaty is not ratified in the present Parliament, Canada will lose the Australian market altogether.

* * *

Paper Scarcity Predicted.

IN these days when there is such general complaint of poor trade and the slow movement of paper stocks, it is rather startling to hear predictions of a scarcity of paper. Those who look ahead, however, are convinced of such an eventuality. Thus prospects of a paper famine in the United States were discussed recently by Mr. Leon Beck, president of the Charles Beck Paper Co. He predicted that it was but a matter of a few decades before the paper supply in raw materials in America would be exhausted.

Hours and Wages in Australia.

The following figures show the "weighted" average nominal weekly wages and hours of labour worked by Australian printers, classified in the "books, printing, etc.," group of trades as at September 30th:—Weekly wage: N.S.W., 96s. 5d.; Victoria, 94s. 7d.; Queensland, 93s. 7d.; South Australia, 96s. 4d.; Western Australia, 95s. 10d.; Tasmania, 95s. 1d. Working hours: New South Wales, 46.95; Victoria, 47.48; Queensland, 45.24; South Australia, 48.00; Western Australia, 47.60; Tasmania, 47.65. Hourly wage: New South Wales, 2s. 0¾d.: Victoria, 2s.; Queensland, 2s. 0¾d.; South Australia, 2s.; Western Australia, 2s. 0¼d.; Tasmania, 2s.

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Afterthoughts on Buxton.

Interesting Discussion by South-East London Master Printers.

In the absence of the president (Mr. H. R. Grubb) Mr. J. Lack presided over a meeting of the South-East London Master Printers Association on Tuesday, June 9th, when a discussion was introduced by the chairman on "Impressions of the Annual Meetings at Buxton."

Mr. Lack described the conference as an ideal combination, being part work and part pleasure. While he did not find fault with the scope of the social side of the gatherings, he thought there was not too much time for business.

Referring to the Costing address by Mr. Sessions Mr. Lack recalled that gentleman's observation that it paid better to do less work at good prices than a lot of work at low prices. Asking whether this was the best policy, the speaker recalled the advice of the President of the Board of Trade on the previous evening that retailers should do as much work as possible at the smallest profit in order to provide work. A lot of time had been spent at Buxton on discussing how to get more correct estimates, but none on how to get work without competition. (Laughter). In his opinion he thought that was a mistake, because the time could have been spent much more profitably on how to get customers without giving competitive prices. (Laughter). Mr. Sessions made a good point when he suggested that they should take out records of every machine and every operation week by week and estimate accordingly and that they should alter their machine rate and their composing rate each week in keeping with the amount of work they could turn out under different conditions. Whether that would be possible and practicable remained to be seen.

Mr. Lack went on to take up some of the points made by Mr. Eaton Hart and mentioned that in small offices a "standing jobs book" was not usually kept, but he had it introduced as soon as he returned from Buxton. He thought this would effect a considerable saving of time. The speaker also approved of keeping a book recording the details of previous contracts. These, if kept up-to-date, would prevent misunderstanding and wrong charging.

The impression he had received from Buxton was that they were all members of no mean organisation. It was quite an education to the small printer to see what the Federation was doing and to make acquaintance with the men who were at its head. While the Federation might have its faults, it was an organisation second to none in the country as regards personnel, while an excellent spirit ran right through from the big man to the small man.

One point that struck him at the Cost Congress was the observation that if they did three-thirds of their work at a profit they got three-thirds profit, while if they did one-third of the work at a loss they did not make two-thirds profit, as might be imagined, but only one-third at a profit, because one-third had to counter-balance a loss on the unprofitable one-third. Therefore, in that case there was only one-third profit on the whole of the work.

With regard to apprentices, the speaker described this as a pressing problem and mentioned that the majority of the large offices were not taking their proper quota of apprentices at the present time. The point was made that the small offices should take their full proportion. The speaker emphasised Mr. Howard Hazell's reference to three months' probation and to the review of indentures every six months.

The standardisation of paper was another important matter dealt with, Mr. Lack observing that now there was a chance that the papermakers and the wholesale stationers would agree to the basis arrived at and that in the near future standardisation would be an accomplished fact.

Collective Advertising.

Complaint was made that no opportunity was afforded of discussing collective advertising. Mr. Lack thought the time spent on estimating would have been better devoted to the best means of advertising the craft. If there was no time to discuss such an important subject then the time of the conference should have been extended.

The chairman also mentioned that it was stated in the general report of the annual meeting that of the £12,000 income £7,000 was received from London, while the London Alliance had 23 representatives on the council out of 98, eight out of 42 on the Labour Committee and five out of 35 on the Joint Industrial Council. The abiding impression that he brought from Buxton was that he was proud to belong to an organisation such as the Federation of Master Printers. (Applause).

Mr. F. H. Cole (South-West London), in opening the discussion, challenged the chairman's impression of Mr. Sessions' reference to unprofitable work. Mr. Sessions point was that they should eliminate the losing jobs and concentrate their efforts on profitable work. With regard to collective advertising, everyone was sorry there was no opportunity of discussing this scheme, but since the Conference the Collective Advertising Committee had discussed the matter and he did not think there would be another conference without half-a-day being devoted to that subject.

Mr. Norman referred to the L.S.C. circular relating to apprenticeship and asserted that if the scheme should come into force it would mean that the large employer, say of 100 to 400 compositors, would have a big pull over the small employer in the proportion of apprentices he would be allowed to employ.

Mr. Griffiths agreed that some of the greater houses did not take their proportion of apprentices. Whether it was beneficial to the boys to be trained depended upon the character of an establishment. In a printing office where they specialised in mechanical composition it was not possible to give a boy an all-round training.

With regard to the suggestion of the president of the Board of Trade that they should endeavour to do as much business as possible with the smallest amount of profit, Mr. Griffiths thought they would not get much of a stir in the printing trade until they got back to the old days of catalogue printing. He thought they might return to that state of things when they got their wages difficulties adjusted, but that was probably the most difficult problem of all.

Mr. Northam approved of the judicious mixture of sociability and business which experience had dictated for the conference.

Mr. J. J. Keliher thought the Buxton conference was one of the most successful ever held. He compared it with the gathering in Glasgow 25 years ago when there was only a small attendance, a proportion of those attending being representatives of supply firms out for business. (Laughter.) The Federation was now undoubtedly an organisation of great strength and had much influence upon everything appertaining to the printing trade. As a trade, however, he did not know that they were in a very much better position. The influence of the trade unions was generally confined to improving the lot of the worker and only from the workshop point of view. Masters, by their everyday experience, he thought, had a wider outlook and were better judges of what was good for the trade from all points. The speaker complained that restrictions were put on the training of apprentices which did not help them to bring about the state of efficiency and skill that was necessary now-a-days. Mr. Keliher contrasted the conditions prevailing in this country with those in America. He approved of the system they had of testing a boy to see for what particular side of the printing industry he was most fitted. This system was also adopted at Southampton-row Technical School. He thought that the action of some trade unions in their efforts to further minimise the number of apprentices and also to restrict their work in the workshop was having a baneful and serious effect upon the efficiency of the printers of the future.

Future Meetings.

The chairman asked for suggestions of subjects to be discussed next session. He himself mentioned apprenticeship, standardisation of paper and collective advertising, about which they could get more information in the meantime.

Arising out of the remark by Mr. Millington, that it was inadvisable to try and take work away from another printer because it would be of no use at the price, Mr. Griffiths thought a night might be devoted to grumbles. Other proposals were made, and the matter was left to the Committee.

Mr. Norman suggested a combined meeting of the associations south of the Thames, which would be addressed by Mr. Howard Hazell, the president of the Federation.

It was agreed to accept an offer of Messrs. Millington's to conduct a party from the South-East Association over their wholesale stationery works at Tottenham in September.

The meeting then settled down to a discussion concerning the recent Inter-District Printing Competition, and many questions were answered by Mr. E. G. Baker, L.M.P.A. assistant secretary.

Leonard A. J. Hills, 23, employed by Messrs. Edward Lloyd, Ltd., Sittingbourne, as a labourer, was engaged with a gang of five other men in unloading logs from the hold of a vessel at Ridham Dock, when one of the logs, which were being lifted in a steel hawser sling, slipped out of the sling, hit the combing of the hatchway, and, rebounding into the hold, struck the deceased on the back of the neck. Dr. J. S. Clark was summoned, and he found fracture and dislocation of the vertebra of the neck, which caused instant death. At the inquest last week a verdict of "Death by misadventure" was returned, and the jury were satisfied with the method of slinging the logs.

An advertisement is always working.

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Printing, Bookbinding and Kindred Trades Overseers' Association.

Monthly Meeting.

The June meeting of the Association was held on Tuesday of last week at St. Bride Institute, Bride-lane, London, E.C.4. The chair was occupied by Mr. J. Fleming (president), supported by Mr. A. G. Aves (vice-president), and there was a large attendance of members. At the conclusion of a considerable amount of Association business Mr. B. J. Sansom, bookbinding instructor at the London School of Printing, gave an interesting lecture dealing with apprenticeship in the bindery, the lecture being based on an article which recently appeared in the *Manchester Guardian* entitled "Probation." We hope to report Mr. Sansom's lecture more fully in our Bookbinding issue next week.

Following the reading of the minutes, several items of correspondence were submitted. These included letters from Miss Vernom, Mr. E. Robson and Mr. S. J. White, secretary of the Caxton Convalescent Home, Limpsfield.

The last letter contained a report of the work of the Home, to which, and on the proposition of Mr. Tom Hunt, seconded by Mr. A. E. Walters, the Association granted its usual donation of three guineas.

New Members.

The meeting next considered the admission to membership of the following two candidates: Mr. James Frankham (honorary member), general manager of the Fisher Bookbinding Co. (1912), Ltd.; Mr. W. H. Lee, overseer warehouse department, J. Howitt and Son, Nottingham.

Both candidates' credentials having been found to be in order, they were heartily elected to membership, the president at the same time extending to them a warm welcome on behalf of the Association.

The next item on the agenda was the appointment of a deputation to meet the Labour Committee of the Federation of Master Printers on the 16th inst. at Old Bailey, when questions concerning the length of notice of overseers and managers are to be considered. The following were appointed for this purpose: Messrs. J. Fleming, A. G. Aves, A. Cox (general secretary of the Association), Chris. Atkins, J. A. Esler, and W. Fordham.

Scholarships.

The next business was the consideration of a letter from Mr. J. R. Riddell relating to the formation of the new L.C.C. Trade Scholarship, and which expressed the desire that the Association would be identified with the project.

Mr. Atkins asked what money was likely to be required from the Association in connection with the proposed scholarship. He also inquired if anything was being done in regard to the Winterbottom Scholarship.

Mr. J. A. Esler (the Association's hon. technical representative), believed the working of that Scholarship was still on the tapis, and that nothing definite with regard to it had yet been decided.

Mr. A. J. Jones thought if the Association identified itself with the new trade scholarship it would be involving itself in a movement beyond its capacity to afford.

Mr. Atkins further emphasised the point that the Winterbottom Scholarship was given primarily for the advancement of training in the bookbinding section, and thought those who had charge of the administration of it should see that it was not used for any other branch of the trade.

The question of the proposed new scholarship was dealt with by several other speakers, and it seemed to be the general opinion that something definite should have been reported by now regarding the Winterbottom Scholarship. Others thought the trade scholarship, which would probably mean an expenditure of £70 or £100 a year, was too big a responsibility for the Association to consider.

The whole matter was left in the hands of the secretary till the next general meeting, when it was hoped fuller and more definite information would be forthcoming.

Coming-of-Age Celebration.

The members next discussed how best to celebrate the coming-of-age of the Association which falls due this year. In connection with this event it was announced that the King's Hall, Holborn Restaurant, had already been booked for September 25th. The meeting also appointed a committee consisting of Messrs. A. E. Walters, A. H. Smith, and A. J. Jones, to arrange an appropriate programme in connection with this eventful day in the Association's history.

The Lecture and Discussion.

Mr. Sansom, who was then called upon for his lecture, dealt with many of the difficulties of a boy's training in the bindery, and offered many suggestions calculated to remove them. In opening a discussion, Mr. Esler, in referring to the early days of apprenticeship, said they now realised what boys then had to meet with when they had finished their apprenticeship and had to face the world.

Mr. Aves thought the thanks of the Association were due to their late secretary, Mr. G. A. Eden, for sending along the cutting of the *Manchester Guardian* upon which Mr. Sansom had based his remarks.

Mr. Atkins, referring to the habit amongst apprentices of being more fond of reading the contents of the books than of learning the way to bind them (a matter that was alluded to in the lecture), said that it was an interesting fact that Michael Faraday during his apprenticeship as a bookbinder paid far more attention to the inside of a book than to anything else. Had he not done that probably the world would never have had one of its most celebrated scientists. The apprenticeship question he considered a very difficult one, and he regretted to have to come to the conclusion that the practice of learning good all-round bookbinding craftsmanship was fast dying out. This he attributed largely to mass production and sectionalisation of work in large establishments. He was firmly of the opinion that the apprentice in the small country bindery (another matter that was alluded to in the lecture) had a much better opportunity of securing an all-round knowledge of the craft than the one trained in a large bindery. With regard to sewing, a matter which he regarded as very important in the construction of a book, Mr. Atkins said that books sewn by Roger Paine were as good to-day as ever. Such a thing could not be said of the majority of books to-day. In concluding, the speaker thought much could be learnt by the apprentice in a technical school about the different branches of the bookbinding craft which he would never meet with in the workshop.

A cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Sansom for his very interesting lecture was proposed by the chairman and seconded by Mr. A. Cox and heartily carried.

Visit to Croxley Paper Mills.

The annual outing of the Association took place on Saturday, when a visit was made to the paper mill of Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., Ltd., Croxley, Herts. Favoured with ideal weather, and thanks to excellent arrangements, the outing proved one of the most eventful in the annals of the Association. Among those who accompanied the party were Messrs. J. Fleming, C. T. Atkins, A. G. Aves, W. F. Cribb, A. Cox (secretary), F. E. T. Fox, G. J. Hellery, T. Hill, T. Hunt, F. J. Hess, A. J. Jones, W. T. Lingham, B. J. Sansom, A. M. Taylor and A. E. Walters.

Proceeding to Croxley Green by train, the party had a pleasant walk of about ten minutes to the mill gates, where they were met by Mr. F. Heckford, chief chemist of the mill, who immediately assumed command. He quickly made friends with the new arrivals, and then very expeditiously divided the party into small groups, alloting to each a guide. From then onwards till about 5 o'clock a thorough inspection was made of this very extensive and up-to-date mill. In spite of the somewhat torrid temperature without, no reluctance was shown by the visitors to inspect every department of the mill, including the power house, which is capable of developing 4,000 horse power, and the gigantic furnaces fitted with automatic stokers.

Great interest was exhibited in the various sections of the mill. Particular attention was shown in the many operations involved in extracting the ultimate fibres from the rags, esparto, sulphite wood pulp, etc. The washing and bleaching operations were watched with great interest, as were also those carried on in connection with the boiling of the rags, which were automatically fed into mammoth spherical boilers. A thorough inspection was then made of the beaters in which the pulp is mixed and beaten ready for the papermaking machine.

Seven machines were in operation producing many of the celebrated brands of the paper that emanate from this old-established concern. Of particular interest was a non-shake cylinder machine, which is regarded as the oldest machine in the country, if not in the world. Many of its parts were invented by the original John Dickinson, and according to Mr. A. Freeman—who is proud of the fact that he has been operating the machine for nearly 40 years—it holds its own against any machine for certain grades of paper. At the present time it makes the paper for Dent's Everyman's Library. A characteristic of the machine is that it makes a sheet with the grain all one way. At the time of the visit it was operating on a good 35 lbs. demy antique.

After an examination of the calenders, slitters and cutters, an inspection was made of the fine new stock and office building which is in course of erection, and which will be complete in about six months time. These commodious premises, which are to take the place of those burnt down a short time ago, are extremely well lighted and up-to-date in every way, thought being given in the construction both to the comfort of the worker and the rapid transport of the finished product.

From the mill the party had a delightful walk of about 50 minutes along the bank of the River Gade—upon which the mill stands—and the Grand Junction Canal to the Dickinson Institute at Croxley Village. Here a well-earned tea was served under the chairmanship of Mr. J. Fleming. Among those present connected with the mill were Mr. M. Skeins, Mr. F. Heckford, Mr. Cyster (superintendent of the half-stuff and chemical works), Mr. H. Arnold (chief town salesman), Mr. E. Asprey and Mr W. T. Staples.

After an excellent meal, the chairman, in proposing a vote of thanks to Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., Ltd., asked Mr. Skeins to convey to the directors of the company the very best thanks of the Association for the instructive and entertaining afternoon they had been able to spend at Croxley. He thought the directors and the whole of the mill employees were to be congratulated on the efficiency of the plant and the work. He had never seen a mill in a better condition. After expressing their gratitude to Mr. Heckford and the other guides for the patient way they had described the different processes of papermaking, Mr. Fleming said the conditions prevailing amongst the workers at Croxley reminded him very much of a happy family. The social life that was developed at the Dickinson Institute and the sport that was encouraged by the management all helped to bring about and maintain that good understanding amongst all sections of those engaged at the mill. (Hear, hear).

Mr. Aves seconded the vote of thanks, which was very heartily accorded.

Mr. Skeins, in reply, said that when a member of the Association (Mr. Hills) made a suggestion that they might visit Croxley, he jumped at the idea. Mr. Skeins proceeded to say that at Croxley they were proud of their mill and believed there was no better in the country. They were truly a happy family and they worked splendidly together. They had their differences certainly, and, as the chairman had remarked, the dances at the Institute and the social amenities that were cultivated quickly dispelled them.

An impromptu concert, arranged by Mr. A. J. Jones, then took place, some capital musical items being rendered by the following: Little Miss Pamela Hess, Mrs. Gayler, Mrs. M. Hunt, Miss Chiverell, Miss Fox, Mrs. Kennedy, Messrs. T. Hunt, M. Hunt, W. Gayler, Clark and F. E. T. Fox.

In moving a vote of thanks to the artistes, the chairman said Mr. Jones had arranged one of the finest impromptu concerts ever held by the Association.

The vote of thanks was seconded by Mr. A. W. Hunt, who expressed the thanks of the Association to Mr. T. Hill and the stewards.

Diversions such as dancing at the Dickinson Institute and social intercourse generally concluded a very successful and memorable outing.

MR. HAROLD WESLEY, wholesale manufacturing stationer, announces the removal of his factories from Worship-street to Harlesden, N.W. Extensive one-floor freehold premises have been acquired to accommodate his growing business, the new address being Harlesden Stationery Mills, Acton-lane, Harlesden, London, N.W.10. City offices and show-rooms are at 34-40, Ludgate-hill, where Mr. W. Chave, sales manager, has his headquarters.

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The Printer's Estimating.

MEANS TO BE ADOPTED TO IMPROVE IT.

By WILLIAM H. SESSIONS (of the Ebor Press, York).

Of prime importance to printers at home and overseas is the problem of preventing the losses that occur through faulty estimating. The following is the practical and helpful address on "Means to be adopted to secure Better Estimating," delivered by Mr. Wm. H. Sessions at the recent Cost Congress of the Federation of Master Printers.

Two years ago I brought to the notice of the Cost Congress the fact that the extraordinary variation in printers' estimates was very largely due to mistaken ideas of operational times. Since then, led by the admirable work of the Home Counties' Alliance, the question has been carefully investigated in every part of the country, and I can fairly claim, that although my statements were startling, they have been abundantly proved to be correct.

The next move is to secure better estimating, and, to be Irish, the first step, and a very important one, is to be quite sure we want better estimating; because, if we want anything sufficiently badly we shall soon take steps to bring it about.

How important is this question really to the master printer? Inaccurate estimating does not just mean that an inaccurate estimate secures the order, but in 999 cases out of a 1,000 it means that an inaccurately low estimate secures the order. There is no law of averages to help us to make up on the swings what we lose on the roundabouts. The high, inaccurate estimate brings no profit, for it produces no orders. Inaccurate estimating is all loss to the trade.

It is well to state this boldly, because every printer has a secret tenderness for the low, wrong estimate, because it produces the order. This is wrapped up in the depths of our hearts and not talked about at Cost Congresses, but there it is, that belief in the business philosophy, or rather heresy, of the old apple woman, who said she lost on every apple she sold, but if she only sold enough she would gain.

The point behind this is the fact that the last £1,000 of work done is always cheaper to produce than the first. I believe this point of view has been too much slurred over in the past. It is a fact and we want to face it.

Will you turn to Chart 1?—and may I say, in passing, that although these charts are simple, they are based on many hours, indeed, days, of careful research and calculation into printers' costs, and the relative bearing these costs have on increased production.

My basis is a firm making no profit and no loss, who have enough space, plant and machinery to double their trade—a position of affairs all in favour of the theory of reducing prices to secure extra sales.

The following are the savings in costs secured by the increased trade:—

	50% increase.	100% increase.
Fixed costs ...	— 3. % ...	— 4.5%
Costs mainly fixed	— 5.3% ...	— 8. %
Profit	+ 8.3% ...	+ 12.5%

Look at Chart 2, in which these costs are repeated in a different way, to show the cost of the old and the new trade. The cost of the old trade is 100 per cent., the cost of the new trade is 75 per cent. This saving on the cost lies at the very basis of the argument that it pays to reduce prices in order to secure trade, it lies at the very basis of the heresy that, after all, unprofitable estimates bring work and so will probably really pay. Does it not look in the face of this reduction of 25 per cent. in cost that this firm I have taken could, in order to increase trade, reduce prices 10 per cent. — some might even say, 15 per cent.—and it would pay them?

I have looked very keenly into this, both as regards the firm doubling its trade under the most favourable conditions of having spare space and plant, and as regards the point of further increases, when the conditions would not be so favourable, because extensions would have to be made to meet the increased trade.

Now look at Chart 3, which shows month by month the total profit or loss for the previous twelve months, caused by the doubling of the firm's output in two years (for which it spends nothing on extensions), and increasing it three-fold in four years (the increase of the last two years requiring extra extensions); the top line shows what would happen if the increase had been secured by prices remaining as they were, the next line by reducing prices 5 per cent., the next by reducing them 10 per cent., and the bottom by reducing them 15 per cent.

The result is startling. Whereas looked at only from the fact of the reduction of 25 per cent. in costs on the new work, a reduction of 10 per cent. seemed quite worth while, and 15 per cent. worthy of consideration, we see that 15 per cent. is headlong to bankruptcy and 10 per cent. is a fool's game, in which we only have to extend our business sufficiently to be eventually ruined. Volume of profit and not volume of orders is the test of a safe extension.

You will notice that a small reduction of prices results in some gain and not in loss, but the reduction has to be so small that it would not in itself bring a material amount of increased trade. And here, again, owing to the firm working on a fair and moderate profit already, they would be better off with a two-fold increase at 5 per cent. reduction than with a three-fold increase; for the cost of the new capital would swallow up all the extra profit.

The fact is, and it is one of the most important facts in the printing trade, the almost infinite variety of the jobs which pass through our works need a high relative expenditure in capital, supervision and other overhead expenses. Because of this, extension of business does not bring the same degree of saving in production found in many other industries. The door is closed to us for many of those economies which come from increased production in factories making a few standardised articles. This, too, is the reason why I am so convinced a believer in greater specialisation for the printing industry.

Let me draw your attention to one or two other facts which I have noticed in this investigation, although they do not show in the 12-months chart. Better an increase of 12 per cent. at present prices than an increase of 200 per cent. at a reduction of 10 per cent. in prices. Better a 74 per cent. increase at present prices than 200 per cent. increase at a reduction of only 5 per cent.

In other words, if we are getting a fair price for our work (and there is but little printing being produced to-day at excessive profits), it pays far better to work hard at the selling end to secure a small increase of profitable work, than to work equally hard at the producing end, turning out large orders of underpaid work.

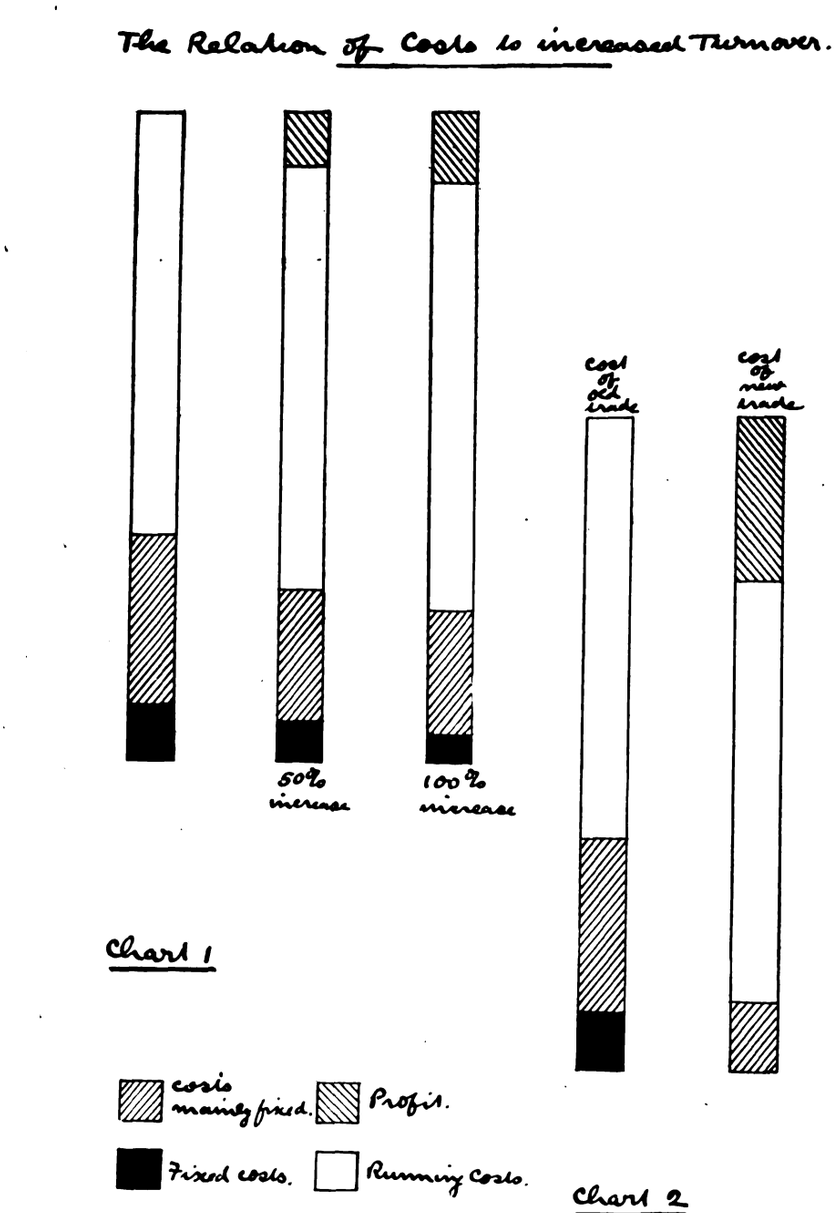


Chart 1

Chart 2

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But, you may say, unprofitable estimates are not the same as a general lowering of charges. They are not—but you don't get away with that—they have the same effect.

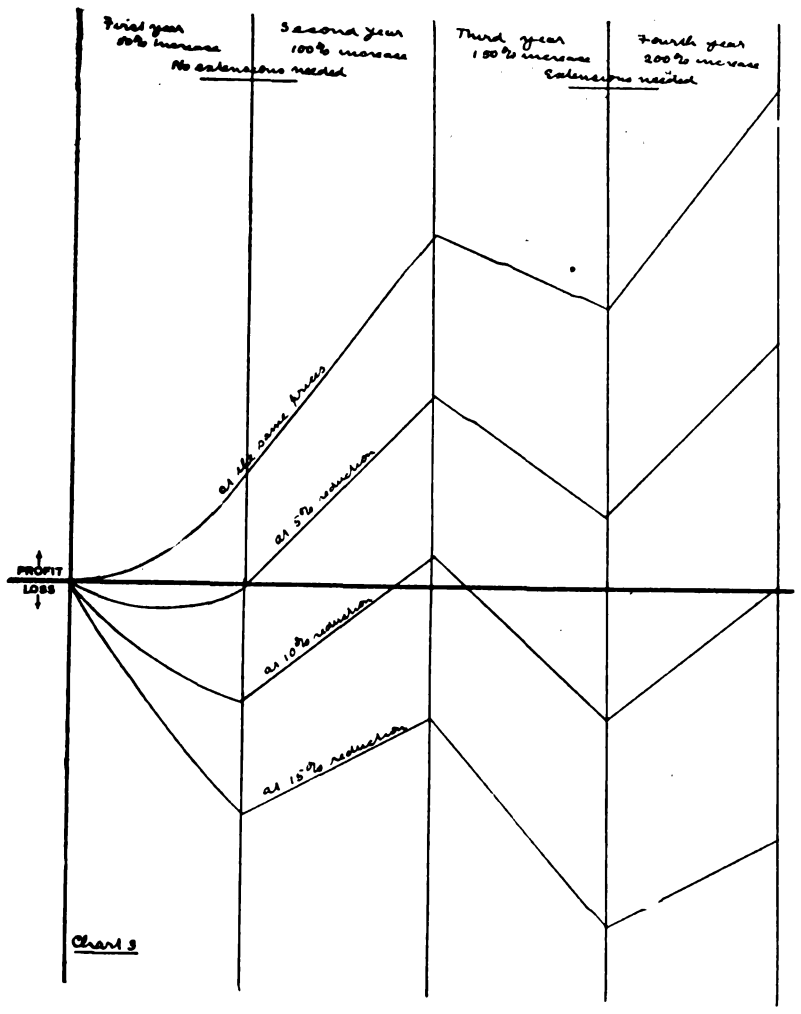
Will you look at my "Simple Arithmetic" page, for it brings out in clear form the effect of inaccurate estimates on the prosperity of the trade, it shows how one-third of unprofitable work may cause two-thirds loss of profit.

Another point I should like to note in passing. Have you thought of the waste of time in doing unprofitable work? The master printer of the top scales is usefully employed all his time. The master printer of the bottom scales is wasting two-thirds of his time. One-third is wasted in supervising unprofitable work, and the other third is wasted in supervising profitable work to wipe out the loss on the unprofitable.

We play tricks in our mind with losses on turnover, trying to persuade ourselves it is all right really. Let us beware, however, of this chipping away of profits, small though they look in comparison with turnover. Do not let us take the attitude of the man who, when told no more workers were wanted, pleaded that the little bit of work that he would do would make no difference!

Profit on turnover may seem to make little difference as the work comes in, but it touches us and touches our wives very closely when it is expressed, as it inevitably is expressed, in our own income for the year. It is indeed only the "brass we addle," as we say in Yorkshire, which we can spend. We printers are too keen on growing in size, and too careless of the fact that the smaller business, working within itself so as to be well occupied with profitable work, is a better business to own than a larger one, so often short of work that it has far too frequently to take orders at non-paying rates. Such a business has to be worked in the apple-woman's philosophy, but in nine cases out of ten the printer would be far richer and far less harassed out of the printing business altogether.

Profit from increased Turnover.
At various rates of charging.



I am convinced that the first step towards better estimating is to explode the idea that an order taken at a loss is somehow of benefit. To root out this heresy from the mind of every master printer would stamp out three dangerous forms of cutting—dangerous, because it is possible for the master printer to pretend to himself that he is really not cutting. I refer to (1) the deliberate faulty estimate, (2) the suspected-but-winked-at faulty estimate, and (3) the more numerous hope-it's-right-but-lose-on-most-estimates—wouldn't-get-'em-if-we-didn't faulty estimate.

These are faults caused really by wrong business policy, by the master printer not being prepared to take the stand that his estimates shall be correct. The improvement here can only come about by proof of the folly of such estimating, such as I have given, and by an extension of the tone and spirit of the trade to make such estimating bad form—very bad form.

Leaving, then, the improvement of faults in estimating caused by policy, or lack of policy, let us consider those caused by real error. The tests of the Home Counties and other alliances have shown there is much room for improvement here, too.

What are the causes of these great variations? Shall we blame those who make up our estimates for us? Probably there is room for improvement, but when a man complains of the wooden-headed duffers he has as workers, it's just as well for him first to make quite sure that the biggest wooden-headed duffer is not the boss.

Blame the man who makes up the estimates, therefore, after you have asked yourselves the question: how much are you helping your estimating clerks to make good? Let us look at what we expect them to do. It is indeed too much to expect any man's brain to know accurately all the speeds of the many varied processes of our craft, how much these speeds vary with different classes of work and what difference paper and other outside influences will make to alter matters. At the same time, before he can put in an accurate estimate the estimator must know accurately every one of these times he has to put down—not the time they ought to take in his mind, but the time they actually do take. How can he do this? I do not see any other way to secure accuracy in this than by estimating from records of the actual times which have been taken in the works on similar jobs.

Two years ago I said that the recording of actual times could best be done centrally, and I still consider this the quickest method of starting the work. When we consider the loss to the trade through faulty estimating, it would be money exceedingly well spent, which would bring in a highly profitable return on the investment. This has been done in America, something has been done in this way for this country, such as my own "Estimator." By the by, a new edition, revised up to date, is in the press and will very shortly be posted free to every member of the Federation. Such lists have great value for checking purposes and also for those who, for lack of time or the person to do it, are unable to have the details of their own business taken out, and they are of special value to the smaller printer.

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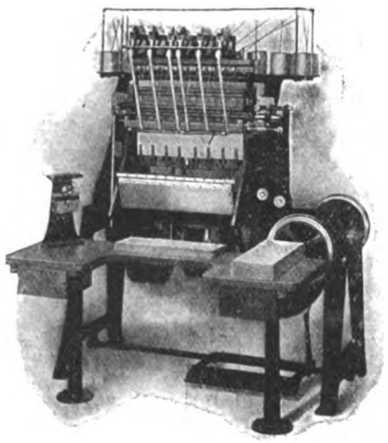
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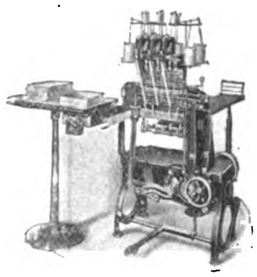
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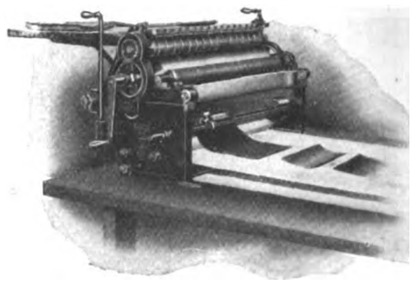


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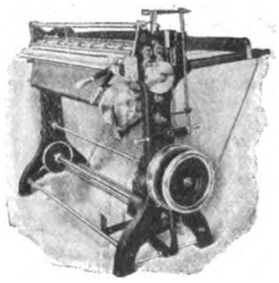


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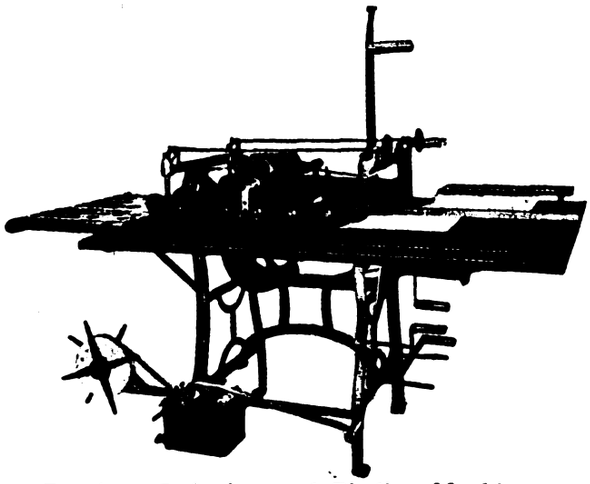
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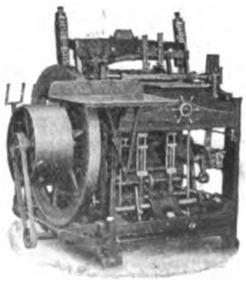
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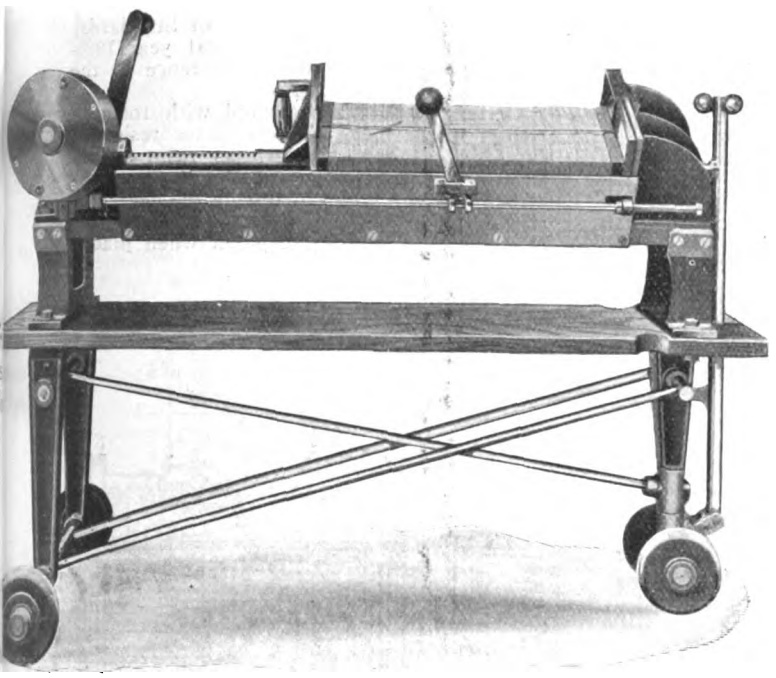
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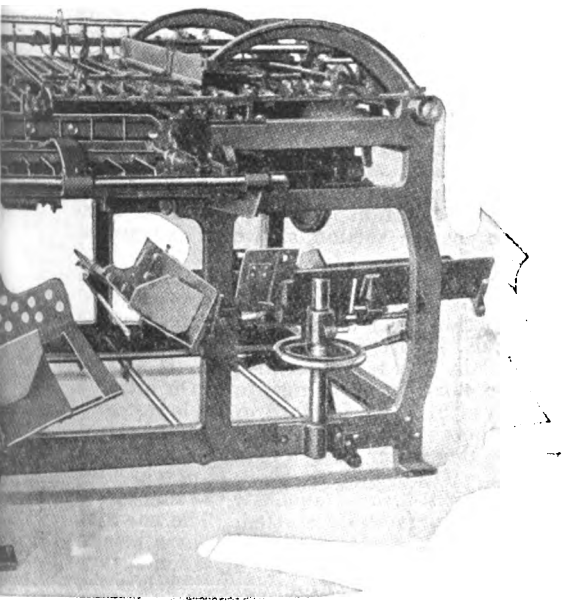
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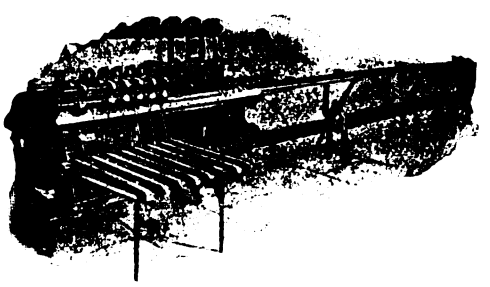
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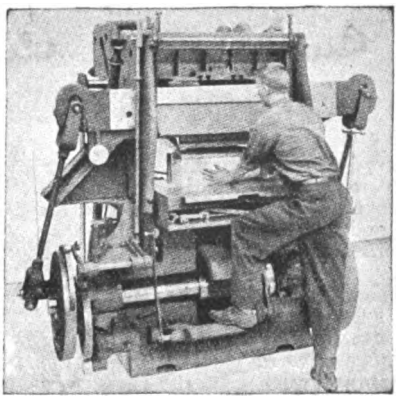
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They are only general averages, however; nothing can really equal the record of our own times, for these reflect the style and quality of printing we ourselves supply. The Costing System gives us simple means of obtaining these records; in any works where it is in operation the facts are there ready to hand, they only require recording for future use.

I would suggest that the best way to do this is a card index, on which to record the actual times for different operations. In this way a valuable estimating record of operational prices would be built up, based on the actual times taken. As these records grew in size the work of estimating would more and more be done by any clerk accurate at such routine work as copying the price from the record card on to the estimating sheet. The experienced estimator would thus only have to check over the greater part of the estimate, adding himself those unusual items for which there were no records.

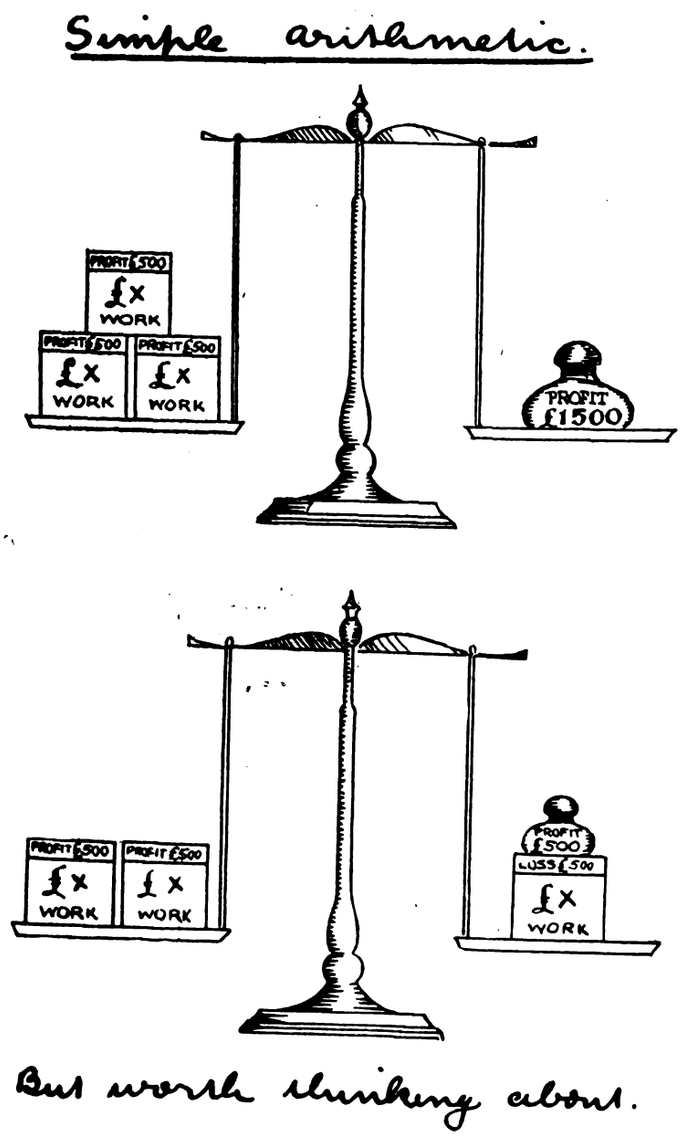
A point we want to remember is that a printer's estimate is a complicated thing, just as a house is; yet houses which differ widely in appearance may have the same bricks, mortar and tiles. In the same way many estimates widely different in character have some times the same. It will thus be seen how in the course of only a year or two a considerable part of the time of the experienced estimator would be saved, so that the cost of making the records would be amply repaid, and, what is more important, these freak estimates, about which we complain to-day, would disappear.

Along with this it will be found that certain estimates will recur. If, in a separate part of the card index, priced out estimates were recorded under suitable heads, a price list would be gradually accumulated which, after it has been tested and found to be sound, could be used for suitable enquiries.

To turn from the equipment of the department to the mental equipment of the estimating clerk, we want to secure someone who is quick and accurate at figures; but mere mathematics are not enough. There wants to be a grasp of problems, for the estimating clerk will have many problems for his solution. Added to this we must give him technical knowledge of processes, and I think in theory the best estimating clerk would be one who had served his apprenticeship in the composing department, because he would have a grasp of the most difficult part of estimating—that of composing; for the many and varied combinations which make up composing are those which it is least possible to record for future reference. Added to this we want someone who is tactful, and finds it easy to get on with other people; for an estimating clerk wants to be very much in touch with workers and processes, so as to be able to chat over and understand why a certain piece of work takes longer than another.

Both tact and firmness are also necessary to enable the estimating clerk to keep in touch with the selling end. Most travellers can secure orders from the lowest estimate, and, especially when on commission, the natural human in the traveller will lead him to press the estimator to deal out such easy estimates. Yet the estimator must resist such pressure, whilst losing no opportunity of securing work by making the most use of the equipment of the firm. By this I mean that an enquiry will every now and then come in for which the firm is not specially well placed. An estimator who can suggest an alteration in the specification which will enable his firm to compete on favourable terms is of great value both to the sales manager and the firm.

I find the Cost Congress is one of the kindest and most sympathetic audiences it is possible to address. If I have interested you, as I trust I have, then it is not your thanks now, but it is your attitude when you go back to work, which is the real test of the usefulness of what I have said. Will you remember, not my words, but the great importance of improving estimating. If everyone here would start to do their bit towards this, each in his own way, then the Cost Congress of 1925 would indeed have marked a step forward towards "Better Estimating."

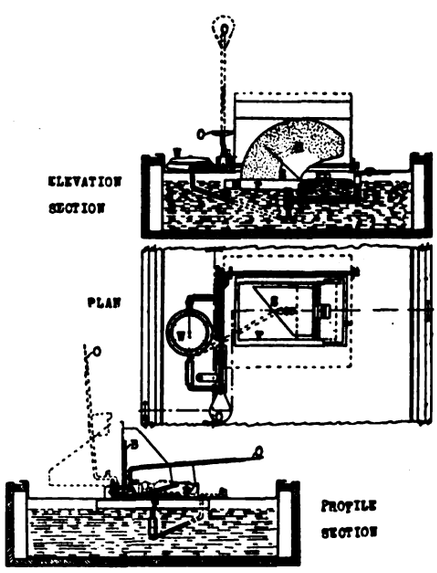


Sizing Quality of Paper.

Description of a New Apparatus.

In the report of the Bureau of Standards, Washington, covering the fiscal year 1923-24, there is an important reference to the sizing quality of paper.

Certain papers are treated with rosin to render them more or less water resistant, this process being known as rosin sizing. A previous publication of the Bureau described a new method of testing the degree of sizing, this method depending upon the characteristic curling of paper when placed on the surface of water. The work on this problem during the past year has been mainly in the direction of developing an instrument for applying the test. An instrument has been completed of which the outstanding features are reproducibility of result, ease and rapidity of testing, and elimination very largely of the personal equation. The apparatus is illustrated by the section shown in the accompanying sketch.



The entire mechanism is controlled by an operating lever, O, shown in two positions. When this lever is in the upper position the float, F, is lifted clear of the water in the reservoir. A test specimen, S, is secured to the float by a spring clip. On bringing the control lever forward to its lowest position the specially designed float is lowered on to the water and a portion of the test specimen is wetted, as a result of which the paper curls. Simultaneously the stop watch, W, is automatically started. The unwetted portion of the specimen serves as a pointer and moves across the field of vision against the reference background, B. When the test specimen has progressively curled as far as it will in one direction and at the instant it begins to uncurl, the operating lever is depressed and the stop watch thereby stopped. The time interval thus obtained is that required for water to penetrate half through the sheet and serves as a comparative value of degree of sizing. On lifting the operating lever to its upper position again the stop watch is set to zero and the float is lifted clear of the water, carrying the test specimen with it. The specimen is replaced by a fresh one and all is in readiness for another test.

IMPORTS of paper and paper articles into Lithuania in 1924 were of the value of 4,373 thousand lits.

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DRY FLONGS

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ALL CLASSES

OF

STEREOTYPING

"IDEAL" & "CLEARTYPE" } For Hand-Cast News.

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"PHOTO-TONE" for Illustrations,

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ANY SIZE—ANY THICKNESS.

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WILLIAM J. LIGHT & CO., LTD.

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For the Foundry:

"IDEAL" and "CLEARTYPE" DRY FLONGS.
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"GOODEPTH" MOULDING FELTS.
"EVERWEAR" MOULDING RUBBERS.

For the Composing Room:

"AUTO-REGLAR" AND SAFETY FINGER FOR LINOTYPE. Also MATRIX RESHAPER.

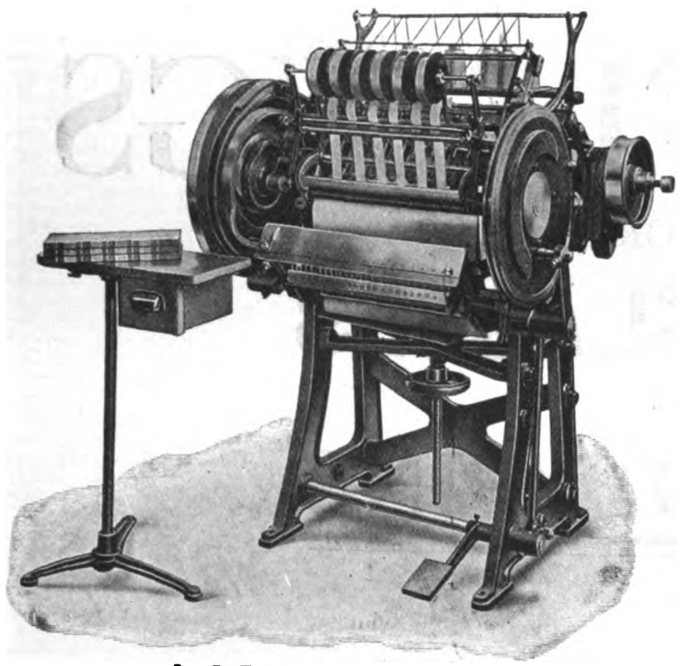
For the Press Room:

"EVERWEAR" OIL&INK-PROOF PRESS RUBBERS.
"NIPPER" CUTTING BUFFERS.
"GRIPPER" PROPELLER RINGS.

For all Mechanical Depts.:

Selling Agents for WINKLER, FALLERT et Cie, S.A. BERNE.

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A REAL "MARVEL."

The "MARVEL" Book Sewing Machine

IN spite of the fact that the "MARVEL" is Considerably Stronger than its cheap imitations, the price is Considerably Lower.

The "MARVEL" is thus put within the reach of the smallest bookbinding establishment, and also of the printer who has only occasional work for same.

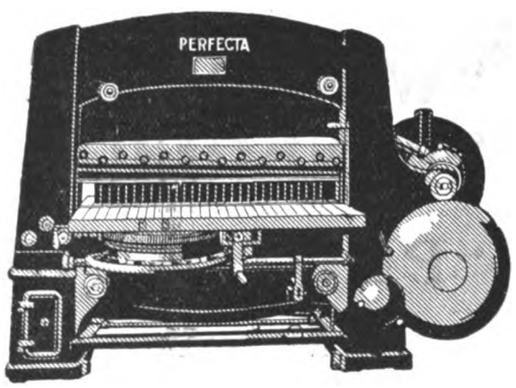
THE ATTENDANCE IS EXTREMELY SIMPLE.

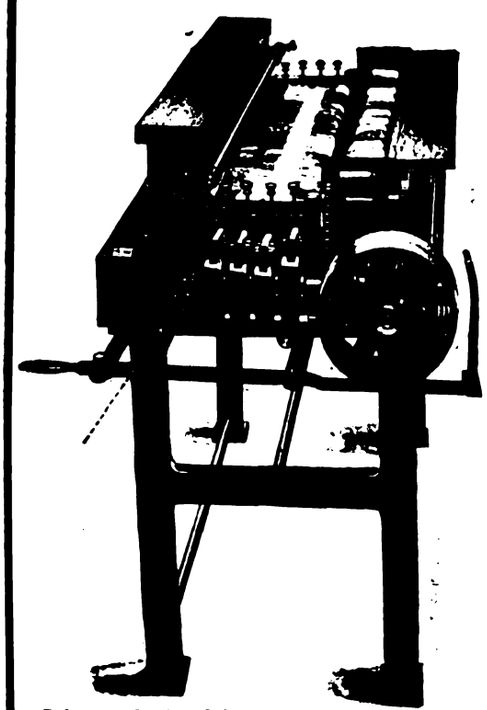
"PERFECTA" GUILLOTINE.

The World's Quickest, Strongest and Most Powerful Paper Cutting Machine with or without

AUTOMATIC FEEDER

of which a single London firm received 5 in 1923.





View of the Machine when open.

New Bronzing, Dusting and Burnishing Machine "PROGRESS"

CAPACITY OF THE MACHINE:

2,000 to 3,000 sheets of 36" length per hour.

Guaranteed to meet the requirements of the Home Office.	**Takes any thickness of paper and card.**

NO SKILLED OPERATOR NEEDED.

VERY LOW COST.

These are Three of Many Special Machines which can be Inspected in the Showroom of

A. EDLER, 78, Southwark Street, London, S.E.1

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Trade Notes.

Partnership has been dissolved between H. C. W. Williams and W E. Poole, stationers, 59, Davies-street, London, W.1, under the style of Poole and Williams.

An agent established at Amsterdam is desirous of obtaining the representation in the Netherlands of British manufacturers of stationery (note pads, loose leaf ledgers, etc). D.O.T. Reference No. 645.

The old-established firm of Geo. Constable and Co., Boksburg, South Africa, has been reconstructed and formed into a new company under the style of Geo. Constable and Co., Ltd.

Members of the North London Master Printers' Association, on Tuesday, paid a visit to the Eynsford Paper Mill at the invitation of Spicers, Ltd., and were afterwards entertained to tea. The party went down by charabanc and returned by Wrotham Hill.

The National Association of Wholesale Stationers and Paper Merchants had a further conference with the Federation of Master Printers this week regarding the subject of standardisation of paper, and recommendations were agreed upon which will be submitted to both bodies at their meetings to be held at an early date.

A successful trip to Wembley was organised by Mr. C. W. Howitt, of the Guernsey Press, almost 300 availing themselves of it to visit London.

Messrs. O. J. Bradbury and Son, Ltd., of Nottingham, held their annual outing on Saturday, when 34 of the employees visited Weston-on-Trent by motor. A first rate repast was provided, and afterwards walks to Kings Mills and other places of interest in the locality were indulged in, the party returning at 8 p.m., thus completing a most enjoyable day.

The annual outing of the *Star* Circulation Department took place on Sunday to Margate, where a long day of sunshine and sea breezes was enjoyed. Dinner was served at Dreamland, under the chairmanship of Mr. C. H. Belson (circulation manager).

The staffs of *The Times* Publishing Co. and of *The Times* Book Club were entertained on Saturday by Major Astor, M.P., and Lady Violet Astor at their home, Hever Castle, Kent.

The annual dinner of the Federation of Newsagents, Stationers, and Booksellers, whose conference is taking place at Blackpool, was held on Tuesday evening. Mr. G. E. Smith, of Bradford, the new president, presided, and the 500 guests represented every section of the newspaper industry. Sir William Berry, Bt., was the principal guest, and among others present were the Mayors of Blackpool and St. Annes.

For having published a letter on a case which was *sub-judice*, Mr. R. Norman Allen, sub-editor of the *Guernsey Star*, was fined £10 by the Full Court of that island.

The question of reviving apprenticeships was discussed at the meeting last week of the Worcester Trades Council. Mr. T. G. Booth said he believed the printing trade was the only trade in which the system of apprenticeship now applied, with the possible exception of an occasional one in the building trade. There were 34 apprentices to printing in Worcester at present. His complaint was that boys were kept on one job for too long a time, and did not get an all-round knowledge of the trade. A case was quoted of an employee doing nothing else but print "funeral cards."

Advertising Convention at Harrogate.—The Committee of the Advertising Convention to be held at Harrogate next month, have received the following subscriptions in response to an appeal for a guarantee fund of £5,000 to meet the expenses of the gathering:—Allied Newspapers, £500; the *Yorkshire Post*, the *Yorkshire Observer*, the *Yorkshire Evening News*, the *Daily Mail*, and the *Daily Chronicle*, £250 each; the *Liverpool Daily Post* and Mr. Stuart Hirst, £100 each; the Amalgamated Press, the United Billposters' Association and Messrs. Goodall, Backhouse and Co., 50 guineas; the *Morning Post*, the *Daily Express*, the *Wolverhampton Express and Star*, *Daily Telegraph*, Messrs. Iliffe and Sons, and the Cunard Steamship Co., £50 each; and *Huddersfield Examiner*, £20.

We regret to report the death of Mr. H. W. Tomsett, an instructor in the letterpress machine department at the London School of Printing. Mr. Tomsett took up his duties at the School at the beginning of the present year and after three month's service, underwent an operation. Although only a short time on the staff of the School, he gave promise of having a successful career as an instructor. For a number of years Mr. Tomsett was engaged in the machine department of Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode.

The death has occurred at East Boldon, of Mr. George Herring, who for 34 years was editor of the *Sunderland Daily Echo*.

The late Mr. Henry Armitage, Thorner, Yorks, printer and lithographer, left £28,614, and the late Mr. Charles James Wildy, Lincoln's Inn, W.C., and Crouch-end, law bookseller, £11,540.

Mr. Henry Russell, of Stockton-on-Tees, printer and stationer, left £6,575 (net personalty £4,742).

Rev. Richard Cole (77), of Whitehead, County Antrim, Ireland, for many years the Methodist correspondent of the *Irish Times*, and from 1894 to 1924 editor of the *Christian Advocate* left (personal property in Northern Ireland and Great Britain), £1,532.

The Council of the Institute of Journalists, at its quarterly meeting on Saturday adopted a resolution protesting against the practice of certain Ministers of the Crown writing for the newspaper Press for pay.

The Craft Lectures arranged by the Stationers' Company and Printing Industry Technical Board, Session 1924-5, have just been published in a neat quarto volume printed by students of the London School of Printing. It has a foreword by Mr. Richard Bentley, Master of the Stationers' Company, whose photograph is reproduced as a frontispiece.

The American Photo-Engravers' Association holds its 29th annual convention at the Hotel Commodore, New York City, July 16th to 18th.

The British Museum has just acquired the second earliest piece of known Chinese printing. This was discovered in the foundation of a building erected in China in A.D. 975, which fell down last year.

Trade Union Matters.

Typographical Association Report.—The half-yearly report of the Typographical Association, which has just been issued, shows an increase in the membership of 354 on the half-year, fully employed members showing an improvement of nearly 300, and apprentice members being 108 more than in the previous report. Contributions from members for the six months are higher by £646, and there is a small increase in entrance fees. On the expenditure side, out-of-work payments on Association account show a decrease of £1,098. In the State unemployment insurance there has been an increase in disbursements of £1,859, due to the increase in the amount of weekly benefit. Payments under the superannuation scheme show an increase of £617, the number of superannuitants being 45 higher. In funeral payments there is a decrease of £619. During the half-year 130 members died at an average age of 57·9 years.

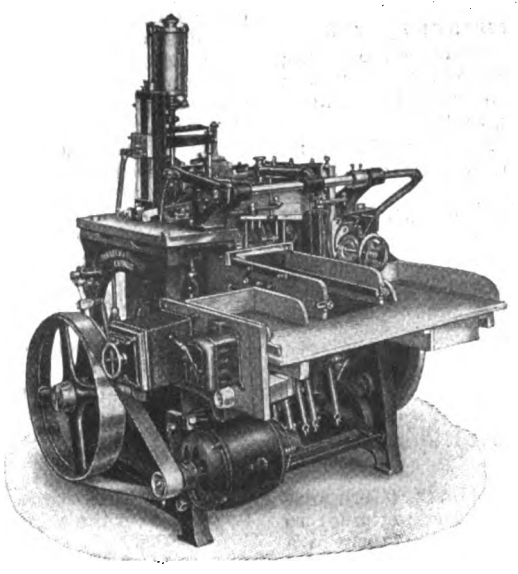
Typographical Association Committees.—Messrs. W. H. Evans, H. J. Harvey, G. Holmes, J. Mellor, W. Wesson, J. D. French (president), and J. Skinner (secretary) have been elected members of the Rules Sub-Committee for the ensuing 12 months. Messrs. French, Skinner, J. E. Baines and G. Holmes will be the Machine Investigation Sub-Committee; and Messrs. French, Skinner, H. T. Whitley, L. P. Bristow, J. Mellor, C. Pavis and E. G. Yates the Monotype Rules Sub-Committee. Messrs. French, Skinner, W. Bottomley, H. T. Whitley, and E. G. Yates will represent the Association on the Joint Industrial Council.

Newsmen and the T.A.—At the delegate meeting of the Typographical Association held at Lowestoft last week a resolution from the Manchester branch proposing the formation of a separate section for newspaper workers to deal with all proposals exclusively affecting their interests was defeated.

Mr. Frank Henry Dyke, of Frome, Somerset, printer, left £9,945 (net personalty £6,199).

PAPER BAG AND ENVELOPE MACHINES.

HIGH SPEED. HIGH OUTPUT.



SANDNER & FREUND,

Maschinenfabrik,

LEIPZIG, Eisenbahnstrasse 70

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The Printing Exhibition.

Awards in the Printing Section.

As regards specimens of printers' work at the recent International Printing Exhibition, London, the judges report that the display of printing in the section open to adjudication for award was better than it had ever been. But this part of the Exhibition could be greatly improved if more printers could see their way to send in specimens of their work. There was a strong and representative panel of judges, and one would imagine that any printer would be proud to receive a recognition of the merit of his work. The fact remains that comparatively few houses are prepared to show their work under these conditions. Such work as was submitted was good. There was excellent material in every department.

The awards are as follows:—

GOLD MEDALS.

Messrs. Langley and Sons, Ltd., London—for letterpress posters.

Messrs. Sanders, Phillips and Co., Ltd., London—for letterpress, commercial and decorative typography.

Mr. George W. Jones, Sign of the Dolphin, London—for colour printing.

Messrs. Brooks (Vincent), Day and Son, Ltd., London—for picture posters.

Messrs. Fosh and Cross, London—for offset printing.

Messrs. Whittingham (Chas.) and Griggs, Ltd., London—for lithography and ofiset.

Messrs. G. and G. Ponton, Glasgow—for gravure.

The London School of Printing.

The L.C.C. School of Photo-Engraving.

SILVER MEDALS.

Messrs. Morton, Burt and Sons, London—for commercial and decorative typography.

The Westminster Press, London—for commercial and decorative printing.

Mr. Harold A. E. Pearce, Harrow—for decorative printing.

Messrs. Wass, Pritchard and Co., Ltd., London—for litho offset.

Messrs. David Allen and Sons, Ltd.—for litho offset.

Messrs. G. W. Bacon and Co., Ltd., London—for map printing.

Messrs. Geo. Philip and Son, Ltd.—for map printing.

A. Chris. Fowler, London—for colour printing.

The *Ilford Recorder* Printing Co.—for colour printing.

Messrs. Macaire, Mould and Co., London—for colour printing.

Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Co., Calcutta (Overseas Section)—for general printing.

The Commercial Press, Ltd., Shanghai, China (Overseas Section)—for general printing.

The *Times of India*, Calcutta (Overseas Section)—for colour block printing.

THE MAJOR ASTOR PRIZES OF £5 EACH.

(Open to members of recognised Jobbing Guilds for lay-out of letterpress note-heading and the front page of an octavo circular—matter supplied.)

Mr. F. Harvey, L.S.C. Jobbing Guild, 12, Cadoxton-avenue, Stamford Hill, N.15—for letter-heading.

Mr. A. G. White, L.S.C. Guild, 33, Chapter-road, Kennington, S.E.17.

SILVER MEDAL (SPECIAL AWARD).

Mr. Walter Talk, compositor at Wald, Zachrisson's Printing House, Kopmansgat, 32-38, Gothenburg, Sweden.

From Tree to Newspaper.

A papermaker of the Hartz (Germany) recently made an interesting experiment to demonstrate the time required to transform a tree into a newspaper. Three trees were felled at 7.35 a.m., freed from bark and carried to the pulp mill. At 9.39 a.m. the first roll of paper was ready (2 hrs. 4 mins. to produce paper). Carried by motor lorry to a printing works, 2½ miles away, it was at once put into the press and at 11 a.m., viz., 3 hrs. 25 mins., after felling the tree, the newspaper was on sale.

IMPORTS of German printing machinery and presses into New South Wales during February represented a value of £1,472.

Printers' Managers and Overseers

(PARENT) ASSOCIATION.

Impressions of the Printing Exhibition.

At the June meeting of this Association, held at the "Old Bell," Holborn, on Tuesday of last week, the principal item on the agenda was a discussion of the Printing Exhibition, several members giving personal impressions. The president, Mr. R. H. Berry, presided over a gathering smaller than usual in numbers, owing doubtless to the very warm weather prevailing.

Two candidates for membership were elected into the Association, viz.: Mr. W. T. Blenkarn (Sun Engraving Co., Ltd., Watford. Overseer, Letterpress Dept.); Mr. P. Gorvett (Linotype and Machinery, Ltd., Kingsway, W.C. Overseer, Composing Dept.). Both were present and received a personal welcome from the president and the meeting.

Delegates' Report.

The next item on the agenda was the reception of the report of the delegates attending the United Gathering held in London in connection with the Printing Exhibition.

Mr. Berry intimated that a full report of the delegates' proceedings had already been circulated to members, but he called upon the appointed delegates to address the meeting.

Mr. A. H. Wilson said that the business of the delegate meeting had all been transacted most satisfactorily, there being very little real contention throughout the proceedings. Whilst there was a lot of discussion upon certain items, the London delegates were surprised to find how very close to their own way of thinking were many of the provincial delegates. There was, in fact, little occasion for London to voice its opinion, and no occasion at all to resort to the card vote. Mr. Wilson added that their president, Mr. Berry, had carried through the duties of chairman in a most efficient manner, his capabilities in this respect conducing to the smooth transaction of the business before the meeting. He thought their best thanks were due to their president for his admirable services as chairman on that occasion.

Mr. A. E. Jarvis concurred in the remarks made by Mr. Wilson. He laughingly suggested that as the business had gone through so smoothly, it was superfluous that London should have been represented at all. There had never been a more satisfactory delegate meeting, so far as London was concerned. Mr. Jarvis also bore testimony to the able way in which the chairman had managed the meeting.

It was proposed and seconded that the delegates' report be adopted, and this was agreed *nem con.*

Under the heading of "General Business" the president referred to the recently concluded law suit, in which a P. M. and O. A. member had been awarded £800 damages in an action for wrongful dismissal. He told of the long and earnest efforts made by the Council of the Association in connection with this case, and he thought the Association had cause for satisfaction in the fact that their member had gained a very handsome verdict. He added that the Council had supported this member, not at all from any personal reason, but merely on account of his being a member and on the merits of the case. (Applause.)

Mr. H. J. Forder, the member in question, was present, and was accorded a very cordial reception when he took the opportunity to thank the Association for the support they had given him.

The general secretary bore testimony to the keen interest shown in the case by the president, the vice-president and other officials, and on the proposition of Mr. Frazer a hearty vote of thanks was passed to them, it being agreed that the record of appreciation should be placed on the minutes.

The Printing Exhibition.

In view of the heat of the evening and the rather unfavourable conditions existing, Mr. Jarvis suggested that the meeting might be curtailed, and the discussion of the Printing Exhibition adjourned, but this was opposed by the chairman, who pointed out that there would not be another suitable opportunity.

Mr. Berry proceeded to refer to his own experience of the Exhibition, remarking that between 400 and 500 of their members had visited the P.M. and O.A. stand, for the erection of which Mr. Bridges had kindly granted them facilities. Inquiries about membership reached them in great variety, including one by a gentleman as far away as Zanzibar. He thought their presence at the Agricultural Hall had been a very good thing for the Association.

Mr. A. H. Wilson said he wished to take the earliest opportunity of asking the members to record a very hearty vote of thanks to those gentlemen who had spent a good deal of time in the Association's interest at the Exhibition; particularly he wished to express his personal appreciation of the great work done by the stewards on "Our Day."

This was duly seconded, and carried very cordially.

The meeting then proceeded to engage in informal discussion of the Exhibition, and a number of interesting comments were forthcoming.

One speaker suggested that it would be a great gain to the Exhibition if more actual printing were being done, instead of having white paper going through the machines. Another, who spoke particularly from the compositor's point of view, suggested that there was very little new or instructive for the compositor, although in the machine department, particularly in the offset section, there were notable developments.

Reference to the very fine lithographic machinery shown elicited an inquiry as to where suitable men would be found to control the apparatus in this growing section of the trade, much of the machinery being complicated, and requiring highly skilled labour. With regard to the running of white sheets in the machines, a further speaker pointed out that the doing of actual printing would either entail great waste or would introduce competition in the execution of commercial work, whilst the collection of a miscellaneous crowd was not what the machinery salesmen desired. Comment was made upon the predominence of lithographic machinery on the stands, and the fact that the Exhibition showed that offset was rapidly going ahead. It was evident that whilst some members thought there was little advance this year upon what was shown at the previous Exhibition, others asserted that great advances were noticeable, this being accounted for, no doubt, by different interests and different points of view.

Mr. S. A. Dawson maintained that it was the greatest Printing Exhibition ever held in London, and he suggested that British printing engineers now showed that they were recovering from the set-back caused by the war, which affected them very much more than their colleagues in America. Mr. White remarked upon the wonderful progress accomplished on the lithographic side of offset printing, and referred with special admiration to the exhibit of Pictorial Machinery, Ltd.

Mr. J. C. Pugh laid emphasis on the big improvement shown in that most useful machine, the Wharfedale, and Mr. E. H. Berryman, in the course of his remarks, made the practical suggestion that in regard to automatic feeders a notable feature was the large amount of space that some of them occupied. It occurred to him that they would be much more practicable if they could be made more compact.

The Secretary pointed out what a splendid opportunity the Exhibition provided for educating the non-practical employer by taking him around and letting him see for himself the apparatus available to supply wants in his own factory. Mr. Whittle also bore testimony to the great advantage that would accrue to the Association from their having a stand at the Exhibition, and he suggested that at the next Printing Exhibition something more ambitious should be arranged in this direction. The President added a few words upon the big advances made by the Linotype machine, and this concluded the discussion.

THERE has been such a demand for the little book written by Mr. H. A. Maddox, entitled "What a Printer and Stationer Ought to Know About Paper," that the publishers, Messrs. J. Whittaker and Sons, Ltd., Warwick-lane, London, have brought out a third edition. The purpose of the work is to put before those who handle paper the information that is essential to an efficient understanding of the various classes in popular use. In this little volume, therefore, is furnished information concerning the pecularities, points of distinction and features on which to base identification and judgment of the different classes of paper which come the way of the stationer, the printer or the paper user. As an addition to the 15 chapters dealing with these points there is a section devoted to paper sizes, tables, and other data which will be found of permanent value.

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Printers' Managers and Overseers' ASSOCIATION.

Bowling Match.

The Church Hotel, Northenden, was the venue on Saturday last for the match President *v.* Vice-President, the scores being as follow:—

PRESIDENT.		VICE-PRESIDENT.	
Scouler, F., president	11	Hellewell, A., vice-president	15
Piggott, A.	15	Thorpe, T.	11
Winstanley, J.	15	Goat, C.	4
McVay, Edward	12	Bartlett, A.	15
Balls, E. C.	12	Garrett, E	15
Jones, A.	15	Worthington, Jas.	8
Smith, W.	15	Bardsley, W.	4
Mayo, Jas. E.	1	Ball, J.	15
Hall, H.	15	Scouler, F., Junr.	5
Nuttall, J. H.	15	Hall, H., Junr.	8
Philbin, J. W.	14	Wood, A. R.	15
		Rignall, Thos. (Liverpool)	15
Entwistle, J.	0	Taylor, Geo.	15
Mason, G.	8	Mason, C. R.	15
Gyngell, A. J.	3	Hughes, F. J. (secretary)	15
Hughes, R. W.	2		
	153		175

The team skipped by Vice-President Hellewell having won by 22 shots an adjournment was made for a substantial tea served by Host Evans. Votes of thanks were moved by the president and vice-president to Mr. J. Evans for his splendid repast; by Messrs. E. Garrett and C. R. Mason to Mr. Edward McVay for his excellent arrangements; and afterwards Messrs. J. H. Nuttall and Thos. Rignall (Liverpool), two past-presidents, added their meed of praise.

The special business following was "Seeley Cup and Ladies' Day." It was agreed that as there was no definite news of new entrants, Manchester should meet Yorkshire at Sheepridge, Huddersfield, on July 18th (third Saturday) for the first round in the Seeley Cup, and that ladies and friends be invited to witness the event.

WEE MAC.

Personal.

LORD RIDDELL, the proprietor of the *News of the World*, has been entertained to luncheon by the heads of departments and presented with a gold snuff-box on the occasion of his 60th birthday.

A PRESENTATION of two armchairs and an aneroid barometer was made on Monday by the directors and staff of Messrs. George Philip and Son, Ltd., to Mr. T. S. Routledge on the occasion of his completion of 50 years' service with the firm as a map engraver.

MR. ROUTLEDGE commenced his apprenticeship at Liverpool on June 15th, 1875, under the late Mr. George Philip, the founder of the firm. Mr. Routledge has engraved the original plates of many of the firm's best known publications. His work, therefore, has been circulated in every part of the world.

MR. E. DOWLAND, who for thirty years has been the overseer of the machine-room of Messrs. Holbrook and Son, proprietors of the *Portsmouth Times*, has been presented by the directors with an eight-day clock on the occasion of his marriage.

MR. H. T. WHITLEY, of Belfast, has been elected vice-president of the Typographical Association.

MR. WILLIAM MAXWELL has been elected chairman of the Aberdeen District of the Newspaper Press Fund.

MR. J. A. CLARK (Edward Lloyd, Ltd.) is now in Canada studying the paper industry. It may be recalled that he was awarded the Robert Blair scholarship in London, entitling him to select an industry for study and investigation. He chose the technology of the paper industry, which he is now investigating in Canada. He was to spend some time in the mills of Ontario and will also visit a number in other parts of the Dominion.

TO COMMEMORATE his journalistic diamond jubilee, Mr. W. Dallas Ross, the well-known London journalist, was entertained at luncheon at the Savoy Hotel on Thursday by many of his colleagues and friends. The occasion was also taken to present him with a silver salver, on which is to be inscribed the names of all who contributed to it.

THE RIGHT HON. RONALD MCNEILL, M.P., Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, who was associated with Mr. Ross in the days of the old *St. James's Gazette*, presided, and amongst others present were Viscount Burnham, Lord Riddell, Sir Howard Spicer, Mr. W. Lints Smith, Mr. W. J. B. Odhams, Mr. W. H. Lock, and Mr. J. S. Elias.

MR. O. J. BRADBURY (O. J. Bradbury and Son, Ltd., jacquard card and paper manufacturers, Nottingham), leaves for New York by s.s. "Caronia" on June 27th for an extended trip to the United States and Canada, returning in September.

MR. GEORGE P. FLEMING, P.C., the well-known papermaker of Dublin, is the subject of a biographical sketch in a recent issue of *Sport*, a lively sporting newspaper published in Dublin. Mr. Fleming is described as a big man in every sense of the word. "He owns the biggest picture house in the Free State, is big of stature, big at heart, and has all his life played a big part in the world of sport."

SIR HENRY BIRCHENOUGH, BT., who was chairman of the Paper Commission during the war, has been appointed president of the British South Africa Co.

MR. G. R. HALL CAINE, M.P., will be one of the representatives of the Industrial group of the House of Commons who will visit Poland shortly on the invitation of the Polish Government.

MR. PERCY G. DENSON (managing director of Edward Lloyd, Ltd.) has been invited to become the first president of the Chamber of Commerce recently formed at Sittingbourne, Kent.



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Paper Trade Statistics.

The quarterly return dealing with the figures up to March 15th, 1925, issued by the Board of Trade, gives the following interesting statistics relating to the imports and exports of paper of certain foreign countries and British Possessions:—

LITHUANIA.—Paper and paper manufactures imported into Lithuania during the twelve months ended December represented 3,986 tonnes (of the value of 4,373,000 litai), compared with 5,057 tonnes (3,.85,000 litai) in the twelve months of the preceding year. Exports of a similar class of merchandise during the whole of last year amounted to 2,263 tonnes (1,864,000 litai). Paper exports from Lithuania during 1923 are not available. [Litai = 45 74 to the £ in 1923 and 44·55 to the £ in 1924].

FINLAND.—In the twelve months ended December news-print was exported from Finland to the extent of 134,762 tonnes (of the value of 382,635,000 marks), compared with 127,417 tonnes (376,770,000 marks) in the twelve months of the preceding year and 130,083 tonnes (468,253,000 marks) in 1922. Pasteboard exports in the three respective periods were: 32,976 tonnes (66,092,000 marks), 23,466 tonnes (54,282,000 marks), 24,690 tonnes (71,428,000 marks). Packings: 27,918 tonnes (89,222,000 marks), 23,897 tonnes (84,825,000 marks), 30,618 tonnes (124,987,000 marks). Writing paper: 3,637 tonnes (17,425,000 marks), 6,021 tonnes (29,804,000 marks), 11,359 tonnes (67,800,000 marks). Tissue paper: 1,110 tonnes (15,630,000 marks), 1,123 tonnes (13,562,000 marks), 500 tonnes (9,788,000 marks).

NORWAY. — Printing paper exported amounted to 135,406 tonnes in the twelve months ended December last, as contrasted with 145,002 tonnes in the twelve months of the preceding year, and 148,416 tonnes in the 1922 twelve months. Packing paper dispatched from Norway during January to December last stood at 60,684 tonnes, compared with 66,249 tonnes in the corresponding twelve months of 1923, and 67,984 tonnes in the similar period of 1922. Printing paper exports during January amounted to 16,189 tonnes, against 10,788 tonnes and 12,379 in January of the two preceding years.

SWEDEN.—Paper "of all kinds" exported from Sweden during the twelve months ended December reached 335,296 tonnes, against 291,777 tonnes in the twelve months of the preceding year, and 263,435 tonnes during January to December, 1922. Paper "of all kinds" exported from Sweden in January reached 30,038 tonnes, against 24,610 tonnes in January last year, and 23,876 tonnes in the corresponding month of 1922.

DENMARK.—The value of paper and paper manufactures imported into Denmark in the twelve months ended December last stood at 27,662,000 kr., as against 28,612,000 kr. in the twelve months of 1923, and 25,680,000 kr. during January to December, 1922. During January imports of paper and paper manufactures were valued at 2,171,000 kr., against 2,261,000 kr. and 1,867,000 kr. in the corresponding month of the two preceding years.

GERMANY. — Given in 100 kilos., fancy, coloured, varnished, etc., paper exported from Germany during January to December amounted to 204,980,000, compared with 223,880,000 in the twelve months of 1923 and 175,522,000 in 1922. Photographic paper exports stood at 11,192 during January to December, contrasted with 11,448 in 1923, and 14,483 in the twelve months of 1922. Exports of fancy, coloured, varnished, etc., paper in the twelve months ended December reached a value of 19,049,000 gold marks, whilst the exports of photographic paper in the same period were of the value of 5,462,000 gold marks. Fancy, coloured, varnished, etc., paper exported from Germany during the first month of the year amounted to 14,811,000, against 15,871,000 in the corresponding month last year and 15,063,000 in January, 1923.

NETHERLANDS.—Printing and writing paper (including news-print) exported from the Netherlands during the twelve months ended December represented 48,017 tonnes (of the value of 11,181,000 guldens), compared with 44,922 tonnes (11,137,000 guldens) in the corresponding twelve months of 1923, and 36,308,000 tonnes (9,616,000 guldens) in the twelve months of 1922. Imports of the same class of merchandise in the three years were as follows: 38,047 tonnes (8,609,000 guldens), 1924; 36,594 tonnes (9,469,000 guldens), 1923; and 34,167 tonnes (8,241,000 guldens), 1922. Strawboard exports reached 209,095 tonnes (19,567,000 guldens) during January to December, as against 183,556 tonnes (18,216,000 guldens) in 1923, and 171,484 tonnes (15,329,000 guldens) in 1922.

BELGIUM.—Paper and cardboard imported into Belgium during January to October reached 40,228 tonnes (96,941,000 francs), against 39,277 tonnes (77,821,000 francs) in the corresponding period of the previous year. Exports for the same periods covering a similar variety of manufacture stood at 31,778 tonnes (99,074,000 francs) last year and 29,201 tonnes (74,695,000 francs) in the ten months of 1923.

FRANCE.—Given in 100 kilos., paper imported into France in the twelve months ended December amounted to 1,480,153 (235,602,000 francs), contrasted with 1,420,711 (203,654,000 francs) in the twelve months of 1923, and 1,344,293 (165,495,000 francs) in 1922. Exports of paper in the same three twelve monthly periods were: 526,942 (256,541,000 francs), 1924; 484,638 (253,935,000 francs), 1923; 357,849 (175,283,000 francs), 1922. During January paper, also in 100 kilos., imported by France represented 134,935, against 145,546 and 127,958 in January of the two preceding years.

SWITZERLAND.—Exports of printing paper, etc., during January-December last year, in 100 kilos., reached 114,510 (5,984,000 francs), as against 118,779,000 (6,626,000 francs) in 1923 and 122,146 (7,004,000 francs) in the twelve months of 1922. During January exports of a similar class of manufacture reached 14,116 (706,000 francs), compared with 8,930 (449,000 francs) in the corresponding month of 1922.

SPAIN.—Paper for cigarettes exported from Spain during January to June amounted to 13,814, as contrasted with 15,119 tonnes in the similar period of the preceding year and 11,128 tonnes in the 1922 period.

ITALY.—In 100 kilos. paper (white or dyed in the pulp) exported from Italy during the eleven months ended November represented 122,420 (of the value of 53,429,000 lire), compared with 66,825 (33,937,000 lire) in the eleven months of the preceding year, and 28,025 (30,257,000 lire) during January to November, 1922.

HUNGARY.—Paper (in 100 kilos) imported into Hungary during the twelve months ended December reached 305,761, against 288,662 in the twelve months of the preceding year, and 390,211 in 1922. Cardboard imported during January-December stood at 61,760, compared with 59,486 in 1923, and 74,079 in the twelve months of 1922. Exports of paper and paper manufactures (in 100 kilos) exported during January to December amounted to 3,300 compared with 5,339 in 1923, and 9,014 in 1922.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.—The exports of printing paper shipped from Czecho-Slovakia during January to December represented 10,418 tonnes, contrasted with 10,482 tonnes in the twelve months of the preceding year. The following represent the other classes of paper goods (in tonnes) leaving Czecho-Slovakia during last year, the figures in parenthesis showing the amounts in the twelve months of the previous year: Packings 9,639 (10,616); printing paper, 10,418 (10,482); cardboard, 8,962 (6,333); writings, 1,189 (2,246), cigarette paper, 561 (455).

GREECE. — Printing paper imported into Greece during January to April amounted to 1,682 tonnes (9,507,000 drachmas), contrasted with 1,314 tonnes (11,318,000 drachmas) in the corresponding period of the preceding year, and 1,638 tonnes (3,895,000 drachmas) in the 1922 period. Writing paper imported during January to April reached 405 tonnes (2,922,000 drachmas), 183 tonnes (1,688,000 drachmas) in the corresponding four months of 1923, and 150 tonnes (556,000 drachmas) in the 1922 period.

Exports of British Paper, etc.

Description.	MAY.		JAN.-MAY.		MAY.		JAN.-MAY.	
	1924.	1925.	1924.	1925.	1924.	1925.	1924.	1925.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Printings	274,397	342,918	1,144,578	1,508,406	374,756	434,695	1,584,654	1,913,116
Writings	18,919	19,417	85,564	90,419	55,322	61,083	246,225	266,016
Packings and Wrappings	61,032	20,773	273 609	36,843	49.759	45,003	227,347	169,530
Tissues	1,128	1,598	6,182	6,519	9,245	16,921	54,948	68,627
Coated Papers, Hangings	10,072	8,781	67,903	70,023	45,432	37,956	316,757	317,084
" Other Sorts	3,882	9,180	19,918	41,518	26,236	46,046	130,214	203,165
Roofing Paper	204	4	254	150	406	13	559	221
Envelopes	3,784	5,206	20,507	21,547	16,718	21,645	79,996	89,261
Other Stationery... ...	14,886	15,458	64,717	79,422	103,836	109,291	462,005	540,756
Paper Bags	5,371	5,544	21,379	25,417	11,661	9,842	44,750	49,389
Boxes and Cartons ...	4,148	5,721	20,297	24,765	16,868	18,485	81,485	82,657
Mill, Straw & Cardboard	15,151	9,871	66,934	48,742	22,667	17,049	103,451	82,782
Playing Cards	301	214	1,515	1,435	5,459	4,336	28,402	25,904
Other Manufactures ...	9,001	10,102	47,834	47,007	49,886	54,294	264,457	251,520
Totals	422,276	454,787	1,841,191	2,062,213	788,251	876,659	3,625,250	4,060,028

Printings, Not Coated.

To—								
France	4,138	1,828	11,223	12,048	8,375	3,644	23,069	24,054
United States	3,103	3,956	8,938	14,715	8,303	9,074	28,987	37,643
Other Foreign Countries	51,127	29,340	202,120	104,891	94,493	50,855	376,591	208,975
B. South Africa	8,207	15,131	40,532	49,799	14,177	26,087	72,021	85,752
B. India	19,742	17,684	75,828	68,566	32,923	29,008	120,902	114,661
Straits Settlements ...	863	1,752	4,401	6,130	2,098	3,619	8,989	12,133
Ceylon	1,905	1,627	8,798	13,296	2,855	2,413	13,188	19,703
Australia	155,697	213,556	633,255	1,009,359	166,769	226,954	714,856	1,109,893
New Zealand	15,034	27,717	100,201	104,152	19,407	35,028	122,813	134,102
Canada	3,386	3,925	7,187	13,117	6,998	7,402	15,969	26,156
Other British Possessions	11,195	26,402	52,095	112,333	18,358	34,011	86,669	140,044

Writing Paper in Large Sheets.

To—								
France	311	513	420	870	755	987	1,123	2,197
United States	322	70	473	311	2,677	720	4,334	3,143
Other Foreign Countries	2,090	1,993	14,168	9,746	8,255	9,117	50,135	41,658
B. South Africa	772	1,749	4,932	5,091	2,508	6,964	16,489	18,632
B. India	3,553	3,070	17,112	15,960	10,242	9,255	48,352	47,595
Straits Settlements ...	128	418	539	889	770	1,065	2,245	2,993
Ceylon	446	303	1,461	2,129	910	944	4,523	6,409
Australia	5,252	7,464	26,228	36,883	16,227	21,116	72,820	90,532
New Zealand	4,067	1,830	14,258	10,580	7,834	3,941	28,933	24,889
Canada	601	487	921	1,840	1,350	1,444	2,697	5,708
Other British Possessions	1,377	1,540	5,052	6,120	3,744	5,530	14,574	22,260

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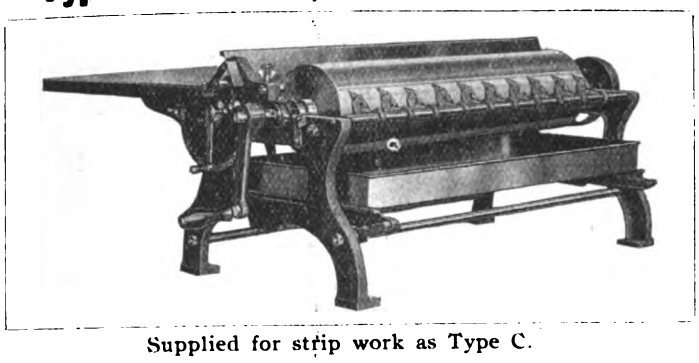
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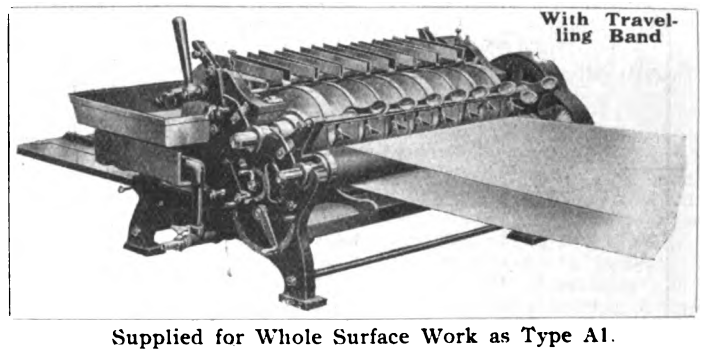
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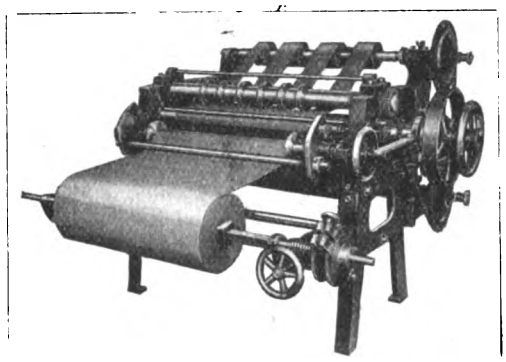
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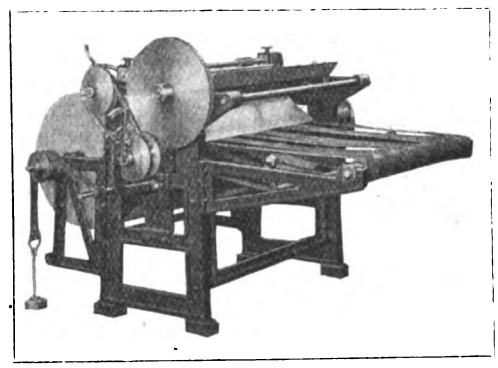
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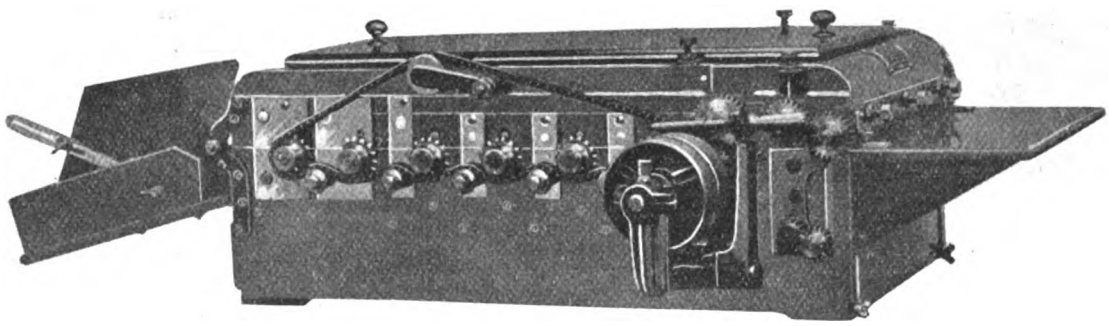


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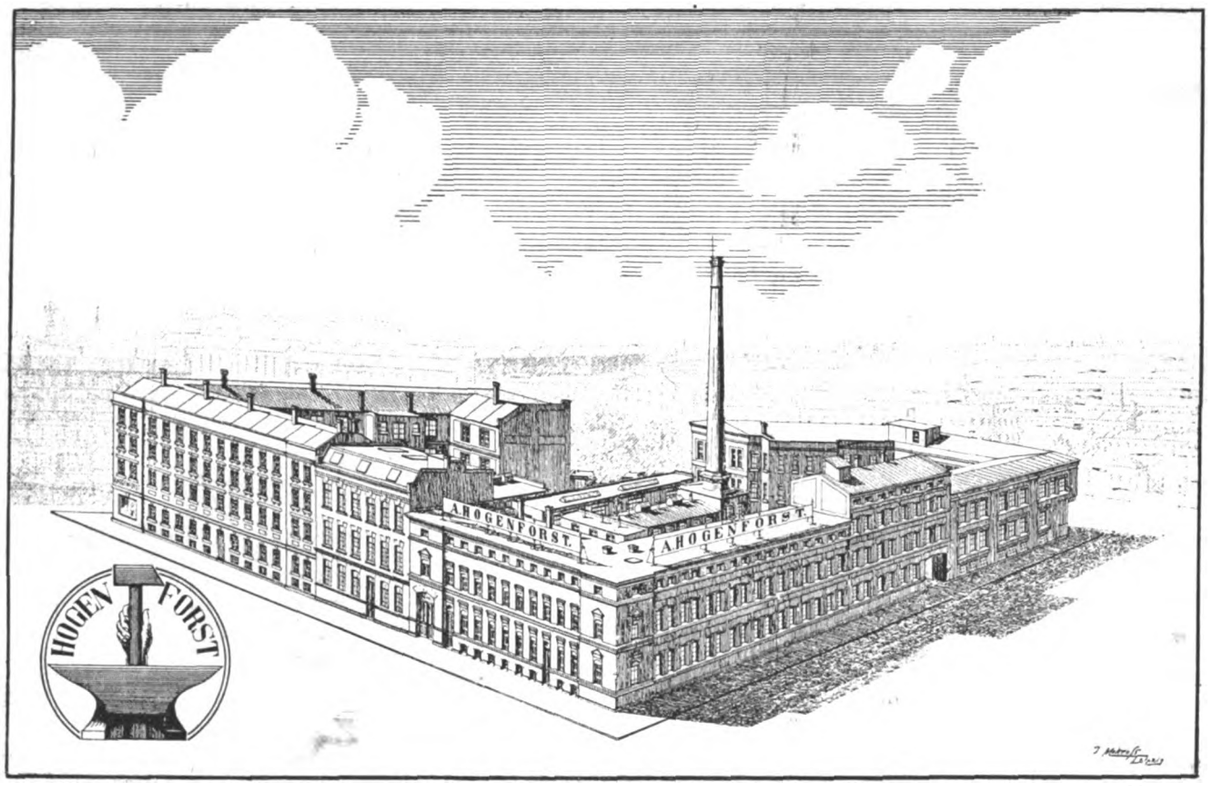
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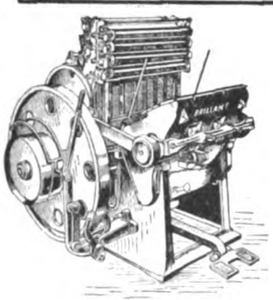
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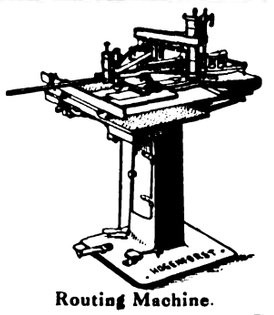




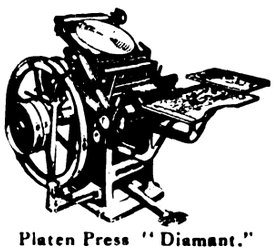
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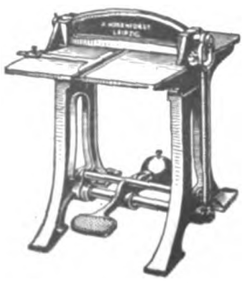
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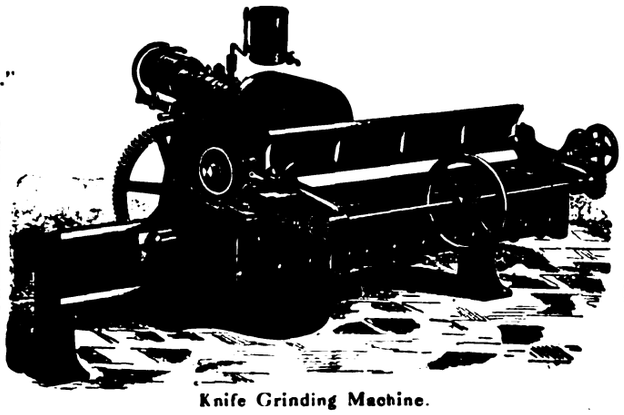
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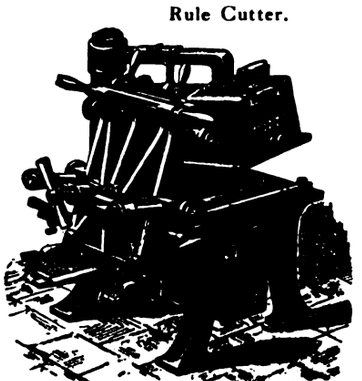
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Tibetans Introduce Printing.

Aberdonian from Calcutta as Instructor.

The introduction of printing into Tibet is an interesting chapter in the history of that country, and instances the ever-growing utility of the printing art.

Mr. Charles G. Duncan, who is at present home in Aberdeen on leave from Calcutta, where he is manager to Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Co., the oldest printers and publishers in India, told a representative of the *Aberdeen Press and Journal*, of the marvellous developments that are taking place in Tibet. The Commander-in-Chief and Prime Minister of that country, accompanied by their retinue, went to Mr. Duncan's firm last December and announced that they wished to introduce printing on up to date methods into Tibet, and inquired whether the firm would undertake to do so.

Up till that time printing had been done by the old method of writing by hand on the paper made in Tibet on rolls, and as the bordering state of Nepal had made great progress in western methods, the Tibetans wanted to be ahead of them in that respect. With this end in view, natives were sent to England for training in professions and crafts, and two were selected, one of whom is a Lama and Master of the Mint in Tibet, to be trained as practical printers.

Plant Purchased in Calcutta.

Mr. Duncan trained the officers in the various processes of printing, such as composing and machine work. On the completion of the training, they purchased machinery and accessories, and after a 20 hours' rail journey from Calcutta to Kalimpong, they dismantled the machinery, packed it on to yaks, and proceeded by road to Lassa, where the foundations of the press were to be started. The machinery will have reached Lassa by this time, and the first undertaking will be the printing of the State currency cheques.

Mr. Duncan has been invited, on his return to India, to proceed to Tibet, where there are no Europeans, to help in the organisation of the printing under the auspices of the Indian and Tibetan Governments. He says the Tibetans proved very intelligent and adaptable, and learned the processes of printing very rapidly. The Commander-in Chief and Prime Minister and suite dressed and lived while in Calcutta like Europeans They discarded their native costume, but wore their hair long as usual, and indicated that they were going to try and convert their fellow-Tibetans to a more European way of living.

Mr. Duncan, who has thus played a prominent part in the introduction of printing into Tibet, served his apprenticeship with the late Mr. George Robb, Adelphi, and his father was also employed there as a printer. He has been eleven years in Calcutta, where his brother, Mr. C. C. Duncan, is in charge while he is at home on leave.

THE consumption of paper in Austria is estimated at 9,256 waggons, representing 13·61 kilos per head in a population of 6,800,000 inhabitants.

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Indian Notes.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

TOTAL imports of paper and pasteboard into India during the year 1924 amounted in value to Rs. 301 lakhs, as against Rs. 272 lakhs in the previous year, an increase during the year of 10 per cent. Quantitatively, the imports increased from 1,292 thousand cwts. to 1,654 thousand cwts., or by 28 per cent. The level of prices during the year was lower than in the previous year.

THE figures under the various classes were as follows:—

	1923. Cwts. (1,000)	1923. Rs. Lakhs.	1924. Cwts. (1,000)	1924. Rs. Lakhs
Printing paper	379	88	576	115
Packing paper	80	18	138	28
Writing paper & envelopes	147	58	182	56
Old newspapers in bales	283	22	504	37
Other kinds of paper	151	38	89	20
Paper manufactures	22	18	30	20
Pasteboard, millboard & cardboard	222	30	183	24

THE most important item is printing paper. Of the total imports under this heading, newsprint was responsible for 338 thousand cwts., valued at Rs. 52 lakhs, as against 140 thousand cwts, valued at Rs. 23 lakhs. The increase was more than 200 per cent. in quantity. Under other sorts, the imports were the same as in the previous year, namely 238,000 cwts., valued at Rs. 62 lakhs.

SOURCES of the imports of printing paper in 1924 were as follows, in 1,000 cwts., the figures for 1923 being given in parenthesis:—United Kingdom, 110 (107); Norway, 119 (111); Sweden, 22 (26); Germany, 200 (82); Netherlands, 45 (16); Belgium, 8 (5); Austria, 43 (20); other countries, 26 (13).

THE most noticeable increases are in the imports from Germany, Netherlands and Austria. Germany is now the largest supplier of printing paper to India, having increased her share during the year by 150 per cent. Imports from the Netherlands and Austria increased by 280 and 115 per cent. respectively. The increase in the imports from the United Kingdom is slight, but it is a steady one from 94,000 cwts. in 1922 to 107,000 cwts in 1923 and to 110,000 cwts. in 1924. There is reason to fear, however, that Germany will be able to increase her imports still further, and it may be at the cost of the United Kingdom. Imports from Sweden have been steadily declining in recent years.

THERE is reason to think that in future India will increasingly supply her requirements by her own manufactures. There are already about 10 large mills in India, producing something like 25,000 tons of paper annually But their number is very likely to increase in the immediate future. All Provincial Governments are giving special attention to the promotion of the paper and paper-pulp industry and investigations have been carried out in most of them. In Madras a scheme is ready and will be carried out by hydro-electric power. A committee has recently reported in Burma. Thus there is activity everywhere. In the meantime, the present position of the industry in India is not quite satisfactory. Hence the application to the Tariff Board for a protective tariff. Their case was not a particularly strong one, however, at least so far as printing paper was concerned. It is stated that this matter has been as good as dropped. In any case, the Indian industry will grow, though gradually.

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Commercial Intelligence

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Allied Newspapers, 34s., 35s. 3d., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 22s. 3d., 22s. 7½d.; Amalgamated Press, 41s., 42s., Pref, 25s., 25s. 1¼d ; Associated Newspapers, 22s. 6d., Pref., 19s. 3d.; Jos. Byrom, 5s.; Cassell, Pref., 21s.; *Daily Mirror*, 6¾, 6⅞, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 25s.; *Daily Sketch* and *Sunday Herald*, Deb., 103½, 101; John Dickinson, 30s. 3d.; *Illustrated London News*, 8s. 3d.; International Linotype, 67, 67½; Kelly's Directories, 6 p.c. Pref., 20s. 7½d., 7½ p.c. Pref., 23s.; Lamson Paragon, 13s. 10½d, 5½ p.c. Pref., 16s. 3d., 17s, 10 p.c. Pref., 23s. 3d., 22s. 6d.; George Newnes, 31s. 9d. 30s. 9d., Pref., 16s. 6d., 16s. 3d ; Odham's Press (4s. shares), 3s. 7½d., 6 p.c. Cum. Pref., 13s. 10½d., 7½ p.c. Cum. A Pref., 14s. 7½d, 15s. 6d.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 16s. 3d., 16s. 7½d.; *Sunday Pictorial* Newspapers, 83s. 9d., 81s. 3d., Pref., 23s. 3d.; Raphael Tuck, 21s. 3d.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 42s.; Weldons, 33s. 1½d., 32s. 6d., Pref., 19s. 7½d., 19s. 1½d.; Winterbottom Book Cloth, 68s ; Wyman and Sons, 46s. 3d.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

BENN BROTHERS.—Interim dividend of 3 per cent, less tax, payable on July 1st.

C. ARTHUR PEARSON.—Profit for year ended March 31st, 1925, after providing for the necessary reserves, directors' fees, and appropriating £6,000 for bonuses to staff and pension fund, was £70,136, plus £29,349 brought in. Directors propose dividend on ordinary shares of 15 per cent., plus 5 per cent. bonus, placing to reserve £20,000, carrying forward £30,735. (Profit for 1923-24 was £64,245. Dividend and bonus same.)

WATERLOW AND SONS.—Interim dividend of 2½ per cent., free of tax, on deferred ordinary shares, payable July 1st. (Last year dividend same.)

NEW COMPANIES.

ROBERT CUNNINGHAM AND SONS, LTD.—Capital £15,000, in £1 shares (5,000 cumulative preference and 10,000 ordinary); printers, lithographers, paper rulers, bookbinders, stationers, publishers, engravers, etc. Private company. Directors: R. Cunningham, G. Farm Cunningham and J. P. Cunningham. Registered office: Longbank Works, Alva.

LINCOLNSHIRE GUARDIAN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO, LTD.—Capital £10,000, in £1 shares; proprietors, printers, and publishers of newspapers, journals, magazines, periodicals, etc., and to adopt agreements (1) with Sir Richard Winfrey and (2) with the Peterborough Advertising Co, Ltd., for the acquisition of the property referred to therein. Private company. Subscribers: J. H. Mountain and R. Salter. First directors: A. Clifton, J. Cooke, Alderman W. Dennis, J.P., M. Merry, Councillor J. H. Mountain, C.C., Councillor R. Salter, C.C., and Sir Richard Winfrey. Registered office: 94, West Street, Boston, Lincs.

BOROUGH PRINTING CO. (MACCLESFIELD) LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of a printer, stationer and lithographer carried on in St. George's-street, Macclesfield, as the "Borough Printing Co." Private company. First directors: F. J. Crabb and Mrs. H. Crabb. Registered office: 46, St. George's street, Macclesfield.

J. C. PATERSON AND CO., LTD.—Capital £100, in £1 shares; manufacturers, agents, suppliers and wholesale and retail distributors of all classes of drawing office materials, etc. Private company. Directors: R. Gilmour and J. H. Ballantyne.

TYNESIDE LABOUR NEWSPAPERS, LTD.—Capital £500, in £1 shares; proprietors and publishers of newspapers, printers, advertising agents, etc. Directors: Mrs. A. Armitage, J. A. Clydesdale, T. W. Grainger, W. E. Kinnaird, W. C. Percival, J. Salmon and J. Tinker.

CITY ENGRAVING CO. (HULL), LTD.—Capital £4,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of a process engraver now carried on by H. Brown, at 12, Dock street, Hull, as the City Engraving Company." Private company. Directors: H. Brown, J. W. Brown, Annie E. Brown, Agnes A. Brown, T. H. Brown, W. H. Brown and H. E. Thomas.

H. STEVENSON AND CO., LTD. — Capital £5,000, in £1 shares; manufacturers, paper merchants, dealers and exporters, manufacturing wholesale and retail stationers, printers, publishers, lithographers, electrotypers, typefounders, etc. Private company. Permanent directors: H. Stevenson and G. S. Charters. Registered office: 40-44, Cable street, Liverpool.

PERMALITE SIGNS, LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; sign writers, advertising contractors and agents, billposters, printers and publishers, etc. Private company. First directors: L. Dalton, F. S. Cran, T. W. Baker and E. Thompson. Solicitor: C. F. Haigh, 30, Bond street, Leeds.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfactions registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfactions is not compulsory).

ZAEHNSDORF, LTD. (bookbinders, etc., London).—Debenture, and as further security thereto, a mortgage both dated May 12th, 1925, to secure £8,500, charged (by debenture) on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, and (by mortgage) 144 and 146, Shaftesbury-avenue, W.C. Holder: Hon. Lady Shelley-Rolls, South Lodge, Knightsbridge.

MONEY, HICKS AND MILL, LTD. (paper manufacturers, etc., Wimbledon).—Issue on May 13th, of £100 and on May 20th, 1925, of £100 of debentures, parts of a series already registered.

R. HOE AND CO, LTD. (printers' engineers, etc.).—Mortgage, and as collateral security thereto, a land registry charge on 49-60 Borough-road, S.E.1, both dated May 20th, 1925, to secure £10,000. Holders: Norwich Union Life Insurance Society, of Surrey street, Norwich.

GRANVILLE PUBLISHING CO., LTD. (London).—Particulars filed of £500 debentures authorised May 22nd, 1925, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the whole amount being now issued.

CENTROPRESS, LTD. (London).—Mortgage and land registry charge on 68 and 70, Lant-street, Southwark, both dated May 11th, 1925, to secure £1,800. Holders: Equitable Life Assurance Society, 19, Coleman-street, E.C.2.

ZAEHNSDORF, LTD. (bookbinders, etc, London).—Satisfaction in full on May 12th, 1925, of equitable mortgage dated September 2nd, 1920, securing all moneys due or to become due.

LEIGHTON AND LONSDALES, LTD. (printers, etc., London).—Issue on May 26th, 1925, of £150 debentures, part of a series already registered.

ARGUS PRINTING CO., LTD. (old company).—Satisfaction in full on April 29th, 1925, of debentures secured by trust deed dated April 4th, 1907, securing £30,000.

MULLOCK AND SONS, LTD. (stationers, etc.)—Transfer of mortgage and further charge on shops, warehouses and offices in Dock street, and Austin Friars, Newport, dated May 30th, 1925, to secure £4,000 (including £3,500 transferred). Holder: P. E. Fennell, Southernwood, Christchurch-road, Newport, Mon.

LONG ACRE PRESS, LTD.—Particulars filed of £150,000 "A" debentures, plus 2½ per cent. premium or in certain contingencies 5 per cent., authorised April 14th, and covered by trust deed dated May 11th, 1925, charged on (a) 40,000 ordinary shares of £1 in M. L. Publishing Copyright Co., Ltd., (b) a licence dated April 22nd, 1925, with the said company relating to publication of the *People* Newspaper for 99 years from that date, (c) an agreement with Odhams Press, Ltd., for printing the said newspaper, and (d) the company's other assets, present and future, including uncalled capital, if any, the amount of the present issue being £75,000. Trustees: Stratton Trust, Ltd., 1, Broad-street place, E.C., and Lt.-Col. G. H. Burnett, Glympton-park, Woodstock, Oxon. Also registered: Trust deed dated May 11th, 1925, to secure £140,000 "B" debentures and premium of 2½ per cent., or in certain events 5 per cent., charged on the same property, subject to the above trust deed. Trustees: Rt. Hon. the Earl of Pembroke, Wilton House, Salisbury, and Rt. Hon. Baron Morris, 3, Heath drive, Hampstead.

RECEIVER APPOINTED OR RELEASED

TOTTENHAM PRESS, LTD.—H. Rainsbury, of 65-66, Basinghall-street, E.C., ceased to act as receiver on May 15th, 1925.

CRANES ADVERTISING, LTD.—W. G. Heatlie, of 106, Jermyn-street, S.W., was appointed receiver on May 14th, 1925, under powers contained in debenture dated December 8th, 1924.



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Regulating Prices and Wages.

Interesting Case from Queensland.

What is described as a unique case in industrial history recently came before the Arbitration Court in Queensland, when the Printing Industries Employees' Union and the Master Printers' Association, who have a Joint Council, were called upon by President M'Cawley to show cause why a particular award should not be cancelled. The Queensland Leader Co., of Ipswich, refused to join the Master Printers' Association in December last, and although no legitimate union grievance existed the office was declared "black," and the men left their employment. The dispute was referred to the Court, and on January 22nd last the President ordered that the strike should at once be terminated; that the unions should cease to exert any pressure upon the company to join the Employers' association, and that they should give the Queensland Leader Co., Ltd., the labour necessary to carry on the business in the ordinary way.

During the hearing of the case some interesting evidence was given concerning the regulation of the affairs of the printing industry, whilst the president gave voice to some strong comments.

The president referred to an arrangement between the Union and the Master Printers' Association, and asked what were the relations between the Union and the Joint Council.

Joint Action by Masters and Men.

Mr. Alderman M'Gill (on behalf of the Queensland branch of the Printing Industry Employees' Union) said it appeared that the trouble in the printing industry a little while before was due to the fact that there was cut-throat competition between the master printers. A movement was set on foot to eliminate that competition, resulting in the formation of the Joint Council, in which employees and employers co-operated. The object was to secure fair prices for the master printers and to enable better wages to be paid to the employees. Discipline was exercised by the Joint Council to see that fair prices were charged.

On the question of enforcing discipline, the President asked if it was not a fact that the Union had threatened to withdraw labour from other firms, and that that was what had happened at Ipswich.

Mr. M'Gill said what had happened at Ipswich was that the particular firm in question had played false on several occasions. Mr. M'Gill agreed that members of the Union would not work for any man who was not a member of the Association, but the object of the arrangement was to promote peace and harmony in the industry.

A Unique Strike.

The President subsequently observed that the men on strike told him that they had no dispute with the employer, except over the question of joining the Master Printers' Association. That was the first strike like that that he had come across in the history of industrial matters.

Mr. H. D. Macrossan, on behalf of the Master Printers' Association, said there was no undertaking or honourable understanding given to the men that if they went out on strike they would be paid. Pay took the form of employment. He thought the president might assume eventually that the funds would come out of the Joint Council.

Mr. Macrossan contended that under the Act the president had no power to interfere with an industrial agreement made between the Master Printers' Association and the printing trade union.

His Honour: "If an agreement conflicts with the award or order of the Court, the agreement must go."

At a subsequent hearing evidence was given showing that a "little coercion or gentle persuasion" had been used to induce a master printer to join the Association, and that there was an implied agreement between the P.I.E.U. and the Master Printers' Association, that unionists would not work for master printers who were not members of the Association, and that the men who struck at Ipswich were paid out of the annual subscription of £1,000 paid to the Master Printers' Association.

Joint Industrial Council Development.

In answer to a question by the President, Mr. Macrossan said the Joint Council scheme was founded on similar schemes in England and South Africa.

The President later on observed that while a scheme such as that which was under discussion might be all right if properly checked by a public body which would regulate and control profits and prices he did not think the community should be left to the will of the employees and employers to fix a close corporation. Just as the wages should be regulated by a public authority, prices should be regulated by a public authority, but in the present case they were regulating prices by a private agreement. The president added that the wages and conditions stipulated might be right, but the arrangement was wrong. Any arrangement which provided for direct action to compel a man to join the employers' association could not be right.

Mr. Besley, vice-president of the Master Printers' Association, said no such arrangement was made. The arrangement was that if a man was a menace to the well-being of the majority of those engaged in the industry the Union and the Master Printers' Association could separately do what they liked.

The President: "Or jointly do what they liked. Was there any understanding that unionists should not work for others than members of the Master Printers' Association?"

Mr. Besley said there was no definite agreement. It was implied. If they could not protect themselves, who would protect them under the present law? Why should anybody be permitted to come into the industry in Queensland without any knowledge of Queensland costs and offer to do the work for half the price? The last man who did that had a hectic time for two years and then failed for £10,000 or £12,000.

Mr. E. A. Douglas, for the Queensland Leader Co., Ltd., said the arrangement between the Union and the Master Printers struck a blow at the root of arbitration awards. It meant that the masters and men could dictate prices and they could dictate who should or should not be members of the Union and the Association.

Mr. Macrossan said the object of the strike was to maintain the standard of wages in favour of the employees in the industry, which standard was made with the approval of the Court.

After adjourning the case for a few days, Mr. Justice M'Cawley, in the Arbitration Court, decided to make an award rescinding the industrial agreement and cancelling the award as far as it applies to the Queensland Leader Co. and jobbing offices in Brisbane and Ipswich. It might, he said, be desirable that the Legislature should amend the Arbitration Act so as to enable the Court expressly to control the activities of industrial councils, as it was obvious that the Court's awards might be defeated by combinations fixing prices unjustifiably high. The Legislature might, perhaps, consider the desirableness of co-ordinating the control of prices with the other work of the Court.

Canada and Australian Preference.

In the course of the interview which he gave on his return to Canada Mr. Frank W. Clarke, president of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, referred to the question of Australian Preference.

"The British paper manufacturers," he said, "were keenly interested in the situation brought about by the Australian-Canadian trade agreement and are following its developments very closely. When Canada was shut out of the Australian market by an impossible preference tariff, the British manufacturers fell heir to the business. Instead of supplying Australia with a few thousand tons as formerly, they are now supplying the bulk of that country's requirements, amounting to something over 100,000 tons of paper a year. They realise, of course, that if Canada ratifies the agreement, Canadian manufacturers will get a share of this business, and, like good competitors, they are doing what they can to prevent it. They express some surprise, however, that Canada has dallied with the matter for so long, since the advantages offered to the Dominion are so apparent. They are hopeful, quite naturally, that Ottawa will throw the agreement overboard altogether."

THE official guide to the British Industries Exhibition, 1925, mentions that the paper, printing and stationery section includes a collection of Empire stamps.

Australian Notes.

Wage Reductions — Trade Union's Progress — State Printing Abandoned — Large Newspaper Press Installed — Commercial Items — Obituary Notices — A Protection Proposal.

(From Our Sydney Correspondent.)

UNSETTLED conditions have followed as the result of recent reductions of wages in the printing and allied trades. An amended determination of the Victorian Printers' Wages Board, which was to come into operation on March 9th, provides for reduction of from 4s. to 10s. per week for adult males. Other employees are reduced in proportion. Provision is made for a basic wage of £4 4s. a week, with varying rates up to £5 10s. From March 16th, the wages of cardboard box employees were to be reduced by 3s. 6d. per week, for men employees in most cases, and by 2s. or 2s. 6d. per week for women. From March 20th there were to be decreases from 2s. 6d. to 6s. per week for men, and 3s. 3d. to 4s. 3d. per week for women, in the storing, packing, and sorting industry. The Printing Industries Employees' Union strongly resented the award, and submitted a log of claims to the Arbitration Court, against which a counter-claim was lodged by the employers.

STEADY improvement from the view points of finance, increased membership, and general outlook are reported in the annual report of the Amalgamated Printing Trades Union for 1924. The balance sheet, according to the report, "reveals a very healthy state of affairs, considering the very heavy expenditure incurred, such as exceptional unemployed payments and heavy legal expenses."

THE Government Printing Works at Rabaul, New Guinea, have been sold by the Federal Nationalist Government, and are now a private concern. Strong protest has been made by the employees, who have suffered loss of Civil Service status, with reduction of wages and deprivation of many privileges.

AT the *Herald* printing offices, at Flinders-street, Melbourne, a new 100 ton printing press, said to be the largest in the Southern Hemisphere, has been installed. It is a Hoe heavy unit type octuple rotary.

AN application has been granted for the compulsory winding up of the International Publishing Co. Pty. Ltd., of Collins-street, Melbourne. The application was made on behalf of C. H. Taylor Pty. Ltd., of Little Lonsdale-street, who in their petition set out that the International Publishing Co. was registered on March 15th, 1923, with a nominal capital of £5,000. Petitioner obtained judgment in the County Court against the company for £65 3s. 1d. on May 13th, 1924, and the judgment was unsatisfied. The company, in the opinion of the petitioner, was unable to pay its debts.

THE partnership business recently carried on by Emily Jane Brown and William Finn, at 18, Elizabeth-street, Sydney, under the firm or style of Thomas Brown, as engravers and die sinkers, has been dissolved by mutual consent. The said business will in future be carried on by William Finn and Michael Shalitt at the same address.

AMONGST recently formed new companies is the Motor Weekly, Ltd., registered with a capital of £2,000, to take over as a going concern the business of newspaper proprietor and publisher, lately carried on by A. L. Alexander, at 84, Pitt-street, Sydney, together with the copyrights and publishing rights of the paper known as the *Motor Weekly*.

FIRE partly destroyed a building of four storeys, occupied by Jonas and Co., printers, in Bathurst-street, recently.

THAT Australia can produce children's toy books and Christmas books and other printed matter, that would be just as good—if not better—than the imported article, was claimed by a deputation that recently pressed upon the Commonwealth Government a plea that a duty be placed on such matter imported into

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the country. Without a duty Australia could not compete, the members of the deputation said, against the English and foreign production. Representatives of the Black and White Artists' Association, printing firms, Block Makers' Association, publishing firms, and Australian writers attended. They were asked to prepare a written statement giving facts and figures in support of their application.

THE death occurred recently of Mr. Robert Sands, governing director of John Sands, Ltd., aged 74. Mr. Sands was born in Sydney in 1851, being the eldest son of the late John Sands, who founded the firm of John Sands, Ltd., printers and stationers, in 1837. The firm of John Sands, Ltd., has become a tradition in trading concerns. It is the oldest firm in Australia carried on by the same family and under the same name. Its account is the oldest in the ledgers of the Bank of New South Wales.

THE death has occurred of Mr. James Daniel Beatty, a member of the firm of Beatty and Richardson, printers, for 35 years. He was a native of Sydney, and served his apprenticeship at the establishment of W. M. Maclardy and Co.

New Zealand Paper Market.

Statistics published by H.M. Trade Commissioner at Wellington indicate the value of the New Zealand market to the British paper exporter. The figures, which refer only to the more important classes of imports into New Zealand, show that shipments of paper, printing, etc., and stationery to that market during the final quarter of last year represented a value of £244,308. By far the largest contributor to this total was the United Kingdom, whose supplies amounted to £153,082. Canada was the next largest supplier with £74,530; followed by the United States, £12,562; Australia, £3,452; and then Japan, £681.

Papermaking in Tasmania.

The prospects of Tasmania becoming a new source of paper supplies were emphasised by Colonel R. Eccles-Snowden, the Agent-General, in an address at the Royal Colonial Institute. The great hope we have now before us (he said) is in the production of wood pulp for paper manufacture. It has been proved that paper pulp can be produced on a commercial scale from our Tasmanian works. A conservative estimate of the requirements of the Australian paper market sets down the amount at 90,000 tons per annum, and with a supply of raw material in enormous quantities and other advantages, there is every prospect of an enterprise of this nature being highly successful.

IMPORTS into Esthonia of paper and printed matter during March were valued at 14 816 thousand E. marks, exports during the same month being 84,810 thousand E. marks.

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New British Patents.

For the benefit of our readers we have arranged for any inquiries relating to Patents, Designs and Trade Marks to be answered, free of all charge, by a Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Patent Agents. Inquiries should be addressed, in the first instance, to the Editor.

Applications.

Barker, R. W. (American Bank Note Co.). Delivery mechanism for printing machines. 13,576.

Barker, R. W. (American Bank Note Co.). Feeding mechanism for printing machines. 13,577.

Canadian American Machinery Co., Ltd. (Toronto Type Foundry Co., Ltd.) Rotary cutter devices for sheet folding machines, etc. 13,634.

Dehn, F. B (Phodes-Hochrien Manufacturing Co.) Cam-controlled ticket printing and delivering scales, 13,871.

Grillet, A. fi. Note paper, etc. 14,279.

Hart, G. E. Printing. 14,164.

Hoe and Co., Ltd., R. Web-controlling mechanism, etc. 14,715.

Homans, T. S., and Intertype, Ltd Typographical composing machines. 14,584.

Jenny, R. H. Tension device for wrapping, etc., machines. 14,641.

Johns, Sons and Watts, Ltd., and Watts, A. E. Folding boxes. 13,995.

Morland and Impey, Ltd., and Rendall, A. G. Photo-mechanical printing surfaces. 14,376.

Moss, E. W. (Type Registering Scale Co.). Type registering scales. 14,762.

Moss, G. H. (Type Registering Scale Co.). Note books, etc. 14,525.

Nagy, D. de, and Pepe, L. Offset sheets for printing. 14,487.

Norman, G. H., and Norman and Son, T. Paper, etc., bags. 14,544.

Power, R. F.. Loose leaf books, indexes, etc. 13,606, 13,607.

Power, R. F. Leaves of loose-leaf books. 13,605.

Pugh, H. S. Manufacture of paper bags, etc. 14,311.

Reinhardt, E., and Reinhardt, G. E. Sheet feed mechanism for ruling machines. 13,772.

Techno Chemical Laboratories, Ltd. Feeding material to presses. 13,753.

Valentine, H. J., and Valentine and Sons, Ltd. Printing process. 14,586.

Waite, F., and Waite and Saville, Ltd. Impression checking devices for printing machines. 14,300.

Walton, T. Type composing machines. 14,673.

White, A. E. (Standard Products Corporation). Transfer sheets. 13,653.

Wilson, J. K. Perforating, gumming and collecting machine. 13,553.

Young, G W. Apparatus for elevating and conveying books, etc. 14,658.

Young, G. W. Bookbinding machines. 14,659.

Specifications Published.

1924.

Dickson, C.P. Envelopes. 234,271.

Hoppe and Co., Nachf., O. Mechanism for feeding cardboard or paper webs in printing, stamping or embossing machines. 210,087.

Imray, O. Y. (Stephens and Wickersham Quoin Co., S.). Quoins for use in printing. 234,658.

Penrose and Co., Ltd,. A. W., and Owen, M. Method of controlling the web on reel fed rotary printing machines and apparatus therefor. 234,693.

Schapovaloff, S. Printing process for the production of multi-colour kinematograph films. 217,234.

Waite, F., and Waite and Saville, Ltd. Delivery mechanism for printing machines. 234,207.

1925.

Filmer, R. H. Folding box. 234,420.

Haddan, R. (Postage Meters and Machines Co.). Printing dies for postal franking machines. 234,411.

Hugo, T. Envelope making machines. 234,437.

Linotype and Machinery Limited and Kenyon, W. G. Gripper mechanism of printing machines. 234,741.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

1925.

Aktiebolaget Dux. Sucking devices for separating and feeding sheets of paper to printing machines. 234,776.

British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd. Processes of producing matt finish on coated articles. 234,813.

Gubin, R. Process and apparatus for the production of a bronzing or inking sheet for embossing purposes. 234,519.

Intertype Corporation. Casting mechanism for typographical machines. 234,468.

Paper Box Trade Board.

The Minister of Labour having published notice of his intention to make a special order altering the description of the paper box trade as contained in the schedule to the Trade Boards Act, 1909, and certain objections having been made, the Minister has appointed Mr. C. E. Dyer, K.C., as Commissioner to hold a public inquiry. The inquiry will be opened at 10 30 a.m. on July 8th, at 5, Old Palace-yard, Westminster, S.W.1. Any person desiring to appear and be heard should send to the Commissioner in writing at this address as early as possible, and in any event so as to reach him not later than June 24th, a summary of the representations and evidence he desires to submit.

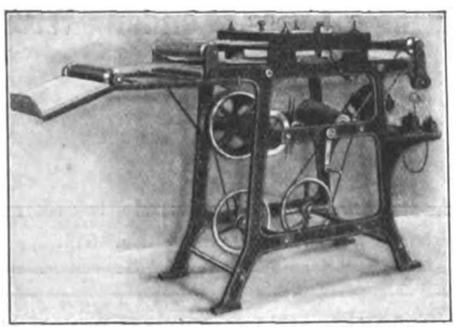
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In the course of the annual report of the Swedish Transatlantic Shipping Co. the directors state that a distressing event is to be found in the large diminution in the exports of paper from the Northern countries to Australia, which took place in 1924. The chief cause of the decrease is attributed to Australian preference granted to Great Britain.

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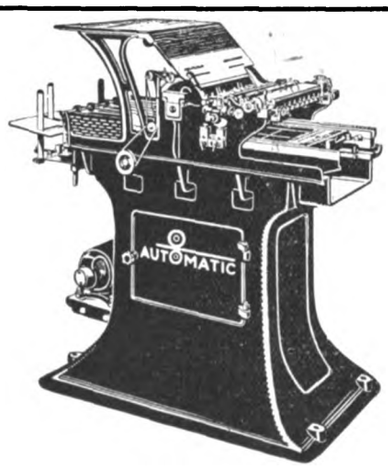


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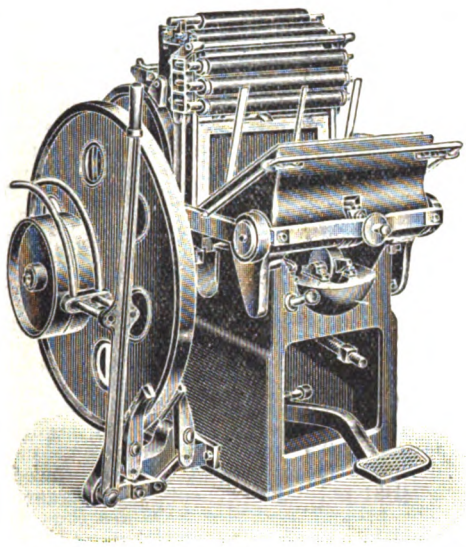
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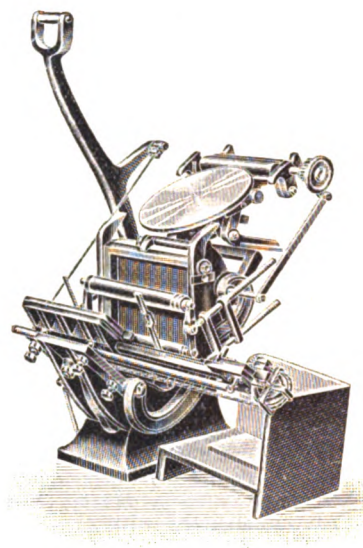
Emil Kahle, Leipzig - Paunsdorf 2

FOUNDED 1889. Machine-Factory for the Graphic Industry. Cable Address: "Zeuswerk, Leipzig."

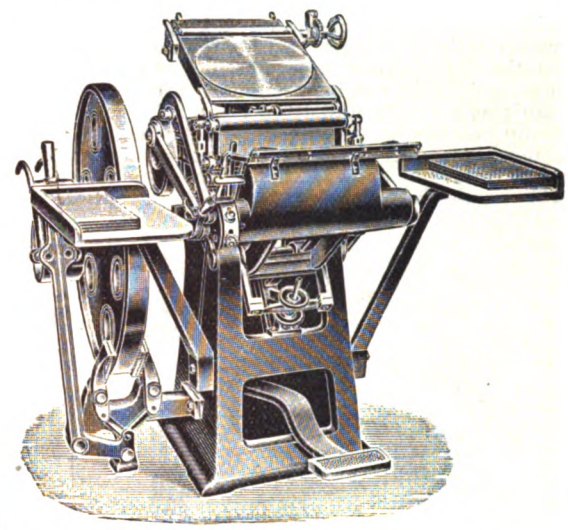
SPECIALITIES—



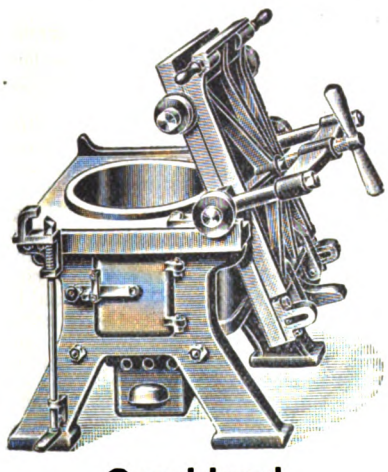
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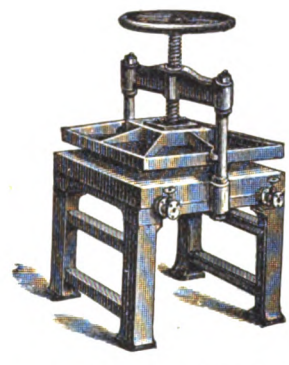
"Boston" Presses with and without Automatic Delivery.



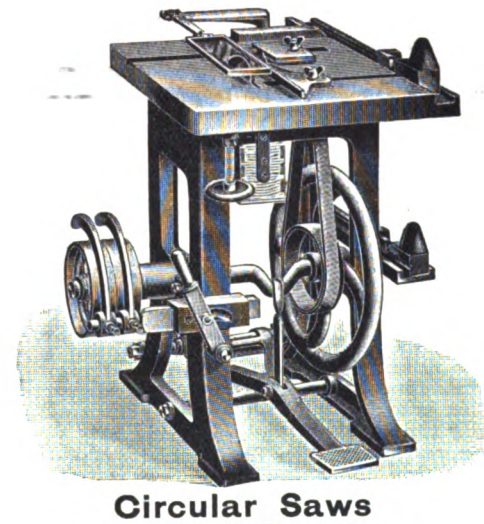
Platen Printing Presses with latest Disc - Inking.



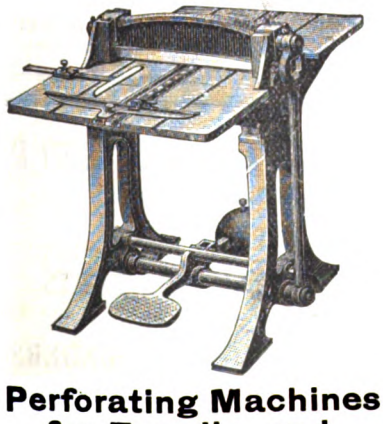
Combined Stereo-Foundries.



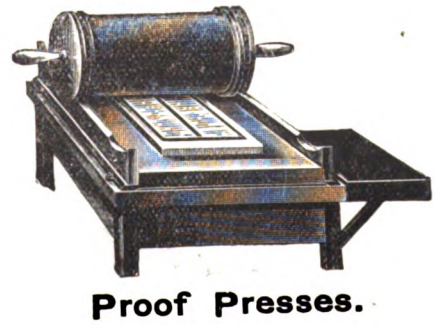
Stereo - Foundries with separate Apparatus.



Circular Saws with Ball Bearings.



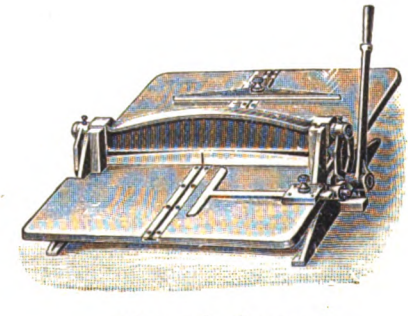
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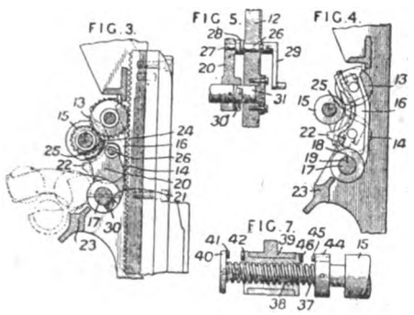
PRINTERS' METAL UTENSILS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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New Inventions

Inking Apparatus.

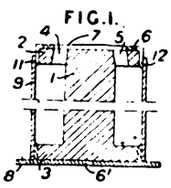
In an invention patented by the Miehle Printing Press and Manufacturing Co., the inking rollers and vibratory rollers of a printing press are mounted in a common support in such manner as to be movable out of engagement with respect to each other when the rollers as a whole are moved into inoperative position, and means are provided for firmly locking the inking and vibratory rollers in contact with one another when they are in operative position. The rollers and their common support are removable as a single unit from the machine, and slip means are associated with the driving mechanism of the vibratory rollers to prevent excessive endwise movement which might result from operation of the press for a fraction of a cycle while the rollers



are in inoperative position. The vibratory roller 15 is carried by brackets 20 rigidly secured to the shaft 17 by pins 21, and the inking rollers 13, 14 are carried by brackets 16 loose in the shaft 17, but having widened slots 18 engaging feathers 19 thereon, so that when the rollers are swung into inoperative position, as shown by dotted lines in Fig. 3, the roller 15 is separated from the rollers 13, 14, the brackets 16 of the latter having stops 22 engaging a cross-bar 23. For firmly locking the rollers in contact with each other when they are in operative position, the brackets 20 of the vibratory roller 15 are provided with stop buttons 24 adapted to contact with stops 25 on the brackets 16 of the inking rollers, these stops being held in contact by locking devices such as 26, Fig. 5, each operated by a handle 29 and having a semi-circular flange 28 adapted to be turned behind a pin 27 on the brackets 20. The shaft 17 supporting the brackets and rollers is held in the impression cylinder frames 12 by means of projecting members 31 engaging slots 30 in the brackets 20, so that, by slipping the slots over the projection 31, the shaft 17 and its attached brackets and rollers may be detached from the machine as a single unit. Excessive endwise travel of the operating screw 37, Fig. 7, of the vibratory roller 15 is prevented by the following means. The screw 37 works in a nut 38 rotatable within a bearing 39, the friction between nut and bearing being sufficient to prevent rotation of the nut during normal running of the machine. Collars 40, 44 rigid with the screw carry projections 41, 45 adapted to co-operate with projections 42, 46 on the sleeve nut 38. If the press is moved whilst the rollers are in inoperative position, it may happen that on bringing the rollers again into operative position the time relationship of the vibratory roller to the other operative press parts is disturbed, tending to displace the screw 37 beyond the limit of its endwise movement in one or other direction. In that event, one of the projections 41, 45 will engage one of the projections 42, 46 on the nut 38 and rotate it in its bearing 39, thereby preventing excessive endwise travel of the screw.

Printers' Rollers.

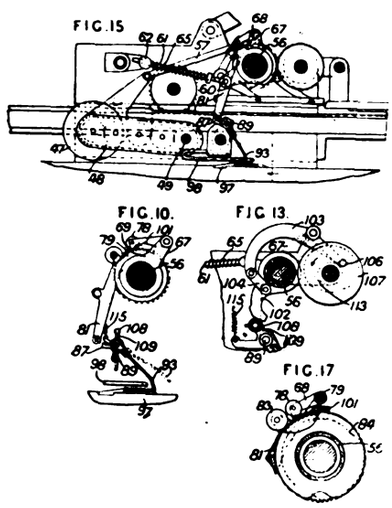
Under an invention patented by Mr. D. A. Aspinall, inking-rollers for printing and like machines are formed by casting the roller composition on a flanged core of hard wood or other sufficiently rigid material. The core 1 is placed in a mould comprising end caps 6, 6¹ and a cylindrical tube 9, the caps being adapted to fit over the end flanges 2, 3 of the core and into the tube 9. Holes 4, 5 and provided in the flange 2, and an opening 7 is formed in the cap 6 so that the composition can be poured into the



mould when the core is in a vertical position. Slits 12 in the cap 6 allow the air to escape and provide means whereby the cap can be gripped to facilitate its removal. A flange 8 on the lower cap serves to aid its removal from the flange 3. The inner edges 11 of the caps are chamfered to give the desired contour to the rollers.

A Sheet Feeding Device.

A sheet-feeding device for printing and like machines, as patented by Messrs. Swart & Co., Inc., is constructed with sheet feed tables and reciprocating gripper devices for forwarding sheets to front stops as described in Specification 228,618, and the machine



is also convertible into a hand-fed machine, as described in Specification 228,816. According to the present invention, the means for separating the sheets from the feathered bank comprises two similar sets of combing rollers 47, which are in duplicate, are controlled in a similar manner by spring-pressed toggle mechanism, and are raised by sheet-controlled means. The spring of the toggle mechanism causes the rolls to press on the bank when the toggle is broken in the downward direction, and raises the rolls with an accelerating motion when the toggle is broken in the reverse direction. Each combing roller 47 is mounted in an arm 48 pivoted about a constantly driven shaft 49 geared to the rollers 47. The arms 48 are connected by links 57 to projections on freely mounted sleeves 56, on which are arms 60 pivoted to spring-controlled toggle arms 61 passing through guides 62, the toggles being shown in Fig. 15 as broken in the downward direction with the rollers 47 in position to act on the sheet. The separated sheet is forwarded by the rollers 47 under a guide 98 and over a grid-like support 97, which raises the front edge of the sheet to facilitate the action of the grippers, and the sheet is arrested by trip fingers 93 suspended from a shaft 89 fitted with a catch 87, which normally holds a latch lever 81, as shown in Fig. 15. When the lever 81 is released, it moves clockwise and permits a spring-pressed pawl 68 on an arm 67 integral with sleeve 56 to engage a constantly-driven ratchet wheel 69. A cam surface 79 on lever 81 normally prevents such engagement. The arm 67 and sleeve 56 are thus moved clockwise and the toggle 60, 61 is thus moved past its central position and the roller 47 raised and held raised by the adjustable spring 65. The pawl 68 is subsequently tripped by the action of a raised part 101 of the cam 79 on a roller 78 on the pawl arm, and the lever 81 is returned to the position shown in Fig. 15 by a cam 84, Fig. 17, driven independently by gearing from the shaft 74. The latch 87 is moved counter-clockwise to permit return of the lever 81 by a cam arm 102, Fig. 13, mounted on the sleeve 56 and connected by a link 104 to a lever 103 controlled by a cam 107. As shown in Fig. 13, a roller 108 on an arm 109 on the shaft 89 of the catch 87 is acted on by the cam 102 to keep the latch 87 depressed against the action of a spring 115. When the raised part 113 on the inside of the cam 107 acts on the roller 106, the cam arm 102 and the sleeve 56 are moved counter-clockwise and the latch 87 is restored by the spring 115 and again holds the lever 81, the feeler 93 moving from the dotted to full line position in Fig. 10. The movement of the sleeve 56 moves the toggles 60, 61 past the central position, and the spring 65 then depresses the roller 47 on to the bank to forward another sheet. The separated sheets are forwarded to the machine by reciprocating grippers, as described in Specification 228,618.

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TRADE PUBLICATIONS.

BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER, THE. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4. Founded in 1878, this weekly journal is the recognised medium for Printers, Stationers, Box Makers, Envelope Makers, Bookbinders, etc. Its pages contain the latest improvements in machinery, descriptions of new processes, and commercial intelligence and current news. Subscribers get the paper for 52 weeks for 13s.

BOOKBINDER, THE, forms a Monthly Section of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, and subscriptions are booked for these issues at the rate of 3s. 3d. per annum, including postage. Special contributions appear from the pen of leading authorities. Publishers: Stonhill & Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

DICTIONARY OF PAPER TERMS.—Definitions of the Terms as used in the Manufacture and Merchandising of Paper. Published in book form by the Lockwood Trade Journal Co., Inc., New York. Bound in cloth, 6 × 9, 87 pp. Price 7s. 6d. Copies may be had of Stonhill & Gillis, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

LITHOGRAPHIC TRADE REVIEW, THE. This forms the subject of a monthly section of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, and these issues are obtainable at an annual subscription of 3s. 3d. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

PAPER TRADE REVIEW, THE WORLD'S. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4. This weekly journal established in 1879, gives particulars of Papermaking Machinery and Processes, Current Prices of Raw Materials, Market Reports, Interviews with Leading Men associated with the industry, Commercial Intelligence, etc. Annual subscription: 26s. plus postage (Inland, 30s. 4d.; Foreign and Colonial, 32s. 6d.)

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The Paper and Board Consumer.

Matters of Interest to Printers, Bookbinders, Paper Box, Paper Bag, and Envelope Manufacturers, etc.

THE spell of hot weather has served to emphasise the need for a closer official supervision and control over the wrapping of foodstuff. But a few years back there was practically no attention devoted to the subject, and hygienic bread wrapping would have been accounted almost an extravagant novelty. Progress has been sufficiently rapid to make sealed bread rather the rule than the exception. In other directions, the development has been too slow, and there is no hope of improvement until the Government sees fit to take steps which will make it compulsory to wrap foodstuff in a manner which will to a large extent safeguard the health of the nation. There is the classical joke about a prominent newspaper proprietor staying for a few days in a quiet health resort up North, whose whole desire was to escape from business or any reference to it during his stay. At his first meal fish was served and there on the underside was the remnant of an impression from one of the magnate's own papers. He paid his bill and cleared, thanking the proprietor for what he assumed to be a delicate compliment, but protesting against the manner of its conveyance.

* * *

THE proposal to increase the size of post cards has served to raise a small storm of protest among the holders of picture and plain post card stocks. Naturally each section of the industry must look keenly after its own interests, and it is certainly not to the interest of the picture post card section to commence preparing new originals of their subjects for a larger sized card which could not be sold at any higher prices than the popular figures now ruling. An alteration in size would immediately depreciate the value of stocks held, and in many other respects would plunge a standardised industry into temporary chaos In slightly less degree, all manufacturers and holders of stocks of plain post cards would suffer material loss. The proposal comes from the conveners of the Postal Union Congress, an institution which seems to indulge in changes detrimental to the interests of the stationery trade. About two years ago there was the resolution condemning the cut-out envelope, a stroke which cost manufacturing stationers to lose a lot of business, apart from compelling them to adopt new machines and methods. Now, as then, the postal authorities decide to identify themselves with a radical change without seeking practical opinion from the industry of the country.

* * *

PAPERMAKERS cannot be expected to adopt the same viewpoint as picture postcard publishers when it comes to increasing the size and therefore the tonnage of consumption of post cards. Naturally it is to the interest of the papermaker to support as large a post card size as will go in a pillar box. They would even cast their votes in favour of larger pillar boxes if necessary in order to accommodate post cards the size of a royal board. Here it may be noted that printed mailing cards up to a very large size have always been allowable under the postal regulations. Papermakers and stationers have not sufficiently pressed home to advertisers the value of the large mailing card, although one house has consistently kept before its patrons the elasticity of the P.O. regulations in this respect. If the new proposal to increase the size of the official post card could be applied only to plain or stamped cards and a sufficient period allowed to clear off stocks, the move would be beneficial to the papermaker.

New Trade Marks.

PRYNOT.

456,549. Gummed paper stamps. Samuel Jones and Co., Ltd, 7, Bridewell place, London, E.C.4; paper manufacturers.—February 23rd, 1925.



457,186. Paper (except paper hangings), stationery and bookbinding. Lareine and Co., Ltd., 11, Newman-street, Oxford street, London, W.1; manufacturers.—March 14th, 1925. (To be associated. Section 24.)

Cie FRANCO-BELGE ACHILLES

456,030. Paper (except paper hangings), stationery and bookbinding, all being goods made in France. Compagnie Franco-Belge des Crayons (a Joint Stock company registered under the laws of France), 200, Rue St. Jacques, Paris, France; pencil and stationery sundries manufacturers.—February 6th, 1925. (To be associated. Section 24.) Address for service in the United Kingdom is, care of A. H. Johnson, 171, Queen Victoria-street, London, E.C.4.

STEELBARK.

455,964. All goods included in Class 39, but not including printing inks, and not including any goods of a like kind to printing inks. Spicers Ltd., 19, New Bridge street, London, E.C.4; manufacturers and merchants.—February 4th, 1925.

THINOFLEX.

456,156. Loose leaf books. William Somerville Downie, 18, Hamilton-drive, Pollokshields, Glasgow; merchant.-February 11th, 1925.

SILKETTE.

457,324 Playing cards. John Waddington, Ltd., Waddington's Printing Works, Wakefield-road, Leeds; lithographers and printers.—March 18th, 1925. (To be associated. Section 24.)



457,666. Paper (except paper hangings), stationery and bookbinding. J. W. Vernon and Co., Ltd., Fleetville Institute, Hatfield-road, St. Albans, Hertfordshire; printers.—March 30th, 1925.

"CHASETON."

457,906. Paper (except paper hangings), and stationery. Montague Henry Williams, trading as H. Williams and Son, 222 to 224, Gray's Inn-road, London, W.C.1; printer.—April 7th, 1925.

Stationers' Social Society.

Successful Bowls Competition.

In glorious weather, the Bowling Section of the Stationers' Social Society on June 9th held its most successful meeting at Malden, by kind permission of the Malden Bowling Club. Everything was in favour of the event, and the arrangements made left nothing to be desired, thanks to the forethought of Mr. A.E. Mist (hon. secretary) and the ladies at Malden, who looked so well after the creature comforts of the visitors.

The bowling green at Malden is situated in beautiful country and is itself in fine condition. These and other amenities the members of the Society appreciated to the full, and they felt much indebted to the Malden Bowling Club for the privileges afforded them.

Under such conditions, and with so many bowlers of distinction taking part, it is not surprising that the competition for the Woollacott Cup produced play of a high order. Those who entered were Messrs. Price, Day, Bishop, Cairns, Fogarty, Griffin, Penman, Pinkett, Relph, Burholt, Porteous, Fells, Senior, Bristow, Hastings and Ling.

The bowling, as already indicated, was of a high order, and was enjoyed alike by the players and the spectators. By a process of elimination, Messrs. Cairns and Fogarty and Messrs. Burholt and Ling were left to play in the semi-final, Messrs. Cairns and Ling earning the right to meet in the final. In the end, Mr. Cairns, whose superb exhibition won the admiration of all, succeeded in winning the cup for the second year in succession. His performance was all the more creditable since his opponent in the final (Mr. Ling) was champion of the Malden Club last year.

The Woollacott Cup was subsequently presented to the winner by Mr. M. Relph, who suitably complimented Mr. Cairns on his prowess.

Mr. Cairns, in reply, observed that he was naturally gratified at his success. He had tried hard to win, but he would have been equally pleased had Mr. Ling beaten him in the final. He hoped to try again next year, though he indicated that his wish was that someone else might be successful.

In the way of creature comforts the visitors were well provided for. Mrs. Ling and a number of ladies had arranged a very acceptable lunch for the company. So pleased was everyone with the hospitality shown, that Mrs. Ling is to receive a little memento of the occasion.

Mr. Chas. Newell, the President of the Society, took the opportunity at the luncheon of expressing the indebtedness of the Stationers' Social Society to the Malden Bowling Club for their courtesy in placing their green at the disposal of the Society. He also thanked Mrs. Ling and her lady helpers for the excellent lunch they had provided. Proposing a vote of thanks to the Malden Club, Mr. Newell associated with it the name of Mr. H. Ling (the president).

Mr. Ling, acknowledging the resolution, said the Club was delighted to welcome so genial a body of players as attended that day, and they would be only too pleased if the visit became an annual fixture. Their anticipations of a delightful day had been fully realised.

Later in the day tea was also served, the comfort of the visitors being met in every way.

Among those who attended were: Mr. Chas. Newell, C.C. (President of the Stationers' Social Society), Major Craster, and Messrs. F. L. Cayzer, J. T. Steele, T. Dryer, —. Baker, R. J. Smith, F. Crossley, A. H. Moody and A. E. Mist. The only unfortunate incident in an otherwise perfect day was the absence of Mr. A. Woollacott, which was due to the death of his mother on the previous Friday.

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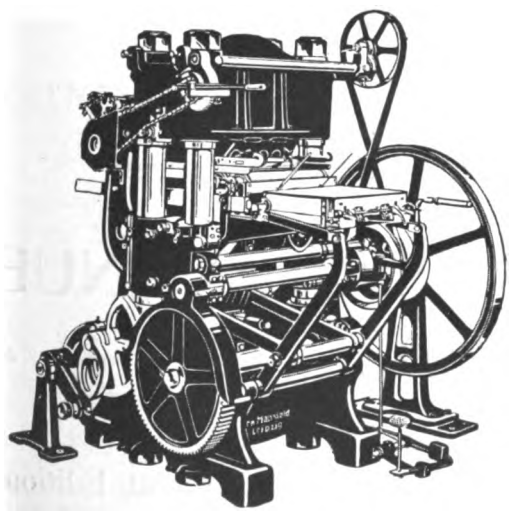
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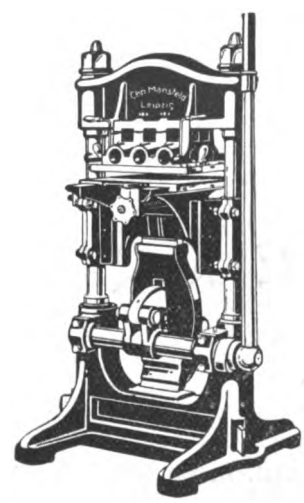


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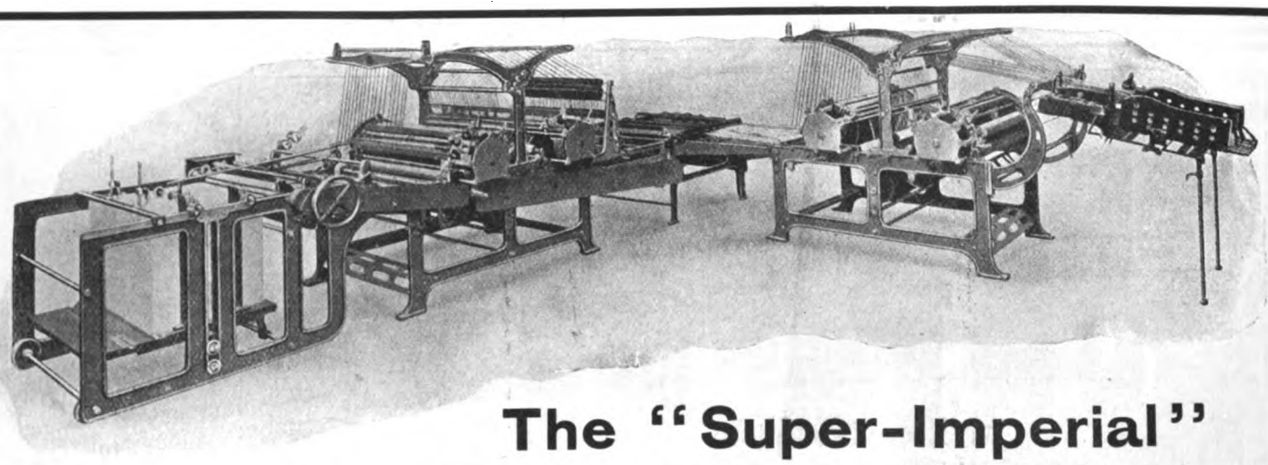
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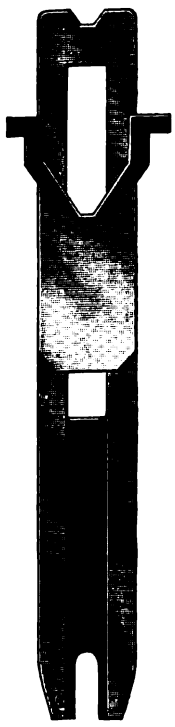
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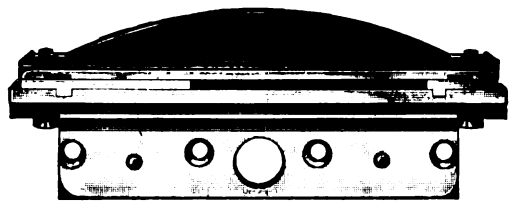
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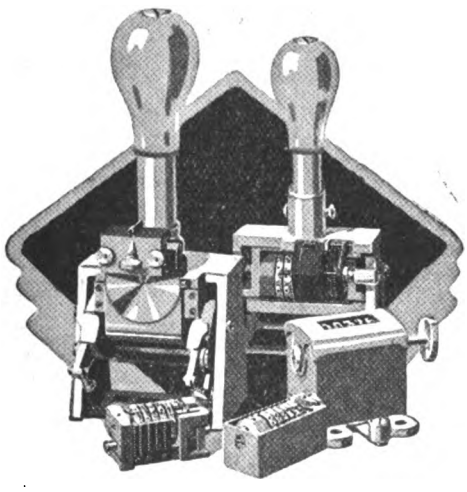
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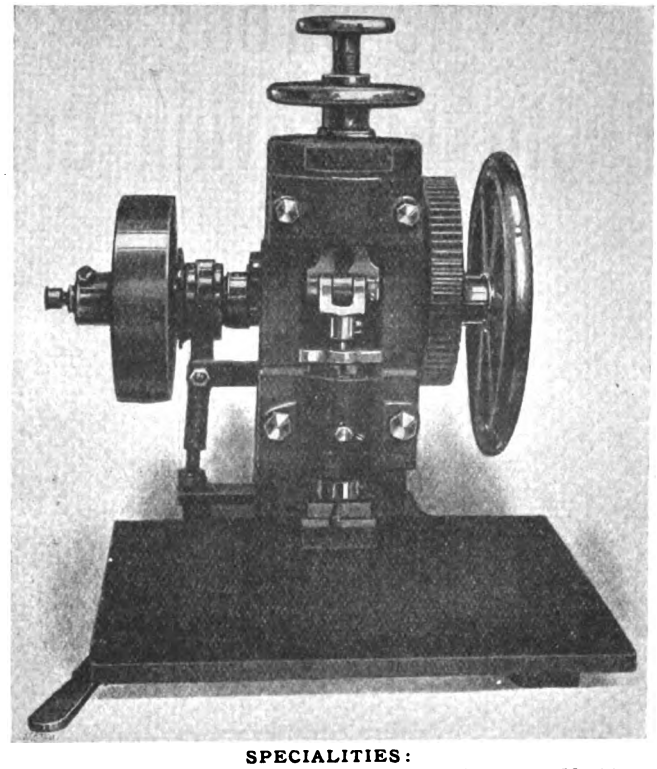
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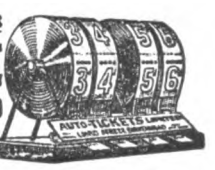
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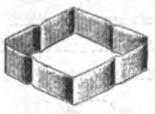
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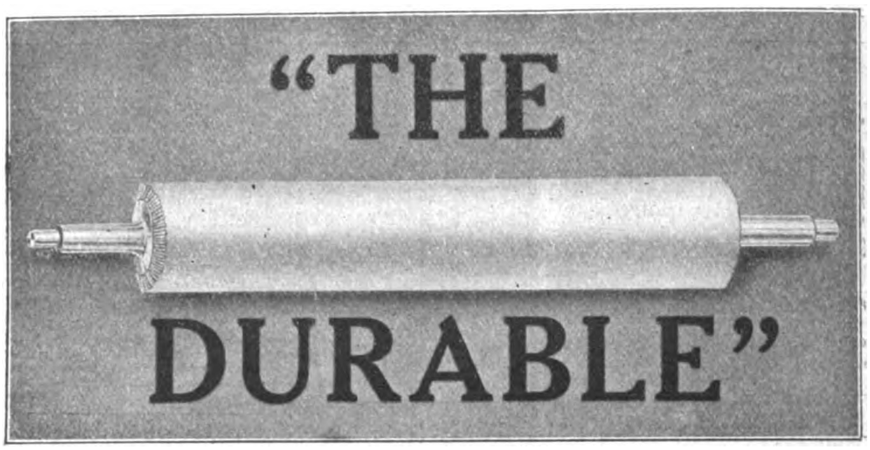
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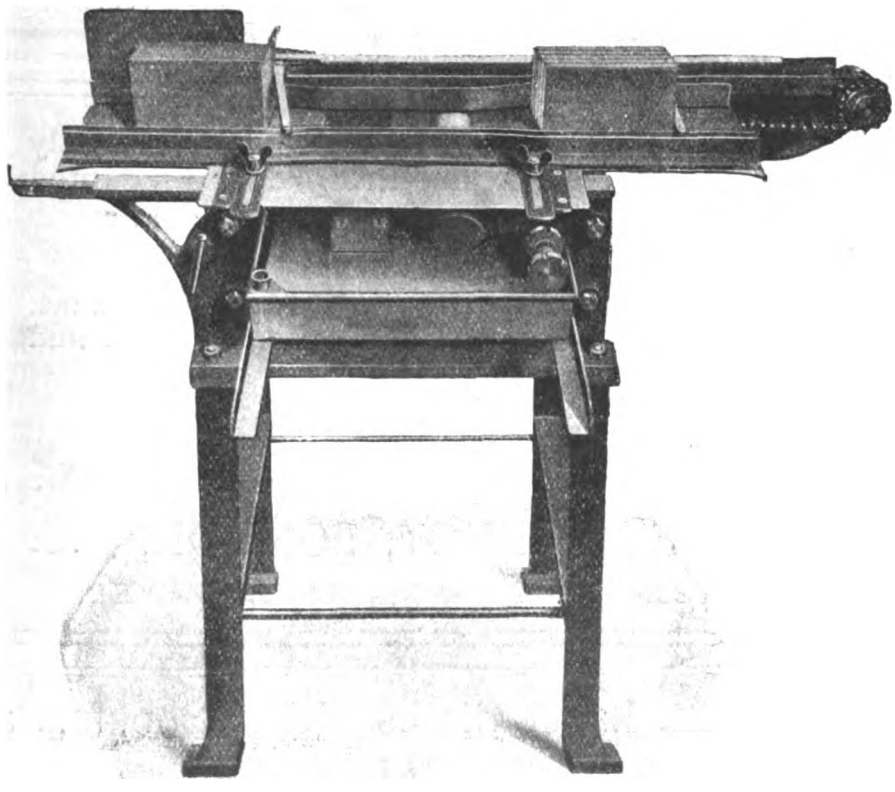
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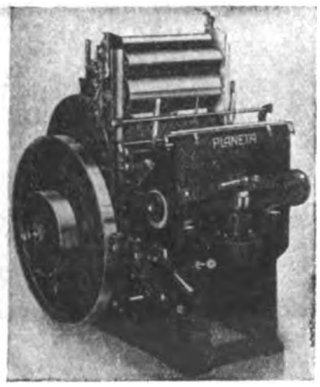
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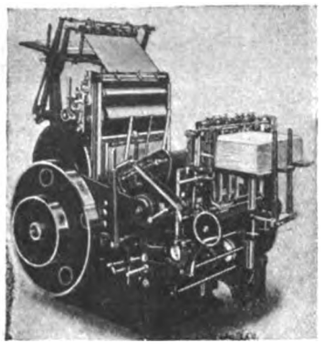


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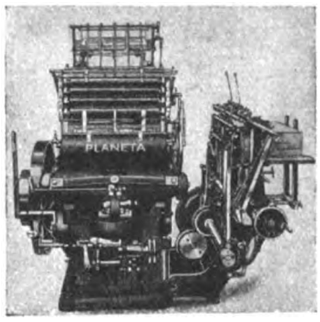
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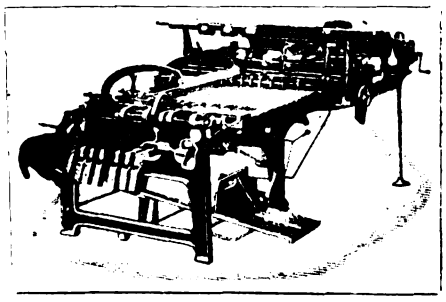
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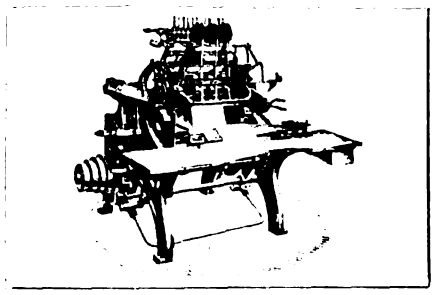
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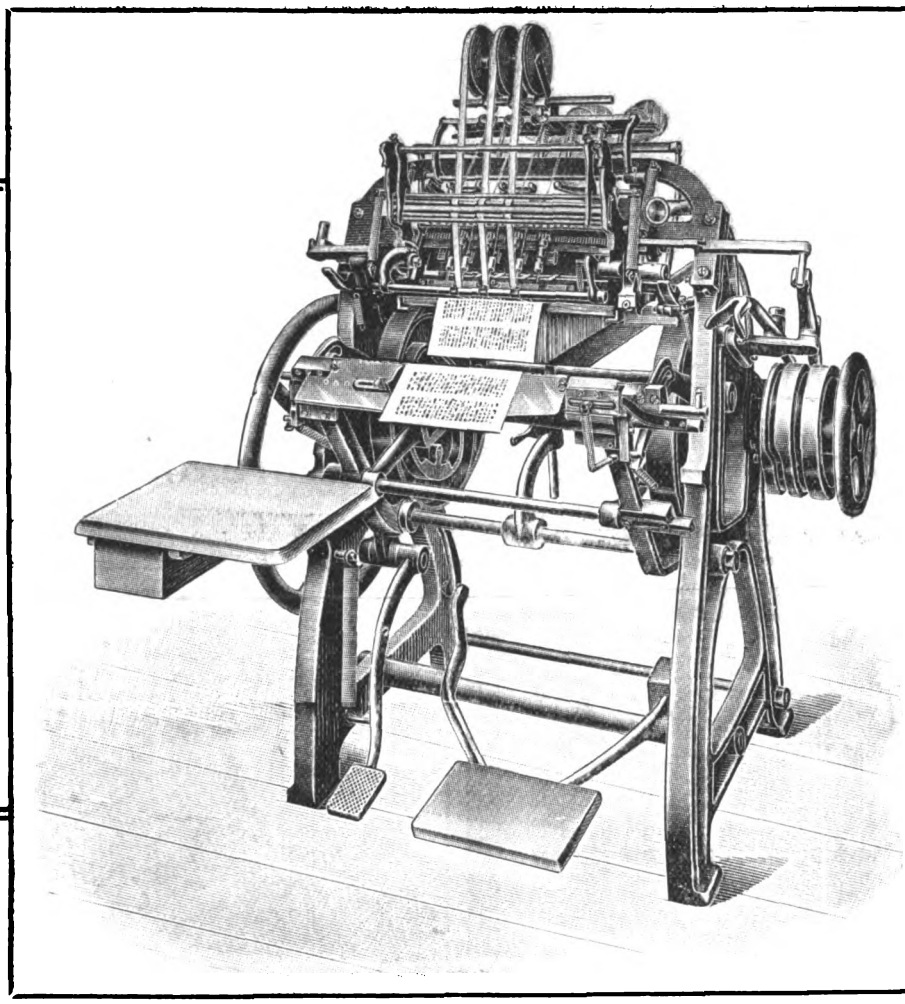
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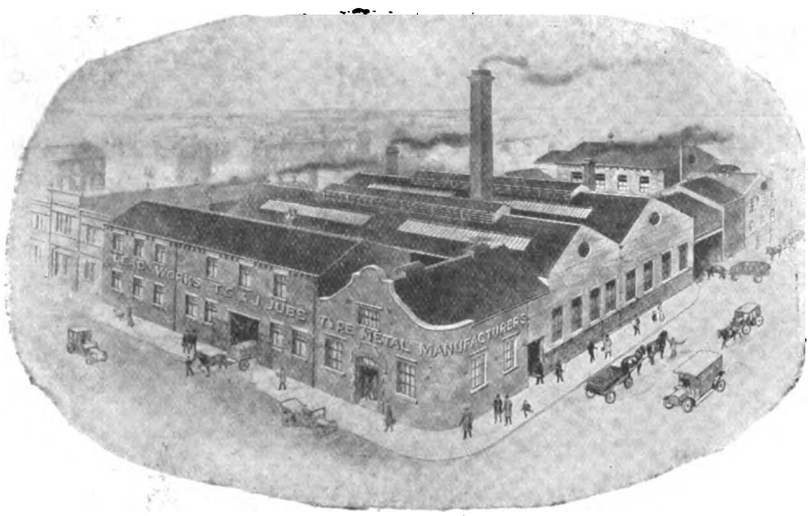
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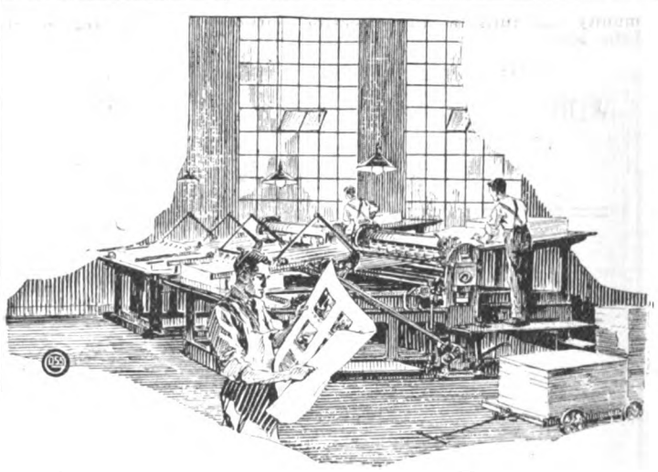
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VOLUME 96. NUMBER 26. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: JUNE 25, 1925. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

Printers' Costing Problems.

X.—The Advantages of a Standard System.

The word "standardisation" is anathema to many, but no individual in a civilised community can turn in any direction without being affected advantageously by its results.

Organisation—Standardisation—Civilisation.

Standardisation is sister to organisation, and without both civilisation as we know it would disappear. By organisation we live and move, by standardisation we enlarge the sphere of our activities.

There are many people who profess to be individualists and consider it to mean superiority, but the real individualist lived even long before the days of the bow and arrow, and exercised his individualism by the strength of his own right arm, which usually wielded a stone axe.

There are others who believe that no standard can or should be applied to them as they are different from anything which has hitherto been seen or heard of, they are a "peculiar" people.

The Creed of the Objector.

Standardisation means working to a rule, and this is the sum and substance of the creed of every objector to its application. We are all good rule-makers, but we usually prefer to make rules for others to use. The man who professes to be least interested in any sort of organisation would be among the first to complain if his letters were late in arriving, or if his replies thereto were delayed in delivery. He would also be much distressed if it were necessary to alter the hands of his watch (a splendid timekeeper in Lonchester) every time he visited Mandon.

Applying the Results of Experience.

But what has this to do with "Costing Problems?" So much, that the answer to many questions is similar. What may appear to be a problem to the individualist who has a peculiar business, and who does not believe in organisation, has been solved elsewhere by the use of a formula that has been made standard after many applications where similar circumstances have arisen.

If a doctor is called in to see a patient, his first business is to find the seat of the ailment, which not infrequently indicates what the ailment is. If satisfied with his diagnosis, he prescribes a remedy—more often than not it is a standard specific known to have been effective in similar cases. The patient would have much greater faith in the medicine if he knew it had cured others than if the doctor told him he was trying an experimental medicine.

Standardisation or Chaos.

There is shortly to be celebrated the centenary of British railways. Some of the early railroad pioneers foresaw the necessity for a standard gauge; others were individualists, and did not visualise the expansion of the railway system as we know it to-day. The result of working independently led to different gauges being used by different companies—and to confusion. By standardisation of gauge it is possible to-day to travel both lengthwise and across the whole of England and Scotland without a change of coach. Anyone who has been obliged to travel for long distances over the lines of different companies knows something of the discomforts experienced in the past through the lack of co-ordination.

Delays Due to Non-Standardisation.

Occasionally one hears complaints from printers that certain machinery makers never seem able to supply a new part to replace a broken or worn-out one without the old part being sent on for inspection. These printers realise the value of standardisation in this respect. Are they equally alert to the standardisation which they themselves can apply to their costing methods?

How Standardisation Does Benefit.

The mention of a "Ford" in certain motoring circles would cause a smile, to which various adjectives could be applied according to, shall we say, the wealth of the individual, but standardisation of parts has produced a machine which has brought a motor van for delivery purposes within the reach of many. The same methods are producing a certain British car at the rate of 2,000 per week, which is giving pleasure to as many users.

Dare the Individual Printer Ignore Standardisation?

If standardisation is leading to economy in production, to comfort in travel, to facility in sport, and in many other directions, it is a matter which cannot be ignored by the printer in so far as his costing is concerned. The idea is not new, the formula has been tested out, disease has been cured, health has been restored. If the individual firm can benefit by the application of a standardised system of costing, why not the body politic?

The progress of civilisation owes almost everything to the printed word. Discovery in every branch of the sciences has been made known to the uttermost ends of the earth by its means. Thoughts which have welled up in the minds of philosophers and statesmen have been reproduced in print and in many languages for the edification and encouragement of all nations. As printing has been the principal vehicle for the transmission of all knowledge, it is to be expected that it should itself be in the forefront of learning.

The Industry Leads.

And so it is. As an industry it leads in matters relating to scientific costing by industries. If there is any other kind of business in which work is built up of such complicated and minute details it is unknown to the writer. But these difficulties have been met and surmounted and the principles laid down in the printers' Standard Costing System are the results of careful and persistent application and research.

The Work of the Pioneers.

Just as the doctor watches his patient and takes careful note of the changes which follow the application of any remedy, so have those responsible for the preparation of the printers' costing formula, as well as those applying it, noted the effects, and by variation and modification perfected the methods.

Standardisation is the forerunner of economy. Any economy in production, even if it is immediately passed on to the consumer, must ultimately benefit the producer by the reason of the increased demand for the article he produces.

Standardisation plus Brains Blazes a Trial.

Standardisation of costing is not a substitute for business acumen, neither will it do away with competition. It is an aid to better business because it opens out blind alleys—the dead ends—and throws light into dark places. It has made a broad pathway on which competitors may walk side by side, where formerly the path was difficult to find and easily lost again.

How Help is Given.

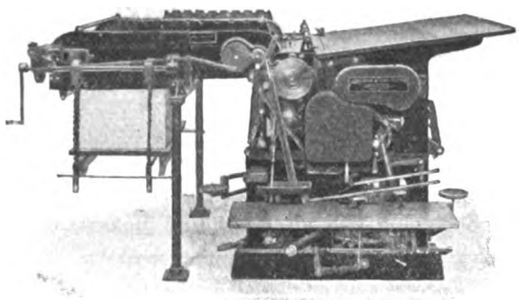
The application of a standard system of costing by members of the same industry makes it possible to separate the cost of units of production which are common to all and by comparison reduce and refine those costs until a minimum is reached. Where producers are working independently and finding no common ground on which to meet and compare notes, competition cannot be other

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WITH PILE DELIVERY.



FEED SIDE OF THE L&M OFFSET LITHO ROTARY WITH PILE DELIVERY.

This is a two-revolution press—a very desirable feature in a machine for colour printing in dead register. The printed sheets are delivered face up on the pile clear of the machine at a convenient height for examination. The plate cylinder is of large diameter, which facilitates perfect inking, damping, and manipulation of the plate. The damping mechanism is placed below the plate cylinder, so that splashing of water does not affect any other part of the machine. The ink distribution is highly efficient. A combination mechanism automatically trips the impression cylinder, inking rollers, ink-ductor, and water-ductor rollers. The machine attendant can fully control the press without leaving his seat.

It is built with Pile Delivery, but can be supplied with an ordinary delivery board if desired.

This Offset Press is built in three sizes:—

Machine No.	Size of Sheet. in. in.	Size of Design. in. in.
No 1	37½ x 52	37 x 52
No. 2	33½ x 45½	33 x 45½
No. 4	25 x 37	24½ x 37

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than ignorant and blind, producing results which benefit neither producer nor consumer in the end.

Still More Help.

The use of a standardised system of costing makes it possible to set up results in such a form that any serious divergence from those results indicates a state of affairs calling for careful inspection and drastic remedies. Business is not built up by blindly trimming away until a suitable price is reached. The surgeon's scalpel does not work more carefully among the living tissues than should a business man among his costs to-day if he is to be successful. For him to cut his expenses without regard to effect, as a clumsy butcher may hack a carcase, is much more disastrous.

Common sense dictates that what has proved beneficial to many is worth the attention of others.

Much Travelled Papermaker.

Manxman's Enterprises in U.S.A.

A reminder of the old papermaking days in the Isle of Man comes in the news of the death of Mr. John Lewthwaite in Oregon City, U.S.A.

This Manxman had a remarkable career. He was a son of Alexander Lewthwaite, junior partner in the firm of J. & A. Lewthwaite, carrying on business at Baldwin and Laxey paper-mills. His home was at "Eden Vale," in Laxey Glen, from about 1846 till the closing down of the Laxey mill in 1855.

He followed his parents to America about the year 1858—crossing the Atlantic in a sailing ship—and as a youth took up the family occupation of paper-making. The Civil War, however, broke out shortly after, and John Lewthwaite enlisted in the 77th New York Infantry, when in his eighteenth year. He was through some of the heaviest engagements of the war—including the terrible battle of Gettysburg—and figured on the casualty lists more than once. At the battle of "the Wilderness" he was left on the field for dead, and afterwards spent eight months in hospital.

Returning to his paper-making at the close of the war, he decided to try his fortunes in the West; and in the year 1867 he travelled by the Panama route to California. He stayed at Stockton, Cal., till 1888, being superintendent of the papermill there for many years, and then undertook the partial supervision of the new mill of the Willamette Paper Company, at Oregon City. In 1892 he moved, with his family, to Oregon for permanent residence. Other paper-making plants, in California, Oregon and Washington were established or developed under his control or guidance—as were also the great mills at Powell River and Ocean Falls, in British Columbia.

In connection with the foregoing history, it is interesting to recall that when the Manx Electric Railway began operations in 1894, the main building of the old paper mill was utilised as a power house.

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North London Master Printers.

Visit to Eynsford Paper Mill.

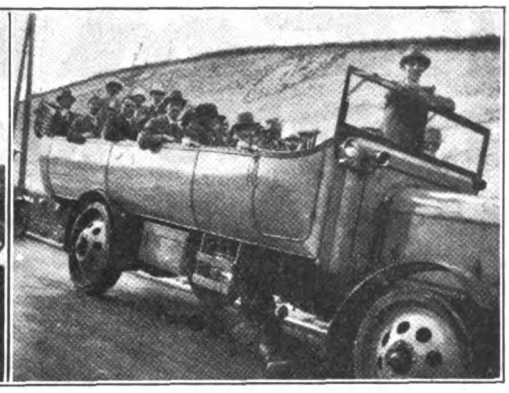
By the courtesy of Messrs. Spicers, Ltd., members of the North London Master Printers' Association and their ladies paid a visit on Tuesday to the Eynsford Paper Mill, where they were greatly interested in the processes of hand-made paper manufacture. The party proceeded from Finsbury Park by motor charabanc, accompanied by Mr. Horace Higgins, a director of Spicers, Ltd. An interesting run through London and Blackwall Tunnel and a glimpse of the orchards of Kent brought the visitors to Evnsford, where they were received by Mr. W. Oliver, a director of Spicers, Ltd., who is responsible for the Eynsford Mill.

Round the Mill.

Before proceeding on a tour of the mill, Mr. F. Hussey, the chief papermaker, who has had a life-long experience in the hand-made craft, explained the various steps in the manufacture of the high-grade papers made at Eynsford.



Left to right: Mr. F. Hussey (foreman papermaker); Mr. H. Higgins, Mr. W. Wilson (president, North London Association) and Mr. W. Oliver.



Mr. W. J. Mizen (hon. secretary) on the look out on Wrotham Hill. "Running repairs" by the chauffeur.

The plant embraces eight vats and two mould machines, for making ledger, currency, drawing, de luxe printings and special watermarked papers. Mr. Hussey explained the great care which was exercised in the cleansing of the rags and in the whole process of manufacture, the object being to eliminate every particle of extraneous matter and to leave the sheet clean and perfect in every respect.

The tour of the mill, under the careful guidance of the gentleman mentioned, began with the rag store and the rag cutting house. The dusting, cleansing and beating of the rags into half stuff were all carefully explained, the visitors being particularly impressed by the beautiful whiteness of the fibrous material. In a hand-made paper mill, of course, the great feature of interest is the skill with which the papermakers manipulate their moulds, lifting just sufficient of the pulp to make a sheet of the substance required. The consistent weight of the sheets turned out is a matter of astonishment to the uninitiated, although the skill with which they are subsequently handled is scarcely less remarkable. A visit to the sizing department and to the drying-room followed, and finally the salle was inspected. Here Mr. Hussey graphically indicated the great variety of sizes of sheets made by calling attention to a large antiquarian sheet (53 by 31) and comparing it with a piece the size of a visiting card. In between these two, of course, there are an infinite number of sizes manufactured to suit the various requirements of customers. It should be mentioned, in reference to the efforts made to attain perfect cleanliness, that the water used, which is enormous in quantity, is drawn from two springs at a depth of 240 and 250 feet below the ground.

Generally one was impressed by the amplitude of light and air and space in the several departments, and these conditions were reflected in the healthy and happy appearance of the workpeople.

An Amateur Competition.

At the conclusion of the inspection, the lady members of the party were invited to enter a competition on their own account in making hand-made paper, and subsequently it was announced that Mrs. Cordon had made the best sheet, Miss Wilson coming second. These ladies will subsequently visit the stationery department of Messrs. Spicers, Ltd., at Blackfriars House, and will receive a little present in recognition of their dexterity.

Subsequently the visitors were entertained to tea at the "Lion" Hotel, a very welcome provision after the exertions of the day.

Vote of Thanks.

Mr. W. Wilson, the president of the North London Master Printers' Association, expressed the thanks of the visitors to Messrs. Spicers, Ltd., for their generous hospitality, and to Mr. Higgins and Mr. Oliver and the other gentlemen who had explained the processes of hand-made paper manufacture.

Mr. F. J. Collins, in seconding the resolution, said such visits as they had paid that day brought master printers and the papermakers into closer contact and enabled the users of the paper to understand more clearly the difficulties which the manufacturer had to contend with. Mr. Collins also took the opportunity of thanking Mr. Mizen, the secretary of the Association, for the excellent arrangements he had made for the day's outing.

Mr. Mizen also added his tribute to the courtesy of Spicers, Ltd.

English *v.* Foreign Papers.

Mr. Higgins, in acknowledging the resolution, referred to the value of visits of master printers to paper mills, in that they enabled both parties to understand each other's difficulties. In a reference to the correspondence which had taken place on the subject of American paper being used for Wembley certificates, Mr. Higgins said he had known some other culprits. He mentioned two cases of letters from sections of the Federation, which were written on paper bearing a United States watermark. Proceeding, he said the fine paper mills of this country were really in a sorry plight, and he thought it was for master printers to try and help them through a difficult period. He was not pleading for a tariff or anything else; there was, however, such a little difference between the English papers and the foreign papers in price, while there was no comparison as to quality, the English being easily the best, that there was no reason why the home product should not be used. Mr. Higgins added that every fine mill in the country was looking for orders, the majority of them running only half-time at the present moment.

A Hint to Master Printers.

Mr. Oliver mentioned that a good deal of British hand-made paper was sent into America, but of course there were no hand-made paper mills in America. As a hint to master printers who printed certificates and diplomas for examinations, such as the musical festivals held in North London, Mr. Oliver mentioned that these certificates were intended to be kept for years and were constantly being folded and unfolded. Only the best paper should be used for this purpose, and hand-made paper would stand all the handling to which the certificates were subjected. With regard to that particular visit, he was glad to know they had enjoyed themselves, and if instruction and profit could be added, then their hosts would be still better pleased. In a reference to the paper made by the ladies of the party, Mr. Oliver mentioned that all the sheets were exceedingly well made.

Before leaving on their homeward journey each member of the party received a packet of deckle edge hand-made note paper and envelopes with the compliments of Spicers, Ltd., as a souvenir of the visit.

The return journey was made by way of Wrotham Hill, Dartford, and the Woolwich Ferry, in a perfect summer evening.

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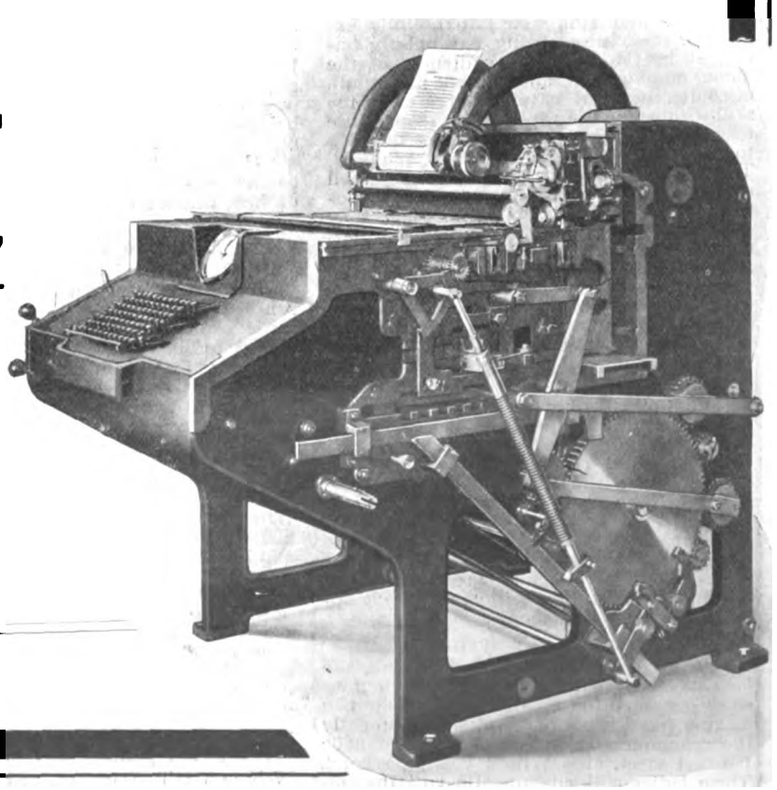
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Trade Notes.

A RECEIVING ORDER has been made in respect of G. A. Lewis, of the Regent Palace Hotel, and 17, Shaftesbury-avenue, London, stationer, managing director of a limited company.

UNDER a compulsory winding up order made against West's, Ltd., music publishers and theatrical agents, 12, Moore street, Charing Cross-road, W.C., the first statutory first meetings of the creditors and shareholders were held on Monday at the Carey-street offices of the Board of Trade. Mr. A. Granville White was elected as liquidator, with a committee of inspection, with a view to the sale of the business as a going concern.

MR. FREDK. J. BOLD wishes to announce that he is no longer connected with the firm Messrs. R. W. Crabtree and Sons, Ltd., and requests that any communications for him be, for the present, addressed to his residence, "Thorndene," Staines, Middlesex.

GEORGE NEWNES, LTD.—At the twenty-eighth annual ordinary general meeting of George Newnes, Ltd., held in London last week, Sir Frank Newnes, Bt. (the chairman), was able to report a most successful year's trading. In the course of his remarks he said: "The printing works in which, with Pearsons, we are jointly interested is fully occupied. We have one of the best equipped printing works in the country. Owing to the increasing printing requirements of both Newnes and Pearsons, it has become necessary to lay down additional machinery and to make further extensions in the works. The printing company do the printing of that very successful publication, the *Radio Times*, which Newnes publish for the British Broadcasting Co., and part of this new machinery is necessary to cope with the quick and efficient handling of this paper." The report and accounts were unanimously approved.

C. ARTHUR PEARSON, LTD., held their 29th annual general meeting in London on Tuesday, the Rt. Hon. Lord Riddell, the chairman, presiding. In the course of his remarks Lord Riddell said that the printing company which was founded some years ago had proved the most valuable adjunct to the company's business. It was admirably equipped and well managed, and his friend, Mr. Bathgate, who had been responsible in a great measure for the management, had rendered valuable services to Newnes and Pearsons in bringing the works to their present high state of efficiency. The joint arrangement between Newnes and Pearsons, whereby the businesses were managed by an operating committee, continued to work extremely well. The report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

THE annual meeting of the London District Committee of the Joint Industrial Council was held on Thursday, when an important item of business was the election of officers for the ensuing year. Mr. Woodgate Stevens (London Printing and Kindred Trades Federation) was elected chairman and Sir Cecil Harrison (London Master Printers' Association) vice-chairman. Mr. P. W. Boyd was re-elected treasurer and Messrs. W. Whyte and F. A. Davies were re-elected joint hon. secretaries.

ON Friday, July 3rd, the Stationers' Company will confer the honorary freedom and livery of their ancient guild on Lord Balfour, Sir James Barrie, and Mr. Rudyard Kipling.

A GARDEN PARTY in aid of the funds of W. Speaight and Sons, Ltd., Pension No. 1 will be held in the grounds of "Highfield," Golder's Green, on Saturday, August 29th. Tickets (adults, 6d.; children, 3d.) may be obtained from Hon. Ent. Sec., 98 and 99, Fetter-lane, E.C.4.

SCOTTISH NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS.—Mr. John Brodie, *Arbroath Herald*, has been elected president of the Scottish Newspaper Proprietors' Association, with Messrs. A. Simpson, *West Lothian Courier*, and W. Kirk, *Dunfermline Press*, vice presidents; Mr. John Martin, *Kirkintilloch Herald*, treasurer; and Mr. T. Adams, J.P., C.B.E., *Edinburgh Citizen*, hon. secretary. Messrs. T. Adams and Johnson have been appointed representatives on the Scottish Alliance.

THE death took place on Friday after a long illness of Mr. John Shannon, J.P., F.J.I., editor and manager of the *Coleraine Chronicle* for 30 years and chairman of the Ulster District of the Institute of Journalists.

MR. CHARLES HENRY GREEN, head of the firm of Messrs. William Nimmo and Co., stationers, printers and lithographers, Constitution-street, Leith, has died at his residence, "St. Leonard's," Boswall-road. He was at business all day on Tuesday of last week, but suddenly turned ill through the night, and died early on Wednesday morning. A native of Edinburgh, Mr. Green, who was 58 years of age was well known in local printing or stationery circles. He had been associated with the firm for over 30 years, and became partner on the death of Mr. George Wilkie some 12 years ago. The funeral took place on Saturday at Warriston Cemetery, Edinburgh.

MR. SAMUEL STOREY, Chester-le-Street, Durham, founder and principal proprietor of the *Sunderland Daily Echo*, and interested in several other newspapers and periodicals in various parts of the country, who died in January, aged 85 years, left unsettled property of the gross value of £202,356, with net personalty £199,328.

TWO FIRST folio Shakespeares were sold at Christie's last Thursday for a total of £5,250.

AS A donation to the Newspaper Press Fund, Mr. James V. Bryson, managing director of the European Motion Picture Co., Ltd., has promised a percentage of the receipts at the Rialto Kinema (Coventry-street, W.1) during the four weeks' season of the film, "The Phantom of the Opera."

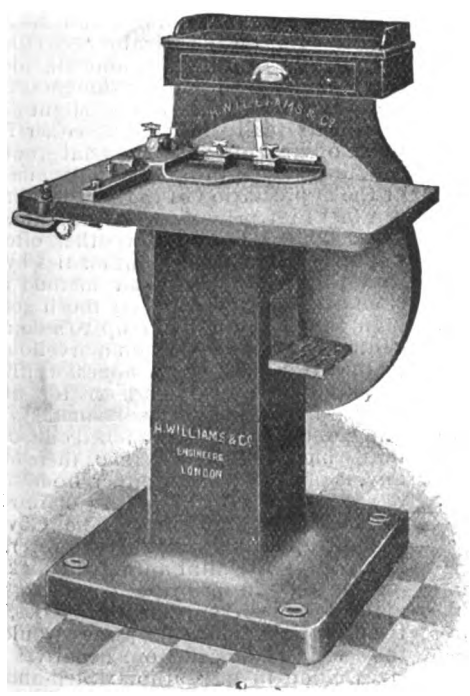
AN important conference of representatives of the large gas undertakings in this country was held at Birmingham on Friday, when among the papers read was one by Mr. J. Ennals, who spoke upon "Some Uses for Gas in Printing Works." He pointed out that a number of important London newspapers and periodicals used gas for melting stereo-metal in bulk, and a number of printers producing small periodicals also used gas for smaller pots.

WE have received from Fry's Metal Foundry, Holland-street, S.E.1, a handsomely got-up souvenir of the late Printing Exhibition. It consists of an ashtray made and modelled on the lines of the firm's "Fryotype" metal melting pot, and is beautifully finished in a solid nickelled metal, a perfect reproduction in miniature of the original popular melting pot.

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The L.S.C. Jobbing Guild.

Impressions of the Printing Exhibition.

Mr. F. W. Bridges, organiser of the Printing Exhibition, occupied the chair at the meeting of the L.S.C. Jobbing Guild held in the L.S.C. Board Room on Wednesday evening of last week. His presenee as chairman gave special interest to the meeting as the Printing Exhibition was the subject for consideration, discussion being opened by the energetic secretary of the Guild, Mr. H. Naylor, with a paper on "Some Things I Saw at the Printing Exhibition."

In his remarks from the chair Mr. Bridges congratulated members on the keen craftsmanship shown by the good attendance that evening, and in introducing the subject of the Printing Exhibition he invited criticism, strongly urging those present to express themselves very freely.

Mr. Naylor began by congratulating Mr. Bridges on the success of the Exhibition and the benefit thereby conferred on trade, and he also thanked Mr. Bridges for financial help given to the Guild. Proceeding to his subject, he took his hearers back in thought to the Exhibition, and, starting at the Entrance Hall, pointed out stall after stall, with a running commentary on exhibits of special interest. A notable feature of the occasion was that Mr. Naylor had succeeded in collecting from exhibitors a big array of leaflets, booklets, catalogues, etc. (not omitting a copy of the miniature edition of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*), which he used to illustrate his comments and passed round the room for inspection.

Of exhibits to which Mr. Naylor devoted special atiention one was that of the Typary and Typon Co., Ltd. He gave a short description of the manner in which the Typary text-typing machine produces, direct from a keyboard, good printed copy to be used for the production of photographic negatives by means of the Typon process, for offset printing. In referring to the exhibit of the Lanston Monotype Corporation, the speaker showed a novelty produced by that firm as an example of the state of perfection to which type matrix cutting has attained. This was the Lord's Prayer on pica quad body—a matrix having been cut to the size of 12 by 12 points to include the whole of the Lord's Prayer together with the name of the firm. Those present were given examples of this unique souvenir. Whilst on the subject of machine composition, the speaker referred to the wonderful development of the multi-magazine Linotype machines, which he regarded as constituting a challenge to the jobbing compositor, who was now called upon to utilise his knowledge and skill to the utmost in the endeavour to improve upon machine set display work. In regard to posters, very high praise was bestowed upon the results attained by Messrs. Langley and Sons, Ltd., in the production of posters by purely letterpress methods, and in referring to the Photo-Engravers' exhibit special attention was drawn to the fine effects—often rivalling lithographic pictures—that are now being achieved by block printing from "composition" surfaces.

In the discussion that followed, question was raised as to the running of white paper through printing machines instead of showing them actually printing. In reply it was suggested that the use of ink tended to mar the spic-and span appearance of a machine, and also hindered the clean and convenient examination of details of mechanism, whilst much time would in many instances have to be lost in preparation for printing, especially in the case of colour work. A suggestion that machines of similar kinds by different makers might be grouped together, in order to facilitate inspection and comparison, was thought to be impracticable. The Baker Sales Co.'s display of composing room fitments and supplies came in for very high praise, and more than one speaker urged the desirability that British firms catering for the composing department should at the next Exhibition make equally effective demonstration of the composing-room equipment they have to offer. When discussion turned to the Typary machine there appeared to be some divergence of opinion. One suggestion was that the very limited choice of type faces at present available and the limitation of measure (*i.e.*, line width) made the machine of little use except for book work, in respect of which it would have difficulty in competing with letterpress methods, but the view was also forcibly expressed that the Typary machine heralded a revolution in printing, as it already made possible the lithographic production of booklets, etc., entirely without the aid of the letterpress side of the trade. It was also suggested that the Typary method would greatly facilitate the compiling of such printed matter as catalogues in which a profusion of blocks of all shapes and sizes had to be interposed amongst text. A novel suggestion for the next Printing Exhibition was that a pageant should be introduced to depict the history of printing.

The vote of thanks to Mr. Naylor was proposed by Mr. A. E. Owen Jones, who found opportunity to chide British compositors upon being beaten by the foreigner in the matter of letter-head composition, and who also stated very emphatically that the great sensation of the next Exhibition would be photo-type-setting. The motion was seconded by Mr. Goodman and carried with enthusiasm, as was also a vote of thanks to Mr. Bridges, proposed by Mr. F. Harvey and seconded by Mr. G. J. Prentis.

Manchester Printing Crafts Guild.

Visit to Wall-Paper Manufacturers, Ltd.

Although the season of close study is placed in the background when summer arrives, we still find the members of this Guild willing to give up an afternoon in the open air and seek information between the four walls of a model works On Saturday last, by kind permission of the Wall-Paper Manufacturers, Ltd., Victoria Mills, Holmes Chapel, close upon eighty members undertook a railway journey to acquire knowledge of the manufacture of printed papers such as adorn the dwellings of mankind.

They were met at the station by Messrs. Jackson and Macdonald and after a circular ramble around the old-world Cheshire village they eventually arrived at the mill, where wall-papers of all classes were being manufactured. Some machines were running with as many as eight colours consecutively printed, and these proved very interesting, especially to the letterpress and lithographic printer. When the lithographic offset printer arrives at the consecutive colour production on such a large scale he may be forgiven for telling his letterpress friend that he is not in the running where economy comes in. Two hours' meandering through these works, seeing the careful engraving on copper and other rollers, the method of affixing copper designs to wood cylinders, and the buffing up of completed designs were greatly appreciated.

A short walk through pastures green brought the party to the Swan Hotel where the firm had prepared a sumptuous feast that satisfied appetites that had been sharpened by the fresh air of the countryside. When everyone looked content with the world President John Taylor proceeded to thank the firm for the hospitality and for the privilege of seeing an industry which makes dull homes bright and happy. A further pleasure was the opportunity of watching the employees play the village team at cricket. Excitement ran high at one time as several of the works batsmen were dismissed for small scores, and then two newcomers came in and began lifting the ball into fields away from the ground and to the railway line. The match ended as we desired, the Wall-Paper employees winning and having one or two wickets to spare.

Supporting the president were Mrs. John Taylor and Mr. Gerald Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Bethell and daughter, and several others who were all able to motor out and join the young craftsmen who are serving their time in the various printing offices in the Manchester area.

WEE MAC.

UNEMPLOYED SWISS PRINTERS.—At a recent meeting of the presidents of the Swiss Printers' Federation it was decided that the unemployed members of the Federation, bachelors and without family claims, would be compelled to accept offers of work in other countries, and in the case of refusal forfeit their rights to the usual unemployment benefit. Switzerland is passing through a critical period owing to the rise in the rates of exchange, and the funds of the Federation are heavily taxed by unemployment. Hence this decision, which, however, is severely criticised by printers who do not like to be treated as merchandise for export.—*Courrier du Livre.*



Security Printing.

SIR,—I have read the article on "The Printing of Paper Money" in your issue of June 4th and note that a great deal of information is conveyed to the public, perhaps for the first time; but the article generally, if I may say so, as reprinted from *The Times* (Trade Supplement) is remarkable in that whilst it is generally appreciative of work that has been done, a great deal of information which the average printer interested in the technique of the work desires to know, has been omitted. I take it, however, this is because the article is written for the banking interest rather than the printer.

The most striking feature of the article is that it fails to appreciate what has been done by photo-mechanical means in connection with security printing. Much camouflage, if I may so call it, is generally written about security printing, and a great deal of secrecy is oft woven around with very little foundation indeed. When it comes to preventing fraud or forgery there is hardly anything that can be engraved or printed which can be said to give in the true sense "security" from the expert craftsman forger. It would be very difficult to find anything that has been either engraved or printed by any press which could not be very closely copied by the expert forger who knows his job.

Your writer refers to the necessity of engaging young men for the vignette engraving of stamps. This is surprising to me, because it is now very well known that by purely photo-mechanical methods most excellent reproductions of such subjects, if correctly drawn, can be made photo-mechanically, and I will go so far as to say with as exact fidelity as any well hand-engraved vignette portrait produced by direct engraving. If the original has been drawn correctly, just as good a result can be produced photo-mechanically from such an original as can be produced from any of the more expensive systems in vogue; and I challenge anything that can be done either by the Mint authorities in England or any other expert engraving stamp producing house. That is to say, I will produce by means of photo mechanics from a suitable negative as good and as clear impressions in duplicate as can be engraved by hand, always providing that the original be prepared correctly and of a suitable nature for such reproduction. In stamp plate production the British authorities are satisfied with the work as printed from photo-mechanical plates. Why, then, use plates costing ten times as much?

There is no need, either, for any one nowadays to weave secrecy around stamp production, for excellent stamps can be produced now by photo mechanical means either typographically or intaglio, and all, too, of the most uniform quality throughout. Even assuming that there is any slight difference, this bears really no weight either from the point of view of the commercial production of the stamp itself, the protection against forgery or the appreciation of the stamp collector. It is a fact that printers who print this sort of work by some means or other often over-impress the purchasing authorities by stating that their own particular method is secure from counterfeiting. Very much good salesman talk has been put up to secure special contracts for such work on marvellously little justification. The real honest truth is that the multi-negatives made in the Step-and-Repeat machine can now be made so exactly and can be printed and etched out so exactly, that whatever little difference there may be, if any, is of no detriment either from the point of view of security, of quality of result, or of commercial production. The Government authorities in England have, however, insisted lately that the Mint authorities make stamp plates for the printing contractors—plates made by most expensive methods, costing twenty times what the plates would cost if they were produced from negatives or positives made in the Lithotex Step-and-Repeat machine. A question was asked recently in the House of Commons, to which the reply was that it had been the custom and was still the custom of the British authorities to employ such expensive stamp plates from the Mint. I say there is no consideration either of business or security to justify this.

The insistance of the use of these Mint plates means that the photographically produced stamp plate is barred for English stamp

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plate production, although it has been admitted by the authorities that stamps produced by the Government from Lithotex photo-mechanical plates are quite satisfactory. The Health and Insurance stamps were so produced for the printing establishment at Somerset House. The very least that can be said about these stamps is that if they are not quite so good as die stamps, yet commercially they have fulfilled all that is required. Any slight difference is negligible in respect of the possiblity of counterfeiting.

I notice a reference is made in the article to the American Bank Note Company. I am just informed that this company have installed their third Step-and-Repeat negative-making machine, that is the "Lithotex" Step-and-Repeat machine as sold in America, controlled by the Corporation in New York. It is very evident, therefore, that the American Bank Note Company have found very good use for photo-mechanical practice in their great establishment.

The review on printing of paper money and security printing also falls rather short in regard to the most interesting development in photo-mechanics in connection with cheque printing as done in America. In Rochester, U.S.A., a very large number of hands are employed on cheque printing purely by offset photo-litho. All plates at Rochester for this cheque printing are prepared for the use of fugitive inks or otherwise, and all from printing surfaces made in the "Lithotex" Step-and-Repeat machine, so that the plates produced in this great establishment producing cheque printing in America are all of photo-mechanical production—that is, not hand-engraved at all.

Your contributor hardly refers to the making of photo-mechanical plates either for cheque printing, stamp printing or paper money printing, and one rather wonders at this oversight in a paper covering such a field, and, as before said, one can only come to the conclusion that the information was published for the banking public and not the printer.

Some of the latest Colonial Governments are now using the Step-and-Repeat machine to make photo mechanical multi-negatives not only for stamps, but also for paper money. Amongst the very latest to instal this particular plant is the Egyptian Government. Then again, certain European interests are now installing the Step-and-Repeat machine for stamp and paper money printing, so that if in Great Britain the photo-mechanical production of stamps and paper money has not been utilised as it should be, there is more appreciation abroad. In Germany for quite a long time the greater portion of stamp plates have been prepared not from expensive photo-engraved dies, but by photo-mechanical means. German stamps, it is true, are not particularly good; however, this is not the fault of the process, but rather of the over-cheap printing process employed, which the Germans nevertheless consider good enough, in a commercial sense, for their issues.

With regard to the present issue of 20s. and 10s. notes, as printed by Messrs. Waterlows at Watford, I have many times said that I am not in any way responsible for the design or anything connected with these notes, my own process as used having been handed over to Waterlows by a third party, who purchased the process from me. Yet, not only was it my process that enabled Messrs. Waterlows to print the present Treasury issue in its present form, but it was also the specimens I had issued which attracted the attention of the authorities and enthused them, so, while I have had nothing directly to do with this paper money production, I am indirectly associated with this work. The process, however, has not been used to its best advantage. A distinct protective design in photogravure might have been used to much greater advantage, one really difficult to forge. As it is, the design really is the easiest prey for the forger, nor does the process itself as utilised afford protection, except in a very minor way.

There is a serious aspect of this Treasury note printing—for I say the authorities have made no effective attempts to find who the forgers of Treasury notes may be; for no effective technical enquiry has, in my estimation, ever been attempted. There are only a very few businesses in England that supply or make a practice of supplying appliances which the forger would have necessarily to be in possession of. Process cameras and apparatus are mainly supplied in Great Britain by a group of four businesses, and, so far as I can gather, the Government has never made any inquiry from any of these concerns, excepting in a very minor manner, as to who has purchased cameras or process apparatus which the skilled forger would necessarily require.

Is it not surprising that no systematised attempt has ever been made from the technical aspect to trace Treasury note forgers? All that has been done, so far as I am aware, is that, when a forgery takes place, the Treasury submit it to the printer, who submits it to his assistants, who send in a report of what may or may not be the process employed, and that finishes the "expert" investigation. Scotland Yard then takes up the matter from the police aspect. This is not an intelligent way of secret service.

During the last six years not a single person has inquired of me as to who might be the likely forgers or who were likely to be in possession of apparatus and this notwithstanding the long list of craftsmen out of work, and which is almost every day in consideration. No one has ever inquired of me regarding the sale of cameras and process plant to likely forger craftsmen, and I understand the position is the same with other houses supplying similar goods. Just recently a considerable haul has taken place in England of apparatus consisting of photographic cameras and other traceable plant. There is hardly one item of plant that I might not have supplied, but up to the moment of writing, no one has thought well to make any inquiries of our business, although we ought surely to be expected to know something of such apparatus and something possibly of the workers who were using these particular tools. It may be other process houses have had inquiries. I can only repeat that during the last six years or so, no single direct inquiry from any of the Treasury authorities or persons responsible for printing Treasury notes has reached me on this matter, although I have had, indirectly, forged examples of Treasury notes submitted to me on one or two occasions.

The Treasury note as at present printed is really one of the easiest things imaginable to counterfeit. There is certainly a certain amount of protection about it, but this does not consist in the design employed. As before said, my own particular process of machine intaglio could be put to a much more protective use if a suitable design had been presented and other important features had been employed, but these points have been entirely overlooked by the authorities whose decisions are final upon these matters.

I trust you will pardon me for such a lengthy letter, my only excuse is that it may be of some interest to the craft.

FREDERIC T. CORKETT.

Pictorial Machinery Limited,
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Administrative County of London.

THE London County Council will require as from 1st September, 1925, at the London School of Printing and Kindred Trades, Stamford Street, S.E.1, the undermentioned whole-time instructors. Candidates must have served an apprenticeship in their respective branches of the printing craft, and, preferably, should have held executive positions. Experience in modern methods of production and ability to give a systematised course of instruction in theory and and practice are essential.

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MONTAGU H. COX,
Clerk of the London County Council.

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Saturday, June 20th, was kept as "Remembrance Day" at the above Printing Trade Institution, it being the fourth anniversary of the dedication of the Printing Trades' War Memorial. Over 100 friends and supporters of the Home were present. After a few appropriate remarks, the president (Mr. C. J. Drummond, J.P.), placed a commemorative wreath at the foot of the Roll of Honour, and Mr. C. W. Bowerman added his tribute to the memory of the men in the craft whose names were inscribed on the Memorial. The simple function was brought to a close by a one-minute silence. Tea was provided in the dining hall for the company, and opportunity was taken by many friends to inspect the Home and grounds.

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THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1925.

Threatened Stoppage of London Newspapers.

REFERENCE is made in another column to the differences between the London daily newspaper proprietors and trade union members in their employ—differences which have led to threats of a stoppage of work. There is every reason to believe that there will be no stoppage of the London daily newspapers, but it is somewhat significant that this has been actually contemplated. If any serious difficulty did arise, and the London daily newspapers were to suspend publication, this would certainly have far-reaching consequences, and although there is no connection at all with the employers' organisations representing the provincial newspapers or the general printing trade, there are many firms publishing daily newspapers who are also connected with other branches, so that these other sections of the industry might easily become involved. The Joint Industrial Council of the Printing and Allied Trades includes the general printers of London and the provinces, also the newspaper proprietors of the provinces; but, so far, the London daily newspapers have stood aloof from this Council. Considering the valuable work of conciliation which this Council has to its credit, the London newspaper proprietors will no doubt before long consider the desirability of taking part in its activities. At any rate, it is to be hoped that at the present juncture wise counsels will prevail, and that the Press of this country will suffer no interruption at a time when home and foreign affairs would thereby be put in serious jeopardy.

War Orphans' Flag Day.

THE arrangements made by the Joint Industrial Council for this week's Flag Day for the purpose of raising the sum of £6,000 for the Printers' War Orphan Fund are being well supported, and all printing offices throughout London and the provinces have been supplied with collecting sheets or flags. There are still 900 orphans being supported, and it is worthy of notice that quite one-third of these are in the provinces. London printers and their employees have always supported the Printers' Pension Corporation in a generous fashion, but the provinces have not realised to the same extent the valuable work the Corporation is doing. It should be interesting for some of these provincial printers to know that in Manchester 17 orphans are being supported, £1,528 having been expended in their behalf up to the end of this month; in Liverpool there are ten, which have cost up to date £498; in Newcastle ten, costing £634; and in Hertfordshire and Bucks there are 20 children, for whom £1,747 has been expended. These are given as typical figures to show the necessity for generous contributions from the provinces. It is to be hoped that the whole of the printing industry will strive to "go one better" than last year's Flag Day effort, in giving practical support to this very necessary fund.

Paper Salesmanship.

THE great need of the paper trade at the moment appears to be in the direction of pressing sales. Business generally has been in a state of depression for a considerable time, and many minds have been engaged on the task of unearthing the causes. There are those who think that something might be done to increase the consumption of paper by a scheme of collective advertising. It seems quite obvious that the public generally have not overcome the niggardliness in the use of paper which was induced by the scarcity of that commodity which existed during the war. They have not returned to that free use of the product which had become a custom before 1914.

Personal.

ALDERMAN SIR GEORGE WYATT TRUSCOTT will act as locum tenens for the Lord Mayor of London during the latter's State visit to France from June 25th to June 29th.

SIR T. VANSITTART and Miss Bowater and Sir Rowland Blades, M.P., on Friday night attended the banquet given by the Lord Mayor to His Majesty's judges at the Mansion House.

LORD BURNHAM, Sir William Berry, Sir Charles W. Starmer, and Sir Charles Hyde have been elected patrons of the Regent Advertising Club, London.

RE-ELECTED vice-presidents of the City of London branch of the Royal Society of St. George include Viscount Burnham, C.H., Alderman Sir J. Baddeley, and Alderman Sir William Waterlow.

MR. W. WATMOUGH, director and general manager of Messrs. Watmough, Ltd., printers and newspaper publishers, Bradford, has been married at Linton Parish Church, Yorkshire, to Miss Elsie DIXON, of Grassington.

MR. M. B. GARDNER, secretary of the Argus Printing and Publishing Co., South Africa, left on May 12th by the Garth Castle on a visit to England.

MR. K. CUNNINGHAM, of the firm of Messrs. J. and G. Innes, Ltd., Cupar, Fife, has been presented by the case-room staff with a brush set and a pocket book on leaving for Australia.

MR. ALBERT WHETSTONE, the acting editor of the *Nuneaton Observer*, has been presented by the proprietors with a gold watch on leaving to join the editorial staff of the *Midland Daily Telegraph*.

MR. S. W. MASON, of the Leeds staff of the *Daily Chronicle*, was the winner of the medal round at the opening meeting of the Golf Circle of the Leeds Press Club.

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London Newspapers and the Unions.

Threats of a Stoppage.

Difficulties which have been experienced in the management of certain London newspapers have lately taken on a more serious aspect, and have, during the last week, been given much general publicity, the suggestion being made that there is risk of a general stoppage of work. By the time of writing, however, a number of special meetings of the Council of the Newspaper Proprietors' Association have been held to consider the situation; representations have also, we understand, been made to the unions concerned, and several conferences have been held. We have every hope, as is indicated in another column, that a peaceful settlement of the disputes will shortly be reached.

Mr. A. E. Holmes, secretary of the Printing and Kindred Trades' Federation, writes to us as follows:—"I am surprised that the Newspaper Proprietors' Association has stated through a trade journal the difficulties they have to contend with. It would have been quite as easy to have stated their position directly through the daily Press instead of quoting it in the roundabout manner they have done. I have carefully read through the statements which have been made and I found that in no instance is the union to be blamed for what has taken place. On the contrary, in every instance where the men have shown a tendency to act without reference to the union official efforts have been directed towards inducing them to abide by the conditions of their agreements and to act in a constitutional manner.

"You will notice that it is reported that when the Newspaper Proprietors' Association called together the officials of all the trade unions with whom they had dealings, they invited the officials to state that they approved of chapel action involving unconstitutional stoppages, but none of the reports gave the reply of the trade union officials. To be quite candid, I consider that all our unions are sufficiently strong, and more than sufficiently honourable, to act in a constitutional manner.

"The point I wish to make with the Newspaper Proprietors' Association is that, when they invited the unions to attend a conference, they invited them individually and ignored the machinery set up by the unions themselves in the name of the Federation through which such conferences should have been summoned. The counterpart of such action can best be shown by the unions demanding individual interviews with the newspaper proprietors instead of going to their Association.

"It nevertheless has to be recognised that, were a real difficulty to arise, the machinery of the unions would be put into motion. At a time of crisis—which after all is the most unsatisfactory occasion—the Newspaper Proprietors' Association would be compelled to recognise that the unions had in existence an organisation through which they expressed their collective opinions.

"I have made inquiries into the existing troubles, and I am also aware of the fact that the Newspaper Proprietors' Association consulted the Labour Department of the Board of Trade, but I am fully convinced that the unions have taken measures to see that the chapels act constitutionally. If the chapels fail to do so, it does not follow that the union is to blame.

"I would like to mention that, months ago, Mr. A. E. Goodwin and myself, as joint secretaries of the Joint Industrial Council, took the opportunity of interviewing certain prominent members of the Newspaper Proprietors' Association with a view to inducing them to become members of the Council. Their reason for refusing to do so, I understand, has been partly because they feel nervous of being brought into any national dispute that may arise. I would like to assure them that questions relating to London would not necessarily be made national ones. We are particularly anxious to extend to the London newspaper proprietors the same machinery in the shape of the J.I.C. as has proved of such beneficial influence in the affairs of the printing industry during the past six years. I am positive in my own mind that if the Newspaper Proprietors' Association took advantage of the good offices of the J.I.C., this would have the effect of creating a steadying influence upon those who at the moment were disinclined to obey the administrative authority of their unions.

"In conclusion, I am sorry that in the reports appearing in the Press no credit is given to the officials of the unions for their genuine efforts to induce the chapels affected to conform to the constitutional method of settling their difficulties."

N. Wales Master Printers' Alliance.

Annual Meeting.

The sixth annual general meeting of the North Wales Master Printers' Alliance was held on Monday of last week at Carnarvon. For the first time in the history of the Alliance ladies were invited to the gathering, and in the afternoon, by invitation of the Carnarvon Association, a charabanc excursion took place through Snowdonia. Tea was taken at Bettws y-coed, when opportunity was found to express thanks to Messrs. E. Lloyd Williams, A. Vaughan Evans, W. G. Williams and other members of the Carnarvon Association.

Mr. W. Powlson, president of the Alliance, occupied the chair at the annual meeting in the morning at the Royal Hotel, Carnarvon.

A message was read from the president of the Federation, Mr. W. Howard Hazell, who wrote: "Much work has been accomplished in past years, but much remains to be done. Each year will bring new difficulties and new problems, which we can face with equanimity if we have a strong Federation, and willing workers who believe that by whole-hearted co-operation, many improvements can be introduced in the industry."

A telegram was also received from the secretary of the Federation, Mr. A. E. Goodwin, who was unfortunately unable to be present.

In proposing the adoption of the annual report, the chairman said that the scheme of reorganisation of the Alliance had been brought practically to a conclusion by the appointment of Mr. Herbert Tomkinson as hon. secretary, and there had been a fruitful result from the arduous work he had done during recent months. An increased interest in costing had been aroused as a result of the visit of Mr. A. D. Hull, one of the Federation cost accountants, and the relationship between the employers and the workers had been greatly strengthened by the three district committees of the J.I.C. that had been formed in the area and by the bowling match arranged by the masters and men of Wrexham that had become an annual event.

The treasurer's report showed an improved financial position.

Mr. A. Smith (Cefn) was elected president for the ensuing year, and Mr. R. LL. Davies (Llandudno) was elected vice-president, and Mr. David Rowlands (Welshpool) was re-elected treasurer.

A vote of thanks to the retiring officers and committees was voiced by Mr. A. Moy (Llandudno) and Mr. E. Lloyd Williams (Carnarvon), and special reference was made to the self sacrificing labours of Mr. W. Powlson during the two years of his presidency.

After the appointment of representatives on the Federation committees, the meeting listened with interest to an address from Mr. H. A. Bethell, chairman of the Organisation Committee of the Joint Industrial Council, who spoke of the invaluable service rendered by the Conciliation Committee in maintaining peace in the industry, and referred to a variety of other aspects of the Federation and the J.I.C.

Mr. L. J. Cumner (Federation of Master Printers) spoke of the effect that the Rating and Valuation Bill would have in North Wales, and also dealt with the Pensions Bill, the standardisation of paper, the apprenticeship problem and other matters that have been engaging the attention of the Federation.

Luncheon followed, by invitation of the vice-presidents of the Alliance. A welcome to the visitors was extended by Mr. E. Lloyd Williams (chairman, Carnarvon Association) and Mr. Alfred Smith (Cefn), president-elect. Mr. H. A. Bethell and Mr. A. E. Baker (secretary, South Wales Master Printers' Alliance) responded. "The Printing Trade in North Wales" was proposed by Mr. L. J. Cumner, and Mr. R. LL. Davies, vice-president-elect, responded, and the health of the chairman was proposed by Mr. Rowland Thomas (Wrexham), to which Mr. W. Powlson replied.

New District Committees of the J.I.C.

Considerable success is attending the efforts of the joint committee appointed by the Home Counties Alliance of Master Printers and the Home Counties Group of the T.A. to promote the formation of District Committees of the Joint Industrial Council in their area. In Portsmouth, Slough, and Aylesbury, District Committees are now at work, and an inaugural meeting was held at Brighton on Thursday last.

The Brighton meeting was presided over by Mr. Jennings, Registrar of Brighton, who commended the work of the J.I.C. as an instrument for securing industrial peace. Mr. A. E. Holmes, in an eloquent address, reviewed the work of the Council for the past five years, and intimated his belief that strikes and lock-outs ought to be regarded as obsolete methods. He referred to the work of the Health Committee in particular, and asked Brighton printers to support the Apprenticeship Committee in securing an improvement in the technical training of young craftsmen. Mr. Frank Murrell spoke of the work of the District Committees in South Wales, and, from the point of view of a member of the Conciliation Committee, told of his experience on the National Council, particularly in connection with the settling of the recent dispute in the binding industry of London. Questions were invited, and one inquirer asked if the movement was not intended to divert the trade unions from their proper duties, and if the intervention of a J.I.C. in the recent dispute had not been against the interests of the workers. Mr. Holmes and Mr. A. E. Goodwin both replied, pointing out that one of the objects of the J.I.C. was to promote better organisation on both sides, and they gave several instances of the improvement that had taken place in the organisation both of the trade unions and of the employers' associations in recent years. It was unanimously decided to form a District Committee, and the officials of the Committee were duly elected.

A meeting is arranged for Saturday next at Newport, Isle of Wight, when the local Member of Parliament, Captain McDonald, will preside, and Messrs. Goodwin and Holmes will explain the objects of the Council, supported by Mr. H. H. Potts, president of the Home Counties Alliance.

Trade Union Matters.

T.A. BOWLS.—In the final for the Dove Bowls Shield, played towards the close of the Typographical Association's recent meetings at Lowestoft, the finalists were:—Executive Council No. 1: Messrs. F. O. Roberts, M.P., W. H. Evans, J. W. Lowe, and H. T. Whitley. Midland Group No. 2: Messrs. G. Wooldridge, F. Hughes, D. O. Bollard, and C. White. A keen game followed, and the Executive Council eventually succeeded in winning 15—11. The Mayoress of Lowestoft presented the shield and silver spoons to the winning team.

THE National Union of Journalists announces that there are twelve entrants for the Union Exhibition in Journalism tenable at the University of London. The Union is paying the entrance fees and expenses of all these candidates.

"NEWCASTLE CHRONICLE" AND UNION CONDITIONS.—At a recent meeting of the Executive Council of the Typographical Association the president (Mr. J. D. French) reported on his visit to Newcastle to arrange for the re-establishment of *Newcastle Chronicle* publications under union conditions consequent upon the transfer of proprietorship to the Allied Newspapers. The firm at the time had about 30 trainees, but most of these would be displaced. There were also about 28 apprentices, and arrangements were being made to bring the office into line with T.A. conditions in this respect, and also to dispense with the services of female labour in the composing-room.

AT a recent meeting of the Executive Council of the Typographical Association, correspondence was submitted in regard to the introduction of a youth who was the son of a master printer into an office at Southport for two years with a view to his gaining experience in the various departments of the trade. As the firm had already the full number of apprentices allowed under the rules, the Council have decided that the admission of the youth cannot be agreed to.

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The Bookbinder

Notes and News.

Demarcation of Labour.

Instances accumulate to demonstrate the injustice which prevails in the bookbinding trade concerning demarcation of labour. Certain firms are privileged to employ girls on work for which other firms must employ men. It is scarcely possible to believe that such anomalies exist in an industry otherwise well organised, although such is actually the case. To escape the incidence of officialdom and trade unionism a number of houses have preferred to develop under non-union conditions, and it is a commentary on the merits of the case that such houses have mainly succeeded to a marked extent. This is no argument in favour of non-unionism, although when such anomalies are countenanced as those which are known to every member of the bookbinding trade, there are strong reasons which force aspiring houses to think in that direction. Strangely enough, it is difficult to secure any really helpful consideration from official quarters. Apparently, not only is an understanding on the demarcation of female labour a problem beyond the power of the present leaders, but even common fairness and equal opportunity is denied to members of the trade. The time will come when this issue will be fought out in the open unless sometning like a genuine endeavour is made to arrange a schedule of operations and conditions of their performance.

Leather versus Cloth.

Leather prices remain very steady and are practically unaltered from those which have ruled for months past. According to makers' reports, trade is rather quiet, and particularly so on the side which deals with bookbinding leathers. As a matter of fact, quite apart from the prevailing slackness in the bookbinding trade there has for long enough been a tendency to find other materials than leather for all but the best work. True enough, there is nothing like leather when it comes to boots and shoes, but for books there are a good many materials on the market that are so akin to leather that only the expert can decide identity with anything like confidence. In looks, feel and wearing capacity there is little or nothing to choose between the highest grade leather cloths and real leather. Often enough, from the viewpoint of economy and ease in working, the leather cloth has it. Small wonder, then, that for ordinary purposes the bookbinder is turning more and more in the direction of leather substitutes.

Quarter Binding.

For quarter bound work only a comparatively small amount of skiver and pastegrain is used nowadays. Twenty years ago there was scarcely any other choice than cloth or skiver. Now there are dozens of types of quarter binding material to select from, all of them cheaper and in many ways superior to leather in the form of skivers. Incidentally the march of time has wrought other changes in connection with quarter binding. Development in office methods and systems has worked to the detriment of the bookbinder, and instead of quarter bound books the demand has in large part turned over to loose or padded forms. The manifold duplicate book trade which formed a considerable part of the business done by the commercial bookbinder twenty years ago has diminished to a fraction since the introduction of the typewriter and modern office filing systems. Loose-leaf binding is in the hands of specialists, quarter bound scholastic work is distinctly the province of the mass production specialist in educational work, and very little quarter binding of any sort is left for the ordinary bookbinder.

Where Leather Rules.

Referring back to leather substitutes, there are certain directions in which the writer would hesitate to supplant the genuine material. First in regard to full bound ledger work of any importance, and secondly where literary binding of other than ephemeral interest is concerned. A good, well bound book for the library or bookshelf of the book-lover and book collector should be clothed in real leather. Then we have a genuine production with none of the limitations imposed by commercial considerations. There is a deal of sentiment and tradition in books that are to be read, and it extends to the clothing of the books, but only the material interest of economy enters into the specification of books for commercial and clerical usage.

Apprenticeship in the Bindery.

At the June meeting of the Printing, Bookbinding, and Kindred Trades Overseers' Association Mr. B. J. Sansom, bookbinding instructor at the London School of Printing, lectured on some of the difficulties connected with apprenticeship in the bindery. The lecture was based on a short story entitled "Probation," by T. Thompson, that recently appeared in the *Manchester Guardian*. The story (in part) is here reproduced, to which are appended some of the observations made by Mr. Sansom.

Probation.

"On the whole, the newly-apprenticed Juddy took to Mr. Ponder, the foreman bookbinder, though he quarrelled silently with his rather aggressive manners. Still, with reservations, Juddy was happy enough in his company. There was no finer craftsman than the old man, and the lad watched him carefully. It was all that he was allowed to do in the higher reaches of the craft. Mr. Ponder was in no hurry to lay aside his mantle. Age was threatening, and skill his only shield. It was not likely that he should cast it too willingly at the feet of a possible usurper. Juddy was allowed his fling amongst the bread-and-butter jobs. But the work of miracles remained in the masterly hands of Mr. Ponder.

"Juddy did not object. There was not too much work in the shop, and he would rather read a book than bind it. In an inspired hour the Conservative Club sent a tattered portion of its library for restoration. It was astonishing, after that, how often the paring knife fell into the waste-paper 'tub,' across which lay the 'backing' and cutting presses, under boards serving as benches. It was a rare hiding place, at least three feet deep, and running the whole length of the room. If Mr. Ponder shouted (with trimmings) for Juddy, his tousled head would pop up out of the 'tub' and a pair of blinking eyes peer across the wooden shelf which held the stove and the gluepot, just as though he had been dragged out of a dream; as indeed he had. His protracted anxiety about the chronic disappearings of the lost knife coincided with an increasing knowledge of the English classics. He read for the first joyous time 'The Cloister and the Hearth,' and he read it 'kenched' down in a cramped corner of the dingy 'tub.' There were few books in that batch, which did not find their way to that 'tub,' and the few that missed could not blame Juddy. Mr. Ponder had occasional acrid moments of vigilance, though more often he winked at Juddy's literary gourmandising. There was not much to do and plenty of time to do it. All things considered it was better that he should do it himself.

"This, while vastly entertaining to Juddy, did not make for efficiency. He knew, but could not do, and what is more to the point, he did not want to do. Inactivity made of him a lotus eater. The library job would have tried the patience of any other customer. The Conservative Club considerately forgot all about it until Juddy had got through the Hardys. And then he did not mind. There was nothing left, he imagined, that could 'cut' their mark.

"Some jobs of course he liked. He could have messed about all day with the marbling trough, but he objected to sewing books. It was a girl's job and he got it all. The 'boss' had tried various young ladies at different times, but as fast as he got them the printers married them. So he gave it up in disgust. 'It's no good,' he said, 'keeping women where there's printers.' That was why Juddy had to do the sewing. Mr. Ponder rather believed in it. No man, he asserted, ought to be trusted to bind a book who could not sew one. Indeed the sewing was the binding. All the rest was flummery. There were books, he was willing to admit, that were not worth the trouble of good hand sewing, such as Liberationist pamphlets and Radical treatises. But these, he hoped, would not come his way.

"Once a book had been well sewn it would be wicked to scamp its gowning. Mr. Ponder insisted upon reverence, and looked upon a volume as a precious casket, holding he knew not what. In his last years of apprenticeship Juddy picked up amazingly, though he was not allowed to tackle the 'finishing.' It was a gorgeous day when he was given a set of Borrow and a lovely skin of Niger morocco, whose very feel suggested a pot of ale and a radiant midnight fire."

In reviewing this story, Mr. Sansom remarked that the author of it seemed to have a fair knowledge of the subject, although the practices he depicted would not answer under present-day conditions of production.

As to the reference to aggression, the use of agressive methods was not the way to get the best results from a boy. In these days of scientific teaching a good teacher, if he understood his business, would always adopt a friendly and sympathetic attitude towards a lad, taking care, however, not to become familiar. His own experience was that the right word at the correct time, would often smooth the way to a perfect understanding between the pupil and the teacher.

One could well understand a craftsman advancing in years not being in a hurry to give away his life's experience, especially if he knew that he was likely to be superseded by a younger man with youth on his side, who would certainly be a quicker producer. In this age of keen competition and output the present-day departmental manager had not the time, however much he might wish it, to pay detailed attention to the apprentice. Another point to take into consideration was the amount of spoilage that occurred during a lad's apprenticeship if the lad was to receive thorough training. If a number of apprentices were employed this required careful reflection. In gold-finishing, for instance, before a lad became efficient, he had to waste a tremen-

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dous amount of gold leaf, which was a substantial item of expense.

Mr. Sansom said it seemed to him that the writer of the article was acquainted with the "good old days" when speed and production were not the essentials they became after the introduction of limited liability companies. He was very glad to see that the writer was in the boy's favour in respect of the reading of classical literature. The modern lad generally had his pockets bulging with books of the Jack Sheppard and Dick Turpin order. Apparently through inactivity the boy was becoming lazy and artful, yet he consoled himself by reading instead of learning his business. Usually inactivity to the ambitious boy made him dissatisfied; his enthusiasm was sapped, and, what was worse, he acquired habits, some of them vicious, which would cling to him through life.

It had often been asserted that the binder was the "Cinderella" of the printing and kindred trades. Jobs which go wrong in other departments are humoured and made to look presentable by the binder. This story suggested an additional obligation of the printer to the binder. At the period spoken of the bindery was nothing more than a matrimonial office for the printing department, and if young ladies happened to be sewers it didn't matter whether it was "Cinderella" or the ugly sisters, they were married to the printers. Thus, those engaged in the printing departments owed the binder a debt of gratitude.

As to the assertion that no man should be allowed to bind a book if he couldn't sew one, that might have been tolerated in Mr. Ponder's day, but it would not answer at the present time. Yet, without doubt, there were times when the binder found it necessary to understand book-sewing, whether by hand or machine. The extant invoices of celebrated binders of olden days showed that books were sewn by the actual binder.

"The Temple of Art," Wembley.

The accompanying illustration gives a glimpse of "The Temple of Art," the exhibit of Messrs. Raphael Tuck and Sons at the Palace of Industry, Wembley, the photograph



having been taken on the occasion of the first visit of the King and Queen to the new British Empire Exhibition.

Their Majesties were received by Sir Adolph Tuck, Mr. Gustave Tuck and Mr. Desmond Tuck, three of the directors of the company, and made a minute inspection of the various art publications of the company housed in their handsome "Temple" which is so prominent a feature of the Exhibition. We understand that on the occasion of this visit specimens of various art departments were ordered to be sent to Buckingham Palace, and Their Majesties, on leaving, cordially shook hands with the directors and expressed their gratification with all they had seen.

AT the further sitting of the Royal Commission on Awards to Inventors, held on Monday, at the Law Courts, when claims against the Admiralty in respect of inventions concerning naval gunfire control were heard, one of the claimants was Mr. A. H. Pollen, a director of Linotype and Machinery Limited. In 1901 Mr. Pollen turned his attention to the question of naval gunfire, and produced an invention said to be of the utmost importance in gunfire control. The hearing of the claim was adjourned.

Training Bindery Executives.

Winterbottom Scholarship to be Put in Operation.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Winterbottom Scholarship held at the London School of Printing on Friday it was decided to go forward at once with the Scholarship recently inaugurated by the Winterbottom Book Cloth Co., Ltd. It was further decided that the following particulars regarding the scheme be distributed throughout the country:—

"A Scholarship for open competition to the value of £100 has been offered by the Winterbottom Book Cloth Co., to enable men employed in the bookbinding trade to attend a whole-time course of instruction (September 12th, 1925, to July 31st, 1926) at the London School of Printing and Kindred Trades, with the object of equipping themselves for positions of an executive nature.

"Candidates must be of British nationality, and either have completed or be in the last year of their apprenticeship as bookbinders.

"The Scholarship will be awarded on the result of an examination to be conducted by representatives of the binding trades.

"Application forms can be obtained from the Principal of the London School of Printing and Kindred Trades, 61, Stamford-street, S.E.1, and must be returned not later than July 18th, 1925."

We understand that the committee also decided to invite the co-operation of the various district committees of the Joint Industrial Council throughout the country in receiving the examination papers of candidates.

The Winterbottom Scholarship Committee, it may be mentioned, comprises the following gentlemen:—Major Robert Leighton (Leighton, Son and Hodge), Mr. George Bell (Winterbottom Book Cloth Co., Ltd.), Mr. J. A. Esler (Printing, Bookbinding and Kindred Trades Overseers' Association), Mr. J. R. Riddell (London School of Printing), and Mr. S. Stubbings (secretary, London Branch of the Bookbinders' Union).

Faraday and Bookbinding.

In the course of an article in the London *Star* last week on Michael Faraday, Wilfred L. Randell says of the famous scientist that as an errand-boy to a bookbinder of Bayswater, Faraday came across many volumes which interested his inquiring mind, and a friend has placed it on record that even in his apprenticeship he had become "a self-taught chemist of no slender pretensions." "He kept notebooks, in which he entered the names of articles that interested him; I have seen these books. They are most beautifully written, and are also illustrated by very good pen-and-ink sketches. He made as many experiments in chemistry as a poor boy on a weekly pocket-money wage could afford; and obviously such a youngster could not develop into a bookbinder's journeyman—which was probably the career planned for him by his father."

THE London School of Printing is holding an exhibition of students' work on the School premises, 61, Stamford-street, S.E. The exhibition opened on Monday, and remains open until July 3rd; hours, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.—with an extension to 8 p.m. on the evening of Wednesday, June 24th.

BRITISH ADVERTISING CONVENTION.—There will be a strong representation from the Federation of Master Printers at the British Advertising Convention at Harrogate next month, and the special printing session on Monday, July 6th, is likely to attract a large audience. Mr. Alfred Langley (London) will preside and read a short paper on "Letterpress Posters for all Advertisers"; Mr. Geo. W. Jones (London) will speak on "Form and Colour in Advertising"; Mr. David Greenhill (Watford), on "Photogravure and Newer Printing Processes to Aid the Advertiser"; Mr. W. Sessions (York), on "Dressing the Goods, Better Labels, etc."; Mr. G. F. Storey (Leeds), on "How to Improve the General Display of Goods—Cartons, Showcards, etc."; Mr. N. Hills Patterson (Sunderland), on "Calendars as an Advertising Medium." Printers desiring to attend this special session are requested to communicate to the secretary of the Federation of Master Printers.

Bookbinding in Miniature.

A remarkable exhibit of miniature bookbinding was on show recently at Richmond, Virginia, U.S.A. It was a collection of no less than 230 books bound in almost every known style of binding and measuring only 1 inch by ¾ inch. The books are stated to have been designed and bound by Mr. Albert N. Thistle; edge gilding by Mr. Charles Peiffer, establishment of Mr. L. H. Jenkins, book manufacturer, of Richmond, Va.

The books include examples of binding with morocco, including three rough-edge, gilt-top books, bound in red, white and blue; full bound, covered in set heads; plain back and four bands; law binding; photo album; combination prayer and hymnal; Oxford Bible; flexible book, folding ledger, note book and diary; padded books, one with four bands, and one plain book, set heads; books with edges of red under gold, plain gold, rough edge and gilt top, cut edge gilt top, marbled edge, sprinkled edge and red edge; and many other styles. No two covers cut from the same kind of leather.

The idea first thought of was to bind the small books in a piece of every kind of skin that was obtainable, including human skin, but after starting it was found impossible to secure many of the skins that were first thought of. The human skin was secured from a medical college, but the tanning could not be done on account of the superstition of the coloured help in the tannery, and other difficulties that turned up.

For the effective display of these miniature books it was decided to have a cabinet maker make the frame in the form of a book 24 by 36 inches. This frame was bound to represent a book, and was entitled "A Book of Many Books."

Electrotypers and Stereotypers

MANAGERS & OVERSEERS' ASSOCIATION

The June meeting of the Association was held on Tuesday of last week at St. Bride Institute, Bride-lane, E.C. The chair was occupied by Mr. J. Black (vice president), and there was a good muster of the members.

Following the reading of the minutes, a letter was read from Mr. J. R. Riddell asking for representatives of the Association to act as adjudicators in the competitive work done by the electrotyping and stereotyping students attending the London School of Printing.

On the proposition of Mr. W. Bullett, seconded by Mr. H. Filkins, Mr. A. Chadwell (president) and Mr. J. Black were selected for this purpose, the adjudication taking place on the 22nd inst.

The secretary announced that November 14th had been fixed for the date of the Association's annual dinner, for which Messrs. W. M. Forsyth and H. Filkins were appointed stewards.

The secretary also stated that Mr. A. H. Mundey (Fry's Metal Foundry) had promised to give a lecture to the Association on the subject of metals on November 17th.

The chairman emphasised the importance of the two dates, and asked the members to keep them well in mind.

Mr. Black then alluded to the pleasure felt by the members at the recent success secured by their much-respected secretary (Mr. Bullett) at the Eastbourne national bowling tournament. He said they were a comparatively small body, but when one of their number distinguished himself—as Mr. Bullett had done on this occasion—they could not let the event pass without showing their appreciation.

Mr. Bullett briefly returned thanks for the kind remarks offered by the chairman.

The next monthly general meeting of the Association will take place on September 15th

AN organisation to be known as the Bookbinders' Guild came into being recently at an enthusiastic meeting held at the New York Advertising Club. The Guild will have as its membership male superintendents, foremen, bindery and office executives actually engaged as such for a continuous period of not less than one year prior to date of application for membership. The objects shall be the promotion of good fellowship among its members and the development of the educational features of the bookbinding industry.

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Commercial Intelligence

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Allied Newspapers, 33s. 1½d., 33s. 9d., 8 p.c. Pref., 22s. 1¾d., 22s. 6d.; Amalgamated Press, 42s., 41s., Pref., 24s 9d.; Associated Newspapers, 23s. 6d., 24s., Def., 6, 6⅛, Pref., 18s. 10½d., 18s. 6d.; Buff Book, 20s.; Jos. Byrom, 5s. 0¾d.; Caribonum, 6½ p.c. Notes, 96; Cassell, Pref., 21s. 6d.; *Daily Mirror*, 6 13/16, 6 7/8, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 25s.; *Daily Sketch* and *Sunday Herald*, Deb., 103¼; John Dickinson, 30s.; *Financial News*, Pref., 10s. 6d.; Ilford, 25s.; International Linotype, 66½; Kelly's Directories, 6 p.c. Pref., 20s. 9d., 7½ p.c. Pref., 23s. 9d.; Lamson Paragon, 13s., 10 p.c. Pref., 23s.; Lanston Monotype Corporation, 14s. 1¾d xd.; Linotype A Deb., 66; George Newnes, 31s. 10½d., 30s. 7½d., Pref., 16s. 3d; Odham's Press (4s. shares), 3s. 3d., 3s. 9d., 6 p.c. Cum. Pref., 14s., 7½ p.c. Cum. A Pref., 14s. 7½d.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 16s. 3d.; *Sunday Pictorial* Newspapers, 80s. 80s. 7½d., Pref., 23s. 7½d., 23s. 9d.; Raphael Tuck, 22s., 21s. 3d.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 40s., 42s.; Weldons, 31s. 3d., Pref., 19s. 1½d.; Winterbottom Book Cloth, 67s. 9d.; Wyman and Sons, Pref., 19s.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

"YORKSHIRE EVENING NEWS." — For year ended April 30th last directors recommend usual dividends on 6 per cent. preference shares, 7½ per cent. A preference shares, 10 per cent. preferred ordinary shares, and final dividend of 7½ per cent. on ordinary shares, making 15 per cent. for year all less tax, and bonus of 2s. (10 per cent.) on each ordinary share, free of tax. Balance forward £7,249. Distribution previous year similar.

NEW COMPANIES.

CROYDON ADVERTISER, LTD. — Capital £40,000, in 39,995 ordinary shares of £1 and 100 "B" shares of 1s.; to adopt an agreement with F. W. Ward, A. E. Ward, F. J. Ward and Emma M. Stiby, and to carry on the business of the *Croydon Advertiser* and general printers formerly carried on by the trustees of the late J. W. Ward at High-street, Croydon. Private company. First directors: A. E Ward, F. W. Ward and Mrs. E. M. Stiby. Registered office: 36, High-street, Croydon.

JAMES HEAP (HANLEY, 1925), LTD.—Capital £20,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the undertaking and all or any of the assets and liabilities of James Heap (Hanley), Ltd. (incorporated in 1913), and to carry on the business of bookbinders, booksellers, stationers, printers, lithographers, typefounders, etc. Private company. First directors: H. E. Moody, A. H. Heath, C. E. Bullock and J. T. Webster. Solicitor: B. Robertson, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffs.

W. KNOTT AND SON, LTD.—Capital £3,500, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of printers and publishers now carried on by H. W. Knott and J. W. H. Gunyon, at 30, Brooke-street, E.C., and elsewhere, as "W. Knott." Private company. Directors: H. W. Knott and J. W. H. Gunyon.

CASTLE PRESS, LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of a printer carried on by S. C. Osborn at 40, Fann-street, E.C., and to carry on the same and the business of bookbinders, stationers, publishers, newspaper and magazine proprietors, etc. Private company. First directors: S. C. Osborn, T. A. Hickmore and T. P. Hickmore. Registered office: 40, Fann-street, E.C.1.

VICTOR COMPOSITION CO., LTD.—Capital £100 in £1 shares; to carry on the business of importers, exporters and manufacturers of printers' rollers, roller composition, printing inks, glues, gelatines, dry colours, dyes, etc., and to adopt an agreement with J. Cullan and V. A. Callan. Private company. Subscribers: P. F. Money and L. D. Richmond. Directors: J. Callan and V. A Callan. Solicitors: Buckeridge and Braune, 3-4, Clements-inn, W.C.2.

SIMMONS AND SON, LTD.—Capital £50,000 in £1 shares (20,000 preference and 30,000 ordinary); to acquire the business of a paper merchant, paper bag maker, and printer carried on by F. W. Simmons at 42, St. Paul's-square, and Brook-street, Birmingham, as "Simmons and Son," and to carry on the same and the business of manufacturers of paper of all kinds, and articles made from paper or pulp, boxmakers, printers, stationers, etc. First directors: F. W. Simmons, G. W. Singleton and L. Simmons. Solicitor: A. H. Coley, 63, Temple row, Birmingham.

YOUNGS NEWS AGENCY, LTD. — Capital £250, in £1 shares; newspaper proprietors, distributors, circulators and salesmen, general publishers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: W. J. Young and Mrs. M. E. Young. Registered office: 6, Station Approach, Hayes, Middlesex.

ALPHA TICKET ISSUING MACHINES, LTD.—Capital £5,000, in £1 shares; to acquire any interests in any patents, etc., relating to any inventions for the delivery, issuing or registering of tickets and to carry on the business of ticket and numerical printers, stationers, lithographers, engineers, founders, smiths, machinists, etc. Private company. Subscribers: G. A. Raines and C. H. Mead. Solicitor: E. H. J. Chambers, 22, Silver-street, Hull.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfactions registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfactions is not compulsory).

NEWCASTLE NEWSPAPERS, LTD.—Debenture registered June 3rd, 1925, to secure £500,000, constituting a fixed charge on freehold properties No. 269 and 271, Scotswood-road, 2 and 4, William-street, 46, Westgate-road, Rosemary-lane, and Pudding Chase, 21 and 23, Orchard-street, 1, 3, 4 and 5, Pringles-court, 19, Orchard-street, and Skinns-court, Newcastle-on-Tyne, freehold properties 52, Howard-street, North Shields, 131, 133 and 135, High street, and 1-4, Raglan terrace, Gateshead, land at Cowpen Quay, Northumberland, 42, Essex street, Strand, W.C., and a floating charge on the company's other assets and property, present and future (except uncalled capital and assets and property acquired otherwise than from or in exchange or substitution for assets or property acquired from *Newcastle Chronicle*, Ltd.). Holder: Sir Arthur M. Sutherland, Bt., Thurso House, Newcastle upon-Tyne.

GRAPHIC AND BYSTANDER, LTD.—Particulars of £300,000 debentures authorised June 3rd, 1925, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the whole amount being now issued.

WILLIAMS, LEA AND CO., LTD. (printers, etc.)—Mortgage and Land Registry Charge on freepremises No. 85, Worship street, and leasehold premises No. 81 and 83, Worship street, Shoreditch, and warehouse in rear thereof, both dated May 9th, 1925, to secure £8,375. Holder: H. Wesley, 85, Worship-street, Finsbury, E.C.

BRASHERS, LTD. (printers, etc.).—Mortgage on freehold hereditaments, workshops and premises in Roumelia-lane, Boscombe, dated May 29th, 1925, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to Lloyds Bank, Ltd., not exceeding £3,500.

F. J. PARSONS, LTD. (printers, Hastings).—Satisfaction in full on May 25th, 1925, of mortgage dated January 16th, 1913, securing £850.

JOHN E. CLARKE AND CO., LTD. (manufacturing stationers, etc., London).—Mortgage debenture dated May 12th, 1925, to secure £500, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: Mrs. G. M. Edgelow, Lowther Lodge, Gerrards Crosss.

AT-A-GLANCE CALENDAR CO., LTD.—Mortgage on freehold land and factory at Beechfield-road, Tottenham, with fixtures, etc., dated May 22nd, 1925, to secure all moneys due or to become due from the company to the Midland Bank, Ltd.

D. O. EVANS AND SONS, LTD. (paper bag manufacturers, London).—Debenture dated June 4th, 1925, to secure £4,000, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: H. Wolf, 50, Bryanston-street, Hyde Park, W.

W. B. BRIDGEWATER AND CO., LTD. (paper and paper bag merchants, etc.).—Mortgage dated June 5th, 1925, to secure £2,000 charged on warehouse No. 3, Wakefield street, Liverpool. Holder: S. W. Bridgewater, 3, Wakefield-street, Liverpool.

DOREILL ADVERTISING CO., LTD. (photographers, advertising agents, etc., London).—Debenture dated May 20th, 1925, to secure £1,000, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holders: Business Investments, Ltd., 172, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.

RECEIVER APPOINTED OR RELEASED

B. SCULTHORP AND SON, LTD. (office suppliers, stationers, etc., London).—G. A. Ashcroft of 1, Camberwell-grove, S.E., ceased to act as receiver or manager on May 23rd, 1925.

TOTTENHAM PRESS, LTD.—J. A. G. Anderson of 32, White Hart-lane, Tottenham, was appointed receiver on May 11th, 1925, under powers contained in mortgage debenture dated April 16th, 1924.

Action for Price of Blocks.

An action was brought at the Clerkenwell County Court on the 18th inst., by the Granville Publishing Co., Ltd., Strand, against William John Daniels, 227, City-road, E.C., claiming £15 17s 5d. for printers' blocks supplied to him. Mr. Radcliffe appeared for the plaintiff company: the defendant conducted his own case. The defendant was stated to be a model yacht builder

Mr. R. H. Baines, who described himself as a director of the company, said that after some correspondence with the defendant he had an interview with him to arrange for a write-up article, with pictures, in the *Illustrated Country Review*, and told him there would be no charge for the article, but the blocks would be charged for at the rate of 1s. 9d. per square inch. Defendant eventually agreed to have the article.

Defendant: How many copies of this paper are printed?

Witness: I can't tell you.

Defendant: I put it to you that a sufficient number is printed to give the gratis copies to those for whom it is printed.

Witness: No.

Defendant said he could not get the paper at the bookstalls.

Witness said it could be got if it were ordered.

Defendant said he wrote cancelling the order he signed. Their representative promised to supply a printed proof, with an indication of the number and size of the illustrations proposed, but this was not done, and therefore they did not fulfil their part of the undertaking. He stipulated that blocks should be suitable for his next book on model yachting, but they were too large to be of any use to him. In spite of his cancellation, they reproduced the article and pictures. He had not the copyright of the photographs the plaintiffs' representative chose.

Charles Carr, manager of an engraving company, said they made the blocks. He did not consider 1s. 9d. per square inch excessive.

In reply to the defendant, he said the trade price of the blocks was 7½d. per square inch.

Deputy Judge Thomas said as the defendant had signed the contract he was liable.

Judgment was given for £15 2s. 5d.

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ALLARDYCE & Co, Ltd,
PAPER
THE BLUE BOOK
MERCHANTS
85, Southwark St, London.

WHAT IS THE BLUE BOOK?

THE discriminating printer is not only a master of his craft; he is a paper expert as well.

He knows that his paper must be right if his work is to receive its due meed of appreciation.

Our papers have the reputation for a high standard of value, regularity and reliability.

Further, we give prompt delivery—a most important factor with rush orders.

The BLUE BOOK contains over 200 samples of every grade of paper, simply but comprehensively cross-indexed for immediate reference.

Clearly printed specimens are shewn of every substance in all the qualities stocked.

There is also a separate price list of our billhead series, and samples of each quality will be found in the Sundries section, including the well-known Second quality—THE STANDARD BILLHEAD.

The BLUE BOOK is the last word in sample books, and a copy will be sent upon request.

ALLARDYCE & COMPANY, LTD

Paper Merchants & Wholesale Stationers,

85, SOUTHWARK STREET, LONDON, S.E.1.

Telephones:
Hop 6490 (Private Branch Exchange)

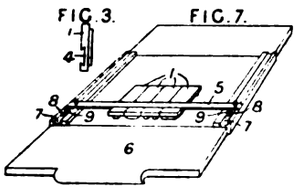
Telegrams:
"Allardyce, Boroh, London." (Two words).

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New Inventions

Cutting Out Letters.

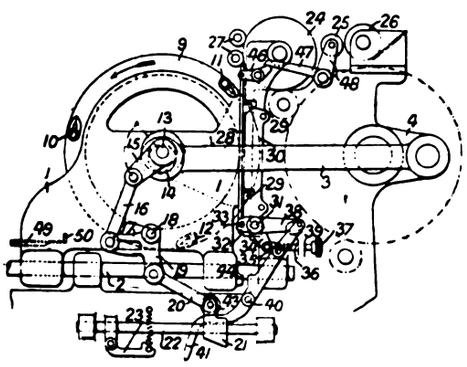
Types 1 for cutting out characters from a paper or other sheet and impressing them into cardboard to form showcards, etc., as patented by the X.L. Showcard Machine Co. and Mr. A. O. W. Kindell, are provided on their backs with dovetail or other grooves 4, Fig. 3, to receive a metal or other strip 5, Fig. 7, of corresponding shape to hold the types against accidental displacement during the cutting and impressing operation. Two or more lines of type may be held in paral-



lelism by providing the table 6 on which the cardboard and superposed paper, etc., sheet is placed, with side guides 7 in which are mounted slides 8 to which the ends of the strips 5 are secured. The slides are fixed in adjusted position by set-screws 9 bearing against the bottom of the guides. Spaces may be formed similarly to the types.

Automatic Platen Presses.

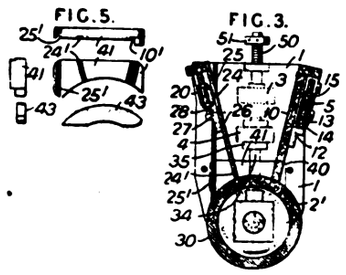
In platen presses having automatic sheet feeding and delivery mechanism and a device associated with the platen actuating mechanism to throw off the impression when no sheet is fed, as patented by Mr. M. Rockstroh, means are provided actuated by the impression throw-off device to interrupt also the ink supply and the inking of the forme. The platen 1 is reciprocated along guides 2 by a crank 4 and rods 3 in the ends of which are engaged eccentrics 14 on a shaft 13, on which the platen is mounted. Sheets are taken from a feed table 49 and



conveyed through and delivered from the machine by grippers 10, 11, 12 on two rings 9 revolving round the platen. Tripping of the impression is effected automatically by rotation of the shaft 13 if no sheet is fed to the front stops 50 in the following manner. An arm 15 on the shaft 13 is connected by a rod 16 to a bell crank lever 17 pivoted at 18 to the platen 1, the other arm 19 of the bell crank being connected by a rod 20 to a crosshead 21 which normally is prevented from sliding along a guide 22 by a pawl 23. If no sheet is fed to the front stops 50, a finger device of known construction disengages the pawl 23, and the crosshead 21 moves to the right, thereby actuating the bell crank 17, rod 16, and arm 15 so as to turn the shaft 13 and throw off the impression. Ink supplied from a fountain 26 is transferred by a messenger roller 25 to a cylinder 24 and thence applied to the forme by rollers 27 reciprocating along guide rails 28 having wedge shaped blocks 29 engaging corresponding recesses in bars 30. A spindle 31 carries slotted levers 32 engaging studs 33 on the rails 28, and is adjustable by means of a lever arm 34, rod 35, spring 36, and nut 37 to move the rails 28 higher or lower in known manner. The spindle 31 also carries an arm 38 connected by a link 39 to a lever 41 pivoted at 40. When the crosshead 21 moves to the right and actuates the platen throw-off shaft 13, a roller 43 on the crosshead engages the lever 41 and depresses it, causing the guide rails 28 to move downwardly and outwardly by reason of the wedges 29, so that the inking rollers 27 on their next downward movement do not contact with the forme. At the same time the messenger roller 25 is prevented from contacting with the ink cylinder 24 by a pivoted lever 46 connected with the guide rails and engaging an arm 47 on the carrier 48 of the messenger roller. When the throw-off shaft 13 is actuated to restore the impression, an abutment 44 on the platen strikes the lever 41, thus raising the guide rails 28 and rendering the inking rollers operative.

Inking Apparatus.

In an invention by Mr. L. J. Swaim, a duct roller 30 of an ink supply fountain is mounted in end plate 1 connected by cross-bars 5, 20 which carry adjustable side plates 10, 26, whose edges engage in grooves in the end plates. The roller 30 is adjustably mounted by screws 34 passing through lugs 4 in the end plates and secured by locking nuts 35. The plate 26 may be fixed in the grooves 24 when thin ink is used or in the grooves 25 when thick ink is used. To provide tight joints each end plate has a flat recess 40 to receive a piece of packing 41 formed with the appropriate grooves, 10^1,



24^1, 25^1 in continuation of the grooves in the end plates, and the bottom of each end plate has an arcuate recess 2^1 with a packing piece 43 which engages the side of the stepped down end of the roller 30. Both packing plates 41, 43 are backed by similar shaped metal follower plates with adjusting set screws to take up wear on the packing. The side plates 10, 26 carry lugs 12, 27, to which are attached adjusting screws 13, 28 passing through openings in the cross-bars 5, 20. Nuts such as 14, 15 on each screw 13, 28 serve to adjust each side plate up or down, and a set screw tapped into each side plate and moving in a slot in its cross-bar clamps the side plates in adjusted position. Screws 50 secured to lugs 3 on the end plates and carrying lock-nuts 51 adjustably attach the fountain to the machine.

Water Resisting Paper.

According to an invention by Mr. K. L. Moses, a tough, flexible paper-like product, which has high tear-resisting qualities, a high folding number, and will resist abrasion, hold stitches as well as some fabrics, and remain tough when saturated with water, is obtained by impregnating sheet material formed of long fibre pulp, such as is obtained from hemp, jute, ramie, and the like, with a rubber compound. The rubber may be dissolved in a hydrocarbon or rubber latex may be used. After drying the material may be condensed by calendering.

A GENERAL licence for the importation of the following paper goods into Switzerland over all frontiers was effective from June 1st: Packing paper, not elsewhere mentioned in the tariff, oiled or not; paper and cardboard, printed or lithographed, bound or framed; prints and engravings other than photographs; paintings; and paper bags, cornets and capsules.

New Trade Marks.

OVERSEAS-LINK.

Registration of this Trade Mark shall give no right to the exclusive use of the word "Overseas."

456,732. Paper and stationery included in Class 39. William Duff and Son, Ltd., 113, Cannon-street, London, E.C.3; manufacturers.—February 28th, 1925.



458,467. Printed musical works and publications. Francis, Day and Hunter, Ltd., 138 and 140, Charing Cross-road, London, W.C.2; publishers.—April 29th, 1925.

DUROPRUFE.

457,700. Paper (except paper hangings). Thos. Norman and Son, Falcon Works, Lynton-road, Bermondsey, London, S.E.1; wholesale and export paper merchants and box-makers.—March 31st, 1925.

PUBLICITY.

456,733. Writing, printing and wrapping paper. Spicers, Ltd., 19, New Bridge-street London, E.C.4; manufacturers and merchants —February 28th, 1925.

NOTARY.

458,614. Paper (except paper hangings), stationery and bookbinding. John Dickinson and Co., Ltd., 65, Old Bailey, London, E.C.4; paper manufacturer.—May 5th, 1925.

VALLOGLYD.

456,154. Paper (except paper-hangings) and stationery. John Cree, Jun. and Co., 21 to 25, Royal Exchange square, Glasgow; wholesale stationers.—February 11th, 1925.

CALESCO.

458,018. Stationery. Douglas and Douglas, 127, Hope-street, Glasgow; stationers.—April 14th, 1925.



User claimed from January 9th, 1923.

B457,498. Printed musical publications. Enoch and Sons, Ltd., 58, Great Marlborough-street, London, W.1; music publishers.—March 24th, 1925.

A NUMBER of German paper concerns have had to pass their dividend; some have even closed down.

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Printing and Allied Trades' Directory

BUYERS' GUIDE TO SOURCES OF SUPPLY.

Rates per Insertion: 3/- Minimum (net exceeding three lines)—each additional line, 1/- extra.

Discounts on Weekly Insertions: 13 times, 10 per cent.; 26 times, 15 per cent.; 52 times, 20 per cent.

BOOKBINDERS' MACHINERY AND SUPPLIES.

FRIEDHEIM, LTD., OSCAR, 25, Water-lane, Ludgate, London, E.C.4. "Martini," "Simplified," Book-Sewing Machines; Thread-Stitching and Knotting Machines; Cloth-Slitting and Cross-Cutting Machines from the Reel; Guillotines and Trimming Machines; Folding Machines fitted with "Camco" Continuous Rotary Feeder, "Spiess" Patent; Book Rounding and Backing Machines; Wire Stitching Machines.

BOXMAKING MACHINERY.

FRIEDHEIM, LTD., OSCAR, 25, Water-lane, Ludgate, London, E.C.4. Combined Rotary Cutting, Scoring and Creasing Machines; Rotary Cutting Machines; Corner Cutting and Slotting Machines; Bending Machines (Flat); Corner Staying Machines; Wire-stitching Machines, etc., etc.

BRONZING MACHINES.

FRIEDHEIM, LTD., OSCAR, 25, Water-lane, Ludgate, London, E.C.4. Flat Bronzing Machines.

COMPOSING AND TYPE-SETTING MACHINES.

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TRADE PUBLICATIONS.

BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER, THE. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4. Founded in 1878, this weekly journal is the recognised medium for Printers, Stationers, Box Makers, Envelope Makers, Bookbinders, etc. Its pages contain the latest improvements in machinery, descriptions of new processes, and commercial intelligence and current news. Subscribers get the paper for 52 weeks for 13s.

BOOKBINDER, THE, forms a Monthly Section of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, and subscriptions are booked for these issues at the rate of 3s. 3d. per annum, including postage. Special contributions appear from the pen of leading authorities. Publishers: Stonhill & Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

DICTIONARY OF PAPER TERMS.—Definitions of the Terms as used in the Manufacture and Merchandising of Paper. Published in book form by the Lockwood Trade Journal Co., Inc., New York. Bound in cloth, 6 × 9, 87 pp. Price 7s. 6d. Copies may be had of Stonhill & Gillis, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

LITHOGRAPHIC TRADE REVIEW, THE. This forms the subject of a monthly section of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, and these issues are obtainable at an annual subscription of 3s. 3d. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

PAPER TRADE REVIEW, THE WORLD'S. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4. This weekly journal established in 1879, gives particulars of Papermaking Machinery and Processes, Current Prices of Raw Materials, Market Reports, Interviews with Leading Men associated with the industry, Commercial Intelligence, etc. Annual subscription: 26s. plus postage (Inland, 30s. 4d.; Foreign and Colonial, 32s. 6d.)

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THE

BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER,

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

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The Paper and Board Consumer.

Matters of Interest to Printers, Bookbinders, Paper Box, Paper Bag, and Envelope Manufacturers, etc.

THE paper market is characterised by a dullness which has apparently set in for the summer season. Among merchants there is a great striving after available trade and much disappointment at results. The less business there is to be secured the greater is the volume of energy necessary in order to obtain a portion of it. The most disheartening post on the staff of the paper merchant is that of salesman, except where there is a business in the hands of a sole proprietor. The small amount of success that attends the paper salesman's efforts is calculated to sap his energy. In some cases that does happen and results go from bad to worse.

* * *

CONSIDERING the state of trade generally the amount of business passing in both paper imports and exports last month can be regarded as satisfactory. Though there has been no great forward movement in paper exports, the returns indicate a better showing than one would expect. As regards imports of paper and cardboard into this country from abroad last month (1,235,814 cwts.) they were on a moderately large scale, though there is shown a decrease of 151,488 (10·9 per cent.) compared with twelve months ago. Compared with May, 1923, however, imports were up by 268,683 cwts. (27·7 per cent.). In value the total inward shipments—£1,282,154—indicated a decrease af £79,775 (5·1 per cent.) from the same month a year ago, but compared with May, 1923, there was an advance of £188,774 (17·2 per cent.). Printings and writings (396,809 cwts) represented 32·1 per cent. of the total imports and exceeded the shipments of twelve months ago by 37,780 cwts. Packings and wrappings (349,889 cwts.) registered 28 per cent., but declined to the extent of 36,452 cwts. Strawboards (312,039 cwts.) were 25·2 per cent. of the total and recorded a drop of 145,373 cwts., whilst millboards (111,923 cwts.) declined to the extent of 11,332 cwts. During the first five months of the year paper and cardboard imports—5,758,564 cwts.—are an advance of 435,606 cwts. (8·1 per cent.), whilst the value (£5,895,447) shows a rise of £447,907 (8 2 per cent.) compared with the corresponding period last year.

* * *

NEWFOUNDLAND, with 145,482 cwts., was by far the largest supplier of printings during May, shipments from that source exceeding those of twelve months ago by no less than 58,318 cwts. Norway came next with 76,971 cwts., a figure which marks a great advance when compared with the 5,713 cwts. twelve months ago. Sweden's contribution (60,437 cwts.) declined by some 8,000 cwts., whilst the shipments from Finland (56,271 cwts.) marked a drop of 79,816 cwts.

* *

SHIPMENTS of British paper and cardboard last month—454,787 cwts.—mark advances respectively of 32,511 cwts. (7·6 per cent.) and of 100,482 cwts. (28·3 per cent.) compared with May of the last two years. Not only is last month's figure an improvement on corresponding months, but it also ranks as the third highest during the last three years. This, of course, is due to the largely increased exports of printings. The total value of the overseas trade last month—£876,059—shows advances respectively of £88,408 (11·2 per cent.) and £158,726 (22 1 per cent.) contrasted with May last year and two years ago. Printings alone (342,918 cwts.) sent abroad during the month represented over 75 per cent. of the total quantity, and surpassed the shipments of May last year by 68,521 cwts. The figures relating to packings and wrappings (20,773 cwts.) were unsatisfactory compared with the 61,000 dispatched abroad twelve months ago. Writings (19,417 cwts.) and stationery (15,458 cwts.) were in slightly improved request, advances being shown respectively of 498 cwts. and 572 cwts. compared with May last year. During the first five months of the current year paper and cardboard exports reached 2,062,213 cwts. (£4,000,028), an advance of 221,022 cwts. (12 per cent.) in quantity and of £434,778 (11·9 per cent.) in value.

Wembley Certificates.

Foreign Paper Withdrawn.

The certificates of honour issued to exhibitors in last year's British Empire Exhibition, which were printed on foreign paper, are to be withdrawn.

Sir Travers Clarke, chief administrator to the Exhibition, stated recently that the Exhibition authorities had made a close investigation into the circumstances in which certain certificates of honour of the Exhibition were printed on a foreign-made paper. The following letter from Messrs. Sanders, Phillips and Co., Ltd., the printers of the certificates, would make it clear that the use of a foreign paper was purely accidental, and was not sanctioned by the Exhibition authorities:

"Sir,—I have to express the deep regret of my firm for the mistake by which paper of foreign manufacture was used for the printing of the certificate of honour of the British Empire Exhibition. We were aware, when submitting a tender for the work, that a condition of the contract was the use of British Empire products solely, and all the specimens of paper which were submitted with our tender were of British manufacture. The sample chosen by you was necessarily, therefore, of British manufacture. Through a mistake which we deeply regret, and into the cause of which we are making inquiry, a paper of foreign manufacture was used instead of the British paper selected. We shall be happy to reprint the certificate on British paper at our own expense, and also to make good to the British Empire Exhibition authorities the cost of withdrawing such certificates as have been already issued. I need not assure you that the use of the foreign paper was purely accidental."

Sir Travers Clarke said the Exhibition authorities had, therefore, decided to withdraw the certificates printed on foreign paper. A certain number had been already issuedto exhibitors. If the recipients would return these certificates to the secretary of the Exhibition fresh certificates would be issued to them.

Papermaker's Comment.

Mr. J. R. Yates, a director of paper mills, writes to the *Morning Post* on the subject as follows:—

"The arrangement whereby British manufacturers—even papermakers—receive Certificates of Honour from the British Empire Exhibition on paper watermarked 'made in U.S.A.' loses none of its piquancy when it is added that the Roughway Paper Mills (Kent), with the kind permission of the Wembley authorities, last year constructed a dandy-roll (the expensive instrument making the watermark) bearing the Wembley Lion combined with the legend 'British Empire Exhibition, 1924,' and proceeded to produce various classes of paper bearing that watermark, samples of which were sent to Wembley for consideration. The paper was named 'Wembley Bond.'

"Endeavours to get the powers there interested in any variety or quality of those specially watermarked papers, last year or this year, were unavailing. Conceive, however, the difference between the possession of a Certificate of Honour watermarked with the Lion combined with 'British Empire Exhibition,' and one proclaiming that it was 'made in U.S.A.'

"I may be permitted to add, as a test of the responsible position of the Roughway Mills, that they hold the exclusive contract with the British Government for all postal order paper."

IN order to cope with increasing business, the Bristol warehouse of Windebank and Co., Ltd., is being removed to larger premises situate at 25, Nelson-street and Tower-lane, as from the 22nd inst.

News-Print Rivalry.

According to current gossip in Montreal, says the *Paper Trade Journal* (N.Y.), the proposed merger of the Abitibi Power and Paper Co., the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Co., and possibly some other companies whose mills are situated in Ontario is being negotiated with a view to placing these companies in a poiition to compete with the International Paper Co., which has acquired such extensive interests in the industry in Canada. That the proposed merger is pretty definitely assured is the deduction made from the fact that Sir Herbert Holt has puplicly acknowledged that the negotiations are under way.

The merger, according to gossip, will include seven big mills with a capacity at the present time of 1,635 tons of news-print per day.

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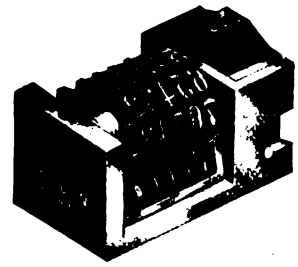
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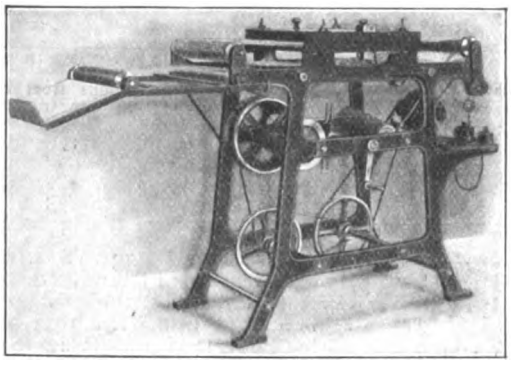
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Paper Trade Golfing Society.

Competitions for the Alliance Challenge Cup and the Blades Challenge Salver.

The second annual competitions for the Alliance Challenge Cup and for the Blades Challenge Salver took place under the auspices of the Paper Trade Golfing Society at Walton Heath on Thursday, June 11th.

The Alliance Challenge Cup.

The Teams entering for this competition were as follows:—

The Newspaper Golfing Society.—Messrs. P. C. Burton, O. P. Horlick, E. Legge, H. Ernest Le Bas, F. A. Neill-Boyd, H. Halty, J. Livingstone, W. N. Darnborough, and Sir Hedley Le Bas.

The Printers' Golfing Society.—Messrs. E. Noel Layton, R. D. Chorley, Fred Jefferson, Captain Edward Jefferson, D. Peel, Lieut.-Col. H. R. Fletcher, E. H. Dennis, D. O. Dempster and H. Evans.

The London Press Golfing Society.—Messrs. H. H. Hilton, C. B. McFarlane, Sir Frank Newnes, Bart, Guy L'Estrange, Percival Marshall, Sir Emsley Carr and H. Tingey.

The Paper Trade Golfing Society.—Messrs. A. J. Mitchell, R. H. Calcraft, A. Dykes Spicer, A. S. Duff, G. W. Shilcock, F. C. Hardingin, Captain Noel V. Bowater, S. G. Sanders and W. C. Powers.

Each society was invited to enter a team of nine players, the six lowest gross scores counting for the purposes of the competition. The result of the scratch aggregates was as follows:—

The Newspaper Golfing Society ...	501
The Printers' Golfing Society ...	508
The London Press Golfing Society ...	522
The Paper Trade Golfing Society ...	545

The best gross scores were returned by: Mr. H. H. Hilton, 76; Major P. C. Burton and Mr. R. H. Calcraft, 79; Mr. E. Noel Layton, 80; Mr. R. D. Chorley, 81; Mr. E. H. Dennis, 82; Sir Frank Newnes, Mr. C. B. MacFarlane and Mr. E. Legge, each 83.

The Newspaper Golfing Society therefore become the holders of the trophy for the second year in succession.

The Blades Challenge Salver.

In the afternoon a singles competition against bogey was played for the Blades Challenge Salver, and the following are the details of the top scores returned:—

Mr. H. Ernest Le Bas and Mr. J. Livingstone tied for the first place with scores of 2 up.

Mr. F. A. Neill-Boyd and Mr. S. G. Saunders tied for the second place with scores of 1 up, Mr. E. Noel Layton, Mr. R. H. Calcraft, Mr. E. Legge, Mr. R. D. Chorley and Mr. Albert Watts being all square.

Major P. C. Burton 1 down, Mr. E. H. Dennis 2 down, and Lieut.-Col. H. R. Fletcher 3 down.

Mr. H. Ernest Le Bas, who played from scratch, was in excellent form on the outward journey, returning a score of 35 (5 under bogey) for the 9 holes, and turning 5 up on bogey. Mr. R. D. Chorley was 4 up on bogey on the last 9 holes.

In the evening Mr. H. Ernest Le Bas and Mr. Livingstone played a deciding match over 18 holes, in which Mr. Le Bas was successful in beating Mr. Livingstone by 1 up.

British Imports of Paper, etc.

Description.	May.		Jan.-May.		May		Jan.-May	
	1924.	1925.	1924.	1925.	1924	1925.	1924.	1925
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts	£	£	£	£
Printings and Writings...	359,029	396,809	1,441,897	1,457,630	353,830	393,584	1,442,274	1,420,180
Packings and Wrappings	386,341	349,859	1,554,309	1,818,598	469,853	428,442	1,901,157	2,195,751
Coated Papers	16,498	11,315	69,738	65,383	48,951	40,907	215,195	209,928
Stationery	5,559	4,590	25,513	18,865	25,052	23,606	115,550	99,400
Mill, Leather & Cardboard	123,255	111,923	519,063	574,503	124,792	115,817	540,076	598,099
Strawboard	457,412	312,039	1,538,808	1,565,751	201,299	145,320	668,072	705,221
Other Sorts	39,208	49,249	173,630	257,834	137,352	134,478	565,216	666,868
Totals	1,387,302	1,235,814	5,322,958	5,758,564	1,361,929	1,182,154	5,447,540	5,895,447

Printings Not Coated and Writings in Large Sheets.

From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts	£	£	£	£
Finland	136,087	56,271	477,473	282,425	124,505	51,646	431,255	251,265
Sweden	69,257	60,437	339,243	250,205	61,715	55,438	314,337	215,642
Norway	5,713	76,971	158,053	350,422	5,246	76,117	158,846	336,178
Germany	33,938	12,209	135,988	89,392	34,893	15,338	140,470	102,929
Belgium	3,142	2,090	13,306	10,143	5,584	2,932	23,512	17,540
United States	782	327	7,319	3,336	4,304	1,534	29,492	13,275
Canada	608	23,442	1,771	77,076	1,693	20,905	4,148	64,958
Newfoundland	87,164	145,482	160,204	230,062	91,500	145,940	166,100	287,533
Other Countries ...	22,338	19,574	148,540	108,579	24,390	23,684	174,114	125,860

Packings and Wrappings, including Tissue Paper.

From—	Cwts	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Finland	60,232	32,595	158,637	166,322	64,080	38,362	180,088	183,182
Sweden	166,945	132,565	597,071	668,220	198,647	152,826	704,897	780,108
Norway	22,424	64,820	189,641	365,070	26,338	76,405	216,906	424,484
Germany	86,096	68,413	408,156	390,815	99,788	81,235	458,606	455,371
Belgium	5,869	6,691	32,053	38,975	13,374	11,681	79,481	67,255
Canada	11,135	11,158	48,942	53,673	12,762	13,546	56,228	64,076
Other Countries ...	33,640	33,647	119,809	135,523	54,864	54,384	204,951	221,275

Coated Papers.

From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Germany	9,111	3,931	35,877	28,751	19,261	11,261	85,215	77,768
Belgium	2,183	3,314	8,035	13,969	6,624	9,385	23,262	41,061
France	1,305	848	5,813	4,765	6,666	4,551	31,992	23,599
United States	632	386	3,481	2,197	6,570	5,180	30,206	24,412
Other Countries ...	3,267	2,836	16,532	15,701	9,830	10,530	44,520	43,088

Newfoundland Paper Enterprise.

The Reid Co., in Newfoundland, which is promoting a third papermaking enterprise on the Eastern Coast, has announced its decision to enlarge the proposed plant from a production capacity of 300 tons of news-print daily to 400 tons, as it has recently secured additional areas of woodlands contiguous to those previously held. American capital, says the St. John's correspondent of *The Times*, will be employed in this development and the actual construction will begin next spring. With this enterprise in operation the daily output of news-print paper from the island will, within two years, approach 1,100 tons.

INVENTION OF POSTAGE STAMPS.—Whatever they may say in England, observes the *Courrier du Livre*, the postage stamp is a French invention. In 1653 a notice was posted up in Paris informing the people that "persons desirous of writing from one district to another can rely upon delivery of their letters if they take the precaution to annex or affix so that it can be seen a 'billet' of carriage paid." These 'billets' were on sale at the Palace, doorkeepers' premises of colleges and other institutions, as also prisons, where they could be obtained from the gaoler. The notice added that these billets cost a sou. A specimen of these billets is kept in the national library. In spite of its utility, however, the use of the billet was abandoned for nearly 200 years before being revived in 1849.

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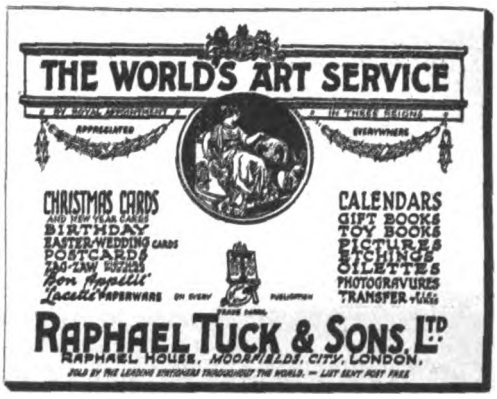
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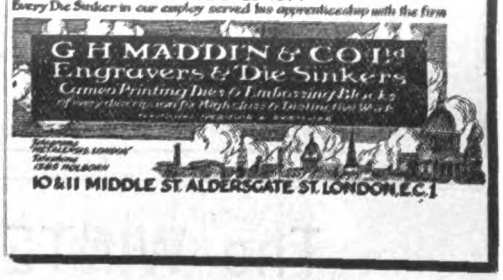
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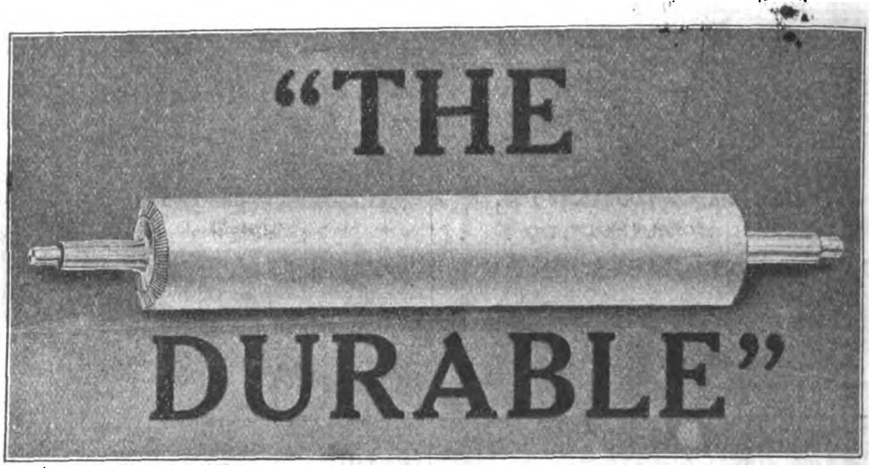
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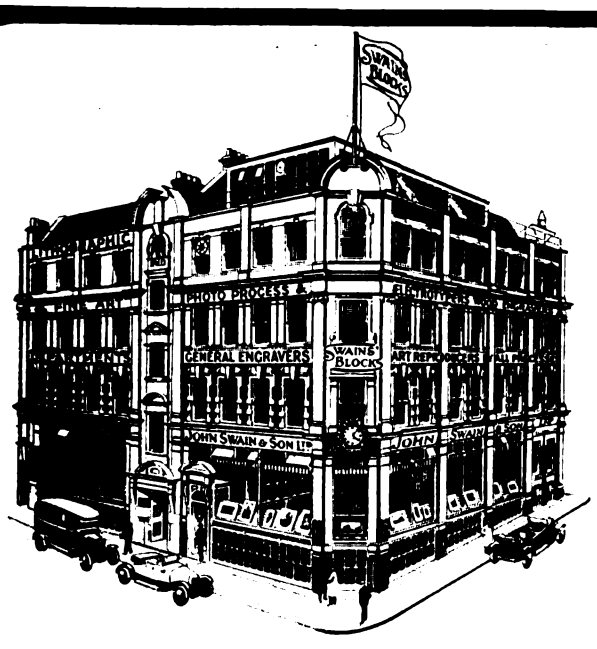
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VOLUME 97. NUMBER 1. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: JULY 2, 1925. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

THE TRIUMPH OF Modern Offset Lithography

By JOSEPH GOODMAN, F.R.P.S.,

City and Guilds of London Honours Silver and Bronze Medallist, Lithography and Photo-Mechanical Processes. Author of "Practical Modern Metalithography," etc.

As the offset principle of transferring has now been applied to letterpress or relief printing methods, it will be appropriate if we describe a safe and speedy method in which these printing surfaces—so far as concerns photographically produced images or relief printing surfaces prepared by the primal aid of the camera—can be made and used in this special offset letterpress machine.

Photo-Litho Transferring.

The method we are about to describe is one that introduces a special anti-greasy etch, in connection with the *rolling up* method of block making, and will be found most valuable for the finest class of delicate line engraving work, whether used by the regular process engraver or the printer who makes his own line blocks. It permits the image being rolled up without the faintest risk of any of the lights of the picture taking up ink; thus ensuring a perfectly clean, sharp etching. Should ink have become attached to a dried part, it will be removed as soon as water is applied.

The procedure is as follows: A piece of ordinary thick zinc plate, 12 or 14 B.W.G., is sensitised, printed, inked, and developed in the usual manner, and washed well with clean water; it is now etched for three minutes with the ammonia compound etcher, as per formula previously given, and gummed. It may then be rolled up with perfect safety, the lines becoming fully charged with ink, and the plain parts kept pure and clean, without scum or ink, to attract and hold the dragons blood, asphalt, or resin powder in the subsequent powdering operations; thus ensuring the best work, and preventing waste of time and metal.

The Four Etching Processes.

Any retouching is now done, or dirt cleaned away. Then the back of the plate is protected with either shellac varnish or Bates black; any large spaces in the design are also painted out to save etching, as they are afterwards "routed out." The first etch is now made with:

Nitric acid	2 ozs.
Alum (powdered) ...	½ oz.
Water	40 ozs.

the time needed for this etching being about three minutes if very fine lines are in the work, five minutes if coarser work is in hand. The plate surface should be brushed over with an "atzpinsel brush" to remove the scum. The bath is rocked to and fro during the etching, unless a plate etching machine is used. The plate is next washed and then gummed up with gum arabic solution, and if etched for three minutes with the ammonia etcher, no scum will subsequently appear, as this combines with the plain parts and protects them.

The plate is next damped, and the work rolled up with a litho "nap" roller charged with a mixture of transfer and black ink. Then the plate is dried and the work re dusted in with resin powder, and then fused with heat. Next follow with asphalt powder and re-fuse. After cooling the plate it is then given the second etch:

Nitric acid	3 parts
Water	40 parts
and a touch of alum	

etch for about six minutes or longer according to the character of the work. Now the image is re-rolled up again with ink, etched with the ammonia etcher, the plate having previously been damped with water in which a small quantity of dextrine had been dissolved. Re-dust the work with rosin powder, and re-fuse. Then follow with asphaltum and re-fuse. The dusting off is done with a puff dabber brush, and any superfluous specks are removed with a steel "scraper." Then it is given the third etch.

Nitric acid	4 parts
Water	40 parts

The approximate time for etching with this bath is ten minutes or more. Now the work should stand in relief, so that the old ink may be washed off, and the plate rolled up with a glazed litho roller, and some hard etching ink, which contains more wax than the former; the plate is then slightly heated so as to cause the ink to run down the sides of the lines just a trifle; the work is again redusted with rosin and asphaltum and fused as before, and is then given the fourth etch:—

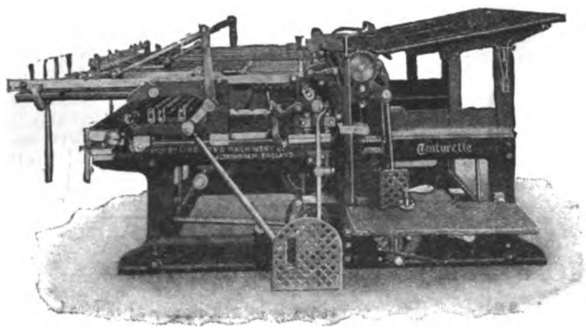
Nitric acid	8 parts
Water	40 parts

It should now stand etching for 15 minutes or even longer. When the plate is deep enough for printing, it will be found that there is what is called a "shoulder" attached to the sides of the lines; this is removed by first washing the plate over with whiting and soda, then drying it, and re-inking up the surface of the image with a glazed roller and hard ink, afterwards dusting on rosin and fuse, and asphaltum and fuse. Then re-etch for the removal of the "steps." The time of the etch for this should be about five minutes. The plate should now be washed and finished ready for the mounter. The edges must be bevelled and the whites routed out. The block should now be ready for mounting and proof pulling, and be suitable for use in the typo offset machine.

"Vandyke" or Negativeless Images for Offset Printing.

There is another wide range of work that is making great headway for offset reproduction and which cuts very largely into the legitimate typographic branch where absolute facsimile work is involved—such as the reproduction of a printed book, or the reproduction of a line illustration, or map, plan, or similar work. This is known as the "Vandyke" reproductive method. By this process of sun transferring a complete printing image of a book can be reproduced for the offset machine without a negative or a camera, and a perfect result obtained, exact to copy. This process is a useful one, inasmuch as it permits the original copy (if of a sufficiently trans-

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lucent nature) to be used for facsimile reproduction without the necessity of preparing an intermediate negative. Unfavourable originals may be rendered translucent by means of melted paraffin wax, castor oil, etc., architectural drawings on thin paper, engineers' drawings on tracing cloth, or thin negative paper impressions can be successfully used for this process. A sheet of litho zinc of a suitable size is sensitised with the fish glue enamel solution, *i.e.*:—

Le Page fish glue...	...	1 oz.
10 p.c. solu. of ammonia bichromate	... ...	1 oz.
Water	... ...	4 oz.
2 p.c. solu. of gelatine	...	1 oz.

The further procedure requisite for this method will be fully explained in a subsequent article.

EARLY CHINESE PRINTING.—Apropos of the recent acquisition by the British Museum of what was stated to be "the second earliest piece of Chinese printing," Mr. Lionel Giles writes to *The Times*: "Among the Chinese MSS. in the British Museum, recovered by Sir Aurel Stein from Tunhuang, there are nine specimens of printing (exclusive of wood-cuts), all of which are probably of yet earlier date. Four of them actually show dates corresponding to 868, 877, 947 and 950 respectively, and one or two of the others may be confidently assigned to the eighth century, owing to the quality of the paper used. It is true that, with the exception of two fine rolls exhibited in the King's Library, these are in a more or less mutilated or fragmentary condition. The value of the newly acquired roll lies in its being an almost perfect specimen of early Sung printing, such as has not hitherto been seen outside China. It should not be overlooked, by the way, that printed documents of the 10th century are still known to exist both in China and Japan."

"BLOCKS FOR PRINTING."—The power of the picture is fully demonstrated by the extensive use of illustrations in newspapers, circulars and booklets, etc., as well as in the magazines, and the suggestive effect of a picture is found to be more powerful than any actual description in cold type could be. Line and half-tone blocks now enter largely into the every-day work of most printing offices, and it is important that printers should have a knowledge of the wide possibilities of block-making. To facilitate the acquisition of such knowledge, the Federation of Master Process Engravers has issued a useful booklet that gives much information on the production of line blocks, together with hints on the ordering of illustrations, their reduction or enlargement from originals, how to make effective use of illustrations, and a lot of ideas that will be found of service in the issuing of pictorial matter. The booklet contains many illustrations that will be found full of suggestions by the live printer. The use of tints in connection with line is shown with special force in several of the pictures. The book is largely the work of Mr. Roy Hardy, who has worked under the instructions of the committee of the Federation of Master Process Engravers, and he has done his task well in the production of a booklet that will be a thoroughly practical addition to the printer's office library. This is the first booklet issued by the Federation and it is intended that further booklets will be issued dealing with half tone, colour, and so on.

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Costing as Applied to Lithography.

By A. WILLIAMSON, F.C.W.A.

(Costing Secretary, Federation of Master Printers).

It has been expressed in various Cost Congresses held in the past that an insufficient amount of time has been given to the connection between the litho section and the Federation Costing System. It has been also expressed that there was some difficulty in applying it. So recently as the Norwich Congress reference was made to this. There are a number of firms in the country running the system successfully, and I am quite sure it is possible for any litho firm to apply the Federation system.

My responsibility carries me into many parts of the country, and I am obliged to keep my eyes open for new methods, so that the Costing Committee may consider them. I have failed to find any system that can be applied so uniformly and so successfully as the Federation system.

No Alteration in Principle.

There is no alteration in principle. One of the main principles is that of departmentalisation of expenses—every department, as on the letterpress side, should carry its right quota of the expenses. Rent, rates, light and heat divide quite naturally on floor area. Departmental expenses in the litho section are matters which require much more care, probably, than on the letterpress side. The other principles of the Federation system, such as interest on capital and depreciation of the plant, are equally applicable to the litho section.

Hourly Rates.

The recovery of these expenses by hourly rates is just as necessary in one section as another. Every operation can have its correct hourly rate found, and there is no doubt at all that an all-inclusive hourly rate is a much more satisfactory way of recovering the cost of an operation than by percentages.

Flat Percentage on Wages Alone Inefficient.

There are to-day firms who attempt to find the cost of their production by a flat percentage on wages, and a careful examination of that method will prove conclusively that it is a very inefficient method of dealing with it. You have only to take, say, the machine-room, remembering that machines run up to enormous amounts when compared with the flat-bed even in its larger sizes. As wages do not advance in the same ratio as the cost of the plant in use, any attempt to recover the cost of the output by a percentage on wages must be futile. It is essential that the various expenses should be definitely traced to the departments which are consuming them. To these expenses, after being brought down to weekly amounts, the weekly wage is added. To the weekly wages and departmental expenses a percentage is added of the charges for supervision, general labour, and overhead expenses. This calculation is done once a year only. Then, finding the weekly cost of the department and dividing into that the total hours for the various operations, an all-inclusive rate is obtained.

Each section of the printing industry claims that its difficulties are greater than those of any other section. If you will dissipate from your mind the thought that there is any difficulty in your particular section, we shall then go ahead. I have indicated that the investment differs in every department. You have different values for different machines. You have the transferring section, for instance, where an ordinary hand-press can be bought for anything between £10 and £20. You cannot charge the transferer's time on the hand-press at the same rate that you would charge out the time for a transferer working on a quad-crown press which calls for a considerable amount of power at a certain time. The analysis of the cost for these two operations can be successfully found if the Federation system is applied.

Artists' Department.

Here a question arises as to the sketches Every lithographer carries a considerable amount of expense in the way of unused sketches. I have examined the costs of a number of litho firms, and I have found that in some cases the cost of the unproductive sketches reaches an amount of 50 per cent., in some cases even higher than that, and very few of them less than 33 per cent. of the total cost of the department. How is that particular expense to be recovered? Is it to be recovered as an expense on the whole of the factory, or should the cost be definitely included in the expenses of the artists' department?

How to Charge Sketches.

The Statistical Sub-Committee of the Costing Committee have discussed this particular point, and their view is that the sketches should be a definite charge on the artists' department, and should not be spread over the whole of the business. The reason for coming to this conclusion is that if you distribute the cost of these non-productive sketches over the whole of the departments you are making your customer pay for work he has not ordered. Probably 50 per cent. of the customers every litho firm has do not call for sketches. You must therefore admit that the correct way of dealing with non-productive sketches is to throw back that charge into the artists' section, and recover the expense by the hourly rate which is used for artists' work.

A Sketch Account.

The suggestion is that a sketch account should be opened. The cost of every sketch should be entered on one side of the account, and every sketch sold should be credited on the other side, so that at the end of the year you have an account which shows the amount of originals that have been produced, and on the other side you have the account showing how much of that work has been sold. By keeping this account, even if in the year under consideration some of these sketches may not be sold, they may be taken up in a subsequent year, and therefore the department would get credit ultimately. This would naturally mean that the rate per chargeable hour for the artist's work would be higher than it is in any factory where the cost of the unproductive work is distributed over the whole of the costs. I am quite sure if you were buying commercial lithographic work you would go to the man who distributed the cost of his sketches through the artists' department rather than the man who spreads the cost through the whole of his factory.

Stones.

Another section which calls for a considerable amount of attention is that of the stones. This question of the cost of a stone is one upon which there have been considerable differences of opinion. The Costing Committee, some four or five years ago, set out a scale of charges for the various sized stones. The scale was carefully drawn up, taking into account the amount of time necessary for preparing stones, the cost of wear-and-tear through the preparing and polishing, and also a careful account had been kept of the amount of breakages, so that the stone table carried the cost of the various stone expenses to which I have referred.

Stones and Plates—Capital Investment.

But other complications have arisen, particularly since the introduction of the rotary and the offset processes, and the suggestion is that any purchase in the original stages should be capitalised, but an account should be kept of the purchases—that is to say, in laying down the litho department you would have to buy a considerable number of stones and plates, and those original purchases would be taken into the capital account. If you spend, say, £100 in plates, any further purchases for plates would be passed through the revenue account as an expense against the department. If an additional machine is introduced, that would

Address delivered at the recent Cost Congress, Federation of Master Printers, at Buxton.

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Lithographic Trade Review.

NOTES AND NEWS.

BUSINESS in the lithographic section of the industry appears to be fairly brisk in general, and so far as London is more particularly concerned, the extent of work being transacted is described as very satisfactory. Unemployment amongst working printers in London is reported to be less to-day than at any period since the war, whilst the number signing the out-of-work books at the present time represents the normal figure experienced in pre-war years.

BRITISH initiative has made great headway in supplying lithographic plates not only to users in this country, but abroad as well. In both directions encouraging progress has been made. The most pleasing feature is that an industry which was formerly largely in German hands has been wrested from them and securely established in this country. Indeed, so successful have been the efforts of English manufacturers that there are even German lithographers who come here for their supplies. Similarly, important overseas markets which were formerly in German hands, have been firmly won for the British product.

THE establishing at West End-lane, Barnet, of the new business going by the title of Phototype Limited is further evidence of the strides that photo lithography is making into the realm of the reproduction of letterpress matter. Phototype Limited bases its hopes of commercial success upon specialising in this particular line of work, and not upon any patented or secret processes. The purpose is to use the most up-to-date scientific means for the reproduction by standardised methods of anything and everything black and white—pencil drawings, black and white paintings, type printed pages, and so on. It is expected that a big field will be found in the photo-litho printing of smaller editions of encyclopædias and other works of reference.

SERVICE for the photo-litho printing trade will be a strong feature of the Phototype work. Printers can obtain ready printed-down plates in zinc or aluminium of any size up to 60 by 40. Those interested should write the company for a copy of a specimen book recently issued in which will be found a series of examples of Phototype reproductions of text and illustrations, including music and foreign languages. Of special interest are examples showing original typographically printed pages side by side with Phototype reproductions. The effects are surprisingly good.

TO LITHOGRAPHERS and process workers the subject of the forgery of paper money is one of special interest. The last has not yet been heard of the remarkable case in connection with which William Henry Harrison, 40, engineer, of 322, Earl's-court-road, made another appearance before Mr. Basil Watson at Old-street Police Court last week, being further remanded. One of the charges against him is that he feloniously and knowingly had in his custody and possession between February 19th and June 4th, at 322, Earl's-court road, a printing press, photographic apparatus, arc lamps, acids, paper, zinc plates, and other materials for the purpose of printing forged Post Office British money orders and advices. In two rooms were found a great quantity of very elaborate and complete photographic and printing articles and tools, which weighed a good many hundredweights.

MR. FREDERIC T. CORKETT'S letter in our last week's issue made the noteworthy suggestion that the technical side of the production of forged paper money—involving, as it does, the procuration and use of out-of-the-ordinary apparatus and supplies—offers clues which the authorities have not yet learned to follow up. We hope that this suggestion will receive due attention from those whose business it is to protect the community from the activities of the forger.

LITHOGRAPHERS on this side of the Atlantic should find stimulus in watching the growth of solidarity in the lithographic industry of the United States. The movement (to which we recently drew attention) to form in America a "Lithographic Technical Foundation" for the advancement of research and technical education in the litho trade, appears now to be well on the way to success. Appeals made to lithographers throughout the States have resulted in most, if not all, of a $600,000 fund being forthcoming, and there is talk of the total aimed at being over-subscribed.

THE value of technical research for the benefit of the whole lithographic industry is obvious. As regards technical training the scheme is based on a system of "co operative" training devised twenty-five years ago by Dean Herman Schneider, of the University of Cincinnati, which since has spread to three or four hundred city high school systems. At the present time about twelve hundred students are said to be working on this co-operative basis in many different varieties of manufacturing plants and commercial houses, one-half of the students being in school while the other half is doing practical work. They alternate on their jobs and school work every four weeks. It will be interesting to see how this scheme works out. The success of the fund shows at any rate a considerable measure of trade solidarity amongst American lithographers, who are also planning co-operative advertising on a large scale.

THE quarterly report of the Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers has just been issued and contains matters of interest to the trade. We quote here a paragraph by the general secretary of the Society on the subject of apprentices in the litho section of the trade:—"It has often been thrown at us, not only by individual employers, but at conferences with their Federation, that there are so many incompetent men in the trade who are not worth the minimum rate. We ask them who is responsible for the selection and training of such as apprentices if they do exist? Some drastic efforts will require to be taken in the future by both the employers and the Society to see that a more practical and common sense system is adopted than the haphazard methods of the past, which has been entirely the fault of the employers in indenturing boys to the trade and not seeing to it that the terms of the indenture are carried out. There are some shops where only one man is employed, and sometimes two, where it is impossible to train an apprentice decently. Such places should be prevented from having apprentices altogether, and parents should be advised against putting their sons into such firms and also to see that in larger firms the terms of the indenture or agreement are being thoroughly adhered to."

THE annual outing of the M.D.'s—the tin printing section of the Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers—took place on Sunday to Brighton. The dinner—served at the Catfield Hotel—was presided over by Mr. T. Bond, the president of the section. A number of interesting toasts were proposed and responded to, and, thanks to the efforts of the energetic secretary (Mr. B. Haynes) and others, the outing proved a highly successful and enjoyable one.

MR. A. J. DOWDEN, assistant secretary to Mr. Woodgate Stevens, of the London branch of the Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers, has been convalescing at Eastbourne, and has now returned to his duties after his prolonged illness.

MUCH satisfaction is felt by members with regard to the progress being made by the London plate preparers' section of the Amalgamated Society under the secretaryship of Mr. C. W. Sims, who went to this post some six months ago. The amalgamation of the plate preparers with the London branch of the Society, it will be remembered, took place a year or two back.

THE Lithographic Artists are congratulating themselves upon the very successful triennial delegate meeting held at Stoke-on-Trent during Whit Week, when the delegates were warmly welcomed to that city by Mr. S. Clowes, M.P., on behalf of the Mayor. Amongst the pleasant recollections of the week's activities is the cordial hospitality shown by Mr. G. Wade, a director of the Chromo Transfer Co., Ltd., who entertained the delegates to luncheon whilst in the city.

OWING to the entire absence of any kind of friction in the trade, the delegates were fortunately able to give a considerable amount of attention to the domestic side of the Society's work. The funds were found to be in a very healthy financial condition, and owing to this fact it was decided to increase slightly the sickness and unemployment benefits without increasing the members' contributions. The meeting also decided to take actuarial advice with regard to further developing the Society's superannuation scheme. It was thought that by about the year 1930 a scheme providing for substantial pensions at the age of 65 might be put into operation.

AN interesting afternoon was spent at Stafford, where the delegates arranged a meeting with the general council of the Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers, who were holding their assembly at Birmingham during the same week as the Artists. A very useful conference took place between the two bodies on matters of mutual interest.

FROM examples that reach us now and then of the work of Messrs. Jesse Broad and Co., Ltd., of Manchester, it is evident that this firm is well equipped for the design and production of lithographic printing. Reference is made in a paragraph elsewhere in this issue to a new catalogue of pen ruling machines by Messrs. John Shaw and Sons, of Honley. A specially interesting feature about this catalogue is that the whole thing, letterpress and illustrations, is produced by rotary offset. Though offset lithography is often not very satisfactory for the reproduction of machine details, it serves the purpose well in this case, whilst one at least of the illustrations has a sharp "contrasty" effect that suggests gravure. The offset text matter comes up excellently, and the cover—in two delicate colours with embossing—is most suitable and attractive.

LITHOGRAPHERS (and others) concerned with posters and advertising generally will find interest and instruction in every monthly number of the *Placard and Service Bill-poster* (Sheldons, Ltd., Leeds). The magazine contains numerous reproductions of pictorial advertising, together with articles on the art, business and other aspects of publicity work.

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The Typon Photo-Reproduction Process.

By WILLIAM GAMBLE, F.R.P.S., F.O.S.

The sensational interest aroused by the Typary composing machine at the Printing Exhibition caused the novel reproduction process called Typon to be rather overshadowed, and it was probably overlooked by many visitors to the stand of Typary and Typon, Ltd., where the method was demonstrated. Not only is it an indispensable corollary to the Typary machine, as a means of transferring the typed copy to the printing plate, but it offers also considerable advantages to offset printers who may not at present contemplate installing the Typary machine. The Typon method can, in fact, be used by any shop with photo-lithographic equipment without any further plant than is usually employed, whilst an establishment with no such plant can instal the necessary equipment with much less cost than for any of the usual processes of reproduction.

Let us take the case of a shop having a photo-lithographic outfit, including a vacuum printing frame. Though any printing frame which will give good contact may be used, the vacuum frame is preferable because perfect contact can then be assured and all risk of failure eliminated. As it is best to expose the Typon paper with incandescent lamps, it will be necessary to construct a light box under the frame to contain the lamps, as many being used as will give 60 watts per square foot of printing surface. If 60 watt lamps are employed then there will be one lamp for each square foot of surface. The box can be detachable, so as not to interfere with the use of the frame for its usual purpose of printing down on to zinc plates. All that is now required is to purchase a few packets of the Typon paper and a yellow filter, the purpose of which will be presently explained. It is assumed that the necessary dishes and other dark-room equipment is available, and the suitable chemicals for the paper must be purchased if not already at hand. These chemicals are the same as are used for the development of dry plates, films and bromide paper.

The Reflex Process.

There are several ways of using the Typon process to suit different kinds of originals, and two sorts of paper are supplied—a stripping film paper and a non-strip paper. If the original is good, say sharp black type matter—a piece of the strip film paper is laid with its emulsion side up on the yellow filter, which is placed on the glass plate of the vacuum frame. The original is laid face down on the sensitised side of the Typon paper, and the back covered with a sheet of black paper or cloth, the frame being then fixed down. The exposure will be, according to light and subject, from 30 to 60 seconds. The sensitive paper is then developed, rinsed, fixed and washed in much the same way as an ordinary photographic bromide print.

Stripping the Film.

After having thoroughly washed out the hypo of the fixing solution, a piece of transparent paper ("Glassine") is squeegeed on to the film side, taking care to remove bubbles and creases. Surplus moisture is blotted off, and the print is then thoroughly dried, preferably in a drying box. The film adheres to the "Glassine" and can be easily peeled off its paper support, and now forms a very durable film negative. It is equally practicable to transfer the film to glass or celluloid, if desired for any special reason. By a slight modification of the routine, and by using a different kind of stripping paper it is possible to strip the film without using the "Glassine," thus obtaining a very thin and clear printing film, which can be printed from either side, according to its use for direct or offset printing. The "Glassine"-covered film can also be printed from either side, but requires a longer time than the uncovered film.

Process for Inferior Originals.

Obviously the process would be of only limited use if none but good originals could be reproduced. There may be cases where the original is slightly yellow or the paper rough and the printed matter not quite sharp. The Typon process provides for this by a method of printing in three steps. It may seem a roundabout method, but it is actually the shortest way out. The exposure is made exactly as for the reflex process, but non-strip paper is used, the subsequent treatment being the same as before described, except that the stripping is omitted. When the paper is dry a positive is made from the negative by exposing through the latter with the paper for the positive in contact. The exposure is from five to 20 seconds, according to the density of the first negative. For this step the yellow filter is not used. From the positive thus produced a second negative is obtained on the strip film paper, the time of exposure being three to eight seconds, development and other operations being as before. If the original is very poor, and the positive lacks density, the second negative can be improved by using a yellow filter and exposing a few seconds longer. The effect of this intermediate positive exposure is that the unsharpness and want of density of the first negative is remedied in the second negative.

Reproducing Originals Printed One Side.

So far the process described is for dealing with originals printed both sides, the printing on the opposite side of the sheet having no effect. But there may be opportunities of obtaining originals in good black lines printed only on one side of the paper, such as proofs from existing type formes, stones or plates. In this case, without using a filter, the original may be printed through (in a matter of about three seconds), as if it was a negative, on to the strip film paper, and the usual operations of development, fixing, washing and stripping follow. The negatives obtained by this single operation are quite good.

Making Camera Negatives.

Where a camera is available, the Typon paper can be used instead of plates or films, the sheet of sensitive paper being placed between two sheets of glass to hold it flat. With a pair of copying arc lamps as usually employed, and F/32 stop in the lens, the exposure will be about 1¼ minutes. Stripping paper being used, film negatives are obtained. The advantage of using the camera is that enlarged or reduced images are obtained, thus greatly increasing the range of usefulness of the process, and removing the objection urged against the Manul and similar processes that only same-size copies could be made.

Making Repeats.

For making a number of copies on one zinc plate, for printing several up on one sheet, it is naturally possible to make as many negative as are required when carrying through either of the foregoing processes, but as there might be differences between one negative and another due to exposure and development under varying conditions, a new way of solving this problem is offered by the provision of the Typon celluloid film, and the process of using it is extremely simple. Assuming that the original exists in the form of a stone, plate, block or forme of type, a good black-and-white proof is taken, and exposure is made through this on to the celluloid film, as many film negatives being made as the required number of repeats. The emulsion of the Typon celluloid film is so constituted that great latitude is permissible in the exposure. Development with full density and glass-like clearness of lines is easy, there being no need for intensifying or reducing. A forme can be made up with the films by attaching them to a glass plate according to a lay-out sheet placed under. By using the same care as in sticking up transfers, a large repeat negative is thus obtained without the necessity of employing elaborate and expensive step-and-repeat apparatus. The advantage over the transfer method is that shrinkage and distortion, such as may often occur in the transfers, is eliminated. Besides, the films are unbreakable, and are more durable than glass negatives. They can be stored away, and used again at any future time.

Can Typon be Applied to Blockmaking?

This question may be asked by those interested in letterpress printing or blockmaking—those in fact who have no interest in offset, or at any rate no means of applying it to that method of printing. Certainly it is quite easy and practicable to use the Typon films instead of glass negatives for printing on to zinc plates which are to be etched, but in a process shop where wet collodion negatives are regularly made for line etching it would not be considered any advantage to depart from the regular routine. Wet collodion negatives are made quite cheaply and quickly, and it is doubtful whether any economy could be shown by using the Typon films, unless cheaper labour could be employed, and that would probably be barred by trade union restrictions. The etching, finishing and mounting of the blocks would be exactly the same whichever process was used. If it were possible to print on letterpress machines with a shallower-etched plate, as in the Wharf Litho process, or from an un-etched plate, as for offset and direct lithography, perhaps with the aid of the "dry litho" method, then there would be some advantages to be gained by letterpress printers by adopting the Typon process. There is, however, the possibility that a letterpress printer might find it an advantage to make Typon films, and even go so far as to print them down on the zinc, passing on the rest of the work to some lithographic printer inclined to work in co-operation. One can also imagine a firm setting up with neither letterpress nor lithographic plant, simply laying themselves out to make Typon films and print them down on the zinc, then handing the plates to one of the numerous trade houses for machining. If new type-setting had to be done, and the installation of a Typary machine was not thought to be justified, there are numerous places in London where trade type-setting can be done quickly and cheaply. The type would only be needed for the purpose of pulling good proofs to form originals for the Typon process. A firm starting in this way would have the advantage of having little capital expense to meet, and rent and other overhead charges would be very low.

Other Applications of the Process.

The usefulness of the Typon process is not limited to the requirements of the printing trade. It has a wide field of application to the special purposes of amateur and professional workers who have occasion to make one or a few photo copies. It is often necessary to make facsimile copies from books, newspapers, magazines, patent specifications and legal documents, catalogues, and the like. For the amateur it is usually too troublesome and time-consuming to set up the apparatus for doing such work by the ordinary methods with the camera, and the professional who caters for it has to use some such expensive outfit as the Photostat. With the Typon process nothing more is required than to buy some of the special paper, and by using an ordinary printing frame and the regular dark-room equipment it is possible to go on making prints at any time without a lot of preliminary preparation. For educational purposes such a facility would be very valuable. The fact that the process can be taken up by anyone by simply buying the paper, without being required to pay a license fee is one of the most important points in its favour.

Leeds and Printing.

Monday's issue of the *Financial Times* contained a Leeds supplement setting forth the place held by that Yorkshire city in the country's trade and finance. Included was a short article dealing with the printing trade, and stating: "Printing is one of the most important of Leeds' commercial activities, and during late years it has been so greatly developed that to-day the city is recognised as the second centre of the trade in England, possessing as it does over 200 printing works, which give employment to more than 10,000 persons." Proceeding to draw attention to Leeds colour printing, the production of scholastic supplies and books and the manufacture of printing inks, the article concluded: "In Leeds is one of the few English firms who specialise in constructing large printing machines and accessories for high-speed rotary newspaper and magazine work. Messrs. Crabtree and Sons, of London and Leeds, are one of the little group of engineering firms who have helped to break American monopoly in this class of printing press. They have also a department for manufacturing rotary offset machinery, their models being recognised as creating a standard."

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Trade Union Matters.

T.A. BALLOT RESULTS.—The secretary of the Typographical Association announces the results of recent ballots of the members as follows:—The proposal to pay 9d. for tea money to members called upon to work overtime when notice is not given until after the mid-day meal was carried by 11,367 to 1,188; that providing for pay at the rate of time and a-half for working through meal times was carried by 11,612 to 959. The ballot on newsmen's conditions, providing for a night off per fortnight and a half-day per week, without reduction of hours, was carried by 7,041 to 4,689, but several branches polled a majority against the proposal. Manchester had an adverse vote of 723 to 331, Liverpool of 615 to 513, Hull 218 to 12, Nottingham 118 to 77, and Cardiff, Exeter, Darlington and other branches also recorded adverse votes.

APPRENTICES IN THE ISLE OF MAN.—At a recent meeting of the Executive Council of the Typographical Association, consideration was given to a communication from the Isle of Man Unemployment Committee requesting the Council to give permission for the number of apprentices in the printing trade in the Isle of Man to be increased, in order to absorb some of the boys who were leaving school. The Council decided not to accede to the request.

WHARFEDALE MACHINE WAGES.—Mr. A. E. Goodwin, the secretary of the Master Printers' Federation, has informed the Typographical Association that his committee had considered the case of a machine minder at an office in Manchester who was working a double demy Wharfedale and a double demy two-revolution machine, and on whose behalf 6s. above the ordinary rate had been claimed. The committee, however, were of the opinion that the rules did not provide for such a combination of machines, and that the present rate of 3s. above the minimum was a fair one. The Executive Council of the Association, after consideration of Mr. Goodwin's letter, have decided to press the claim for payment of 6s. above the minimum.

T.A. PROPAGANDA.—Mr. H. E. Carss, organiser to the Typographical Association, has reported to the Executive Council on his visits to Truro, Redruth, Camborne, Penzance, St. Ives, St. Austell, Bodmin, and other places in the West of England. In one or two places, he stated, the result of his efforts on behalf of the Association was encouraging, but in the others no headway could be made with the men he interviewed.

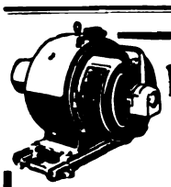
WAGES POINT AT OXFORD.—The secretary of the Oxford branch of the Typographical Association has reported to headquarters that a member of that branch had been engaged as a machine minder, and on being placed in charge of a Wharfedale machine he made application to be paid the 3s. above the minimum wage which such a machine carried. The firm had replied by giving a fortnight's notice, and the branch recommended him for victimisation benefit. The Executive Council have agreed to the recommendation, and directed a letter of protest to be sent to the firm.

Printers in Festive Mood.

The dull weather which prevailed on Saturday failed to check the high spirits of the members of the composing room staff of Messrs. Stonhill and Gillis, when they set out on their annual outing. The party were conveyed by charabanc on a circular tour, embracing Aldershot, Farnham, Hindhead, Guildford and Ripley. Lunch, which was served at the Bush Hotel, Farnham, was presided over by the Father of the Chapel, Mr. G. D. Smith. The toast of "The Firm," which was enthusiastically received, was given by the chairman, and Mr. J. J. Butler (overseer) ably replied. After a pleasant run amid splendid scenery, a halt was made at Ripley, where the party did justice to an ample tea provided at the Talbot Hotel. The journey was then resumed to town, which was reached at 8.30 p.m.

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THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FORTY-SEVENTH YEAR.

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THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1925.

London Newspapers and Trade Unionism.

IN referring last week to the London newspaper proprietors' threat of a stoppage in the daily newspaper offices, we intimated our confidence that the dispute would not be allowed to proceed to so serious a result. This confidence was quickly justified, for at a conference on the Wednesday, after we had gone to press, settlement was reached on the main point at issue—the right of the management in respect of the promotion or appointment of executives. The terms of agreement will be found in another column. We regard them as not only tending to safeguard the management in the discharge of managerial functions, but also as tending to protect trade unionism from one of its greatest dangers—the danger of selfish and disruptive action by factions which fail of due respect for the principle of collective bargaining upon which trade unionism depends. That a particular "chapel" should take advantage of the exigencies of an individual office to endeavour, without trade union authority, to force upon the management conditions beyond what had been agreed as equitable by employers and trade union leaders in conference, is a parallel case to that of an employer who should try by intimidation to prevent trade unionists in his employ from putting into effect advantages that have been gained in trade agreements made between their union and the employers' organisation. It is by loyalty to agreements made, and by loyalty to the ruling of one's trade organisation, that the individual, whether trade unionist or employer tends to gain most in the end, and to stabilise and strengthen the industry as a whole.

* * *

Unemployment Statistics.

OFFICIAL figures concerning unemployment among workpeople in the allied industries covered by the Unemployment Insurance Acts show a slight improvement at the end of May as compared with the position at the close of April, except in the case of paper and paper board making, where unemployment increased to the extent of 0·4 per cent. A report furnished to the *Ministry of Labour Gazette* states that employment in the paper trade continued fair on the whole. Apart from a certain amount of irregularity in some districts, full time was fairly general, except in the brown paper and hand-made sections. In the letterpress printing trade, employment generally remained fairly good; in London it showed an improvement, but in some provincial towns, including Leeds and Cardiff, it was slightly worse than a month earlier. With electrotypers and stereotypers employment was again good, but at Manchester there was some decline in jobbing offices. With lithographic printers employment was generally fairly good; it improved at Manchester, but was not so good as a month earlier at Leeds. With lithographic artists employment continued fair in London and slack at Manchester. With bookbinders in London employment was reported as slack; among other districts, employment continued fair at Edinburgh, and was slack and worse than in April at Leeds and Manchester.

* * *

Percentages.

THE percentage of unemployed among workpeople covered by the Unemployment Insurance Acts in the printing and bookbinding trades was 5·1 at May 25th, compared with 5·4 at April 27th and 5 3 at May 26th, 1924. In the paper and paper board industry the percentage was 7·4 at May 25th, compared with 7·0 at April 27th and 8·1 at May 26th, 1924. In the cardboard box, paper bag and stationery trades the percentage was 6·4 at May 25th, compared with 7·0 at April 27th and 7·4 at May 26th, 1924. Figures furnished by trade unions in the printing, bookbinding and paper trades give a membership of 102,614 at the end of May, of whom 3,077 were unemployed, or a percentage of 3·0. There is a decline of 0·6 as compared with a year ago. There are further details from the trade unions which show the position in various sections of the printing industry. In letterpress printing, the number of members of unions at the end of May was given as 68,669, of whom 2·4 per cent. were unemployed at that date, comparing with 2·6 per cent. at the end of April and 2·9 per cent. at the end of May, 1924. There are respective decreases of 0·2 and 0·5 per cent. as compared with a month and a year previously. Compared with 12 months ago, there was a fractional decrease in London, Midlands, Eastern counties and Scotland, but a slight increase of the Northern counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire. Compared with a month ago, the only decrease in unemployment was in London, while there were increases in other areas. The returns relate to 10,069 lithographic printers and 15,459 bookbinders, the percentages unemployed at the end of May being respectively 2·5 and 3·4, rather lower figures than a month and a year before.

TRADE PRESS INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS.—The Syndicate of the French Technical Press (President: H. Mounier, 8 Rue de Miromesnil, Paris, 8e), is arranging an international congress of the trade and technical Press, to be held in Paris, from October 1st to October 4th next. An interesting programme reaches us, showing that the congress proposes to discuss a large variety of topics of vital importance to the trade and technical Press. The editorial, advertising and legal aspects of trade journalism will be discussed, and modern printing and publishing methods will not be overlooked, whilst much attention will be given to the question of the international co-ordination of the Press of all countries.

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The Newspaper Trade Crisis.

Terms of Settlement.

The following official agreed statement was issued last Thursday announcing a settlement of the dispute in the newspaper trade:—

On Wednesday, at the offices of the Newspaper Proprietors' Association, a conference, which lasted several hours, took place between the Council of the Newspaper Proprietors' Association and the London Branch Committee of the Paper Workers' Union. With regard to the principle involved in the incidents which brought about the conference, an agreement was reached that in future promotions or appointments in all offices to such positions as those of publishers, overseers, deputy-overseers, travellers, inspectors, and depotmen shall be made by the managements.

Chapels shall have the right to submit the names of any of their members who, in their opinion, possess special claims or qualifications for any such contemplated promotions or appointments The decision of the management shall be final and not necessarily limited to members of the chapel.

The union gave an assurance that chapels shall refrain from unconstitutional action, and that matters in dispute with any chapel shall be referred to the trade union and the association.

The union, on the one hand, and the Newspaper Proprietors' Association, on the other, undertake that any decisions reached on any such reference under any of the provisions of the disputes clauses shall be loyally observed by both sides.

Oxford University Press

AND

UNION AND NON-UNION LABOUR.

Trouble has occurred in connection with the workpeople at the Wolvercote Paper Mill, near Oxford, of the Oxford University Press. The printing and other works are also affected by the dispute.

It appears that the officials of the National Union of Printing and Paper Workers aim to secure in paper mills and other establishments the employment of union labour only.

We understand the management has been approached on the question and the attitude taken up is that the matter is one that solely concerns the employees themselves and a strict neutral line has been taken.

It is hoped that some agreement will be come to by the parties concerned, but meanwhile notices to terminate employment tendered by the unionists on the ground of refusing to work with non-unionists have been accepted.

THE employees of the *Yorkshire Evening News*, to the number of nearly two hundred, visited Blackpool last week on their annual outing.

Personal.

MR. E. G. ARNOLD, principal of the Leeds printing firm of Messrs. E. J. Arnold and Son and an ex-president of the Federation of Master Printers, has been re-elected Pro-Chancellor of the University of Leeds.

AT the annual outing of the printing staff of Messrs. W. R. Cummins, Ltd., of Muswell Hill, to Hastings on Saturday last, a presentation of a barometer was made to the head of the firm, Mr. W. R. Cummins. The inscription thereon read "Presented to Mr. W. R. Cummins by the Editorial and Printing Staffs of the *Muswell Hill Record* on the occasion of the annual outing, June 27th, 1925."

MR. H. DAWES, the chief of the printing machine department of the *Yorkshire Post*, is retiring owing to ill-health after 30 years' service with that journal.

MR. J. T. ROBINSON, foreman of the printing department, and Mr. W. Payne, who has charge of the rotary machine department, of the *Hornsey Journal*, have been presented with gold watches on completing 38 and 30 years' service respectively.

MR. J. L. GARVIN, editor of the *Observer*, was the guest of honour at a dinner given on Sunday evening by the Irish Literary Society at the Florence Restaurant, Rupert-street, London, W.

COUNCILLOR R. I. CONSTANTINE has been elected a director of the *Accrington Gazette* in place of Councillor John Smith, who for some time has been chairman of the company.

MR. HORACE THOROGOOD, literary editor of the London *Star*, was married on Saturday at St. Mark's Church, St. John's Wood, to Miss Helen R. Macdonald ("Helen Hope," of the *Daily News*).

MR. M. STOBART, the news editor of the *Newcastle Chronicle* and associated papers, has been presented with a fishing rod and tackle on his retirement after 40 years' service.

MR. VICTOR J. BOURNE, of the literary staff of the *Daily News*, has been presented by the London staff with a canteen of stainless cutlery on the occasion of his marriage to Miss Robins, niece of Mrs. Cecil Chesterton.

IN the annual inter-firm bowling competition of the Norwich and District Printers held at Brundall on the green at Braydestone House, kindly lent by the Alliance President, Mr. F. S. Deyns Page, eleven firms entered for the competition, which was very keenly contested throughout. The following were left in for the semi-final—Mr. G. S. Hill's team (Norwich) *v.* Messrs. Wm. Clowes and Sons (Beccles), Messrs. Jarrold and Sons (Norwich) *v.* the London and Norwich Press (Norwich), and the final rested between Messrs. Wm. Clowes and Sons and Messrs. Jarrold and Sons, the latter winning by 13 to 3.

Presentation to Major Clowes.

Practical recognition was shown of the valuable services rendered to the London Master Printers' Association by Major Maurice Clowes, the new president of the Association, when on Tuesday afternoon a small company of master printers gathered in the L.M.P.A. Board Room, to make Major Clowes a present of a Queen Anne walnut writing table.

The presentation was made by Mr. George Berridge, who referred to the services Major Clowes had rendered to the L.M.P.A. and to the printing trade in general, particularly in respect of his chairmanship of the Labour Committee. He said that a number of them who were printers of weekly periodicals had felt that some recognition ought to be made of this unselfish and able work. A subscription list had accordingly been opened, and all the subscribers had written expressing in very high terms their esteem for Major Clowes and appreciation of his services. On their behalf he asked Major Clowes to accept this gift.

Major Clowes made suitable response, thanking Mr. Berridge for his activity in arranging the matter, and thanking the donors for the presentation, which, he said, he and Mrs. Clowes would always prize.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Berridge was passed on the motion of Mr. G. P. Reveirs.

From the London Gazette.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

L. Senior and F. Uttley, 21, Morley-street, Bradford, as printers, bookbinders and stationers, under the style of Senior and Uttley.

F. W. Nelson and T. Bloor, paper and paper bag merchants, 155, Princess road, Manchester, under the style of Tom Nelson and Sons.

J. H. Todd, P. B. Todd, A. J. Todd and F. Todd, stationers and general merchants, 42, Silver-street, Lincoln, under the style of J. H. Todd and Sons; so far as regards A. J. Todd.

A. G. Law and J. S. Spelman, stationers, 1, Belgrave Mansions, near Victoria Station, under the style of Scotter and Law.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

Wood, H., residing at 22, Bennett-street, and carrying on business at 287, Newport-road, Middlesbrough, York, stationer.

Taylor, J. B. (otherwise Arthur Ady), of 91, Burton-road, Brixton, London, and lately residing at 160, Kennington-park-road, London, and 5, Loughborough-road, Brixton, London, journalist.

THERE is to be a large attendance, including many Yorkshire printers and their customers, at the Special Printing Session of the British Advertising Convention which will be held in the Right Hand Promenade, Royal Hall, Harrogate, on Monday next, July 6th, 1925. The chair will be taken by Mr. Alfred Langley (chairman of the Collective Advertising Committee, Federation of Master Printers) at 2.30 p.m. prompt.

TWO GOOD THINGS FOR LITHO PRINTERS

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Commercial Intelligence.

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Allied Newspapers, 32s. 6d., 33s., 8 p.c. Pref., 21s. 9d, 22s.; Amalgamated Press, 41s. 3d., 40s. 9d., Pref, 20s xd.; Associated Newspapers, 23s., Def., 6 3/32, 6⅛, Pref., 18s. 9d.; British Glues and Chemicals, Pref., 14s. 4½d.; Jos. Byrom, 5s.; Cassell, Pref., 20s. 10½d.; *Daily Mirror*, 6 1/16, 6⅛, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 25s. 6d.; *Daily Sketch* and *Sunday Herald*, Deb., 103½, 103; John Dickinson, 29s. 6d., 4½ p.c. 1st Mort. Deb., 65½ xd; *Gentlewoman Illustrated*, 6 p.c. Non. Cum. Ptg. Pref., 11½d.; Hazell, Watson, Pref., 7⅛; *Illustrated London News*, 7s. 6d.; *Irish Times*, 6½ p.c. (2nd) Cum. Pref., 15s. 7½d.; International Linotype, 65; Kelly's Directories, 7½ p.c. Pref., 22s. 9d., 23s. 3d. xd.; Lamson Paragon, 11s. 6d., 10 p.c. Pref., 23s., 22s. 7½d.; Edward Lloyd, Pref., 23s. 3d.; Mansell, Hunt, 25s.; George Newnes, 29s. 6d., Pref., 15s. 6d; Odham's Press, 3s. 3d., 3s. 4½d., 6 p.c. Cum. Pref., 14s. 6d., 7½ p.c. Cum. A Pref., 14s. 7½d.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 16s., 16s. 1½d.; *Sunday Pictorial* Newspapers, Pref., 23s. 3d.; Raphael Tuck, 21s.; Waterlow and Sons, Prefd., 20s. 3d., 20s., 4 p.c. Pref., 14s. 3d.; Weldons, Pref., 19s. 19s. 11½d.; Winterbottom Book Cloth, 67s. 6d.; Wyman and Sons, Pref., 18s. 9d.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

GEORGE OUTRAM AND CO.—Interim dividend of 5 per cent. (1s. per share), less tax, payable August 1st. Same as last year.

KELLY'S DIRECTORIES.—Directors announce dividend of 7½ per cent. and bonus of 5 per cent., less tax, on ordinary shares, making 17½ per cent. for year. (Last year, distribution same; £45,346 forward.)

ASSOCIATED NEWSPAPERS.—Interim dividend on deferred shares for quarter ending June 30th, 1925, at 2s. per share (at the rate of 40 per cent. per annum), less tax. Warrants will be posted on July 7th.

NEW COMPANIES.

W. PICKERING AND SONS, LTD.—Capital £15,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of printers, publishers, booksellers, bookbinders, newspaper and magazine proprietors, newsagents, advertising agents and stationers, and fancy goods dealers carried on by A. J. Pickering, A. P. Pickering and E. F. Pickering as "W. Pickering and Sons." Private company. First directors: A. P. Pickering and E. F. Pickering. Solicitors: T. Flavell, Church-street, Hinckley.

S. ROWBOTTOM AND SON, LTD.—Capital £6,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of a printer and publisher, etc., heretofore carried on by W. Bleasdale at King street, Alfreton, Derbyshire, as "S. Rowbottom and Son." Private company. First directors: W. Bleasdale, R. S. Bleasdale and T. W. Eyre. Registered office: King street, Alfreton.

C. D. EATON, LTD.—Capital £1,750, in £1 shares; to acquire as from March 31st, 1925, the business of a papermakers' agent and wholesale stationer as now carried on by C. D. Eaton at 109, Colmore-row, Birmingham. Private company. Directors: C. D. Eaton, G. R. Mason and F. W. Picken. Registered office: 109, Colmore-row, Birmingham.

MACHIN AND OSBORNE, LTD.—Capital £5,000, in £1 shares; printers, bookbinders, paper rulers, manufacturers and merchants of paper, ledgers and account books, dealers in all kinds of printers' and publishers' sundries, and in all materials used in the manufacture of paper, and strawboards, carbons, boxes, envelopes and wrappings, etc. Private company. Directors: T. S. Machin, T. W. Machin and S. G. Machin. Solicitor: J. W. Stabler, 8, Bank-street, Sheffield.

MODERN APPLIANCES, LTD.—Capital £100, in £1 shares; proprietors and publishers of newspapers, journals, magazines, books and other literary works, etc. Private company. First directors: R. Norman and H. Jeans. Registered office: 66, High Holborn, W.C.1.

GREGG PUBLISHING CO., LTD. — Capital £20,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of a publisher, bookseller and stationer carried on by J. R. Gregg at Kern House, Kingsway, W.C., as the Gregg Publishing Co. Private company. First directors: J. R. Gregg, H. L. Carrad, C. J. Brown and E. W. Crockett. Registered office: Kern House, 36-38, Kingsway, W.C.2.

BRITISH GUARANTEE INVESTMENT INCORPORATION, LTD.—Capital £100, in 1s. shares; financiers, company promoters, registration agents, printers, publishers, newspaper proprietors, etc. Private company. First directors: H. Huth and J. McGuire. Registered office: Craven House, Kingsway, W.C.2.

F. G. THOMAS (LORD-STREET), LTD. — Capital £7,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of a stationer and fancy goods dealer carried on by F. G. Thomas, at 5, Lord-street, Liverpool. Private company. Directors: F. G. Thomas, Mrs. M. H. Thomas and G. H. Sabin. Solicitors: Chas. Howard and Co., 29, Princess-street, Manchester.

F. G. THOMAS (BOLD-STREET), LTD. — Capital £7,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of a stationer and fancy goods dealer carried on by F. G. Thomas, at 38, Bold-street, Liverpool. Private company. Directors: F. G. Thomas, Mrs. M. H. Thomas and O. E. Davis. Solicitors: Chas. Howard and Co, 29, Princess-street, Manchester.

F. G THOMAS (SHEFFIELD), LTD.—Capital £5,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of a stationer and fancy goods dealer carried on by F. G. Thomas at 24, Angel-street and 25, Surrey-street, Sheffield. Private company. Directors: F. G. Thomas, Mrs. M. H. Thomas and R. A. Gifford. Solicitors: Chas. Howard and Co., 29, Princess street, Manchester.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfactions registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfactions is not compulsory).

WALBROOK AND CO., LTD. (printers, etc., London).—Statement under Section 12 (old charges outstanding on July 1st, 1908, now first registered). Mortgage debenture dated January 5th, 1900, securing £2,000.

PRINTERS, LTD. (Altrincham).—Issue on May 28th, of £25 and on June 10th, 1925, of £50 debentures, parts of a series already registered.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY TIMES PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO., LTD.—Particulars filed of £10,000 debentures authorised May 20th, 1925, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the whole amount being now issued.

H. ALLNUTT AND SON, LTD. (papermakers, etc., Wooburn Green, Bucks).—Particulars filed of £10,000 debentures authorised June 4th, 1925, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the whole amount being now issued.

RECEIVER APPOINTED OR RELEASED

WALBROOK AND CO., LTD. (printers, etc. London).—C. L. Davies, C.A., of 27, Clements-lane, E.C., was appointed receiver and manager by order of Court dated June 19th, 1925.

JOHN ALLEN AND SONS (IVYBRIDGE), LTD. (old company), (manufacturers of wood pulp, paper, etc.).—J. H. Stephens, of 6, Clements-lane, E.C.4, ceased to act as receiver or manager on June 18th, 1925, under his appointment under trust deed dated March 22nd, 1910.

Walbrook and Co., Ltd.

Winding-up Petition by John Dickinson and Co., Ltd.

A petition by John Dickinson and Co., Ltd., papermakers, to wind up Walbrook and Co., Ltd., was before Mr. Justice Eve, in the Companies Winding up Court on Tuesday.

Mr. Turner, for the petitioning creditors, said the shareholders of the respondent company had passed a resolution for a voluntary winding-up and there was a body of creditors opposing the petition whose debts were larger than those of the creditors supporting the petition.

Mr. Swords said he represented creditors opposing whose claims amounted to £4,200 and Mr. Turner was supported by creditors for about £1,000.

Mr. Beaumont said he appeared for the House Property Investment Co, who were landlords with another, and they had a judgment for £267 odd.

His Lordship: There is one large creditor, Mr. Henry Featherstone, for £3,128; he turns the scale; and there are three gentlemen for £262 10s. each: they are directors, I suppose.

Mr. Swords: Yes; and there are secured creditors as well who are opposed to the petition. They prefer a voluntary winding-up.

Counsel, in reply to the judge, said the company had a large printing business.

His Lordship: Who is Mr. Featherstone?

Mr. Swords: A paper merchant. He had supplied paper to the value of £2,000. Counsel added that he would offer, on behalf of the unsecured creditors he represented, that they would postpone their debts to those of the other unsecured creditors if a voluntary winding-up were allowed to proceed.

Mr. Turner: Including Mr. Featherstone?

Mr. Swords: Yes, in regard to his unsecured debt; his secured debt would not be postponed. I make that offer on behalf of Mr. Featherstone and other creditors and also for the three directors.

His Lordship: That is a valuable offer, Mr. Turner. Creditors for about £4,000 offer to postpone their unsecured debts to yours if you do not press for an order.

Mr. Turner: I would be unreasonable not to accept that offer.

His Lordship: Then there will be no order on the petition, except that the company pay the petitioners' costs.

The Blue Book.

The Blue Book, the latest sample book issued by Messrs. Allardyce and Co., Ltd., paper merchants and wholesale stationers of 85, Southwark-street, S.E., should be in the hands of every printer. It is a complete compendium of its kind, containing over 200 samples of every grade of paper, and the clearly printed specimens show every substance in all the qualities stocked. The volume is strongly bound in blue cloth and thus becomes a work of lasting value. Particular attention has been paid to means of ready reference to any particular paper, and the comprehensive cross-indexing ensures the instant finding of what is required. A separate price list deals with the firm's well-known billhead series, and samples of each quality including the Standard Billhead are included. The firm guarantees prompt delivery, a strong point in these days of acute competition. The Blue Book adds another to the many services rendered to the trade during its long service by this enterprising firm and a copy will be sent upon request.

MESSRS. JOHN SHAW AND SONS, of Honley near Huddersfield, send us a copy of a new catalogue of the pen ruling machines for which their name is well known. A series of illustrations first conveys an idea of the extensive Shaw factory, and particulars are given of the equipment and staffing required for the production of the high-class machines there manufactured. There follow full illustrated particulars of the various ruling machines, also of the "Bailey" patent rotary perforator attachment, the manifold double shaft pen underlift device, the patent pile suction feeder, etc. Prices are included. In a note on another page, mention is made of the offset printing of this well-produced catalogue.

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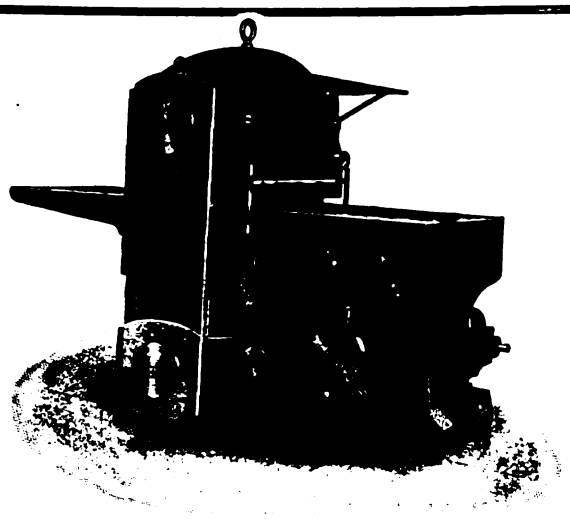
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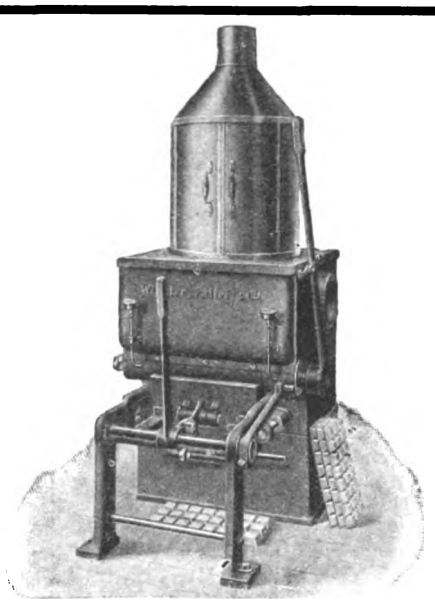
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¶ Saves Type, Time, Labour, Power and Fuel.



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will substantially cut down your loss in dross and your bill for renovating metal.

The Metal is Drawn from Bottom of Pot, which is directly connected with the ingot moulds. Consequently only the clean metal is cast under the weight of the metal in the pot

The Surface of the Metal is Kept in a Non-Oxidizing Atmosphere, which prevents the formation of dross

No Unhealthy Fumes from the Metal, these being carried off through the flue.

Automatic Metal Mixing. When the metal flows into the moulds the air escapes through the metal in the pot, thereby acting as a natural stirrer.

"Surface Combustion" Gas Burners, giving uniform furnace temperature and minimum gas consumption. Radiant heating from refractory bed on which correct mixture of air and gas burns completely.

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Trade Notes.

UNITED NEWSPAPERS OFFER.—At the week-end subscriptions were invited at par for 550,000 7½ per cent. cumulative preference £1 shares, hitherto privately held, of United Newspapers (1918), Ltd. The prospectus shows that the average profits of this company, which owns the *Daily Chronicle* and the *Sunday News*, amounted to £176,309 for the five years ended December, 1924. Dividend on the whole of the preference shares requires £45,937 per annum, so that the dividend is covered three and a half times on that basis. The shares now offered carry the right to dividend as from June 15th, 1925, and the first payment will be made on December 31st next. Net assets are valued at £920,000.

THE subscription lists in connection with the offer of cumulative preference shares in United Newspapers (1918), Ltd., were closed at midday on Tuesday, the offer having been over-subscribed.

MR. EDWIN W. EVANS, of 150, Fleet-street, E.C.4, announces the opening of sale rooms at 1–4, Red Lion passage, Fleet-street. This will, he believes, supply a long-felt want amongst the trade generally, especially those desiring to dispose of surplus plant and machinery at the best market price, with a minimum of trouble and expense. Sales by auction will be held at least every other month. Terms and conditions will be forwarded on application.

MR. J. LOWNDES, printer, bookseller, etc., of 26, High-street, Cheadle, Staffs, has for personal reasons suspended the publication of *Cheadle and Tean Times*, though he will continue his general printing business.

THE annual meeting of the West of England and South Wales Monotype Users' Association was held at Bristol on Monday, when the members were entertained to lunch by the Lanston Monotype Corporation, Mr. W. I. Burch, managing director, presiding.

IN furtherance of the organisation of the Joint Industrial Council, a very successful meeting was held on Saturday at Newport, Isle of Wight. The chair was taken by Capt. McDonald, the local Member of Parliament, who expressed his pleasure at assisting a movement that had been so successful in promoting industrial peace. Mr. Yates explained the origin of the meeting, Mr. A. E. Goodwin gave a review of the objects and work of the J.I.C., and Mr. A. E. Holmes followed with special reference to the utility of the J.I.C. in settling disputes. It was unanimously decided to form a District Committee, and the officers were elected. Mr. P. D. Michael proposed a comprehensive vote of thanks to the chairman, the speakers and to Mr. and Mrs. Blake, who entertained the company at a garden party prior to the meeting.

TWO MEN who recently assaulted Mr. G. T. Bevan, chairman of the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants, were each fined 20s. and £4 costs, at Mansion House Police Court, on Thursday, the case being dealt with by Alderman Sir Geo. Truscott. The magistrate said that the men had probably mistaken the prosecutor for someone else, but they had committed an assault, and must be punished. The men were Alfred Young, a motor driver, of New Kent road, S.E., and Walter O'Reilly, a labourer, of Walworth.

THE death has occurred of Mr. Charles Heath Lemon, who was for 30 years the Newcastle representative for Messrs. Hudson and Kearns, Ltd., stationers and printers, London.

MR. JOHN SAMPSON, M.I.C.E., of Westminster, S.W., and Folkestone, for some years consulting engineer to *The Times*, who died on May 11th, aged 65, left a fortune of £75,412, with net personalty £66,567.

IMPERIAL PRESS CONFERENCE. — In the Harcourt Room of the House of Commons on Wednesday of last week a luncheon was given by the Parliamentary members of the British delegation to the third Imperial Press Conference to their colleagues and a number of Dominion representatives and members of the Imperial Government. Mr. Amery, Secretary for the Dominions, proposed the toast of the day, characterising the delegation as the strongest and most representative that had ever been sent abroad in the name of British journalism. Viscount Burnham replied for the delegation. The delegation, which will include the Rt. Hon. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., sails for Quebec, *en route* for Australia, *via* the Canadian Pacific Railway to Vancouver and New Zealand, on July 11th.

London School's Exhibition.

There are many interesting things to be seen at the exhibition of students' work now being held at the London School of Printing, Stamford street, S.E. Exhibits include competitive items as well as examples of the ordinary work of the session. The exhibition remains open to day (Thursday) and to-morrow, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

In the composing section is an intriguing array of letterheads comprising some scores of variant settings of the same "copy." Advertising matter is strongly represented amongst the other letterpress printing shown. Posters, hand bills, newspaper advertisements, folders, etc., show good features of design and execution, and the inclusion of lay-outs gives additional interest. Book work is not overlooked, some beautiful pages, both plain and illustrated, being displayed to exemplify printing of the less ephemeral type. Creditable machining is indicated, platen work being specially well represented. In respect of illustrations, lithography is to the fore, the School's photo-litho offset being excellent. Both monochrome and colour are well exemplified.

Thoroughly practical stereotyping and electrotyping methods are taught in the School, as is indicated by exhibits of matts and casts, nickel-faced stereos, wax moulds and electros, etc. Examples of repairs to half-tone electros illustrate a useful subsidiary line of work, whilst another line of real practical value is seen in specimens of surface metal engravings.

A compact exhibit of bookbinding specimens is remarkably comprehensive. Stationery bindings in various styles, including loose-leaf, are shown alongside a good range of letterpress bindings, not omitting fine work with gold tooling, inlaying and gilt edges. Attractive and varied examples of marbling are a notable addition.

The London School of Printing is not a school of art, and the artists' work that adds such attraction to the craft exhibits of some other technical training institutions may be missed by some visitors. The exhibition, however, bears strong evidence of the very practical workshop character given at the London School, whose first interest is to prepare its students for the every-day work of the trade.

MESSRS. H. WILLIAMS AND CO, Red Lion Works, Warner-street, Clerkenwell, announce a big price reduction in electro, stereo, and photo engravers' plant. Their new 15 in. model edge planing machine, for instance, is specially offered complete and ready for running at £33, which is stated to be less than the pre-war price. It is interesting to note that this firm made the first edge planer and designed the first pedestal machine in this country, and over five hundred have been sold.

COMMERCIAL INDEXES,
"FILE" INDEXES,
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Manufacturers of Index Specialities,
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FROM **1/3** per thousand ens (read and corrected)

Newspaper Work,
Book Work,
Law Work,
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"RECORD TYPE"

Cast from Specially Mixed Virgin Metal and guaranteed True.

COMPARE THE PRICES!

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12 pt.	1/8	3/9	2/1
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10 pt.	1/11	4/1	2/2
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6 pt.	2/8	6/9	4/1

4d. per lb. extra is charged on all Founts weighing less than 10 lbs

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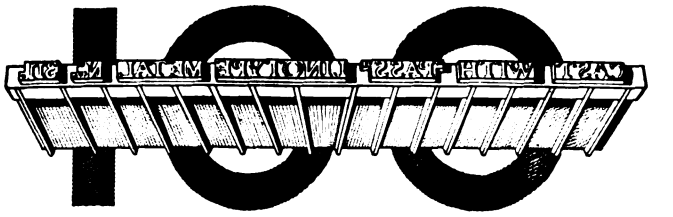
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LINO *Typesetters Typecasters* **MONO**
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PRINTING METALS

PURE UNIFORM EXACT

PASS LINO METAL No. 213.
An excellent Metal for Newspaper Work and all General Lino Setting.

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A high grade Metal for use when extra fine results are required or for long runs.

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THE FUTURE OF SOUTH AFRICA

THE strong development and progress shown by South Africa, even during the recent depression, indicates in no uncertain fashion the measure of prosperity that country will enjoy in more normal times.

The trade outlook for the Union of South Africa in 1925 is extremely encouraging at the present moment, and the attitude of all in that wonderful country—from the Premier down to the smallest Printer—is one of well-founded optimism.

Supply houses catering to the Allied Trades anxious to develop the South African market will be sent a post-free copy of

THE SOUTH AFRICAN PRINTER AND STATIONER

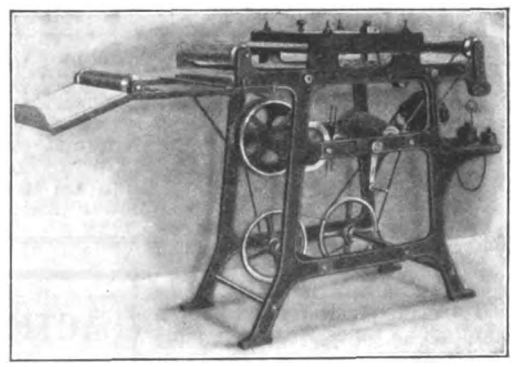
the only Journal printed in South Africa catering to the Printing Trade. Issued monthly.

FOURTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION

Thermoprint Machine

for

Relief Printing Work without the use of STEEL DIES.



"Thermoprint" gives embossed work in all colours and bronzes for all classes of paper and carton.

Write for Catalogue and Samples to the Manufacturers:

Spezialmaschinenfabrik für graphische Maschinen, Dr. Stein & Co., Dresden-N.6.

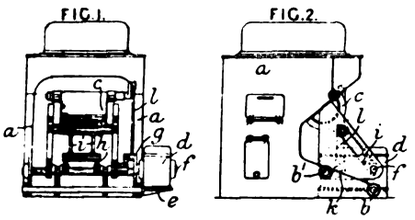
DEALERS AND AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

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New Inventions

Casting Stereotypes.

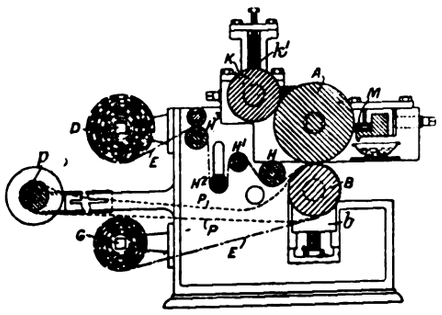
In a machine for casting stereotype, of the kind in which the casting box is adapted to be pressed against the discharge opening of the melting pot, the box, and the mechanism for opening and closing the box and the discharge aperture of the pot, are adapted to be carried by the furnace walls. As shown, the



casting box *c* is mounted on cross rods *b*, *b*¹ mounted in an extension of the furnace walls, and a bracket *e* is provided to support the driving mechanism *d*. The movements of the box are controlled by the shaft *f*, cranks *g*, *h*, and connecting rods *i*, and the opening of the outlet of the pot is obtained from a shaft *k* through the medium of a link *l*. The patentee is Mr. C. Winkler.

Web Printing Machines.

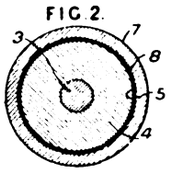
An apparatus for printing paper, fabrics, etc., by the process described in Specification 134,284, and patented by Mr. J. M. Cooper, is constructed with a plain metal roller A which receives its colour direct from a duct formed between it and an adjustable roller K driven at a different speed from the roller A and fitted with a scraper k¹. The web E to be printed is fed from a roll D over guide rails or rollers H . . H⁸, some of which may be scrimp rails to tension the web laterally and remove creases, and the web passes over about three-quarters of the periphery of the design-carrying roller B and is wound up on a roller driven by a slip pulley and band from the roller B. The design may be fixed to the roller B, or it may be carried by an endless flexible band



P mounted around an adjustably mounted roller p fitted with inclined flanges, and the band is kept slack so as to rest centrally on the flanges. The pattern itself if of lace may be passed over the roller p without a supporting band. The roller B is adjustable by screws or eccentrics, and a scraper M is used on roller A to remove fluff and superfluous ink. A second impression roller may be arranged to print a reverse design on a second web, this roller being arranged to take up from the roller A the pattern which remains on it after the web E has been printed. In a modification of the inking apparatus the roller K is replaced by an adjustable plate which may be fitted with a celluloid plate to bear on the roller A. The roller A may also be inked by reciprocating distributing rollers which receive their supply from a duct away from the cylinder A, and a reciprocating distributing roller may be arranged on the cylinder A behind the printing position. The cylinder B may be an engraved cylinder and may print a duplex impression on the back of the web. According to the Provisional Specification the roller A may receive stripes of different colours so as to give multicolour impressions.

Inking Apparatus.

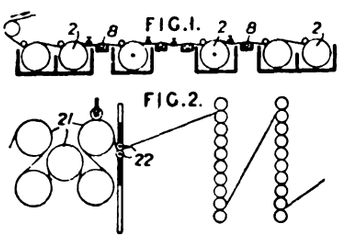
An invention patented by Mr. W. C. Hart relates to inking rollers of the kind provided with a renewable surface layer of printer's roller composition; and consists in the provision of a moisture-proof covering for the core and means for preventing adhesion of



the outer layer to this covering. As shown, the shaft 3 carries a core 4 of printer's roller composition covered with waterproof material 5. To facilitate the removal of the surface layer 7, of printer's roller composition, when this is to be renewed, a fabric backing 8 is interposed between the layers 5, 7. Specification 18189/07 is referred to.

Paper Boards.

In the manufacture of box-board, container-board, and like paper products formed in plies on the paper machine, an emulsion, such as is described in Specification 151,029, and preferably of a non-adhesive character is suggested by L. Kirschbraun to be applied by rolls (8) to the plies as they are formed by the moulds (2). The combined sheet passes to the dryers (21), the last of which may be cooled and then to the calenders. Some of the emulsion may be incorporated with the



pulp, and the application of the emulsion between some of the plies may be omitted. The rolls (8) may be duplicated to allow for cleaning during the operation of the machine. The emulsion may contain asphalt, animal, mineral, and vegetable pitches, resins, paraffin, and analogous water-proofing materials, or a grease repellent material may be used. Pressure rolls (22) are adjustable in order to maintain uniform tension between the upper and lower plies.

New British Patents.

For the benefit of our readers we have arranged for any inquiries relating to Patents, Designs and Trade Marks to be answered, free of all charge, by a Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Patent Agents. Inquiries should be addressed, in the first instance, to the Editor.

Applications.

Dietz, V. Method of printing hectographic printing surfaces. 14,987.
Evans, A. B. Sheet printing machines. 15,011.
Federal Paper Co., Ltd., and Tigg, S. H. Folding boxes. 15,283.
Galetzka, A., and Sachsisches Serumwerk Akt. Ges. Production of photo-mechanical printing plates. 14,961.
Mann and Co., Ltd., G., and Wright, F. W. Lithographic printing machines. 15,192.
Rushworth, G. A. W. Hand printing stamps. 15,244.
Skinner, D., and Woolen, T. A. Type bar making machines. 15,152.
Spiess, G. Sheet folding machines. 15,107.

Specifications Published.

1924.

Barker, R. W. (American Bank Note Co.). Rotary web under-surface printing machines. 235,008.
Farmer, E. H. Photographic pigment printing. 234,902.
Haddan, R. (Postage Meters and Machines Co.). Job printing attachments for postage meter machines. 235,058.
Linotype and Machinery Ltd., and Drake, T. Moulds for typographical line casting machines. 235,030.
Rockstroh, M. Platen presses. 223,915.
Wade, H. (American Multigraph Co.) Printing formes. 235,000.

1925.

Miller, H. C. Loose-leaf binders. 235,113.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

1925.

Philippe, L. L., and Luginbuhl, H. Obtaining by a single operation a correct exposure of plates and cylinders comprising half-tones accompanied by text or line drawings for helio engraving. 235,152.

THE general advertising offices of Messrs. J. W. Vickers and Co., Ltd., have just been removed from 5, Nicholas lane, E.C 4 to 24, Austin Friars, E.C.2.

ACTUAL **LOOSE LEAF** MANUFACTURERS
Established 1908.



METAL PARTS
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COMPLETE BINDERS

British Loose Leaf Mfrs., Ltd.,
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Printing and Allied Trades' Directory

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Rates per Insertion: 3/- Minimum (not exceeding three lines)—each additional line, 1/- extra.

Discounts on Weekly Insertions: 13 times, 10 per cent.; 26 times, 15 per cent.; 52 times, 20 per cent.

COMPOSING AND TYPE-SETTING MACHINES.

INTERTYPE LTD., 15, Britannia-street, London, W.C. 1. Text and Display Machine, flexible, and economical. Send for descriptive literature.

ENVELOPE MACHINES.

CARLAW, DAVID & SONS, LTD., 31, Finnieston Street, Glasgow. High Speed Adjustable Envelope-making Machines for all sizes and shapes; Blank Cutting Machines; Cutters; Embossing Machines, etc.

FOLDING MACHINES.

CANADIAN-AMERICAN MACHINERY CO., LTD., 63, Farringdon Street, E.C.4. ('Phone Cent, 1165). The "Cleveland" and "Camco" series. A Folder for every need, from Eight Crown down to Demy Folio.

OFFSET MACHINES.

CRABTREE, R. W., & SONS, LTD., Water Lane, Leeds, makers of "Ensign" Super-Offsets in all sizes for Sheet or Reel feed, in One, Two or Three Colours for Perfecting.

PAPER BAGS AND CARRIER BAGS.

STONEHOUSE PAPER AND BAG MILLS, Stonehouse, Glos., for all classes of Paper Bags, printed and plain. Keenest Trade Prices.

PAPER FEEDERS.

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CROSS PAPER FEEDER CO., LTD., 92, Fleet Street, E.C.4. Manufacturers and Sellers of the Cross Patent Automatic Feeder.

PRESS BLANKETS.

LIGHT & CO., LTD., W. J., 36-38, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.4. 'Phone; Central 3839. "LIGHT'S-EVERWEAR" Press Rubbers. Oil and Ink-Proof and Reversible.

PRINTING METAL MANUFACTURERS.

FRY'S METAL FOUNDRY, Holland Street, Blackfriars, London, S.E.1. Branches at Manchester, Bristol, Glasgow, Dublin. "Fryotype" SERVICE, *i.e.*, Prompt Dispatch, Superlative Quality, Competitive Prices in Printing Metals, Spacing Materials and Melting Equipment.

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STEREO.

DIXON & CO., LTD., L. S. 38, Cable Street, Liverpool. **DRY FLONG** "DIXOTYPE" All British. Wet process; Tissue, Blotting & Backing.

STEREO DRY FLONG.

LIGHT & CO., LTD., W.J., 36-38, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.4. 'Phone: Central 3839. "IDEAL" Hand-casting Dry Flong and "CLEARTYPE" Autoplate Dry Flong.

STEREOTYPING MACHINERY, ETC.

CRABTREE, R. W., & SONS, LTD., Water Lane, Leeds, and 7, Farringdon Road, London. ROTAPLATE (Reg. Trade Mark) and ROTASHAVER Casting and Finishing Machines.

LIGHT & CO., LTD., W.J., 36.38, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.4. Sole Agents for the "WINKLER" Automatic Moulding Press, Automatic Plate Casting Machine, etc.

TRADE PUBLICATIONS.

BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER, THE. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4. Founded in 1878, this weekly journal is the recognised medium for Printers, Stationers, Box Makers, Envelope Makers, Bookbinders, etc. Its pages contain the latest improvements in machinery, descriptions of new processes, and commercial intelligence and current news. Subscribers get the paper for 52 weeks for 13s.

TRADE PUBLICATIONS.

BOOKBINDER, THE, forms a Monthly Section of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, and subscriptions are booked for these issues at the rate of 3s. 3d. per annum, including postage. Special contributions appear from the pen of leading authorities. Publishers: Stonhill & Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

DICTIONARY OF PAPER TERMS.—Definitions of the Terms as used in the Manufacture and Merchandising of Paper. Published in book form by the Lockwood Trade Journal Co., Inc., New York. Bound in cloth, 6 × 9, 87 pp. Price 7s. 6d. Copies may be had of Stonhill & Gillis, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

LITHOGRAPHIC TRADE REVIEW, THE. This forms the subject of a monthly section of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, and these issues are obtainable at an annual subscription of 3s. 3d. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

PAPER TRADE REVIEW, THE WORLD'S. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4. This weekly journal established in 1879, gives particulars of Papermaking Machinery and Processes, Current Prices of Raw Materials, Market Reports, Interviews with Leading Men associated with the industry, Commercial Intelligence, etc. Annual subscription: 26s. plus postage (Inland, 30s. 4d.; Foreign and Colonial, 32s. 6d.)

ADVERTISERS whose displayed announcements do not appear every week will do well to secure

Permanent Publicity

by registering their Specialities or Manufactures, Names and Addresses, etc.

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Printers' Blankets

ARE SUPPLIED BY

W. G. MONNERY & CO., Ltd.

15 & 16, THAVIES INN,

HOLBORN CIRCUS, E.C.1.

Telephone—HOLBORN 1151.

ESTABLISHED 1800.

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(Continued from page 3).

Costing as Applied to Lithography.

necessitate the purchase of more stones or more plates, and these purchases would be added to the capital account. Plates have a tendency to break at the bend. They may be used for smaller machines or originals, but their value as working plates has gone. Therefore, they should be looked upon as an expense against the department, and recovered through the rates.

What the Costing System is Doing.

A few months ago I went into a certain district and examined the figures of a firm. I suggested rates for the different operations, which included a litho section, and compared these rates with the rates that had been in use by the firm. There was a difference in almost every section. As a result of this investigation the firm, who had been doing work for a certain customer for the last six years, put in an estimate of £400 more than the one put in the year before, and secured the order.

Small Litho Departments Not Paying.

My experience has been that wherever there is a small litho section attached to a business that section of the business is not being run on a profit-making basis, and you can, by means of the Federation system, find whether these departments are paying or not.

If any section is not pulling its weight, then every loss in that particular section has to be borne by another, and my experience is that there are few firms without a costing system who are able to do this separating.

Instantaneous Benefit.

One of my assistants persuaded a mixed business house to instal the Federation Costing System. This firm for many years had only made ends meet. What happened? As a result of the investigation it was proved conclusively that one side was making a profit of hundreds a year. The balance sheet had shown little profit, and in some cases a loss. It was proved that a profit was made in one section of the business, and it was every bit lost in the other. The two illustrations given to you have been brought to notice in the initial stages of the use of the costing system.

Difficulties not Insurmountable.

It is possible by applying the system to overcome the difficulties that arise from time to time. The system is not brought to your business and your business shoved into it—the system is brought and fitted on to it. The peculiarities of your establishment are recognised and treated, and it is your own cost that the Federation system finds, not the cost of your competitor in the next street. Another point I want to emphasise is that whatever the costing system finds to be your costs, it does not follow that you have to charge it. That is to say, if after investigation it is found—I will exaggerate for the sake of illustration—that a double demy rotary litho machine costs £1 an hour where it ought to be 10s., no costing system is going to make you charge £1. We all know what would happen.

Value of Correct Costing.

But the idea I want to get into the minds of the printers of this country is that the value of the costing system is not chiefly that of finding a cost to be passed on to the customer. No costing system is functioning unless it is probing into the cause of the cost that makes up the various rates and until it sets about reducing costs.

Value of a Uniform System.

Unless a costing system is in universal use, how are you going to find out whether your factories work efficiently or not? How did you know ten or twelve years ago, before the system was introduced? Some of you agree and some disagree about the value of the standard hourly rate, but this hourly rate could not have been published without the introduction of a standard system, and so it is not so much passing on the cost to the customer, but finding out what your own cost is and comparing it with the standard rate to find whether your factory is worked on economical lines, and whether the rate you find is somewhere round about that of the average figure.

Keep to the Standard.

You cannot do this unless you apply the standard system as it is laid down, and I am going to appeal to you to keep to the book. The standard system must be applied in a standard way. I am appealing now that if there are any firms who have not applied the system they will consider it very seriously.

Government Contracts.

Contracts were placed with the following firms during May :—

H.M. Stationery Office.

CLOTH TRACING.—B. J. Hall and Co., Ltd., Cheadle; Winterbottom Book Cloth Co., Ltd, Manchester.

PRINTING, RULING, BINDING, ETC.

Binding 5,000 copies Small Arms Training, Vol. I; binding 5,000 copies Small Arms Training, Vol. II; binding 12,000 books, Rg. 71.—Adams and Harrison, Ltd., London, E.C.

12,500 Skeleton Guard Books.—J. B. Barber and Son, Lancaster.

Contract for Group 62 (1925), Public Record Office Works.—Burgess and Son, Abingdon-on-Thames.

400,000 Rope Manilla Labels.—Cooper, Dennison and Walkden, Ltd., London, S.E.

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675 Books, Register of Claims References.—Stephen Brighouse, Chorlton-on-Medlock.

23,000 Pads, Form A/cs. 325.—M. Carr and Co., Manchester.

Binding 1,759 Telephone Directories, Vol. III, May, 1925; binding 3,000 Text Book of Explosives; binding 10,000 Soldiers Bibles.—Dow and Lester, London, E.C.

5,000 Army Book 234.—Drake, Driver and Leaver, Ltd., London, E.C.

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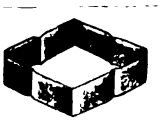
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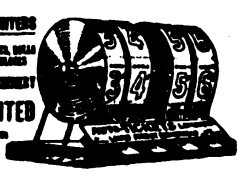
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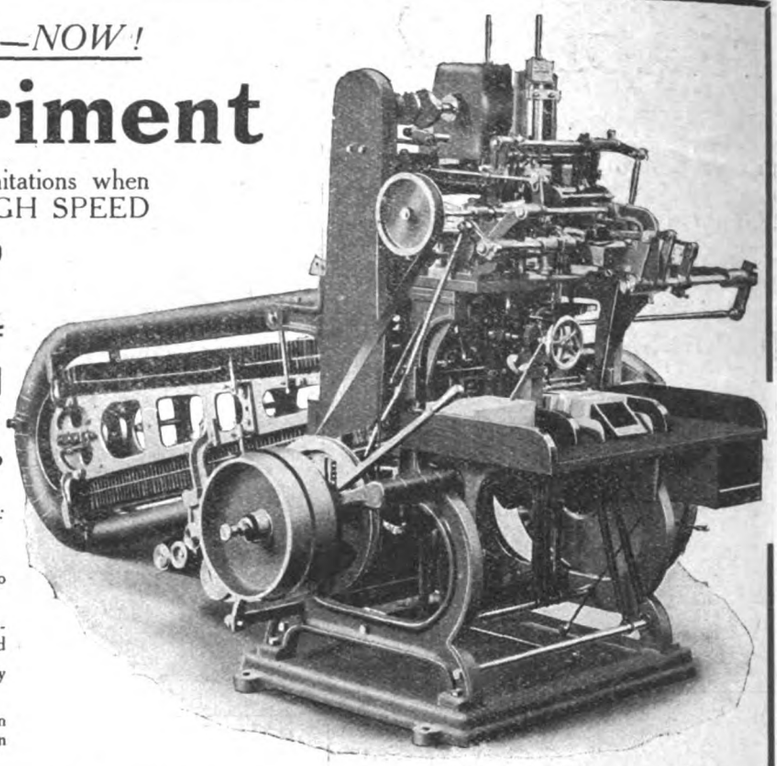
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VOLUME 97. NUMBER 2. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: JULY 9, 1925. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.



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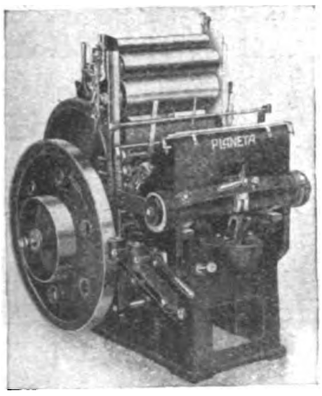
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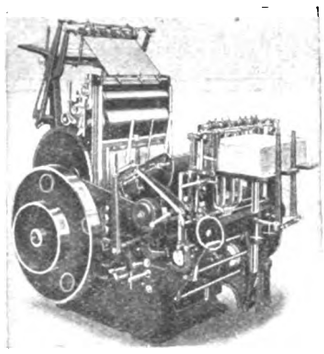


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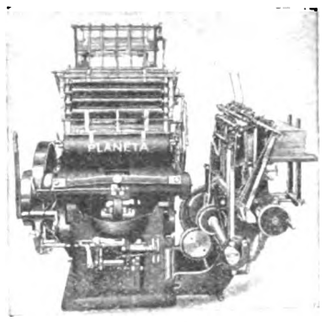
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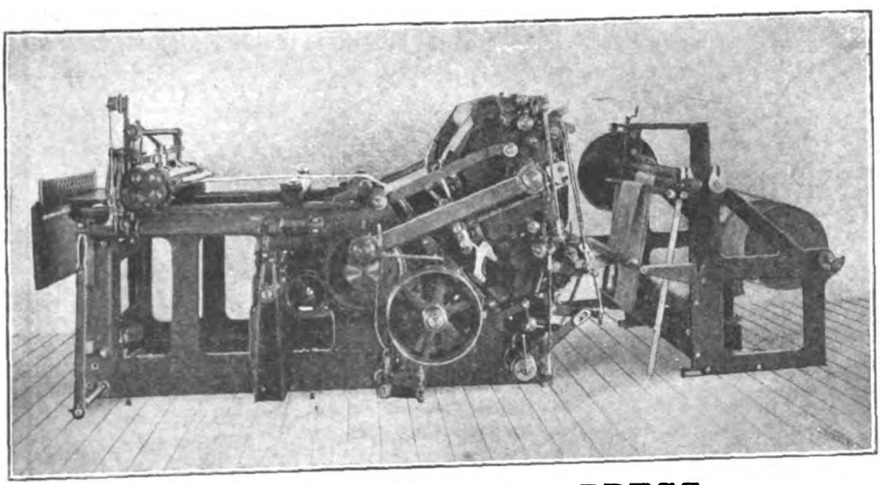
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VOLUME 97. NUMBER 2. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: JULY 9 1925. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

The Standardisation of Paper.

Views of Master Printers on a Matter of Current Interest.

The long-drawn-out efforts of a few progressive spirits in the printing trade to apply common sense to the methods of dealing in paper, appear at last to be on the eve of achieving a substantial measure of success. Discussions on the subject between the Federation of Master Printers and the National Association of Wholesale Stationers led to the drawing up of a scheme of reform, and we understand that after further recent discussion the Wholesale Stationers at a meeting on Thursday last agreed to the principles of this scheme.

It will be remembered that at the recent Cost Congress of the Federation of Master Printers the scheme was explained and discussed, and it may be of interest to report that explanation and discussion more fully than we were able to do at the time.

Mr. Howard Hazell, who introduced the subject, said: The standardisation of paper may seem to some to be ancient history, but it takes time to make history in the printing trade. It has been said that large bodies move slowly, and, if that statement be true, the papermakers and paper dealers must be very large bodies indeed. But at last we have secured a measure of agreement.

A Basis of 1,000 Sheets.

The proposal is that we should abandon packages containing a variable number of sheets, and buy and sell our product on the basis of 1,000 sheets. It has always seemed to me to be illogical that we sell our product per thousand sheets, but obtain our raw material in packages which may contain 480 or 472 sheets, and if neither of those is the correct number it is sure to be 500, 504, 508, 512, or 516. The time has come when we should take control of our industry and standardise our methods. We have had our type standardised for us by the type-founders. I believe we shall obtain almost equal advantages when we have reformed our methods of dealing with paper and have standardised our packages and sizes.

One of the greater drawbacks of the present method is that in our estimates we calculate in reams for the quantity of paper used and the quotation to the customer is in thousands. Is there any master printer who can lay his hand upon his heart and say never in the whole course of my career have I confused reams and thousands? If the reams had been calculated in thousands we should not have given that paper and machining to the customer. That is one of the great advantages of the new system.

Overs and Ream Breakage.

The argument has been used against this suggestion that we want a certain amount of overs. Those who have been present at the many meetings of master printers when the correct number of overs in a ream has been discussed will realise that it is impossible to get any form of agreement at all. There is a job for 500 copies, printed on one side in one colour—a common job; 504 sheets would probably be sufficient to give the overs. The next time that paper is used it may be for 1,000 copies of a bill for a church bazaar in two colours, with the last page a perforated subscription form, and bound, folded, and wire-stitched; 504 sheets will not be enough, and 12 or 16 overs will be required. The problem is still further complicated, because the papermaker may supply in 516, 512, or 480 sheets. That at once introduces into the complicated and intricate calculations of the printing trade a whole series of possible errors which could be overcome by standard methods and calculations based on 1,000 sheets.

It has been said that if we have 1,000 sheets as the basis it will always mean breaking reams in order to get the necessary overs. I looked into the amount of breaking reams under the present method in the jobbing section of our business, and found that in nine out of ten jobs it was necessary to break the reams. If that be the case, is it not very much simpler to have 1,000 sheets as the basis, in packages of 1,000, 500, 250, or 100, or whatever number is suitable? Already paper for letter-copying books is packed in thousands, and large sizes of paper in 250's with the usual overs. How many sheets there are in the package is a question of convenience and arrangement between the papermaker and the printer, but the whole contention of the Costing Committee is that we want 1,000 sheets as the basis for all price lists and calculations.

I think it will be found of great advantage to set up certain standards for overs. Such standards have been in force for many years in H.M. Stationery Office, and the principle is to allow a certain percentage of overs for each process, so that the exact number of sheets to give out is known. For 1,000 runs of a simple job 1 per cent. of overs may be given; if in two colours, 2 per cent.; if wire-stitched and bound, 3 per cent. Standards would be set to give a sufficient number of copies to make the perfect thousand the customer desires.

Decimal Calculation.

There is another great advantage in having a thousand as the basis, because we begin to touch on the fringe of the many advantages of decimal calculation. I am sure that one day—it may be a distant day—we shall decimalise our monetary system and all our methods of calculation, but we master printers who in many ways have been in the van of progress in industrial matters may still maintain that position by introducing decimal calculation into our dealings in paper. Not only is it of advantage in calculating the percentage of overs required, but the calculation of the price of 1, 10, or 100 sheets is immensely simplified. If 1,000 sheets is adopted as the basis, no calculating system will be necessary, and we shall not have to deal with reams of an unknown number of sheets, with quires and with sheets. It will merely be necessary to turn the price of 1,000 sheets into shillings or pence, and shift the decimal point to obtain the price of 100, 10, or 1 sheet.

It is an extraordinary thing that when we come to thicker paper it is not sold in reams but in a remarkable package containing 144 sheets. This method of packing, like all the other methods of dealing with paper, is buried in a dim and hoary past. Paper was handmade when it was first produced, in the fourteenth century, and I imagine that since then there have been no changes in the method of packing. We therefore suggest that in this early part of the twentieth century the time has come to revise our methods, and that when paper becomes a little thicker and is called a card or board it should still be sold on the decimal system, but per 100, as that is a convenient number, or per 1,000, if the wholesale stationers prefer that number, and packed in 50's or 100's, as may be found convenient.

Nomenclature and Size.

Another extraordinary anomaly is that papers are usually sold by names as peculiar as many of the other things in the paper trade — Pott, Foolscap, Post, Demy, and Medium. All we desire is that those names, which we cannot change, should represent a definite size throughout the trade. I am not sure that all the wholesale stationers themselves know the sizes of the papers they sell; it is certainly disconcerting to a master printer to work out calculations on foolscap or demy, and then find that the paper when delivered is a quarter-of-an-inch or half-an-inch different from the sizes on which he has calculated. Therefore we have jointly prepared a series of sizes for boards and paper, that these may be the universal standard sizes for a paper when it has a name, and that the printer may go to any wholesale stationer or papermaker and know to an eighth of an inch the size that will be delivered. This does not mean that other sizes must not be used, but if a paper is larger or smaller than the standard size it would not be sold by one of the standard names, but by inches. Thus some of the errors that occur at the present time would be eliminated. In America they have for a long time used the system of selling by inches,

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and they have no names, but in this country the name principle is so interwoven in the printing trade that we came to the conclusion that it would be impossible to alter it.

Stationery Office Scheme.

We have another advocate on our side, H.M. Stationery Office, the largest buyer of paper in this country outside a few of the big newspaper offices. The Controller told me that a committee of investigation had been considering the question for a long time, and that it was his own scheme and idea and the committee had worked it all out. It is evident that great minds think alike, for his scheme is our scheme, or his committee of experts have evolved a scheme which is on lines identical with ours. They have abandoned the 480 sheet ream from April 1st, and have adopted the 500-sheet ream. I asked him why he did not go the whole hog and adopt 1,000 sheets, and he said he supposed they would get there some day. They have at any rate adopted the decimal method in all their dealings. They have standardised sizes and colours, and the result has been an enormous reduction in the varieties of papers they have to buy and stock. That is one of the advantages of standardisation.

Saving Secured.

The elimination of variable sizes and different numbers of sheets will cause work to be concentrated on certain classes of paper. If we reduce the variety of stocks we keep, the wholesale stationer will have to meet our requirements and the papermaker will manufacture accordingly. If the costs of management and the heavy capital charges for a variety of stocks are reduced, the cost of our raw material will also be reduced.

The Voice of the Industry.

I believe that standardisation will be of very great advantage to the whole of the printing industry. Over 1,000 master printers have signed the statement that they are strongly in favour of this scheme of standardisation, and when it is officially adopted they are prepared, other circumstances being equal, to place their orders with the stationers and papermakers who adopt the standards.

Mr. W. J. Pollock was certain the change would be just as efficacious in a large office as in a small one. He had spent some years in America, and had been impressed with the great advantage of decimal calculation. He had recently been permitted to speak before the Technical Section of the Papermakers' Association of Great Britain, and he had suggested to them that the time had come to cut down the number of shades and qualities. They had considered it, and he believed there would be a further conference between them and the wholesalers. The question had also been considered by H.M. Stationery Office, who had already reduced the number of shades and qualities by about 40 per cent. If this could be carried out in the industry generally it would enable stocks and capital to be reduced, thus cheapening the cost of the product to the public without cost or loss to the industry.

Mr. Hazell stated that he had been informed that 40 per cent. of the members in London had signed the standardisation statement. So far as publishers were concerned, he presumed they would continue to supply overs on the basis of 32 sheets to 1,000 sheets, as that number had been found necessary for book printing. On the other hand, if they ordered in 500's they would need to continue to supply 3

SP SP

S & P Service.

AIDS FOR PRINTERS No. 2.

When **INK** will not distribute evenly or picks the paper, simply sprinkle a few drops of S & P's **PALMINK** on the slab and rollers and you can go ahead without delay. It causes stiff inks to work clean and free and has an affinity for all papers.

Send for Free Sample and TRY IT.

SLATER & PALMER

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per cent. for overs. The committee was endeavouring only to standardise existing methods of dealing with papers bought on the open market.

Discussion.

Mr. Chatterton asked why Imperial paper (22 in. by 30 in.) should be a different size from Imperial boards (22 in. by 32 in.) on the schedule submitted.

Mr. Hazell said the wholesale stationers had urged that the boards should be of the size stated, so that customers could cut out certain sizes. They were not endeavouring to make drastic changes, but only to standardise average sizes. If boards were cut down to the size of paper there would be an outcry.

In reply to suggestions made that different names should be adopted, and that "Great" or "Small" should be prefixed to "Imperial" in one case, Mr. Hazell said experience showed that it was difficult to alter names of articles in commerce. France had decimalised her methods in the time of Napoleon, but even to-day the change was not complete. If the name were altered from Imperial to Empire, some printers would use the new term while others would continue to use the old one, and the papermakers would be further confused.

Mr. T. M. Appleyard said it had been possible to cut thirty-two postcards out of a postal board, but a new size would be required to enable the new size of postcard to be cut without waste.

Mr. Hazell said that was a valuable suggestion, and the committee would see that such a size was put in the list under a new name.

Mr. J. R. Burt thought that all progressive papermakers would remake their reams at once, and that if the desirability of so doing was put before them it would be of considerable help to the printer.

Mr. Hazell said one of the largest firms of papermakers in the country was about to spend a large sum in preparing a list of certain classes of paper, and they had asked whether they should adopt standardised methods or continue to give prices per ream. If the committee could deal with the matter at once the new lists would be issued on the 1,000 basis.

A member urged that the printers of to-day should make the sacrifice of eliminating the difference in size between Imperial boards and Imperial paper, instead of leaving the next generation to grapple with the difficulty.

Mr. G. F. Storey said a distinction had already been made by introducing the terms Small Demy, Small Medium and Small Royal on the writings side, as against Demy, Medium and Royal on the printings side. Why not make the same distinction in regard to Imperial, and call one size Small Imperial?

Lieut.-Colonel W. H. Barrell strongly supported the proposal of standardisation. Printers in the provinces had to hold stocks four times as large as those in London, and the change would be invaluable to them in enabling them to reduce their capital expenditure.

Mr. Clark urged that, as stocks of certain papers were held over a number of years, packages should have marked on them the number of sheets, etc., to facilitate the work of the warehouseman.

Mr. Hazell said the proposed conditions were that all packages should be marked to show the quality, size in inches, substance, and number of sheets.

Mr. J. A. Stembridge asked that the size Medium (18 in. by 23 in.) should be inserted under the "writings" list as well as in "printings" list, because in making manifold books Small Medium (17½ in. by 22 in.) would not allow sufficient binding room.

Mr. E. T. Northend supported this view, and the chairman agreed that it was desirable that the alteration should be made.

Mr. H. Rankin asked whether it was the intention that cover papers should be the same size as printing papers, or ½ inch larger, as had been the custom.

Mr. Hazell said cover papers would naturally be larger than the book, and they would be stocked in any size desired; but they would be sold by inches and not under the standard name if they were larger.

Mr. R. G. Evans asked whether it was proposed that there should be a charge for breakage on quantities under one ream.

Mr. Hazell said the basis of buying and selling would be 1,000 sheets. The number of sheets per ream would remain 500, if that was found to be a convenient number, but 60 by 40 paper was already packed in 250's or half-reams. Packages would contain 500 or 250 sheets or 100 in the case of cards, and it was not proposed to alter the principle of packing.

Mr. C. H. Gee said that if names of papers would represent constant sizes it would be unnecessary to retain the titles "Writings" and "Printings" to cover certain names.

Stationers' Company Examinations.

Full List of Successes.

The following is the complete list just issued of successful candidates in the examinations of the Stationers' Company and Printing Industry Technical Board, for the session 1924-5:—

COMPOSING.

First Class.

Adams, W. H. G.
Aggersbury, W. H.
Apthorp, L. F. R.
Ballantine, G. P.
Barnard, W.
Bartliff, A. T.
Beauchamp, W. C.
Blount, E. C.
Boyce, S. C.
Brookes, H. A.
Broughton, W. J.
*Browne, N. L.
Charlwood, R. H.
Cloutman, E. J.
Coling, L.
Cooper, J. H.
Cope, L. W.
Curle, W. J. A.
Ditzel, G. W.
Doggett, L. J.
Doherty, F.
Earwaker, J. E.
Farina, G. C.
Flower, F. A.
Forrest, J. W.
France, W. S.
Ginger, H. F.
Guyer, A. S.
Harrild, S. C.
Harvey, G. T.
Harwood, A.
Honour, H. J.
Howe, J.
Hutchings, J. H. J.
King, E. J.
Knaggs, J.
Loades, T. S.
Look, J. H.
Lowe, R.
Lowndes, W. J.
Martin, W. J.
Mathewson, L. J.
McKinlay, W. H.
Mills, C. A.
Moore, A. W.
Moss, G. K.
Nickell, E. C.
Norman, H. L.
Page, J. P. A.
Paice, A. W.
Palmer, G.
Parker, S. J.
Paroissien, H. F.
Patterson, E. W.
†Pike, W. E.
Pitt, E. J.
Potts, N. R.
Price, W. H.
Rampling, A. J.
Read, R. E. M.
Richards, F. W.
Samms, E.
See, L. C.
Shand, J.
Smith, F.
Standaloft, J. R.
Stone, E. J.
Stowers, J. F.
Tebbutt, A.
Terroni, E. E.
Thompson, J. E.
Trumm, H. A.
Ward, L. H. J.
Ward, R.
Williams, B.
Woolf, A. J.
‡Wray, J. A.
Wright, J. W. A.

Second Class.

Allen, P. J.
Anderson, J.
Barber, S. A.
Barrow, S. M.
Beamand, E. G.
Bennett, W. J.
Billings, J. E.
Blatch, C. H.
Brockwell, B. W.
Brown, E.
Brown, F. G.
Burgess, F.
Burnby, A. V.
Burrows, W. E.
Clark, L. G.
Cozens, E. I.
De Garis, H. M.
Fielder, L.
Filmore, G. E.
Flynn, W.
Ford, M. H.
Forsyth, R. W.
Gardner, H. A.
Gibbs, A. J. G.
Gibbs, C. W.
Goddard, A. H.
Hale, D. E.
Harris, L. A.
Harrison, H. J.
Hickford, A. L.
Hills, W. E.
Hodges, A. H.
Hodgskin, W. H.
Howlett, L. M.
Hunt, J. C.
King, W. J.
Latham, F. W.
Lewis, F. D.
Lewis, H. L.
Major, S. J.
Manning, L. G.
Mantle, L. H.
Martin, T. S.
Mason, J. E.
McIntosh, J.
Nial, L. J.
Norburn, W. H.
Papps, J. A.
Peal, A. C.
Pond, D.
Preston, A.
Sears, G.
Skey, J. H.
Spratt, W. L.
Stoddart, L. S.
Webster, F. E.
West, A. A.
Westcombe, F. L.
Westcott, T. J.
Williams, G. R.
Wing, J. W.
Wright, L. A.

(Craftsman's Certificate.)

First Class.

Bowen, W. G.
Bowles, R. W.
Brand, S. P.
‖Cannon, R. E.
Foley, S.
Glover, E. H.
§Shepherd, C. M.
Smith, G. W.

Second Class.

Ashton, W. P.
Baker, F. A.
Burrows, W. J.
Craig, J.
Cummins, T. G.
Franklin, W. C.
Hay, W. J.
Hunt, D. A.
Lupton, A. R.
Marriott, H. F.
Shea, H. W.
Wa Gyi, M.

CYLINDER MACHINE.

First Class.

Ball, H. R. J.
Bicknell, W. W.
Cook, E. R.
Cozens, E. I.
Draeger, R.
Elms, E.
Lambert, R. W.
‡Matthews, A. E.
†Mills, C. A.
Norman, H. L.
*Page, J. P. A.
Stead, A.

Second Class.

Banks, H. H.
Beazley, K. G.
Bickley, W. L.
Bioletti, J. E.
Carter, E. A.
Coney, A. E.
Cotton, R. E.
De Young, S. J.
Everitt, S. J.
Fitt, G. E.
Georgevitch, J.
Gibson, G. W.
Hawes, J. W.
Horslin, F. S.
Hutchings, J. H. J.
Hutchings, W. J.
Kidney, H. E.
Larner, F. R.
Lewis, H. L.
Macklin, G. W.
May, R. J.
Pickford, R. H.
Potts, N.
Porter, E. A.
Rochford, J. L.
Squires, C. A. A.
Waller, S.
Wyatt, L. C.

(Craftsman's Certificate.)

First Class.

Curtis, E. A.
Easton, R. H.
§Evans, J. C.
Maclaurin, A. G.
Naylor, T.
Shand, J.
Shea, H. W.
Wa Gyi, M.
‖Williamson, F.

Second Class.

Bettles, W. H.
Bligh, H. E.
Campbell, E. T.
Cheshire, E. T.
Glover, E. H.
Grover, L. A.
Hayhoe, G. E.
Head, T. J.
Henwood, A.
Kanade, E. V.
Levett, P. A.
Newbury, A. S.
Newson, T. B.
Rayner, A. F.
Remmos, G. W.
Scrogie, W.
Soundy, G. W.
Stagg, H. C.
Stringer, A.
Wills, N.

LITHOGRAPHY.

First Class.

†Mills, C. A.
*Shand, J.

Second Class.

Boulter, A. J.
Cozens, E. I.
Gibbs, A. J. G.
High, J. F.
Hutchings, J. H. J.
Lewis, H. L.
Mahoney, J. W.
Nixon, F. G.
Norman, H. L.
Page, J. P. A.
Potts, N. R.
Reed, A.
Small, S. J.

(Craftsman's Certificate.)

First Class.

§Cole, J. A.
‖Miller, T. A.
Shedden, J. G.

Second Class.

Brown, L. A.
Cox, J.
James, L.
Kanade, E. V.
Rappolt, R. S.
Scrogie, W.
Shea, H. W.
Venneear, L. W.
Wa Gyi, M.
West, L.

BINDING.

First Class.

†Beamand, E. G.
Cozens, E. I.
De Young, S.
Dibley, C. H.
Gilbert, C. P.
Hutchings, J. H. J.
Lewis, H. L.
*Mills, C. A.
Milner, F. C.
Norman, H. L.
Page, J. P. A.
Potts, N. R.
Spradbrow, W. A.
Ward, L. H. J.
Woodfield, H. A.

Second Class.

Cochrane, F.
Cook, J. A.
Filmer, W. E.
Gillett, T. H.
Mills, W. J.
Mulchinock, W. A.
Neale, F.
Newark, L. H.
Newson, A. J.
Peal, A. C.
Potter, C. S.
Singer, E. D.
Skinner, J. F.
Wells, J. D.

(Craftsman's Certificate.)

First Class.

Brand, G. S. W.
Duncombe, B.
Glover, E. H.
Kanade, E. V.
Janeway, R. J.
‖Shand, J.
§Shea, H. W.
Wa Gyi, M.
Wingham, H. J.

Second Class.

Alexander, W.
Huggins, D. F.
Morley, A. W.

STEREO AND ELECTRO

First Class

†Archibald, J. B.
Atmeare, L.
Attree, A. E.
*Fanning, G. A.
Gage, E. S.
Jones, E. S.
Minifie, F. G.
Newman, W. J.
Sinclair, A. W.
Thorp, A. H.
Whicheloe, W. L.
Willson, W.
Wilson, A. J.
Young, S. L.

(Continued on page 32).

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Trade Notes.

UNITED NEWSPAPERS (1918), LTD.—In respect of the very heavy over-subscription for the shares offered in United Newspapers (1918), Ltd., it is announced that the general public will receive 25 per cent. of their applications; readers of the *Daily Chronicle* and its allied newspapers will receive between 50 per cent. and 75 per cent. of the amounts applied for.

KELLY'S DIRECTORIES.—The 28th annual meeting of Kelly's Directories, Ltd., was held last week at the company's offices, 186, Strand, W.C., Sir William E. Berry, Bart., chairman of the company, presiding. The report and accounts were adopted, confirming the payment of a final dividend of 7½ per cent. on the ordinary shares, plus a bonus of 5 per cent. This brings the yield on the ordinary shares up to 17½ per cent. for the year, and leaves the sum of £58,468 to be carried forward, as against £45,345 brought in from last year's accounts.

THE *Dorset Daily Echo*, which is published by the *Hampshire Advertiser and Echo*, Ltd., has recently opened new offices at St. Thomas-street, Weymouth.

SWEEPSTAKE FINES.—The National Union of Commercial Travellers' Derby sweepstake was the subject of proceedings at Bow-street Police-court last week, when Arthur George Field, of Rugby-chambers, Chapel-street, W.C., was summoned for issuing a scheme for the sale of chances in a lottery, and Cecil James Kebbell, of the same address, and William Albert Woodroffe, manager of the 20th Century Press, Ltd., of Southwark-street, S.E., the printers of the tickets, were summoned for aiding and abetting him. The magistrate, Mr. Leycester, said the law must be obeyed, but there was really no moral turpitude in offences of this kind, and he should not have thought it necessary to fine the defendants had it not been that they went on with the scheme after they were warned. As it was they would each be fined £9, with £1 costs.

PRINTERS SUBSCRIBE.—The local subscription towards the fund for next year's Royal Agricultural Show, which is to be held at Reading, include the following: Viscount Hambledon, £100; Viscount Burnham, £50; Messrs. Knill and Sons, printers, Reading, £5 5s.; Messrs. Greenslade and Co., printers, Reading, £5 5s.; Messrs. Bradley and Sons, printers, Reading, £5 5s.; Mr. H. W. Pountney, £2 2s.; Messrs. R. Poynder and Sons, printers, Reading, £2 2s.; and Mr. H. T. Morley, printer, Reading, £1 1s.

SOME fine exhibits of design and craftsmanship in advertising are shown in the public library and art gallery at Victoria-avenue, Harrogate, coincident with the holding of the British Advertising Convention. Work has been contributed from all parts.

EXAMPLES of the work done in the day continuation classes held in Edinburgh in connection with the printing and kindred trades, have been gathered together in the College of Art. They represent the work of the session 1924-1925, and include examples of machine work, including two, three, and four-colour process work, which show what may be done in the way of reproducing the masterpieces of art; compositors' work, stereotyping and lithographic work. The last-named section embraces poster designs, designs taken from work done in the classes held in the College of Art, and photo process work for fine book illustrations.

A PARTY of employees from Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode's, Shacklewell, E., paid a visit to the Caxton Home, Limpsfield, on Saturday last. Favoured with fine weather, the motor drive to the Home was a most enjoyable one. Tea was provided in the dining hall, under the presidency of Mr. W. F. France, J.P., after which the party spent an enjoyable evening in the gardens and grounds, returning to Dalston about eleven o'clock.

MAJOR J. W. H. THOMPSON, chairman of directors of the *South Essex Recorder*, Ltd., speaking at the annual wayzgoose of the staff, said that he hoped that before the end of the year it would be possible to place a profit-sharing scheme before the employees.

THE National Federation of Newsagents has taken exception to the selling price of one halfpenny fixed for the Bedford and District *Daily Circular*, a new evening newspaper.

AMONG the papers read at the annual conference of the Museums' Association, held at Exeter this week, was one on ink and paper for museum labels by Mr. R. T. Jackson, of Peterborough, U.S.A.

LEEDS PRINTERS' SPORTS GALA.—At the annual sports gala of the Leeds and District Printing Trades, to be held at the Headingly (Leeds) Athletic Grounds on Saturday next, 25 events are down for decision, with prizes to the value of over £100.

THE Printers' Managers and Overseers' Association has lost a popular and useful member by the death, after a long illness, of Mr. J. J. Smith.

COLONEL R. J. MACHUGH, author and war correspondent, died on Monday at the age of 61. He was best known as a war correspondent for the *Daily Telegraph*.

MR. WILLIAM MUDFORD, formerly a member of *The Times* staff, died suddenly on Friday evening at the dinner of the Ramsay Memorial Fellowship Trust at University College. He was attending the dinner as the representative of the *Morning Post*, and while seated in the hall had a seizure. Mr. Mudford, who was about 60 years of age, was the son of the editor and proprietor of the *Kentish Gazette*, and he was a nephew of William Mudford, the famous editor of the old *Morning Standard*.

THE death occurred last week-end at Newcastle-on-Tyne, of Mr. Charles W. Richardson, the gifted Tees-side artist, who had been connected for nearly 40 years with Messrs. Jordison, printers and engravers, Middlesborough. He was at one time Master of the Cleveland Printers' Guild.

A FORTUNE of £2,222,471 has been left by the late Sir Edward Hulton, newspaper proprietor. Duties on the property will amount to £902,500.

MR. PERCY LIVINGSTONE PARKER, of St. Leonards, and of Essex-street, Strand, W.C., editor and proprietor of *Public Opinion*, left £40,810.

MR. JAMES HARWOOD, of Derby, printer and stationer, left £54,375.

MR. FREDERICK LLOYD, of Princess-street, Chester, printer, left £9,133 (net personalty, £5,509).

MR. THOMAS HEATH JOYCE (74), of Southsea, Hants, and of Freshford, Somerset, formerly editor of the *Graphic* and of the *Daily Graphic*, left £9,690 (net personalty £8,720).

YORKSHIRE NEWSPAPER SOCIETY.—At the annual meeting of the Yorkshire Newspaper Society, at Dewsbury, on Saturday, Mr. Richard Stapleton (*Dewsbury Reporter*) was elected president, Mr. A. L. Woodhead (*Huddersfield Examiner*), vice-president, Mr. A. M. Wisely (*York Herald*) secretary and treasurer, with the following executive committee for weekly newspapers: Messrs. R. A. Brear (*Harrogate Herald*), J. T. Clayton (*Craven Herald*), J. Dickenson (*Rotherham Advertiser*), T. Patebett (*Armley and Wortley News*), R. Stapleton (*Dewsbury Reporter*), R. Roberts (*Batley News*), J. H. R. Renwick (*Wharfedale Observer*), C. H. Robinson (*Wakefield Express*), W. P. Turner (*Mexborough Times*), and H. Warren (*Doncaster Gazette*).

THE annual conference of the Institute of Journalists is to be held this year at Cambridge from August 24th to August 28th.

THE *Christchurch Times*, which owing to war-time difficulties was suspended in April, 1918, has been restarted under the managing editorship of Mr. Charles T. Curry, M.B.E., lately editor of the *Buckingham Advertiser*, and formerly of the literary staff of the *Daily Express*.

THE fifth birthday of *Time and Tide*—edited by Miss Rebecca West and run by an all-women staff—was celebrated by a dinner at the Hyde Park Hotel, on Friday. Lord Riddell was amongst the many prominent people attending.

TO MARK the 75th anniversary of the *Shields Daily Gazette*, a special supplement was published with the issue of Thursday, containing articles describing its growth.

THE Quebec *Morning Chronicle* and the *Evening Telegraph*, both old established newspapers, have amalgamated, and appear as the *Chronicle Telegraph*.

THOSE interested in stereotyping plant and late news devices for newspaper printing should obtain a copy of a neat booklet just issued to set forth apparatus of this kind produced by Messrs. R. W. Crabtree and Sons, Ltd., of Leeds and London. This booklet deals with many very useful items of machinery and full illustrated particulars are provided.

Trade Union Matters.

THE Executive Committee of the Typographical Association have adopted a standing order to the effect that no member of the committee shall reveal the proceedings of the committee or publish extracts from the minutes except by the authority of the committee, the general president, or the general secretary. Any breach of this order will be dealt with by the Executive Committee.

T. A. AND CHRISTMAS DAY NEWSPAPERS.—At a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Typographical Association a letter was read from Mr. A. E. Holmes, secretary of the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation, in reply to the snggestion of the T. A. that immediate action should be taken to secure the suspension of newspaper publication on Christmas Day and Boxing Day. Mr. Holmes stated that the Federation had approached the Newspaper Society with a view to arriving at a national understanding on the question.

MESSRS. C. G. CAREY (Southern Division), H. T. Whitley, Belfast (Northern Division), and T. Cassidy have been elected to represent the Typographical Association at the Irish Trades Union Congress, to be held next month.

THE jubilee of the Lincoln Branch of the Typographical Association has been celebrated by a dinner at the "Monson Arms," Lincoln. Mr. Dobby, president of the branch, presided, and the guests included the Mayor of Lincoln (Mr. R. A. Taylor, M.P.), the Sheriff (Mr. G. Robson), Mr. J. D. French (general president of the T. A.), and Mr. H. Skinner (general secretary).

MRS. A. BRIDGES, of the Printers, Bookbinders and Paperworkers' Union, is one of the British Women's Trade Unionists' delegation, which has spent two months in investigating labour conditions in Soviet Russia, and arrived back in London on Saturday evening.

Natsopa Homes Opened.

At Wellsborough, near Market Bosworth, Leicestershire, Lord Riddell officially opened on Tuesday a group of Memorial homes built by the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants for their aged members. The property, which was acquired in commemoration of the society's members who fell in the war, is valued at £50,000

Speaking at a luncheon afterwards, Lord Riddell said the homes were a remarkable demonstration of trade union enterprise, efficiency and kind-heartedness. He hoped the time would come when every old member would be able to provide for his own old age in his own way.

Mr. George Isaacs, general secretary of the society and controller of the homes, said many of the society's younger members had never known, and he hoped they never would know as the older members did, what it was to work for very low wages with the terror of unemployment always hanging over their heads.

THE *Near East*, with which the *Indiaman* was incorporated early in the war, has now given fuller recognition to that union by adopting the title of the *Near East and India*, by which it will be known in future

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Utilizing the Power of Print.

PRINTERS AT HARROGATE CONVENTION.

Amid the delightful surroundings of Harrogate the first British Advertising Convention has taken place during this week. Born of the International Advertising Convention at Wembley last year, the Convention, organised by District No. 14 of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, was attended by nearly 1,000 delegates and ladies who were the guests at the Yorkshire Spa of the Publicity Clubs of Leeds and Bradford.

Beginning with a Mayoral reception on Saturday evening, and formally opened on Monday morning with speeches by the Rt. Hon. Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, K.B.E., M.C., President of the Board of Trade, and the Rt. Hon. C. A. McCurdy, P.C., K.C., the hospitality and the business sessions were on a colossal scale. Separate sessions were devoted to every form of publicity, including newspapers, direct mail, screen advertising and photo-engraving.

The Printing Session.

A large number of printers were present who realised that the printing industry must not merely serve but must co-operate with the advertising men by supplying ideas and bringing to bear all the varied processes and potentialities of the printing press if advertising is to achieve its utmost.

These possibilities were clearly set forth on Monday at the printing session over which Mr. Alfred Langley, chairman of the Collective Advertising Committee of the Federation of Master Printers, presided. The several papers that were read, as well as the discussions that followed, were of very high quality, and revealed the tremendous resources that the printing press, in the variety of forms and processes and in artistic possibilities, brings to the field of advertising.

Mr. George W. Jones.

Mr. Geo. W. Jones, of the Sign of the Dolphin, London, said that the first printed advertisement was that issued by a printer 460 years ago when he advertised among other things the Bible of 1462—the first printed Bible. Only by means of one or other of the printing processes could the advertisers' appeal be made. How could the printer best make that appeal effective? The answer could be summed up in one sentence from the writings of one of the greatest thinkers of modern times: "Every man rightly constituted loves colour." If the printer was to enable the manufacturer to be effective in the sale of his productions, he had to make the industrial art in which he was engaged as nearly perfect as possible.

Mr. Jones said he had not been surprised to hear an advertising man say that big advertisers were more than ever convinced that colour was the drawing force, but he had gone further and said that advertisers even believed in indifferent colour. Mr. Jones said he had always held that if one could not afford *good* colour he should choose monochrome.

Sir Charles Higham had recently asked the Government to provide £100,000 for newspaper advertising to make Wembley a success, but there was no doubt that British people preferred a direct method to an indirect one, and he had gone into the matter and found that it would be possible to send to every home in the country a souvenir of Wembley on a good art paper in three or four colours for half the cost of the newspaper scheme Sir Charles had wanted. There were many customers to-day who would not have a job in only one colour because they said only the second colour paid. The newspaper could not give colour; but every printing office, however small, could give colour to the world in greater or less quantity. Take away the printing craft and three-fourths of the manufacturing industries of this country would reduce their staffs in a month. In regard to types, Mr. Jones said that it was just the little serif on the type that made it perfect or marred its beauty.

In the discussion that followed, Commander Ellis, an advertising agent, instanced three printers having estimated for a reproduction colour job at £62, £89 and £133. Two had claimed that nine colours were necessary, while one was prepared to do it with seven.

Mr. A. E. Goodwin, secretary of the Federation of Master Printers, said he thought advertising agents themselves were to blame for such discrepancies in that prices were sometimes asked of 300 printers for one job, this putting an unnecessary burden on the trade. Customers frequently did not give precise instructions in asking for estimates, and did not always appreciate, as the Americans did, that extra colours paid.

Mr. David Greenhill.

Mr. David Greenhill (Watford) spoke on "How Photogravure and the Newer Printing Processes Aid the Advertiser." While it was often said that offset and gravure would supersede letterpress and litho, he prophesied that the older processes would fight a wonderful rearguard action, as gas had against electricity.

The main advantage of offset was that it printed well on many kinds of paper and that duplicates could be produced quickly and cheaply. But it was necessary to understand its limitations. For fine detail and a great range of colour the ordinary three or four-colour process still held sway; but with offset the skilled artist had so to prepare his design that the process could reproduce it faithfully and to advantage. Improvement in offset should be increasing the possibilities of reproducing fine detail and increasing the depth of colour and scale of gradation.

Turning to photogravure, Mr. Greenhill exhibited some illustrations of biscuits and pottery which at first sight appeared to be printed in two or more colours. He also showed some excellent specimens of monotone and colour gravure. The great advantage of photogravure, he said, was its "telling" or "convincing" properties, due to its richness of tone and range of gradation, which enabled it to give a roundness and range of tone which was unobtainable by any other process. The difficulty of reproducing letterpress by photogravure had been overcome, and this process was now sometimes preferred because it was clean, strong and distinct. While photogravure would not produce well from a half-tone print it would usually produce a far better result in quality if one started with an equally good original. Photogravure showed its possibilities in that it was scarcely possible to put too much depth of colour and richness of gradation into the originals. For monotone work convincing pictures could be made by photogravure on a basis which was economical to an extent little understood by advertisers generally. We were on the threshold of a colour age in advertising. Considerable progress was being made in high-class colour gravure and he was prepared to state without hesitation that within twelve months a fair start would have been made in advertising in colour by the photogravure process.

Mr. Alfred Langley.

Mr. Alfred Langley (chairman of the Collective Advertising Committee of the Federation of Master Printers) was challenging in his paper on "Letterpress Posters for Advertisers." He contended that there was no greater power of publicity than poster advertising and that the letterpress poster could be produced with as much character, force, attractiveness and pulling power as a litho picture poster. The object of the poster should be to announce, leaving other forms of publicity to amplify. With the demand for a wider interpretation of the advertisers' needs, the printer had become a live force and the main factor in all advertising where practical knowledge of typography and technical details were so essential. Families or series of letterpress faces were available in all sizes so that the beauty, spirit and feeling required can be expressed in uniformity of style without monotony.

The Lino-cut process, Mr. Langley said, had emerged to the stage of commercial and practical application. This was a method of reproducing drawings, designs and lettering by engraving or cutting on a composition or prepared linoleum, and enabled all the effects, expressions and feeling of the old wood engraving and many of the effects obtainable by litho, to be produced. It was a return to the beautiful hand work of the craftsman and the cost of production when all was taken into consideration was considerably less than litho.

Some of the essential points of a poster were to give information, to give it in a manner that should compel attention, and to be suitable in style to the subject advertised. By these standards the picture posters shown at Wembley last year were failures. Originality for originality's sake was the worst form of egoism and a true symptom of mediocrity in art. The poster was the big shout in the passing show and the megaphone in the commercial fair, and passers-by had no time to try and discover what the artist thought he saw in the soul of his model or to visualise his nightmare, however vivid it might have been to him.

Mr. N. Hills Patterson.

Mr. N. Hills Patterson spoke with authority on the question of "Calendars as an Advertising Medium." He traced the history of calendar production during the past thirty years, in which period British productions by their excellence had ousted American importations. But it was not sufficient to stand still, because German and other foreign houses were looking at the possibilities of the English market.

Stock calendars called upon all the well known and other special processes to give the very finest work at lowest prices, and the only thing wrong with that trade was that representatives did not sell enough nor sufficiently endeavour to give the customer just the right calendar for his business. One live printer in a town of 100,000 people who obtained sample sets of really good calendars could greatly increase the consumption. The final destination was the deciding factor in choosing or producing an advertising calendar, and it was necessary to consider whether the calendar would ultimately find its way into the drawing-room or the maid's bedroom, to a jeweller or a potato merchant. On this type of calendar it was important to keep the size of the letterpress down, and where possible harmonise with the mount and the picture into one artistic whole.

This type of calendar was one which the printer could not himself adequately handle, and he needed to deal with trade houses dealing with large quantities, but the calendar which was specially made for the customer had received far too small attention, and there was business—not small business—to be created. Many firms would buy 1,000 calendars if they had a sound proposition put before them, and this business any good local printer could easily handle and create for himself without difficulty. The importance of the right use of the calendar as an advertising medium had not been fully appreciated. For the sum of a few pence, plus a design intelligently purchased and sold, the name of a business could be placed before its clients for a whole year, day in and day out. Not even the daily Press could claim anything like such a result.

Mr. J. H. Keighley.

Mr. J. H. Keighley (Leeds), dealing with the display of goods, said that a well considered and co-ordinated window display by means of the various forms of printing was valuable. "Copy" was the most important element. Brevity was desirable, but the mere announcement of the maker's name was not salesmanship.

Shopkeepers were becoming more shrewd as to the value of their windows, and preferred a general to a special display; producers therefore had to become more subtle in the displays they were able to secure. Display devices endowed the goods with a voice, and the "copy" on the show-card or cut-out was every bit as important in window material as in Press advertising. Window and counter devices required just as careful thought and effective treatment as any other part of the advertising campaign, because their function was to close the actual sale.

Mr. W. H. Sessions.

Mr. W. H. Sessions (York) told "How Labels and Seals Help Sales." A label must be distinctive, not merely in order to repeat the sale but to extend the number of users. The various uses to which an article such as a medical or toilet preparation could be put should be included on the wrapper, even at the loss of something in artistic appearance. No label would secure permanent sales for a bad article, but there was no doubt that the

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better the label the better the sales if the article was worth buying. Three things counted in the sale of an article—reputation, advertising and make-up. A good label was one which appealed strongly to the buyers, *i.e.*, those who were most influenced by the outside appearance—not the connoiseur, but the general public. Because of the expense and disadvantage of altering registered designs, the trademark as well as the label must not be too up-to-date. "Puffing Billy" would always be interesting, but a firm using as a design an engine of twenty years ago would appear to be behind the times. The printer had to deal with two classes of customers: the man who understood advertising and had some artistic appreciation was helpful, but the customer who understood art but had a poor appreciation of advertising was difficult to deal with. Technical perfection was desirable, but not enough in itself. Advertisements must not have merely surface cleverness or technical skill—they must work.

Imperial Penny Post Demanded.

The Printing Session adopted a resolution to be sent to the Postmaster-General. Mr. E. H. Dennis (Scarborough) proposed and Mr. A. de Pine Strange (Eastbourne) seconded: "That the restoration of the Imperial penny post is a practical step which the Government should immediately take to help British trade and commerce."

Mr. J. A. Stembridge (vice-president, Federation of Master Printers), who proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman and speakers, reminded advertising agents that there were several kinds of printing, but he suggested they should adopt the slogan "Good Printing Always Pays." He urged printers to develop more on the advertising side.

Mr. J. Crowlesmith.

At the Direct Mail Advertising Section on Tuesday, over which Mr. Arthur Chadwick, managing director of Amalgamated Publicity Services, Ltd., London, presided, Mr. J. Crowlesmith, J.P., speaking on "Good Printing as a Factor in Direct Mail Advertising," said that a splendid spirit of idealism characterised all who were engaged in the advertising profession, but the one test was, does it pull? The form of advertising known as direct mail met that acid test. At the middle-class breakfast table the attractive brochure "got home" to the mistress of the household—and 75 per cent. of the goods advertised interested the woman. Without character and quality, direct mail advertising would fail, and the Americans at least realised that it was necessary for the printer and advertiser to work in active co-operation. The average woman was cultured and thoughtful and sought value for money, and if her attention was to be secured, printing matter sent must be attractive in style and quality, to the point, and in its truthfulness reliable. It therefore needed to be carefully thought out and planned. It did not compete with Press advertising, but was rather its auxiliary. The increased space available in the booklet enabled the whole truth about the goods to be told by their producer, and the complete story could be set forth in a way it was impossible for the newspaper advertisement to compete with. Variety, get-up, colour, new ideas, new types and original drawings were all important, together with a write up that compelled reading.

How could this service be better rendered in its completeness than by the advertiser and the printer working together to provide it? Good printing was expensive, but it was never too expensive if it was effective. Direct mail advertising had a great future in this country. Sooner or later the Government would be compelled to review the present high postal rates and would see (as the American Government had already seen) the futility of making postage so expensive that it not only retarded the circulations of our magazines, but by its heavy cost prevented the development of this most useful form of communication between the producer and the purchaser. In conclusion, Mr. Crowlesmith appealed for a real partnership between the advertising profession and the printing industry, and for the advertising men to work side by side with the Federation of Master Printers on the urgent and important question of postal rates.

There was a special art exhibit of printing design in letter headings and general commercial work; in calendars, show-cards and booklets; and in box-coverings, poster-stamps, and Christmas cards. The designs were selected for their utilitarian value and to demonstrate legibility, some deliberate plan of tidiness in arrangement, and fitness for their purpose. Posters had a seperate section and were intended to show the selling power of intelligent and strongly individual design in industry. Several of the Yorkshire Schools of Art had special exhibits.

The following resolution was adopted by the Direct Mail Section to be submitted to the final gathering of the full Convention on Wednesday:—

> That in the interests of trade, the general good of the country and increased employment, an early return to Penny Post is imperative; and that the necessary steps be taken to communicate the terms of this resolution to the Prime Minister and to the Postmaster General.

Direct Mail Advertising.

During the course of the Direct Mail Session reference was made to the fact that there is no organisation of those interested in this form of advertising, and those attending were invited to sign a form indicating their sympathy with the formation of two sections—one for the user end and the other for the creative end.

Mr. Sidney Hart (St. Clements Press, London), in proposing a vote of thanks to the speakers, urged advertising agents and advertisers to keep in touch with their printers and learn more of the facilities that the printers could place at their disposal.

Mr. J. Crowlesmith proposed the vote of thanks to the chairman.

Mr. A. Langley (chairman of Collective Advertising Committee of the Federation of Master Printers), referring to the possibility of "advertising Wembley" by direct mail as outlined by Mr. Geo. W. Jones at the Printing Session, said that such an order would mean the using of four tons of coal for every ton of paper consumed, and would give increased employment in producing and distributing. Other forms of advertising would not only be more expensive and less effective but would not add one penny to wages paid. The Government were being asked to spend £1,000,000 on increasing the sale of British goods and if one-half of that sum were spent in direct mail advertising rather than the whole of it on press advertising, employment would be greatly stimulated thereby.

Since its formation in February, 1917, and up to June 30th, 1925, the Euston Press Savings Association (Langley and Sons, Ltd.) has purchased for its members 10,015 Certificates at a cost of £7,833 5s. 6d.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

WARRILOWS LIMITED, BIRMINGHAM.

BY Direction of Sir Arthur F. Whinney, K.B.E., the Receiver and Manager for the Debenture Holders.

EDWARDS, SON & BIGWOOD, F.I.A.,

have received instructions to offer for sale as a going concern the VERY VALUABLE OLD ESTABLISHED BUSINESS, TOGETHER WITH THE EXTENSIVE MODERN PREMISES, TRADE PLANT, FITTINGS AND STOCK IN TRADE.

THE PREMISES in which the business is carried on is a Handsome, Modern, Well-lighted, Heated and Ventilated Block of Buildings, mainly of 5 Storeys and Basement, completed in 1920, and constructed to comply with the requirements of the Factory Acts, and fitted with 4 lifts.

THE PROPERTY is partly Freehold and partly Leasehold and occupies an important site in Great Hampton Street, at the corner of Well Street, and with a good frontage to Barr Street, Hockley, in the heart of the Jewellery District, on the main road to Wolverhampton, within half a mile of the centre of the City of Birmingham.

TOTAL FLOOR SPACE 128,000 square feet.

THE PLANT comprises a nearly new up-to-date equipment of the highest quality for carrying on, on a large scale, the business of Litho, Letter-press and Colour Printing, Cardboard Box Making, the Production of Playing Cards, etc., and extensive retail Stationery Business.

Purchasers will be required to take over the Stock-in-Trade and Work in progress at Valuation.

Further particulars may be had of the Receiver and Manager, Sir Arthur F. Whinney, K.B.E., (Messrs. Whinney, Smith & Whinney, Chartered Accountants, 4b, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, London, E.C.2), Messrs. Coward, Chance & Co., Solicitors, 30, Mincing Lane, London, E.C., or of Edwards, Son & Bigwood, Auctioneers, Surveyors and Valuers, 158, Edmund Street, Birmingham, with whom arrangements to view may be made.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

Payment is accepted, for advertisements under the following headings, on the basis of seven words to the line (minimum three lines):—

Situations Vacant, Agencies,
Machinery for Sale and Wanted,
Businesses for Sale and Wanted,
Partnerships and Investments,
Miscellaneous.

One Insertion 3/0
Three Insertions 6/0

For every line exceeding three lines **6d.**

Situations Wanted.

Under this heading operatives are granted a Special Rate for a minimum of three lines (twenty-one words):—

One Insertion 1/6
Three Insertions 3/0

For every line exceeding three lines **6d**

Sales by Auction, Tenders,
Patents for Sale,
Legal and Financial Announcements.

Per line 1/0

Telegrams: Stonhill, Lud, London.
Telephone: 2439 Holborn.

Situations Vacant.

Bookbinders' Overseer.

OVERSEER required for East Anglian Cloth and Magazine Bindery, familiarity with the latest binding machinery essential.—Apply, Box 14651.

AGENTS wanted for SALE of PRINTING INK in London, Southern, Eastern, Western Counties, also Scotland and Ireland.—Write, giving full particulars, to Fithian, 285, High-street, Borough, S.E.1. 14652

LITHO SCRIPT WRITER; permanent if suitable.—Apply, sending specimens (which will be returned), Danl. Cunningham and Co., 13-14, Walbrook, E.C.4. 14644

WANTED—STATIONERY and LEATHER—Young Lady as First Saleswoman (outdoor) in good class Stationery, etc.—Apply, stating age, experience and salary required, to Harris and Sons, 70, George-street, Plymouth. 14654

Situations Wanted.

DESIGNER and LITHO ARTIST, including Drawings for Letterpress Blocks, requires Position Abroad or Colonies; salary, references, etc., on negotiating.—Box 14657.

LETTERPRESS MACHINE MINDER (27) seeks change; Wharfedales (1 and 2-colour) and Platens, Half-tone, Colour, Catalogue, Commercial and Numerical work; own Laying-on; non-society.—Write, Box 14645.

WANTED, OPENING for Lad, with view to Apprenticeship; small premium; excellent character.—L., 22, Colne-road, Clapton, London, E.5. 14653

Premises to Let.

HARROW.—Good opening for STATIONERY and FANCY GOODS; modern premises, busy market; rent £175 to £195, including excellent flat over.—Clarke and Co., The Harrow Estate Offices. 14649

Machinery for Sale.

SECOND-HAND MACHINERY.—If you are wishing to dispose of Second-Hand Machinery relating to the Printing, Bookbinding, Box-making, Envelope and Bag-making Trades, etc., secure prompt and effective service by advertising in the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*.—Apply for special rates to the Publishers, Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's-place,
Gray's Inn-road, London, E.C.1.

Occasionally we have Rebuilt Smyth Book Sewing Machines to offer, such Sewers having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted with New Standard Parts where necessary. We erect and teach on a trial basis.—Box 13993.

Machinery Wanted.

SECOND-HAND MACHINERY.—If you are in the market for Second-Hand Machinery relating to the Printing, Bookbinding, Box-making, Envelope and Bag-making Trades, etc., secure prompt and effective service by advertising in the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*.—Apply for special rates to the Publishers, Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

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EDWIN W. EVANS

150, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4

Telephone No.: CENTRAL 6678.
Telegrams: Printanet, Fleet, London

Auctioneer and Valuer

TO THE

Printing & Allied Trades

FIRE LOSS ASSESSOR
NEWSPAPER VALUER
RATING SURVEYOR

SALES BY AUCTION conducted in Town or Country, of Printers' Plant and Machinery.

VALUATIONS for Fire Insurance, Probate Company Promotion and Partnership.

The Valuations and Sales of Printing Plant executed by me during the TWELVE MONTHS ended 31st December, 1924, exceeded ONE & A HALF MILLION POUNDS STERLING.

BRONZE POWDERS

of Exceptional Brilliance, Fineness and Covering Power.

Manufactured by Messrs. Bernh. Ullmann & Co., Fuerth, Bavaria, one of the largest makers of Bronze Powders in the world, these Bronzes can be relied upon to give satisfaction in every way.

1 lb. will go as far as 1¼ lbs. of most other makes.

Please send all enquiries and orders to the Sole Agents for the Printing Trade in Great Britain:

JOHN KIDD & Co., Ltd.

11, WINE OFFICE COURT, FLEET STREET : : E.C.4.

Midland Branch:
40, Church Street, Birmingham.

To all Non-Unionists in the Printing and Allied Trades:

JOIN THE

Printers' Provident Association

(Registered Friendly Society)

AND OBTAIN

UNEMPLOYMENT
SUPERANNUATION
— and —
FUNERAL BENEFITS

at Lower Subscriptions than offered by any trade union.

Other Advantages:
AMPLE FUNDS
FREE EMPLOYMENT REGISTRY
NO INTERFERENCE WITH YOUR LIBERTY

For forms of application for membership, rates of subscription and further information, apply to the Secretary:—

STANLEY G. C. JACOBS,
39 40, Shoe Lane, E.C

Though Non-Union -- Why Be Improvident?

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER

1878

FORTY-SEVENTH YEAR.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

Tel.: Stonhill, Lud. London. 'Phone: 2439 Holborn

SUBSCRIPTION: Per Annum. 18s. (including Postage.

Charges for Trade Advertisements:
(Full Page 12 by 8 ins.)

Across Whole or Half-Width of Page:		In Single Column Form:	
Whole Page ...	£8 0 0	One Column ...	£3 3 0
Half Page ...	4 10 0	Half Column ..	1 17 6
Quarter Page ...	2 10 0	Quarter Column	1 0 0
One Eighth-Page	1 10 0	One-inch Column	7 6

An Extra Charge for Cover and Special Positions.

Discounts according to Number of Insertions

All communications for the "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER" should be addressed and Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to—STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, SHOE-LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above, or from Messrs W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., newsagents, 11, St. Bride-street, London, E.C.4.

Representatives:

London—Mr. STANLEY J. GILLIS 58, Shoe Lane, E.C.4

Lancashire and Yorkshire—Mr. W. C. FOSTER, 1, Duncan-street, Higher Broughton, Manchester.

France & Belgium—Mr. FELIX VANBUGGENHOUDT 196, rue Gerard, Brussels.

United States—LOCKWOOD TRADE JOURNAL CO. 10, East 39th-street, New York.

Representatives also in Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, Norway, Sweden, Finland, etc.

THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1925.

Pushing the Sale of Print.

IT is a memorable thing in the history of British trade, and especially of the printing trade, that this week has brought the first British Advertising Convention. As was well said by Mr. Stuart A. Hirst, chairman of the Convention Organising Committee, we in this country are better producers than salesman. It is not so much on the score of quality that British manufacturers are open to unfavourable comparison with some of their overseas competitors, nor even so much on the score of efficiency of productive methods, as on the score of ability in "telling the world"—making known their goods in such fashion as to extend the market for them and thus cheapen production. There are still big possibilities of profitably extending the scope of the advertising of British products at home and abroad: there are big possibilities, also of improving the quality and effectiveness of such advertising as is undertaken. In the extension of advertising the printer is vitally interested, for it necessarily means more grist to his mill: and in the improvement of the quality of advertising the printer is interested no less, for such skill as he may acquire in exploiting the capabilities of the printing press for the production of effective advertising is a powerful means for the extension of his business. Such being the close association between the printing trade and the development of advertising, it was but fitting that representatives of the printing industry should be to the fore at the Harrogate gatherings—it would, indeed, have been still more fitting had they occupied a more prominent place than they did. However, the trade has cause for satisfaction in the fact that a number of its able representatives attended the Convention, and—as reported on another page—told forth in no uncertain tones the important place held by the printing industry in the forward march of present-day advertising.

Price Cutting.

A GREAT deal is said and written nowadays on the subject of price-cutting, just as so much was put forth in earlier days on that of sweated labour. The rise of trade unionism and the new view on labour questions have together served to practically eliminate what was termed sweated labour and there are comparatively few sections of any trade or industry into which reasonably fair conditions have not been introduced. If labour has, therefore, ceased to sweat, it has now fallen to the lot of the employer and proprietor to perspire in mental anguish at the prospect afforded by prices cut so close to the bone that all sustenance has gone. There is just this difference, perhaps, that, whereas your sweated labourer perspired continuously and without relief, our embarrassed employer has his moments; in plain words, there are the orders which do not hang entirely on an unprofitable price.

* * *

Stationery Office Methods.

THE Government officials are commendably keen on insisting upon fair conditions of labour and standard rates of pay for all workers engaged in the production of paper and print supplied to the requirements of the Stationery Office. They are no less keen in pitting employer against employer in search of a price which will make it difficult for the successful tenderer to pay the wages stipulated and at the same time get any for himself. It is something of an anomaly that such insistence should be made on a fair return for labour and so little regard paid to the deserts of the manufacturer. Of course, the argument is that of fair competition; but in practice it is a case of beating down prices and choosing the lowest. Paper may be better than printing so far as Stationery Office contracts are concerned, because it cannot possibly be worse. The printer who makes most mistakes and knows least about his costs gets the largest percentage of acceptances to his tenders. Paper values are more easily gauged than those of printing, because there are relative qualities and common market standards to gauge by which do not exist for printing. Consequently, printers are probably greater sufferers from S.O. orders than papermakers. Still, if it is to the public interest to economise to unlimited extents on stationery used in the public service, even though the methods employed contain the element of disaster for those to whom they are applied, it may be taken for granted that those in authority will efficiently safeguard the public interest.

* * *

Our Manufacturing Costs.

ON the matter of cost in manufacture there is something fundamentally wrong. Compared with other countries, our power and transport costs are out of proportion. So is our burden of income tax and rating, as well it might be with so many millions spent on the dole and so many more on civil administration. This Government is as helpless as any other to solve the problem of unemployment and is not much more greatly endowed with the faculty of intelligently sympathising with and practically helping the industry of the country. The first great step forward to be made is that of providing electric power in the mass and cheap enough to enable every manufacturer in the country materially to reduce his power bill. After that, there will be room to consider transport charges, not to speak of shipping rates, which at present are anything but conducive to the development of our export trade. But the first and the greatest thing that can be accomplished is the solution of the cheaper electricity problem. We may not have many fast-running rivers and we certainly have no Niagaras; but what rivers, waterfalls and other native founts of energy we have are not being made much use of.

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WEST AND NORTH-WEST

London Master Printers' Outing.

Visit to Lanston Monotype Works.

Delightful weather favoured this Association on the occasion of its annual summer outing on Tuesday of last week. Boarding two charabancs, supplied by Messrs. Rickards of Paddington, master printers and their ladies to the number of just over 50 enjoyed a ride to the Lanston Monotype Corporation Works at Salfords, near Horley. The route was a picturesque one via Wimbledon, Morden, Leatherhead, Dorking and Reigate, and the return journey was made via Reigate Hill, Epsom, Sutton and Mitcham. A brief break was made on the outward journey at Dorking, and Salfords was ultimately reached about 1 p.m.

A Luncheon Welcome.

The company were welcomed by Mr. W. I. Burch (managing director), Mr. Pierpont (works manager), Mr. Atkinson and other representatives of the Corporation and were at once grouped and photographed. That over, an adjournment was made to the spacious dining hall where an excellent lunch was provided to which full justice was done. Mr. W. I. Burch presided, supported by Mr. Pierpont, Mr. Searle (president of the W. & N.-W. M. P. A.), Mr. Leveridge (vice-president), Mr. Simnett (vice-president, London Alliance), Alderman and Miss King, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Burt, Mr. and Mrs. Crannis, Mr. and Mrs. Pollock, Mr. and Mrs. Perry, etc.

Mr. W. I. Burch, managing director, having proposed the loyal toast, which was duly honoured, proceeded to welcome the party to Horley in the name of the directors of the Lanston Monotype Corporation. He said they were delighted to have the opportunity of welcoming the West and North-West Master Printers' Association, and felt sure they had something of interest to show them. He had much pleasure in proposing success and prosperity to their Alliance. In London they knew the active part their Association took in the industry, and it was a pleasure to welcome them to Horley.

Mr. H. W. Searle, president of the West and North-West Association, briefly acknowledged the toast. He thanked Mr. Burch for the courteous welcome he had given them to Horley and for the very kind allusion he had made to the work of their Association, which was the oldest in the London Alliance. He hoped as an association they would continue to gain in strength and numbers and it was certain that such outings as they had that day went materially towards making the success of their Association. He was sure they would one and all be very interested in passing through the company's works. He was delighted to think there were so many ladies with them which gave added enjoyment to the outing and he had much pleasure in submitting the toast of "The Ladies" (applause).

Mrs. Pollock then aptly acknowledged the toast. She was sure the ladies would be equally interested in making a tour of the works and would take an intelligent interest in observing how the monotype machine was made.

Tour of Inspection.

Then followed a tour of inspection of the works. These might well serve for a model industrial institution—right in the heart of the country, surrounded by open fields. The buildings are grouped around spacious lawns, and many of the employees occupy delightfully picturesque cottages on the estate, with gardens full of flowers which were a joy to the eye and a charm inspiring the pleasantest sensations.

A tour of the interior of the workshops showed that everything had been planned to ensure work being done under conditions calculated to make it agreeable and efficient.

Starting with the drawing offices—where the type designs were first drawn, then reduced in wax, and ultimately reproduced in punches with a meticulous accuracy graded to the ten-thousandth part of an inch—the visitors were conducted in small parties by guides who intelligently explained the various operations which eventuated in the perfect matrix. Even more delicate were the processes by which the moulds were manufactured, and when the vast machine shop was reached, where the numerous delicate pieces of mechanism which when assembled constitute the complete casting machine, the company were ready to do full homage to the brains which had evolved so interesting, so delicate, and so efficient a machine as the Monotype.

After a short rest on the lawns the visitors assembled for tea, at the conclusion of which Mr. J. R. Burt said the president had already acknowledged the toast of "Success to the London Alliance," of which the West and North-West Association was a part, and it was now his pleasure to return thanks to the Monotype Corporation for the very excellent entertainment they had provided for them that day.

A Most Instructive Demonstration.

They had provided, he said, a real educational treat, such as they, as a District Association, strove to provide for their members. They had not only provided hospitality and entertainment for their members, but also for their ladies, and the more they could get the ladies to take an interest in their trade, the better it was for themselves. One of the objects of their Association was to uplift the trade, and one of the best ways of doing so was to show one another over their factories and help one another to solve their difficulties. It was, therefore, most interesting to go over these factories to see how the machines which they used in their works were made, and the many processes which were entailed before those machines could be placed on the market. That afternoon, he could safely say, they had experienced one of the most interesting and instructive outings they had yet had. He never remembered going over a factory where everything was so wonderfully organised, so compactly put together, and so excellently explained by those deputed to take them round. The smallness of each party enabled everyone to thoroughly grasp all the different processes involved in the production of this wonderful machine. The remarkable precision and accuracy with which everything was carried out was demonstrated by the presentation to each one of them with the Lord's Prayer inscribed on the top of an em quad. Let them repeat that prayer and thank God for all that had been done for them. On behalf of the West and North-West Association he wished to thank the directors for all they had done. They had put themselves to a considerable amount of trouble to make their outing a success, and he was sure it would be remembered for many a long day. He would like to take the opportunity also of thanking Mr. Crannis, their secretary, who had organised the excursion. He was pleased to say they had with them Mr. Simnett, the vice-president of No. 1, the London Alliance, and several officials of other associations and he would ask Mr. Simnett to second the vote of thanks which he now proposed.

Mr. Simnett, the vice-president, had much pleasure in seconding Mr. Burt's vote of thanks. It was always a great pleasure to meet Mr. Burch. They had seen him thoroughly enjoying himself in the ballroom at Buxton, they saw him again quite recently distinguishing himself in the presence of Royalty, on the occasion of the visit of Prince Henry at the Printing Exhibition and now they had seen him again as their host at the luncheon and tea-table. He could not help congratulating him on his way of combining business with pleasure. Mr. Simnett commented upon the marvellous improvements shown in the development of the Monotype machine of 20 years ago into the perfect model of to-day. They must all of them have been impressed with the perfect orderliness of the factory and grateful for the extreme courtesy that had been extended to them. They felt they were dealing with a company that had perfection as its key-note. He congratulated the directors upon having such a model factory. Mr. Burt had touched on the success which attended such outings as they had had that day; one could not imagine such a gathering taking place amongst master printers ten years ago. All the old conditions were changed, they now welcomed one another in their works and gave of their experiences to one another, which must be of vast advantage to the trade generally. That was the right direction to take and as their Associations got closer and closer together, they would make a step forward in uplifting of the trade and the quality of the output.

Mr. Burch in returning thanks, alluded to Mr. Simnett's remarks as to what took place at Buxton, and he felt he must say in justification that he went to Buxton as a printer and was only too delighted to participate in the hospitality extended to all the visitors there. So far as their visit to Horley was concerned, he could assure them it was a pleasure to welcome them there, and they admired the good work the associations were doing, and they were only too delighted to participate in that work for the benefit of the industry. With regard to their kind references to the orderliness of their factory, he could only say that Mr. Pierpont, their works manager, had been with them since the factory was started twenty-eight years ago, and its appearance to-day was largely due to his personal ability. He would like to add the directors' thanks to Mr. Crannis for so kindly making all the arrangements for bringing such a pleasant party together. He expressed regret at the absence of one of their old friends, Mr. Langley, who in course of conversation, had explained to him that the Association generally arranged an outing each year, but so far had not arranged one this. Mr. Langley put it so nicely that he had not the slightest hesitation in coming to the rescue, and that afternoon's meeting was soon arranged.

Mr. Crannis briefly returned thanks to the gathering for the little part he had played, nnd he could only add to what had already been said in expressing his thanks for the hospitality which had been extended to them by Mr. Burch and the Monotype Corporation that they were told on going round the engineering shops the engineers had to work to one-ten-thousandth part of an inch, and this he thought was characteristic of the excellent arrangements made for their comfort that afternoon.

At 6.30., with more expressions of thanks to their hosts, the party mounted the vehicles to return to town, both ladies and gentlemen carrying some choice blooms of roses and other flowers given by the Monotype Corporation.

Altogether the West and North-West Master Printers' Association is to be congratulated in having, through the hospitality of the Lanston Monotype Corporation, provided its membership with another delightful day which will take its place in their memories with the pleasurable recollection of that enjoyed last year, when Eynsford, Rochester, and Gad's Hill Place were visited.

Openings for British Trade, etc.

Inquiries have been received by the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence), 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1, to whom further inquiries should be addressed with the reference number quoted.

BELGIUM.

An agent, established in Brussels, is desirous of obtaining the representation, for his own account, of British firms for the sale in Belgium of fashion journals, stationery, art needlework papers, etc. (Reference No. 703.)

FRANCE.

An agent, established in Paris, is desirous of obtaining the representation of British firms for the sale in France of china clay and colours. (Reference No. 706.)

NORWAY.

A firm manufacturing collapsible tubes, etc., for containing toilet preparations is desirous of getting into touch with a British firm able to supply them with a special machine of British make, suitable for printing on collapsible tubes. (Reference No. 713.)

POLISH SILESIA.

A well-connected commission agent in Bielsko desires to obtain the representation for Polish Silesia of British paper manufacturers, especially such as are in a position to export printing and writing papers weighing more than 28 grammes per sq. metre. (Reference No. 714.)

ARGENTINA.

The principal of a British merchant firm, with a first-hand knowledge of the Argentine, who is shortly proceeding on a twelve months' business trip to that Republic, desires to get in touch with British firms interested in colours, heavy chemicals, etc., with a view to representation. (Reference No. 718.)

NEW ZEALAND.

A firm of agents established in Christchurch wish to obtain the representation of British manufacturers of office equipment and stationery. (Partial repetition of Reference No. 572). (Reference No. 725).

UNDER new Customs regulations of the Netherlands, "process blocks and printers' blocks" are admitted free of duty.

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Commercial Intelligence

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Allied Newspapers, 31s., 30s. 3d., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 21s. 6d., 21s. 10½d.; Amalgamated Press, 41s. 1½d., Pref., 24s 6d., 24s. xd.; Associated Newspapers, Def., 6⅞; British Glues and Chemicals, 2s. 6d., Pref., 14s. 3d. 13s. 9d.; Jos. Byrom, 4s. 6d.; Cassell, Pref., 20s. 9d.; *Daily Mirror*, 6 1/8, 6⅛, 8 p.c. Pref., 21s. 7½d.; *Daily Sketch* and *Sunday Herald*, 104½, 103; John Dickinson, 1st Pref., 84, 2nd Pref., 80½, 4½ p.c. 1st Mort. 85¼ xd.; *Financial News*, Pref., 10s., 10s. 3¾d. xd.; Hazell, Watson and Viney, Pref., 7¾; *Illustrated London News*, Pref., 16s. 3d., 1st Deb., 58⅛, 59 xd.; Kelly's Directories, 7½ p.c. Pref., 23s. 1½d., 23s. xd.; Lamsc 1 Paragon, 12s.; Lanston Monotype Corporation, 13s. 10½d., 13s. 1½d.; George Newnes, 31s. 3d., Pref., 16s. xd.; Odham's Press (4s. shares), 3s., 6 p.c. Pref., 13s. 9d., 7½ p.c. A Pref., 14s. 9d.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 16s. 1½d., 15s. 3d.; Printing Machinery, 14s. 3d.; *Sporting and Dramatic*, Pref., 26s. 9d.; *Sunday Pictorial* Newspapers, 79s. 6d., 78s. 1½d., Pref., 23s. 7½d.; Raphael Tuck, 21s.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 40s. 9d., 41s. xd., Pref., 19s. 9d. xd.; Winterbottom Book Cloth, 67s. 6d.; Wyman and Sons, 46s., Pref., 18s. 1½d.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

WILLIAM TOD JUNIOR (1923).—After paying the preference dividend accrued to March 31st last, balance carried forward amounts to £305.

ANNANDALE AND SON, LTD.—It is announced that shareholders representing 51,000 ordinary shares out of a total issue of 60,000 have agreed to the offer made on behalf of the Inveresk Paper Co. for the purchase of their shares at par.

BURY PAPERMAKING CO.—Report for half-year to May 30th shows profit on trading account of £1,334. After charging interest and depreciation (£5,993), there is debit balance £4,650 for half-year, increasing debit balance to £47,363. (Last dividend paid, 15 per cent. in respect of half-year to May, 1921.)

NEW COMPANIES.

RAPID REPRINTS, LTD.—Capital £27,500, in 20,000 10 per cent. cum. pref. shares of £1 each and 30,000 ordinary shares of 5s. each; to adopt an agreement with Trust Stocks and Shares, Ltd., and to carry on the business of dealers in photographic and other printing machines, duplicators and printing and reproducing machines of all kinds, printers, stationers, lithographers, etc. Private company. Subscribors: H. P. Crowe and W. G. Lane. Registered office: 29-30, Finsbury-court, Finsbury-pavement, E.C.

PATERSON'S PUBLICATIONS, LTD.—Capital £6,000, in £1 shares; publishers, printers, buyers, sellers and dealers in musical, dramatic and general publications, etc. Private company. Directors: R. E. S. Paterson, F. H. Bissett and J. M. Diack. Registered office: 49, West George-street, Glasgow.

ECKERSLEYS (MANCHESTER), LTD.—Capital £5,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of a printer, stationer and bookbinder, now carried on by W. H. P. Eckersley at 11, Auburn street, Manchester, as "Eckersleys." Private company. Directors: W. H. P. Eckersley, G. E. Siddall, F. H. Mason and J. Turner.

DINESYDD PUBLISHING CO., LTD.—Capital £6,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business carried on by the Dinesydd Cymreig Publishing Co., Ltd., publishers of the newspaper entitled *Y Dinesyda Cymreig*, and general printers and publishers at Palace-street, Carnarvon. Purchase consideration £2,043 (£1,681 in shares and £362 in cash). Directors: W. Edwards, J.P., C. O. Jones, B.A., R. T. Jones, Professor R. Richards, B.A., R. S. Roberts, M.A., and W. J. Williams, B.A., LL.B. Registered office: 16, Palace-street, Carnarvon.

HERMAN DAREWSKI MUSIC PUBLISHING CO. LTD.—Capital £10,000, in £1 shares; to acquire from the St. Swithins Syndicate, Ltd., B Feldman and A. Spurrier, the business of music publishers carried on in London and elsewhere by the said Syndicate as the Herman Darewsky Music Publishing Co. Private company. Directors: B. Feldman, A. Spurrier, H. Harris and F. Slevin. Registered office: 6, New Compton-street, W.C.2.

CARLYLE PUBLISHING CO., LTD. — Capital £4,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of newspaper proprietors, printers, publishers, and block makers, carried on by C. Styles and E. M. Smith, at 43, St. Martin's-lane, W.C., as the Carlyle Publishing Co. Private company. Directors: C. Styles and E. M. Smith. Registered office: 43, St. Martin's-lane, W.C.2.

WIRELESS LEAGUE GAZETTE PUBLISHING CO., LTD.—Capital £2,500, in £1 shares; to adopt an agreement with J. M. Grey, to publish and carry on the *Wireless League Gazette* and any other wireless magazines or journals, etc. Private company. First directors: W. A. McAlenan, W. B. Cooper and J. M. Grey. Registered office: Astor House, Aldwych, W.C.2.

ILFORD ESTATE PRESS, LTD.—Capital £300, in £1 shares; to carry on the business of a newspaper containing estate and other advertisements at Ilford or elsewhere. Private company. Directors: P. G. Ashton, N. White, F. G. Moore, E. H. Gunby, H. Randall and C. Eves. Registered office: Bank-chambers, 1, Cranbrook-road, Ilford.

BINDASET, LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; to acquire British patent No. 210585/24 and the American Patent No. 622646/24 relating to binders for periodicals and other documents, and to adopt an agreement with F. J. Rathbone. Private company. Directors: W. L. Cakebread and M. Timberlake.

F. LEROY AND CO., LTD.—Capital £10,000, in £1 shares; to adopt an agreement with H. J. Leroy and A. H. Leroy, and to carry on the business of composition manufacturers formerly carried on by them at 11 and 12, Gray-street, Stepney, as "F. Leroy and Sons," and that of manufacturers of and dealers in cement, varnishes, oils, enamels, colours, etc., pulp makers, paper stock manufacturers, manufacturers of and dealers in papers, card and millboards, wall and other papers, etc. Private company. Directors: H. J. Leroy, A. H. Leroy and Miss A. M. Leroy. Solicitors: Monier-Williams and Milroy, 6 and 7, Great Tower-street, E.C.3.

GROSE AND STOCKER, LTD. — Capital £60,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of merchants of china clay and other substances carried on at Stoke-on-Trent as Grose and Stocker, and all or any of the assets and liabilities of the proprietors in connection therewith and certain other property, to adopt an agreement with A. D. S. Stocker, F. M. Grose, and W. M. Lovatt, and to carry on the business of importers, exporters and manufacturers of and dealers in china clay and stone, feltspar, ball clay, minerals of all kinds, chemicals, dyes, pigments, cobalt, colours, bone, glue, marls, and any substances connected with or used in the manufacture of pottery, paper, or in any trade concerned with printing, bleaching, sizing or other process in relation to textiles, etc. Private company. Directors: A. D. S. Stocker, W. M. Lovatt and F. M. Grose. Solicitors: Slater, Heelis and Co., 71, Princess-street, Manchester.

LAND AGENTS' RECORD, LTD.—Capital £500 in £1 shares; to acquire the business of proprietors of the newspaper known as the *Land Agents' Record*, now carried on by the Land Agents' Record, Ltd., at 149, Strand, W.C., and to carry on the business of proprietors, printers and publishers of newspapers, etc. Private company. Directors: W. G. Lampard and Mrs. Edith M. Lampard.

CABINET POSTING AND ADVERTISING CO, LTD.—Capital £300 in £1 shares; to adopt an agreement with T. A. Michaels D. Michaels and A. T. Ouchterlony, and to carry on the business of advertisement and poster designers, general advertising and publicity contractors, bill-posters, etc. Private company. Directors: T. A. Michaels, D. Michaels and A. T. Ouchterlony. Solicitors: R. and W. Page, Manchester.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfactions registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfactions is not compulsory).

MONEY, HICKS AND MILLS, LTD. (paper manufacturers and merchants, box-makers etc., Wimbledon).—Debenture dated June 19th, 1925, to secure £100, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: Florence Durling, 54, Fetter-lane, E.C.

CASTLE PRESS, LTD. (printers, etc., London).—Debenture dated June 19th, 1925, to secure £827 10s., charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: T. P. Hickmore, 14, Osborne-road, Palmers Green, N.13.

NEVILLE SCOTT PUBLISHING CO, LTD. (newspaper proprietors, etc., London).—Debenture dated June 3rd, 1925, to secure £200, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: Hodgkins, Millar and Co., 111, Churchgate, Leicester.

H. A. MACLAREN AND CO., LTD. (advertisers, publishers, etc., London).—Particulars filed of £100 debentures authorised June 18th, 1925, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the whole amount being now issued.

B. S. AND W. WHITELEY, LTD. (manufacturers and merchants of paper and fibreboards, etc., Leeds).—Satisfaction to the extent of £700 on May 30th, 1925, of debentures covered by trust deed dated August 29th, 1924, securing £10,000.

JAMES BELL (ROCHDALE), LTD. (dealers in papermaking materials, rags, waste, etc.).—Mortgage debenture charged on the company's undertaking and property, including uncalled capital, dated June 9th, 1925, to secure all moneys due or to become due from the company to the Union Bank of Manchester, Ltd.

AUSTRALIAN ADVERTISING AGENCY, LTD.—Satisfaction in full on June 10th, 1925, of debentures dated October 15th, 1924, securing £250.

L. UPCOTT GILL AND SON, LTD. (printers, etc., London).—Issue on June 8th, 1925, of £400 second debentures, part of a series already registered.

RECEIVER APPOINTED OR RELEASED.

MONEY HICKS AND MILLS, LTD. (paper manufacturers, box-makers, manufacturing stationers, etc., Wimbledon).—A. E. Baxter, of 57-61, Holborn-viaduct, E.C., was appointed receiver and manager on June 20th, 1925, under powers contained in debenture dated February 16th, 1923.

S. F. MOORE, LTD. (manufacturers of and dealers in pictures, photo and show card frames, etc., London).—H. D. Sprague, of 61 and 62, Chancery-lane, W.C.2, was appointed receiver and manager by order of court dated June 19th, 1925.

C. AND T. MILLER, LTD. (box manufacturers, etc., Manchester.)—A. Yearsley, of 27, Brazennose-street, Manchester, was appointed receiver and manager on June 11th, under powers contained in debentures dated March 27th, 1925.

A NEW, handsomely produced and illustrated monthly, the *Polo and Hunting Journal*, is published by Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode at 1s.

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Who's Who

IN THE

PRINTING & ALLIED TRADES.

Mr. R. B. Simnett.

Mr. R. B. Simnett, the recently-elected vice-president of the London Master Printers' Association, has of late come rapidly to the front in matters concerning the organisation of the printing industry. He holds high ideals as to the status of the craft, and aims at the perfection of work. He is, in fact, a constant advocate of better printing, with creative work in the background; and he practises in his business what he advances on the platform. Mr. Simnett is the youngest son of the late Benjamin Simnett, of Ormesby, St. Margarets, Norfolk, and was born in December, 1865. He joined the firm of Saunders, Phillips and Co., Ltd., in 1894 as secretary. In 1903 he was appointed a director, and in



Mr. R. B. Simnett.

January, 1919, he became joint managing director. A Fellow of the Institute of Directors, Mr. Simnett takes his work seriously, and he has helped in no small degree to give his firm the high standing to which it has attained.

On the organisation side of the industry the subject of this sketch has rendered good and persistent service. He was elected to the office of president of the South-West London Master Printers' Association in 1924-5, and was reinstated in the chair this year. He is a member of the London Executive Council and of the following committees: Organisation and Finance, Labour, National Advertising, and Costing. The London Committee of the Joint Industrial Council also enjoys the benefit of his ripe experience and clear thinking. With his appointment as vice-president of the London Association his advance to the leadership of the central body is a question of time, and the demands of that important office will not find him wanting. Mr. Simnett's hobbies are boating and carpentering.

TYNDALE FACSIMILE.—This year brings the four-hundredth anniversary of the publication of Tyndale's New Testament, and the Oxford University Press proposes to celebrate the event in interesting fashion. The only known scrap of the original is an imperfect copy, in the British Museum, of Tyndale's Prologue and a part of the translation of St. Matthew. He began to print an edition of 3,000 copies, of which this was one, at Cologne in 1525, but was discovered when he had reached the end of the tenth quire; and, though he escaped with his printed sheets to Worms and there issued 3,000 copies, not one of them was allowed to survive. What the Oxford University Press proposes to do is to publish a facsimile of this British Museum copy of the unfinished Cologne quarto.

Personal.

SIR CHARLES HYDE, the proprietor of the *Birmingham Post*, has offered to give the balance of £3,920 towards the funds of the Birmingham Children's Hospital if £20,000 be obtained by public subscription. Sir Charles has already made a donation of £1,000.

SIR ROBERT BAIRD, the proprietor of the *Belfast Telegraph*, the Right Hon. Thomas Moles, Mr. E. G. Robinson, and Mr. Frank Johnstone have, on the nomination of the Ulster District, been elected to Fellowship of the Institute of Journalists.

MR. S. M. NICOLL, of Greenock, general manager of Messrs. David Allen and Sons, colour and general printers, has been elected president of the Scottish Billposters' Association. Mr. J. M. Kay, of the West of Scotland Billposting Co., has been elected secretary in succession to Mr. Thomas Mackie, who has resigned after 13 years' service.

MR. W. M. GRAHAM (of the firm of Graham and Heslip), is the winner of the annual competition for the Belfast Printing Trades Golf Challenge Cup.

MR. FREDK. J. BOLD, formerly of the Goss Printing Press Co. and Messrs. R. W. Crabtree and Sons, Ltd., is joining the staff of Messrs. Usher-Walker, Ltd., as from July 1st. Mr. Bold is an outstanding personality in the newspaper world, and we are confident that his large circle of friends will wish him success in his new capacity.

MR. JOHN MCPHERSON, who had been in the service of *The Times* for 48 years, retired on a pension last week.

MR. MCPHERSON entered the office in October, 1876, and was placed in the composing room, where, after serving five years on day work, he spent the remaining 43 years in the stress of night work. He had served under five managers, five editors, and five printers. As a parting gift, his colleagues presented him with a silver *entrée* dish and a pair of cut-glass flower vases.

MR. THOMAS STEWART, a member of the machine room staff of the *Scotsman*, has been presented with an inscribed watch on retiring after 50 years' service.

MR. LAURANCE W. DEVLIN, of the composing room staff of the *Irish News*, Belfast, has been presented by the staff with a gold watch on leaving to take up an appointment at Bangor.

MR. S. E. MASTERSON, of the staff of the *Belfast Witness*, has been presented with a dressing case on leaving to take up the managership of the Belfast Steam Printing Company.

MR. and MRS. JOHN LUCAS, of Potter-street, Harlow, have celebrated their golden wedding. Mr. Lucas has for over 40 years been a member of the composing staff of the *West Essex Gazette*, Epping.

MR. T. DOVE, of Sheffield, who for several years has represented the Sheffield District on the Executive Committee of the Typographical Association, has been presented with a gold Waterman self-filling fountain pen on his leaving the Council.

AT the annual meeting of the United Kingdom Advertising Association at Blackpool last week Councillor T. D. Schofield, of Bridgend, the retiring president, was presented by the members, through his successor, Mr. Cyril Sheldon, of Leeds, with a gold jewel and chain to commemorate his year of office.

MR. J. KALTENBORN, the assistant editor of the *Brooklyn Eagle*, visited Wembley on Saturday, and conducted a party from Brooklyn on a "whirlwind" tour of the Exhibition in a space of two hours, in which time Australia, New Zealand, the three Canadian Pavilions, India, the Gold Coast, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Palestine, South Africa, and the British Government Pavilion were visited.

The Stationers' Company.

Lord Balfour, Mr. Kipling and Sir J. Barrie Enrolled as Honorary Freemen and Liverymen.

Lord Balfour, Sir James Barrie, and Mr. Rudyard Kipling were on Friday enrolled as Honorary Freemen and Liverymen of the Stationers' Company in recognition of their services to literature. The ceremony, accompanied by its quaint observances, took place in the historic Stationers' Hall, in the presence of a company of distinguished guests.

Each of the three distinguished men had to face the same honourable ordeal, being ceremoniously conducted by Lord Marshall of Chipstead and Sir G. W. Truscott to a centre table on a raised platform to be greeted by the Master (Mr. Richard Bentley), the Wardens, and the Liverymen. Each had to read the ancient declaration of a Freeman Bloud, and each had to step aside with the aeadle, and come forward again clad in a Livery gown.

The Luncheon.

The ceremony of investiture having been concluded the company were entertained at luncheon, the Master proposing the health of each guest separately.

Proposing the health of Lord Balfour, the Master referred to Lord Balfour's services to the State, and then detailed some chapters in the history of the Company. In its earlier days—in those of the Star Chamber—the Guild, he said, was largely used both politically and religiously as an instrument of repression; and previous Masters were armed with drastic and extraordinary powers of search of domicile, destruction of unauthorised printing presses, and of the damasking of unlawful copies.

Lord Balfour, in replying, said he was not aware that in the earlier part of the 17th century the Stationers' Company was an instrument for suppressing free thought. He began to reflect whether if the Dean of St. Paul's and himself had lived in the days to which the Master referred, their activities might not have been directed, or misdirected, towards dealing with speculations which in those days, though he hoped not in these, might have been regarded as perilous in their character.

Sir James Barrie, in the course of his response, said he was proud to be a Freeman and Liveryman of what he saw was long ago called the mystery or art of the stationers, but that they should care to include him seemed to be yet another of the Company's mysteries.

Mr. Kipling and the "Eleventh Plague."

Mr. Rudyard Kipling, in responding, referred to the honour conferred upon him as being a heavy responsibility. Continuing, he said: "One cannot deny that the world might have been happier if stationery had never been invented. Yet it must have been a brother of our mystery—an original Hieratic Stationer—who first discovered that if you soak the leaves of the papyrus plant in the muddy waters of the Nile, and beat upon them with a mallet, the beastly stuff sticks together and makes what looks like paper. So we called it paper, and we supplied it as stationery, and men began to write upon it with reed pens. And when, in the course of time, we had rooted every green thing out of the Valley of the Nile; when we had killed the fatted calf and the unfatted calf, and the calf unborn, to make vellum, we tore the very rags off the backs of beggars, and we ground them and we pulped them to make more and more stationery. Why did we do that? Because some desperate soul, impatient of the slow, beautiful handicraft of the past, had invented an apparatus called the printing press. But, a printing press without paper being as innocuous as an unloaded gun, we instantly charged it with stationery—the magnificent paper of Caxton's time—and we improved the machine itself; and we devised special inks for it; and we created the business of publishing and distribution, and among us we launched the Eleventh Plague on suffering humanity. Since that dreadful date there has not been a crime in the Decalogue, from anonymous letter-writing to the spread of idealism, which we have not fostered, facilitated, and democratised. Incidentally, too, we have turned life into the nightmare of a never-empty wastepaper basket."

Among other toasts honoured was the health of Lord Allenby, who acknowledged the compliment, and of the guests, which was responded to by Dean Inge.

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From the London Gazette.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

F. E. Morgan and L. W. S. Greenhill, printers, 233, Aston-road, Birmingham, Warwick, under the style of A. Foster and Co.

G. A. Rounce and W. H. F Wortley, under the style of Rounce and Wortley, at Cromer, Sheringham, and Holt, Norfolk, publishers, printers, booksellers, and stationers.

W. Humphries, M. J. Haswell, A. H. C. Squire, and R. S. Tomlin, poster makers and advertising agents, 229A, Camberwell-road, London, under the style of the Universal Poster Co., so far as concerns M. J. Haswell.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914.

RECEIVING ORDER.

T. L. French, 47, Clarence-road, 34, Elm-street, and 1, Cross-lane, Norwich, paper merchant.

New British Patents.

For the benefit of our readers we have arranged for any inquiries relating to Patents, Designs and Trade Marks to be answered, free of all charge, by a Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Patent Agents. Inquiries should be addressed, in the first instance, to the Editor.

Applications.

Atkins, B. S., and Elwood, A. L. Printing formes, stereo plates, etc. 15,817.

Dawson, Payne and Elliott, Ltd., Payne C., and Payne, W. A. Delivery mechanism for bed printing machines. 15,565.

Robins, T. H. Calendars. 15,687.

Schnellpressfabrik Frankenthal Albert et Cie Akt.-Ges. and Traitteur, F. O. von. Rotary machine for printing multiple colours in intaglio. 15,475.

Thornhill, G. A. Machines for mounting cardboard disks on gummed paper, etc. 15,725.

Specifications Published.

1924.

August, J. R. C., and Hunter, E. K. Film sprocket drums and accessory apparatus for photographic letterpress composing machines, cinematographs, and the like. 235,470.

Bottcher, R., and Muller, M. Combined ruling and printing machines. 235,340.

Deckel, F. Engraving machines. 228,118.

Hare, F. C. Loose-leaf binders. 235,352.

Hoe and Co., Ltd., R. Mechanism for forwarding and delivering folded printed products. 235,335.

Hoe and Co., Ltd., R. Sheet piling mechanism. 235,336.

Johne-Werk Grafische Maschinen Akt.-Ges. Inking mechanism of platen presses. 224,896.

Waite, F., and Waite and Saville, Ltd. Gripper mechanism for rotary printing machines. 235,269.

1925.

Hart, H. (Duplex Printing Press Co.). Machines for casting stereotype plates. 235,484.

Typograph Ges., and Uhthoff, E. Justifying devices for type line setting and casting machines. 235,487.

Printing Ink for India.

The Government of India has published the report of the Tariff Board regarding the claim to protection of the printers' ink industry. The Hooghly Ink Co. of Calcutta, the largest manufacturers in India, had urged either exemption from the payment of duty upon all imported raw materials, representing 15 per cent. *ad valorem*, or an increase in the import duty on the manufactured article from 2½ to 15 per cent. The Board recommended the Government of India to increase the import duty to 5 per cent. as the most simple and direct method of helping the industry, which possessed only a few natural advantages and whose market was limited. The Board added that if the duty were raised to 15 per cent. the result would be to raise the average selling price by over £15, which was clearly inadmissible.

Firms' Annual Outings.

ON Saturday last the employees of Messrs. B. Winstone and Sons, Ltd., went for their annual outing to Margate by charabanc. An excellent luncheon was provided by the company at the Metropole Hotel, at which about 130 were present. Mr. Eric W. Muirsmith, commercial director, occupied the chair (supported by Mr. F. R. Briant, director), and proposed the toast of "The King," after which Mr. H. Smith proposed the toast of "The Firm." Speaking for the works' side, he expressed his confidence in the company's products and the willingness with which all contributed to the firm's success. Mr. Eric Muirsmith replied that it was a pleasure for the management to have an opportunity of meeting the staff socially, and hoped that all present would have a happy and enjoyable day. A message was received from Mr. W. Muirsmith, J.P., chairman and managing director, conveying his good wishes to the gathering, which message was received with much enthusiasm. After a few enjoyable hours at Margate the return journey was commenced at 6 o'clock, the party arriving in the City at 10.30. Satisfaction was expressed on every hand with the arrangements which had been made and so successfully carried out. It was a thoroughly enjoyable day much appreciated by all.

THE employees of the Record Composition Co., Ltd., trade type-setters, held their 11th annual outing on Saturday, when a party numbering 51 journeyed to Brighton. In the morning a criket match between the lino and mono departments took place, and the afternoon was occupied with a drive through the Ouse Valley. Weather conditions were ideal, and a most enjoyable day was spent.

A REPRESENTATIVE gathering of the machine-room staff of the *Daily Chronicle*, presided over by Mr. Daniels, overseer, and Messrs. Swash and Lazarus, fathers of the chapel, was held at the Trust House London Hotel, Southend, on Saturday. Mr. G. W. Mascord, a director and general works superintendent, was present by invitation of the chapel, and addressed the men.

THE Compositors' Chapel of the Cornwall Press, Ltd., held their annual outing at Brighton on the 27th ult., the party numbering upwards of a hundred. At luncheon, in the Royal Pavilion, an enthusiastic welcome was given to Mr. W. Coker Iliffe (chairman of the company), who occupied the chair. The chairman called attention to the fact that there were in the compositors' department five men with a record of over fifty years' service each, and on behalf of the directors he presented Messrs. C. H. Russell, A. Miles and G. Bullen with a gold watch each in recognition of 55 years, 50 years and 60 years' service respectively. Mr. Iliffe mentioned that unfortunately Messrs. T. Temple and J. Green, with 53 and 54 years' service respectively, were unable to be present owing to illness, but he proposed asking the secretary of the company to call upon them and make the presentations.

A NEW number (March-April) has just been issued of the *Monotype Recorder*. Several articles of interest to printers, together with a number of reproductions of pages of ancient books are included. The whole is beautifully printed, and says much for the capabilities of the Monotype way.

"THE proof of the block is in the printing" is the slogan that runs through a handsomely produced pamphlet that reaches us from Messrs. John Swain and Son, Ltd. It contains superb examples of half-tone block printing, and provides proof of how very effective a half-tone illustration can be when from a block of the highest quality.

THE attractions of the 35 Babcock "Optimus" two-revolution press—which prints a 22 in. by 33 in. sheet at 3,000 an hour—are brought forcibly to our notice by the receipt of publicity matter sent us by the well-known typefounders and printers' engineers, Messrs John Haddon and Co., of Salisbury-square London, E.C.4.

"TYPE TALKS," the neat miniature magazine which Messrs. Macaire, Mould and Co., Ltd., of Mount View Press, Crouch Hill, send monthly to their friends, maintains its attractive snappiness and indicates a good sense of sales pushing publicity.

Messrs. Jas. Truscott and Son, Ltd.

Annual Wayzgoose.

The annual wayzgoose of Messrs. Jas. Truscott and Son, Ltd., was held at Clacton-on-Sea on Saturday, June 20th, when Sir George Wyatt Truscott, chairman of the company, presided over a company of members of the staff, guests, and pensioners of the firm, at a lunch which was held in St. James's Hall. Sir George was supported by Col. Roy Truscott, Mr. W. S. Tredgold, Mr. A. Bennett and Mr. Eric Truscott.

After the toast of "The King" had been duly honoured, Mr. Ford, the deputy overseer of the composing department, in proposing the toast of "the firm and the health of the chairman," asked permission to take the latter part of the toast first—the health of the chairman. He said all appreciated that the health of the chairman was imperative to the success of the House of Truscott, and from the directors to the youngest messenger boy they all hoped Sir George would be blessed with good health to enable him to carry on his duties as controller of the House of Truscott for many years to come. Mr. Ford said he felt it was a fitting occasion for him to tender to the directors the staff's appreciation of the friendly manner with which they listened to any complaint that was brought to their notice. He felt proud to say that all complaints and grievances were always settled amicably. It was a proof of the traditionally happy relations existing between the administration and the staff that these annual gatherings had been given continuously since 1865 and had always been cordially supported. Concluding, Mr. Ford said that the whole staff was determined that the House of Truscott should know of no failures through the lack of co-ordination between employer and employee.

Sir George, replying, thanked all present for the very cordial reception which they had given the toast. He mentioned that this was his jubilee year in the firm, and that he went to his first wayzgoose at the "Greyhound," Great Marlow, in 1875, when his late brother, Mr. James Freeman Truscott, presided. He emphasised the cordial relations which had always existed between the firm and the staff during that half century, and expressed his heartfelt appreciation of the great kindness which he personally had always received. He wished particularly to thank Mr. Ford for his recognition of the fact that the directors were always individually accessible to any member of their staff at any time that they wanted to approach them.

Sir George extended a very hearty welcome to the visitors and complimented the stewards on the excellence of the arrangements.

The catering was most admirably carried out by Messrs. E. J. Tweed and Son of Colchester. The party returned to London late in the evening by special train after a most successful outing, the enjoyment of which had been much increased by fine weather.

Presentation to Mr. H. Holmes.

Mr. H. Holmes relinquished his appointment as managing director of Messrs. Charles Morgan and Co., Ltd., wholesale stationers, High Holborn, on June 30th. During the afternoon the whole of the clerical staff assembled in the counting house, and the chairman, accompanied by the directors, presented to Mr. Holmes, on behalf of the directors and staff, a suitably inscribed 18 carat gold hunter watch; also a case of notes for Mrs. Holmes to purchase a gate-legged table bearing an engraved plate, as a memento of Mr. Holmes' association with the firm since the year 1891.

Mr. Holmes informs us he has not made any plans for the future. It was originally intended that he should take an interest in a business in the country, but negotiations have been dropped, and he now intends to remain in London, his address being 72, Chatsworth-gardens, Acton Hill, W.3.

THE centenary of the invention of photography is being celebrated in Paris by means of an international photographic and cinematographic congress, at the headquarters of the National Union of French Photographic Societies.

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Monotype Users' Association.

Costs and Customs.

On the occasion of the annual meeting of the West of England and South Wales Monotype Users' Association, held at Bristol on Monday of last week, the members were entertained to lunch by the Lanston Monotype Corporation, Mr. W. I. Burch, managing director, presiding. On the proposition of Mr. R. J. Webber (Cardiff), supported by Mr. Botwright (Bath), hearty thanks were accorded to Mr. Burch and his co-directors for their hospitality.

Mr. J. Corrigan presided, and the annual report and accounts were submitted and adopted. Officers were elected as follows: President, Mr. J. Corrigan; vice-presidents, Messrs. C. E. Brendon, R. J. Webber and S. A. Penney; secretary, Mr. R. C. Hobbs; treasurer, Mr. Hill; auditor, Mr. Conyer. Committee re-elected.

Mr. F. Waterhouse, chairman of the National Committee, expressed his pleasure at being present and gave an interesting review of the negotiations with the Typographical Association regarding caster attendants, and spoke of the importance of training sufficient keyboard operators. He remarked on the value of the Association's work in bringing together the hundreds of monotype users in the country, and stated that the capital represented in the machines in use exceeded three million sterling. The closer study of cost, the regulation of customs, and the protection of all the interests of monotype users came within the scope of their programme. He alluded to the care with which the Lanston Monotype Corporation attended to all enquiries, and treated all customers as friends.

How to Increase Sales.

Mr. A. E. Goodwin, hon. secretary of National Committee of the Monotype Users' Association, said: "Two problems of outstanding importance are being discussed everywhere to-day: 'How to Reduce Cost?' and 'How to Increase Sales?' Taking the last question first—everyone tells us to-day that British goods are as good in quality as ever, and we know that this is true of British printing. Go to any exhibition of international printing to-day and British work stands the test well for style and quality. But it is in the marketing of goods British manufacturers and merchants can improve their methods, and if the assistance of the printer was called in more frequently we should certainly see an improvement. But printers need to set an example to other traders.

Get Ready.

"Next week the value of advertising will be proclaimed from the heights of Harrogate in no uncertain way. Are the printers doing their share in this effort? Are you getting ready to take advantage of this opportunity when interest will be aroused and attention called to the importance of all advertising methods?

"A few months ago the Federation issued thousands of copies of a booklet showing how booklets would help business. One member sent us twenty names and he has secured three good orders out of that number from firms who had never thought of issuing a booklet before. To create new work should be the great aim.

"The versatility of the monotype is well-nigh indescribable. It can do anything except sign cheques! (Laughter). But it is specially adapted for printing for advertisers, because of the great variety of faces and styles it gives you. Truth in advertising is essential, but beauty and variety must also be observed, to be successful in advertising.

Book Printing Costs.

"Then the monotype is invaluable for book production.

"But it is becoming painfully evident that the mere possession of a monotype does not always imply that the firm can take up book production without possessing other facilities and knowledge. I referred to reduction of costs being a pressing question to-day, but before you can reduce your costs, you must *know* what they are. This is not quite as simple as it looks at first sight.

"The cost of Monotype composition is made up of many items besides the wages of the keyboard and caster operators Considerable thought has been given to working out the best method of arriving at the complete cost. I had a lengthy treatise last week, showing how a member of the M.U.A. arrived at the cost of display type. But one great principle needs to be kept in mind. The System should show you the *complete* cost compared with the price at which you are selling the product. Subdividing of cost is the only satisfactory way of telling you where you can safely reduce the cost. But you also want to know, if you are selling composition at say 2s. 3d. per 1,000 ens, whether it is costing you 2s. or 2s. 6d.

"Then if you go in for book production you want to know something of publishers. They do not *all* tell you of the difficulties you will need to provide for and allow for in your costs —*e.g.*, author's corrections, keeping type standing, proofs, paper supplied, storing printed quires. Although *old*-established book printers are to-day being paid for all such items, new concerns are invited to overlook such expenses and be gratified at being given a start in such a lucrative territory, and are pressed to drop these reasonable charges."

In conclusion, Mr. Goodwin emphasised the importance of all monotype users training sufficient men and keeping up their quota of apprentices. Also he urged all members to complete and return their staff figures, to enable statistics to be prepared.

Mr. G. S. Unwin followed, and supported the suggestion that there should be no departure from such well-established customs as charging for authors' corrections, standing type and storing customers' stock. No difficulty was experienced in dealing with reputable publishers.

Mr. G. P. Reveirs, chairman of the London and Home Counties M.U.A., endorsed these remarks, and pointed out the importance of accuracy in charging for authors' corrections; whilst unnecessary details should not be furnished, these should be readily available for reference.

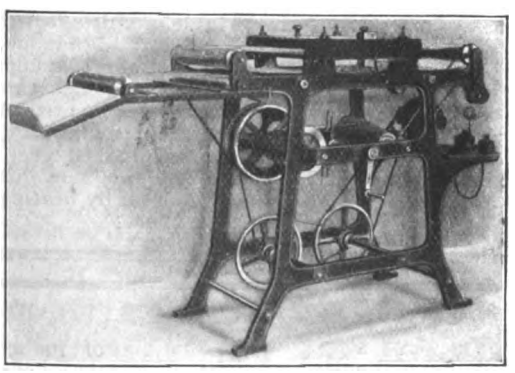
Thanks to the chairman were accorded after animated discussion on many topics.

MR. JOHN PATRICKSON BOULTON, of Barrow-in-Furness, resident managing director of the *Barrow News and Mail*, Ltd., left £3,761 (net personalty nil).

Thermoprint Machine

for

Relief Printing Work without the use of STEEL DIES.

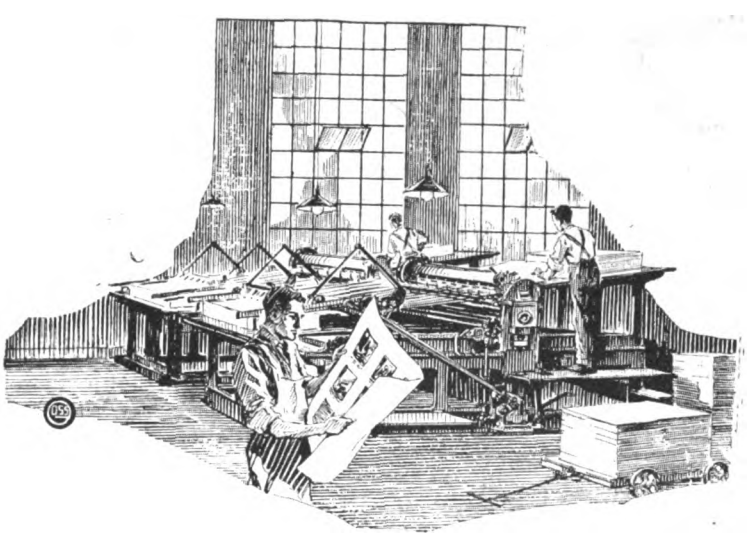


"Thermoprint" gives embossed work in all colours and bronzes for all classes of paper and carton.

Write for Catalogue and Samples to the Manufacturers:

Spezialmaschinenfabrik für graphische Maschinen, Dr. Stein & Co., Dresden-N.6.

DEALERS AND AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.



Good Inks mean Better Production

LETTERPRESS
TRICHROME
PHOTOGRAVURE
LITHO
OFFSET-LITHO
Etc., Etc.

MAXIMUM Production—the secret of running machine-rooms **profitably**—depends largely on the use of inks that will enable the presses to run at their highest possible speeds without sacrificing the quality of the product.

L & B Inks are made to **help** production.

No matter how difficult the subject, they will print it cleanly, easily and with full density of colour **at the maximum speed.**

LORILLEUX & BOLTON LTD.

31/34, CURSITOR STREET, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

AGENTS:

AUSTRALIA: Middows Bros. (Australia) Ltd., 76, Clarence Street, Sydney, N.S.W.
BURMAH: Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co., Rangoon.
INDIA: Messrs. Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co., Post Box No. 174, Calcutta.
NEW ZEALAND: Neill Cropper & Co., Fort Street, Auckland. 7

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Australian Notes.

Pulp from Australian Wood—The Tasmanian Experiments — Mr. Avery's Report—Melbourne Newspaper Deal—Melbourne Paper Closes Down—The "Sydney Sun" Sales Record—Will of Mr. Robert Sands—Simmons, Ltd.—Boxmakers' Dividend—Wage Reductions—Trade Union's Progress—State Printing Abandoned—Large Newspaper Press Installed—Commercial Items—A Protection Proposal.

(From Our Sydney Correspondent.)

MR. D. AVERY, director of the Amalgamated Zinc, Ltd., has returned to Australia on the completion of his mission to Europe, where experiments were made with a view to testing the suitability of Australian timbers for the manufacture of paper. Mr. Avery took with him on his expedition 100 tons of beech and eucalyptus timber from Tasmania, and on his return to Melbourne he described the results as most successful. The pulp into which the Australian wood was converted in Holland was taken to English mills and there turned into paper of the best texture. Samples of this paper were, at the time of Mr. Avery's return to Melbourne, on their way to Australia.

WHILE Mr. Avery described the experiments as most successful, he would not commit himself definitely as to whether the Amalgamated Zinc, Ltd., would embark on the new industry. He has yet to discuss the matter with his co-directors, when certain details will have to be considered. His report, it was intimated, will be optimistic; and it is assumed that if it is decided to establish paper mills, these will be situated in Tasmania.

THE *Sun* Newspapers (Melbourne), Ltd. intimate that the *Evening Sun* has ceased publication and that the *Sun News Pictorial* has been disposed of at a thoroughly satisfactory figure to the *Herald* Proprietary, by whom it will be taken over at an early date. According to a statement by Sir Hugh R. Denison, chairman of the *Sun* Newspapers (Melbourne), Ltd., the financial success achieved by the *Sun News Pictorial* has been nullified by the loss on the *Evening Sun*. The former periodical is a morning illustrated paper.

NEW records in circulation are set up by the *Sydney Sun* for its daily and Sunday issues. The average sales during the January-March quarter of the present year give the figure of 1,349,342 copies each week. The daily circulation for the quarter was 184,925 and for the Sunday issues 239,892. In the preceding quarter, October to December, the daily figure was 185,236, and the Sunday circulation 237,781.

THE late Mr. Sands, left estate valued at £40,884. He directed his trustees to set apart 1,000 shares in John Sands, Ltd, and to pay the dividends arising therefrom to Mr. Herbert Price as long as he continues to be general manager.

New Trade Marks.

PRESSOGRAPH.

456,986. Paper (except paper hangings), stationery and bookbinding. Robert Hermann Ferdinand Timme, 12 and 14, Underwood-street, City-road, London, N.1; printer and stationer.—March 7th, 1925.



Registration of this Trade Mark shall give no right to the exclusive use of the numerals 7, 1792 and 1925.

457,562. Wrapping paper. Severn Kraft Mills, Ltd., Portishead, near Bristol; manufacturers.—March 26th, 1925.

THIRSTY FIBRE.

455,983. Paper towels, paper napkins and other toilet paper, included in Class 39. Scott Paper Co. (a Corporation organised under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania, United States of America), corner of Front and Market-street, City of Chester, State of Pennsylvania, United States of America; manufacturers.—February 5th, 1925. Address for service in the United Kingdom is, care of Haseltine, Lake and Co., 28, Southampton-buildings, London, W.C.2.

Northern Counties Fine

Registration of this Trade Mark shall give no right to the exclusive use of the words "Northern Counties."

457,724. Paper (other than paper-hangings). Henry and Leigh Slater, Ltd., 1, Harter-street, Princess-street, Manchester, Lancashire; paper manufacturers.—March 31st, 1925. (To be associated. Sect. 24).

TYPARY.

457,533. Typewriters. Typar Co. Aktiengesellschaft (a joint stock company organised under the laws of Switzerland), 41, Zurcherstrasse, Winterthur, Switzerland; manufacturers.—March 25th, 1925. Address for service in the United Kingdom is, c/o Marks and Clerk, 57 and 58, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London, W.C.2.

MONOPOL.

Advertised before acceptance, the applicants alleging distinctiveness.

456,854. Greaseproof wrapping paper. Aktieselskapet Union) (Union Co, a Joint Stock Company organised under the laws of Norway), Toldbodgaten 12, Oslo, Norway; papermakers.—March 4th, 1925. Address for service in the United Kingdom is, care of T. B. Browne, Ltd., 163, Queen Victoria-street, London, E.C.4.



455,984. Paper towels, paper napkins and other toilet paper, included in Class 39. Scott Paper Co. (a Corporation organised under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania, United States of America), corner of Front and Market-streets, City of Chester, State of Pennsylvania, United States of America; manufacturers.—February 5th, 1925. Address for service in the United Kingdom is, care of Haseltine, Lake and Co., 28, Southampton-buildings, London, W.C.2.

Marking British Goods.

The National Union of Manufacturers have been pressing for a long time past for the introduction of an up-to-date Merchandise Marks Act, whereby it is made incumbent upon all and sundry to disclose on their goods the country of origin. At present finished articles of foreign manufacture are freely marketed here at round about the prices of the British equivalent, says a statement issued by the Union, so the purchasing public do not benefit as regards cheapness, and the craftsman is losing his job. British manufacturers have been urged to stamp their goods with their names and the place to which they belong. Some, however, have been rather shy of making a declaration of this nature on the goods they produce, and it is thus impossible for overseas importers and the purchasing public to know exactly what they are buying.

ON the occasion of the annual excursion, or "wayzgoose," of the Wrexham and District Joint Industrial Committee of the Printing and Allied Trades at Llandudno, a bowling match took place on the Llandudno Bowling Club's green for a challenge cup, the teams representing the Master Printers' Alliance and the Typographical Association. The latter were the holders from last year, when they won it at Rhyl, and they now qualified to retain it for another year by beating the Master Printers by 98 points.

"INKS THAT PRINT WELL!"

R. A. BARTLETT, LTD.

Managing Director: R. A. BARTLETT. Director and General Manager: A. E. BARL

Printing Ink, Varnish & Colour Manufacturers,

SPECIMEN BOOK ON APPLICATION.

8, HYTHE ROAD, N.W.10. Telephone: 3043 Willesden.

THE HOUSE FOR BEST INKS.

London Sales Manager: FRED. H. HOWE.

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Printing and Allied Trades' Directory

BUYERS' GUIDE TO SOURCES OF SUPPLY.

Rates per Insertion: 3/- Minimum (not exceeding three lines)—each additional line, 1/- extra.

Discounts on Weekly Insertions: 13 times, 10 per cent.; 26 times, 15 per cent.; 52 times, 20 per cent.

COMPOSING AND TYPE-SETTING MACHINES.

INTERTYPE LTD., 15, Britannia-street, London, W.C. 1. Text and Display Machine, flexible, and economical. Send for descriptive literature.

ENVELOPE MACHINES.

CARLAW, DAVID & SONS, LTD., 31, Finnieston Street, Glasgow. High Speed Adjustable Envelope-making Machines for all sizes and shapes; Blank Cutting Machines; Cutters; Embossing Machines, etc.

FOLDING MACHINES.

CANADIAN-AMERICAN MACHINERY CO., LTD., 63, Farringdon Street, E.C.4. ('Phone Cent, 1165). The "Cleveland" and "Camco" series. A Folder for every need, from Eight Crown down to Demy Folio.

PAPER BAGS AND CARRIER BAGS.

STONEHOUSE PAPER AND BAG MILLS, Stonehouse, Glos., for all classes of Paper Bags, printed and plain. Keenest Trade Prices.

PAPER FEEDERS.

CANADIAN-AMERICAN MACHINERY CO., LTD., 63, Farringdon Street, E.C.4. ('Phone Cent, 1165). The "Camco" (Spiess Patents) Automatic Feeder.

CROSS PAPER FEEDER CO., LTD., 92, Fleet Street, E.C.4. Manufacturers and Sellers of the Cross Patent Automatic Feeder.

PRESS BLANKETS.

LIGHT & CO., LTD., W. J., 36-38, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.4. 'Phone; Central 3839. "LIGHT'S-EVERWEAR" Press Rubbers. Oil and Ink-Proof and Reversible.

PRINTING METAL MANUFACTURERS.

FRY'S METAL FOUNDRY, Holland Street, Blackfriars, London, S.E.1. Branches at Manchester, Bristol, Glasgow, Dublin. "Frvotype" SERVICE, *ie.*, Prompt Dispatch, Superlative Quality, Competitive Prices in Printing Metals, Spacing Materials and Melting Equipment.

PRINTING PRESSES, ETC.

CANADIAN-AMERICAN MACHINERY CO., LTD., 63, Farringdon Street, E.C.4. ('Phone Cent, 1165). The "Kelly" High Speed two rev. presses.

ROTARY WEB PRESSES.

CRABTREE, R. W., & SONS, LTD., Water Lane, Leeds, and 7, Farringdon Road, London. NEWSPAPER (Speciality) & MAGAZINE ROTARIES.

ROTARY WEB PRESSES.

HOE & CO., LTD., R., 109-112, Borough Road, London, S.E.1. Telephone: Hop 4028-9. Telegrams: Expugnator Sedist, London. Cables: Hoe, London.
LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH SPEED ROTARY NEWSPAPER AND MAGAZINE PRESSES. Patentees and Suppliers of Automatic Ink Pumps.

STEREO AND ELECTRO PLANTS.

HOE, & CO., LTD., R., 109-112, Borough Road, London, S.E.1. Tel.: Hop 4028-9. Telegrams: Expugnator-sedist, London. Cables: Hoe, London. Complete lines of Rotary and Flat Stereo and Electro Plants.

STEREO.

DIXON & CO., LTD., L. S. 38, Cable Street, Liverpool. **DRY FLONG** "DIXOTYPE" All British. Wet process; Tissue, Blotting & Backing.

STEREO DRY FLONG.

LIGHT & CO., LTD., W.J., 36-38, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.4. 'Phone: Central 3839. "IDEAL" Hand-casting Dry Flong and "CLEARTYPE" Autoplate Dry Flong.

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BOOKBINDER, THE, forms a Monthly Section of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, and subscriptions are booked for these issues at the rate of 3s. 3d. per annum, including postage. Special contributions appear from the pen of leading authorities. Publishers: Stonhill & Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

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(Concluded from page 19).

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Second Class

Brazier, R. K.	Luff, A. M.
Burridge, F. S.	Hale, G. H.
Chapman, W. A.	Pond, G. W.
Clark, A. G.	Rolf, E. A.
Cooksey, R.	Rule, A. T.
Cutler, H. A.	Tizzard, R. L.
Goldsmith, S. A.	Weston, F. W.
Large, J.	Willats, A. J.

(Craftsman's Certificate)

First Class

Ball, F. F.	§Hunter, A. W.
Bausor, A. E.	Rayworth, P. J.
Berry, J. D.	Skinner, H. G.
Evans, C. H.	Smallpiece, W. G.
Grundy, S. H.	Walter, S.
Hardy, W. H.	‖Wood, B. W.

Second Class

Bickley, H. H.	Halleybone, W. H.
Withyman, R. C.	

* First prize, £2 2s. and silver medal.
† Second prize, £1 1s. and silver medal.
‡ Third prize, 10s. 6d.
‖ Craftsman's First prize, £2 2s.
§ Craftsman's Second prize, £1 1s.

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First Class

Ballantine, G. P.	Hamilton, L. A.
*Crawley, S. H.	Jones, S. B.
Cummins, T. G.	Killingbeck, H.
Devereux, W. F.	Lamprell, C.
Dewar, C. G.	‡Langley, R. J.
Ford, M. H.	Mackenzie, A. D.
Fry, E. A.	Plummer, H. E.
‡Garner, C. W.	Potter, F. E.
Gear, D. H.	Turner, L. A.

Second Class

Andrews, R. G.	Greengrass, S. H.
Bateman, H. C.	Hayter, W.
Boys, G.	Hoath, C. G.
Bright, A.	Hooper, E. H.
Buller, A. F.	Ive, V. S.
Burkett, R. G.	Lashly, A. C.
Cansdale, C. A.	Quint, C. D.
Chipps, L. C.	Price, R. G.
Coombs, A. V.	Rampling, A. J.
Coombs, G. H.	Robinson, G. W.
Davidson, A. G.	Saunders, C. H.
Davies, D. P.	Siggs, G. H.
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Dodds, C. F.	Smith, W. C.
Embleton, E. V.	Springett, J. S.
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Galbraith, A. N.	Turner, Miss G.
Glover, E. H.	Walker, E. H.
Goode, C. H.	Wetton, G. G. H.
Gough, T. S.	

ESTIMATING

WINTER TERM.

First Class

*Kirby, E. W.	†Turnpenny, J. F.
Morris, F. A.	

Second Class

Ahrens, F. J.	Elms, E.
Anderson, A. A.	Fry, E. A.
Austin, W. C.	Glover, E. H.
Clark, L. H.	Holroyde, F. J.
Clift, W. H.	Lamprell, C.
Cowen, W. J.	Mercer, E. J.
Dixon, J. L.	Miller, T. W.
Driscoll, P.	

SPRING TERM..

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Brand, S. P.	*Philcox, C. H.
Guyatt, J.	Pizzey, A. W.
Hutchings, J. H. J.	Shand, J.
†Langley, H. A. P.	Thorburn, H. N.
Newton, C. H.	Wilson, F.

Second Class

Arnold, W. B.	Heron, J. S.
Banks, H. H.	Hoath, C. G.
Brown, S. R.	Staley, V.
Grieve, E. K.	White, L. G.
Henley, D. H.	

COSTING.

WINTER TERM.

First Class

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Brand, S. P.	Henley, D. H.
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Clayton, S. H.	Kanade, E. V.
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Frost, Miss H. M.	Messling, S. H.
Godfrey, S. J.	Newton, C. H.
Grieve, E. K.	†Norman, A. T.
Perrin, E.	Shea, H. W.
Pizzey, A. W.	Simmonds, E. J.
Place, J. A.	Snelling, C. R.
Shand, J.	Tily, T. W.
Sharpe, B.	*Woodall, H.

Second Class

Beamand, E. G.	Indge, T. H.
Brown, S. R.	Leader, C. W.
Cozens, E. I.	Page, J. P. A.
Dean, H. B.	Peal, A. C.
Frost, Miss C. M.	Sheppard, R. W.
Gibbs, C. W.	Slee, L.
Hollis, S. R.	Thomson, E.

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First Class

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Brindley, T. P.	Dunstan, D. C.
Bowles, R. W.	French, G. E.
Callick, C. E.	Heron, J. S.
Dean, H. B.	

SUMMER TERM

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Second Class

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PLATEN MACHINE

First Class

†De Young, S.	Norman, H. L.
Gibbs, A. J. G.	Page, J. P. A.
*Lewis, H. L.	Potts, N. R.
Mills, C.	Ward, L. H. J.
Newstead, S. A.	

Second Class

Beamand, E. G.	Hutchings, J. H.
Cooke, S. W.	Peal, A. C.
Davy, T.	Singer, E. D.
Godfrey, J. E.	Witherby, T. F.
Greet, E. G.	

(Seniors)

First Class

Gloster, J.	Shea, H. W.
†Kerner, H. L.	Wa Gyi, M.
King, A. C.	*Went, H. M.

Second Class

Glover, E. H.	Kanade, E. V.
Scrogie, W.	

WAREHOUSE

First Class

Beamand, E. G.	Mills, C.
Breed, W. H.	*Norman, H. L.
Brown, A. C.	Peal, A. C.
Clark, D.	Potts, N. R.
Cozens, E. I.	Ruler, G. W.
Forrest, H. F.	Singer, E. D.
Gibbs, A. J. G.	Skelton, J. H.
Gray, E. B.	Steer, R.
Hutchings, J. H. J.	Swaffield, H. J.
Leggett, J. R.	Ward, L. H. J.
Lewis, H. L.	†Woodfield, H. A.
McNelly, F. W.	

Second Class

Brick, F. W.	Newman, A.
Croxford, E.	Reeves, G.
Guildford, E. W.	Shepherd, W.
Hutt, G.	

(Seniors)

First Class

Bush, C. E.	Poysden, W. H.
Clemons, A. H. T.	Shea, H. W.
Glover, E. H.	Wa Gyi, M.
*Hill, E. H.	†Wise, F. S.

Second Class

Kanade, E. V.	Scrogie, W.

BINDING.

(Women.)

First Class.

Armfield, W.	Lunniss, E.
Bailey, L.	Milner, W. A.
Brown, R. E.	Smith, P.
Davey, F. P.	†Tullet, L. D.
Harper, E. M.	Turner, M. M.
Jollye, K.	Willmott, I. F.
Levy, E. G.	*Wilson, A. F. G.

Second Class.

Bray, C.	Roberts, A.
Day, V. D.	Roberts, E. F. L.
Finn, E.	Wheeler, G. F.
Himsworth, V.	

(Seniors.)

First Class.

Embleton, E. L.	†Gorman, V. H.
Fowler, D. R.	*Torrington, E. R.

PAPER.

†Marsh, F. C.	*Page, H. G.

First Class.

Morris, F. A.

Second Class.

Barsted, F. J.	Munday, E. C.
Devereux, W. F.	Papworth, J. D.
Dixon, J. L.	Parker, H. F.
Hughes, G. A.	Thompson, J. E.
Kanade, E. V.	Wilson, W. J.
Kilbey, S. H.	

PRINTERS' ASSISTANTS.

First Class.

Beard, W. G.	Newman, H.
†Coleman, H.	North, W. H.
Cresswell, C.	Millist, G. A.
*Hillier, W. J.	Scribbins, H. A.
Jewitt, J.	Spinks, J. F. A.
†Kingsbury, J. A.	

Second Class.

Bayntun, F. W.	Letevre, F.
Brandon, H. W.	Mizon, C. H.
Burkin, H. W.	Mulford, E. A.
Earing, G. B.	Nurse, F.
Grover, E.	Vincent, R. J.
Lee, E. S.	Westacott, J.

MONOTYPE.

First Class.

*Renton, W. E.	†Skull, J. W. A.

Second Class.

Clark, L. G.	Lightfoot, H. S.
Claughton, F. J.	Nightingale, H.
Gurr, W. J.	Plackett, H. V.
Hill, G.	Rivett, S.
Lackie, F.	Smith, G. W.
Leach, A. C.	Wells, T. F.

LINOTYPE.

First Class.

Anderson, A. B. W.	*Meakins, P.
†Hobbs, W.	

Second Class.

Booker, W.	Parrett, H. J.
Hardwick, J.	Sheppard, W. H.
Locke, L.	Skey, J. H.

READING.

First Class.

*Jenner, E.

Second Class.

Gordon, F. W.	Northy, S. W.
Heasman, H. J.	Rowles, L. P.
†Lupton, A. R.	

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In paper, printing, bookbinding, publishing, etc., there were 16 schemes, of which particulars have been received and 4,268 employees participated. The average amount of bonus per head was £7 15s. and the average percentage addition to earnings was 5·8. Schemes under which no bonus was paid are included for the purpose of calculating the average amount of bonus per head, and the average percentage addition to earnings; but in calculating the latter figure it has been necessary to omit certain schemes in which the percentage could not be stated.

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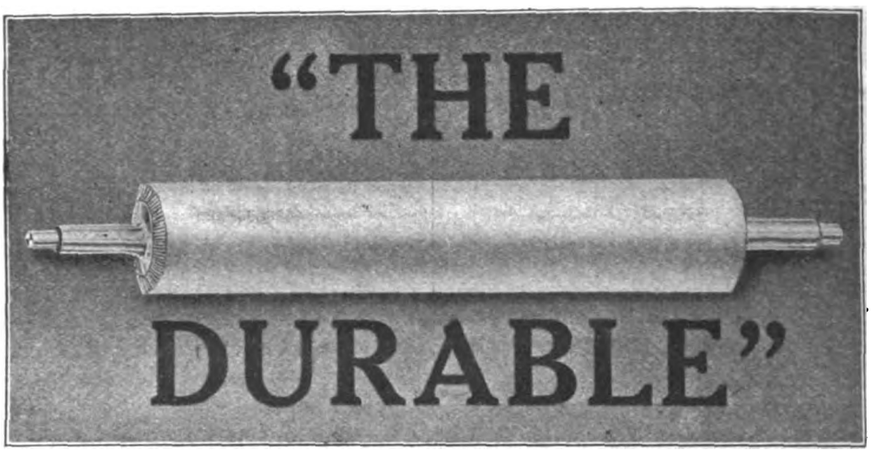
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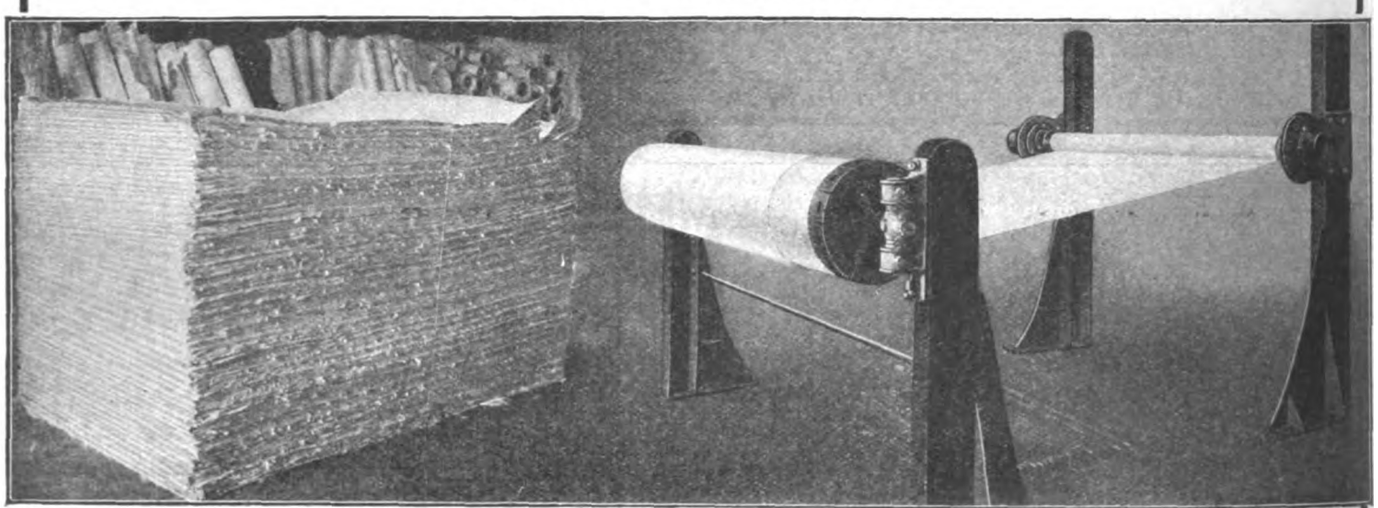
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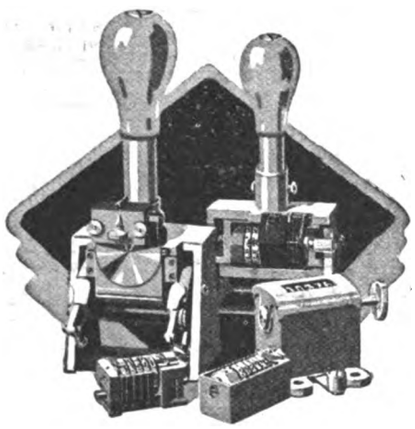
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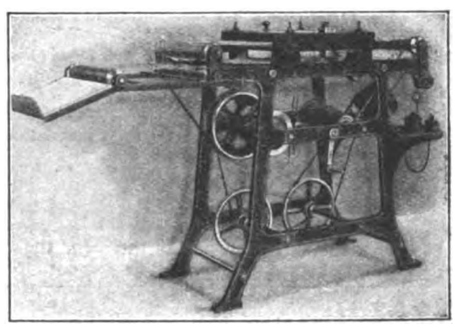
Hand numbering machines for cushion-inking or for letterpress inking / Numbering frames with corresponding numbering machines / Paging machines for treadle and power drive Counting machines for all kind of machinery

Newest models / Perfect construction / Highest quality and superior work and therefore: unequalled service

J.G. SCHELTER & GIESECKE, LEIPZIG

Agencies: in England: *John & Wm. Burt & Sons*, Ld., London E. C. 1 3. Rosebery Avenue. *Frederic Wesselhoeft*, London, Nottingham in Canada: *Tube & Machinery Co.*, Ltd., Montreal. in South-Africa: *E. Grunwald*, Lourenço-Marques, *Seligson & Clare*, Johannesburg. in Australia: *Middows Brothier & Linton*, Ltd., Sydney, Melbourne in New-Zealand; *Middows Brothers & Taylor*, Ltd., Wellington. in India, Burma and Ceylon: *Indo-Europa-Trading Co.*, Ltd., Berlin, Calcutta, Bombay

Thermoprint Machine
for
Relief Printing Work without the use of STEEL DIES.



"Thermoprint" gives embossed work in all colours and bronzes for all classes of paper and carton.

Write for Catalogue and Samples to the Manufacturers:

Spezialmaschinenfabrik für graphische Maschinen, Dr. Stein & Co., Dresden-N.6.

DEALERS AND AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

PERKINS, BACON & COMPANY, LIMITED,
Engravers and Printers for 40 years of First British Postage Stamps. Perkins Process of Hardened Steel Plates, Rotary Offset Lithography, Banknotes, Bonds, Postage Stamps, all Company Documents.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO TRADE ORDERS.
Address: SOUTHWARK BRIDGE BUILDINGS, SOUTHWARK, LONDON, S.E.1.
Established 1819 Codes: BENTLEY'S & LIEBER'S 5 LETTER. Phone HOP 1472. Cables: PERKALINE, LONDON

TRADE ONLY.



BADDELEY BROTHERS,
For Dies, Embossing and Perforating Presses, Plate Engraving, Relief Stamping, Lithography, Visiting Cards, etc. . .
Telegrams: "BADDELEY," London.
MOOR LANE, E.C.2.

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THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 97. NUMBER 3. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: JULY 16, 1925. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

LETTERPRESS POSTERS.

By ALFRED LANGLEY

(Chairman of the Advertising Committee, Federation of Master Printers: Ex-President, London Master Printers' Association).

In a matter of ten or twelve minutes it is difficult to deal adequately with the subject of posters, or even deal with any one of the many phases of poster advertising. Recognising this, I would prefer to confine my attention to posters as an integral part of the advertising campaign, and the possibilities of letterpress posters as an alternative to the lithographic picture poster where poster advertising is regarded as being too costly. First of all let it be said that there is no greater power of publicity than poster advertising. There is no cheaper means of conveying a message to the public. There is no other medium that reaches so many millions and circulates among so many grades of possible readers.

I do not wish to weary you with figures, but in support of my contention that poster advertising is the cheapest form of publicity, may I give the figures quoted by the Underground Railway of the total passengers carried by their services during the last Whitsuntide?

Whit-Saturday	...	...	6,700,000
Whit-Sunday	...	..	4,000,000
Whit-Monday	...	...	6,300,000
or total of	...	...	17,000,000

of which 13,190,000 were carried by, buses. These figures will give you some idea of the extent of the publicity to be obtained by 'bus and tube advertisements, and it wants but little imagination to realise the number of those who see and read the hoardings and the advertisements at railway stations, or the masses who throng the streets. Newspapers may publish their net sales and the approximate number of their readers, some may possibly boast of a seven figure circulation, but the number of people who see and read posters on the hoardings and in railway stations and advertisements on public conveyances must exceed even the largest figures reached by any newspapers. I do not wish to disparage the value of newspaper advertising to the advantage of poster advertising: each has its sphere and place in the complete campaign. The poster is the bugle call to attention and should be the initial step in a well-planned scheme.

The poster is of necessity a broadcast announcement, the legitimate successor to the town crier of a bygone age. I am not suggesting that the latter official was always clear and intelligible, but the Broadcast Co-

An address delivered to the Printing Session at the British Advertising Convention, Harrogate.

of to-day has set a standard of enunciation, intelligent announcing, and simplified messages for the million that we can at any rate accept. I would have posters conceived and printed on those principles. The object of a poster is to announce—other forms of publicity should be used to amplify. First impressions are frequently very lasting. If the effect of a poster be rapid, it lies dormant for a time often to be recalled vividly when literature bearing on the subject comes at a later date either in the form of booklets or newspaper advertising, thus securing a cumulative value to the effort.

Letterpress as Alternative to Litho.

Now as to the possibilities of letterpress posters as an alternative to the lithographic picture. No would-be advertiser need be afraid of including a poster campaign in his scheme on the ground of expense if he will give the same thought and consideration to the letterpress poster as he has given, or does give, to the advantages and merits of the litho poster. A letterpress poster to-day can be produced with as much character, force, attractiveness and pulling power as a picture poster, provided the advertiser and his printer will exercise the same discrimination and devote the same amount of consideration in its preparation and production.

I could give you many instances, had I the time, to bear out my contention, but two will suffice. During last winter, Bovril issued lettering posters—they may have been lithographed, but to all intents, purposes and appearance, they were letterpress posters—and if you will recall those posters, one was a 48 sheet, "This will be a Bovril Winter" and another read "Bovril puts Beef into you." I venture to think that each of these pure lettering posters gave the message with more force and directness than any of the humorous or serious picture posters they have ever issued. Take the Nestle's milk poster, "Mothers nurse your babies; if you can't—get Nestles," is another example where, compared with any of the Nestle series of picture posters the lettering poster is superior in forceful argument. These posters have the outstanding merit in advertising inasmuch as they convey the message direct in one movement instead of through the medium of a picture or a joke, which at its best must always mean a two-step or indirect method.

One must admit that in the past very little consideration has been given to this branch of printing by printers themselves, and one does not wonder that advertisers have seldom seen what has been done; or had they seen it, they would have regarded the efforts in this direction as unworthy of a second thought. Poster types in the past were crude specimens of advertising, and poster setting and display were so limited by the faces of type available, that even the letterpress printer of the highest ability was unable to give the advertiser the true interpretation of his message or express his ideas with that degree of flexibility so necessary now to scientific salesmanship. I must admit that the printer himself frequently lacked the advertising sense, and too often failed to bring to his work the spirit of advertising so essentiial. Probably he was too much engrossed in the practice of his most exacting and all-absorbing craft.

With a demand for a wider interpretation of the advertiser's needs, the printer of to-day has become a live force and the main factor in all advertising where practical knowledge of typography and technical details are so essential. Beautiful types are now available with outlines infinitely superior to much of the litho lettering. Families or series of these faces are available in all sizes, so that the beauty, spirit and feeling required can be expressed in uniformity of style without monotony. This gives the compositor flexibility and elasticity that hitherto could only be exercised by the artist or lithographer.

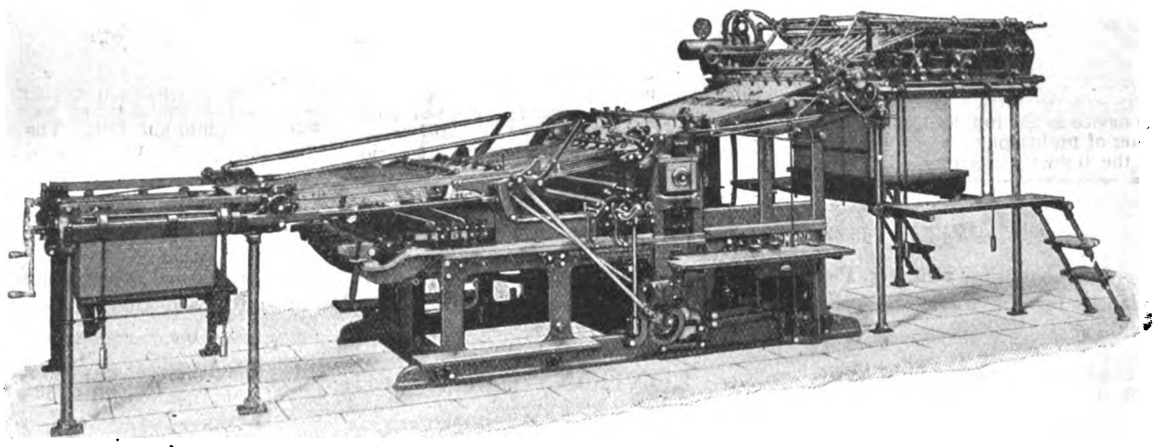
Linoleum Process.

I would like to touch briefly upon a method of production that has emerged from the experimental or dilettante stage to the commercial and practical application, and that has been termed the lino-cut process—the method of reproducing drawings, designs, and lettering by engraving or cutting on a "composition" or prepared linoleum. By this process it is possible to get all the effects, expressions and feeling of the old wood engraving and many of the effects obtainable by litho; it is a return to the beautiful hand work of the craftsman. The cost of production when all is taken into consideration is considerably less than litho, for those designs that are suitable; while the plates are produced at about ¼ the cost of line zincos, and where handling has to be considered the weight can be expressed in ounces against the pounds when compared with litho stones. Lettering of every description can be cut, silhouette designs, bold illustrations, impressionist pictures and borders can be employed to lend additional charm to the letterpress poster, rendering it a very possible rival to litho printing, and a practical as well as economical proposition where cost has to be considered.

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The Miehle

WITH AUTOMATIC PILE FEEDER AND A PILE DELIVERY



The Miehle can now be supplied, as here illustrated, complete with the Pile Suction Feeder (with sheet-turning arrangement for perfecting) and Pile Delivery. Full particulars of these additional units will be supplied on application.

An important feature of the Feeder is an arrangement whereby it is unnecessary to disturb the pile of sheets when printing the reverse side. To feed the sheets and turn them over, the pile is put into the Feeder with the leading edge towards the outer feed roll. By this means the sheets are automatically reversed and come down on to the feed board the right way up. Thus there is no re-piling or turning over of sheets by hand, or re-piling or turning of the sheets when working a second or third colour on either side.

It is suction fed, the pumps for creating the vacuum for the suckers and the compressed air for the blowers being of the rotary type, driven by a small independent motor. Each sucker head carries two suction arrangements, two blower arrangements, and two sheet grips. A sucker head is also carried on the control for the height of the pile.

This Feeder, which is carefully designed and well constructed, is provided with safety devices which include multiple-sheet and no-sheet trips. The pile is automatically controlled, so that it is kept always at the right height for feeding.

The Pile Delivery deposits sheets clear of the machine, printed side up or down, on to a board or truck which automatically adjusts itself to the correct level throughout the run. The sheets as they fall on to the Delivery are automatically knocked up and keep the pile even on all sides. A blade is supplied for fitting over the centre of the board or truck for dividing slit sheets. Special provision is made for preventing the sheets from curling on their passage down the delivery tapes. The delivery can quickly be altered from face-up to face-down, or vice versa. Trucks for the removal of the pile can be wheeled in from both sides of the delivery.

The Miehle, the Pile Feeder, and Pile Delivery are manufactured by

LINOTYPE & MACHINERY LTD., 9 KINGSWAY, W.C.2

ROBERT BROWN & CO.,

Printers', Stationers' and General Engineers,

119, OAKLEY STREET LONDON, S.E.1.

- Manufacturers of -

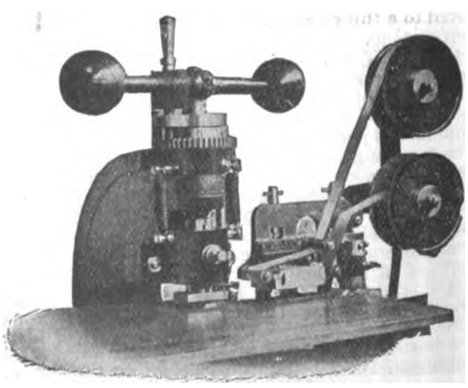
LARGE and SMALL COLOUR, RELIEF and OTHER STAMPING PRESSES for Power or Hand.

Also Envelope Cutting Machines, Cementing Machines, Folding Machines; also Gum Mixing Machines, etc., etc.

Our PATENT LIFTING WIPER can be fitted to Hand Gough Presses

REPAIRS ATTENDED TO WITH DESPATCH.

Telephone: 5489 CENTRAL.



No. 1 Small Hand Relief Colour Stamping Press 3 in. by 2in.

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Essential Points of Posters.

In a paper I read to the London Society of Compositors' Jobbing Guild I ventured to give a few of the essential points of a poster. First, it must give information. Second, it must give information in a manner that shall compel attention. Further, it must be suitable in style to the subject it advertises. On reflection, I do not think any students of the essentials in advertising will disagree with my contentions. If that may be assumed, what can we say of some of the picture posters that are issued? In order to give a familiar instance of what I wish to convey, may I venture to repeat my criticism of the Wembley posters issued last year? You may call to mind a series of beautiful 16 sheet posters on the hoardings last year—each had a mythical but strange device at the top, and underneath was a chapter of philosophy purporting to be relative to the industry or art which the device with a very obscure meaning was supposed to illustrate. While no doubt all of us were capable of appreciating the beauty of the poster as an example of the art of the printer, I venture to assert they were failures as posters, for they did not possess any of the necessary qualifications of a poster as such.

A poster that was intended to attract many millions of visitors to a big show like Wembley needed to be a clear call to the man in the street, and not an enigma. A few might have had the ability to discern or discover the hidden meaning of the devices and their reference or relevance to the wonders at the Exhibition, and a few literary highbrows may have been interested in the philosophic paragraphs; but many millions were needed at Wembley to ensure its success. and the appeal should have been made to the masses.

Enigmatic "Art."

A poster fails as a poster just as much as an Epstein panel fails as a Hudson Memorial, if an interpreter be needed; and while we are pleased to see the standard of art raised and the quality of posters improved in all directions as an advertising force, dignified simplicity and a direct appeal by the straight message to the home and those who have to cater for it need never fear to compete with obscure meaning designs, studies in morbid anatomy and psycho-analysis, or even humour on the hoardings. The poster word becomes the household word. The names of goods sold by the printed poster word become household words, and that is the first principle in advertising.

There is a doubt in my mind whether the poster that depends upon humour—unless not directly relevant, the pun or the paraphrasing of a well-known quotation, or even humour directly relevant—however good the poster may be from the artistic or production standpoints, fulfils its true mission according to the essential points.

We who are interested in advertising should pause and consider very carefully before striving for originality for originality's sake—the worst form of egoism and a true symptom of mediocrity in art. "Art for Art's Sake" is a very laudable ambition in a world that knows no buying and selling or in a nation that has no income-tax demands. The poster is the big shout in the passing show, or the megaphone in the commercial fair, and passers by have no time to try and discover what the artist thinks he sees in the soul of his model, or to visualise his nightmare, however vivid it may have been to him.

CELLULOID PRINTING SURFACES.—A process has been invented (French patent 589,348, May 27th, 1925, Deutsche Renck Rapide Klischee Anstalten), by which the surface of celluloid is reduced to a thick paste by a solvent containing glacial acetic acid, and is then covered with a coat of aqueous gelatine mixed with glacial acetic and glycerine, to be chromed after solidification, then exposed to the light, and finally successively treated with a solvent of the parts of gelatine not printed by light and a solvent of celluloid. In this process the coat of aqueous gelatine forms with the softened celluloid a close mixture, which congeals rapidly; when subsequently chromed an image is reproduced on it by a suitable photographic process, with or without a screen. Finally, this coat is successively treated with a solvent of the parts of the gelatine not printed by light, and then a celluloid solvent. Thus these blank parts of gelatine are eliminated, whereas those printed by light, as also the subjacent coat of celluloid closely mixed with the gelatine, are not attacked by the solvent, but remain as they were after being chromed and treated by the photographic process.

Moisture in Paper.

Its Effect on Ink.

We are making no attempt here to completely cover the subject of ink and its relation to paper. We do want, however, to mention the relation moisture in paper has to the proper working of ink.

There are two ways in which ink dries; one is by absorption, the other is by oxidation. Ink dries on plain and dull surfaces and on uncoated papers largely by absorption, while just the reverse is true in the case of highly coated papers, where of necessity ink must dry largely by oxidation.

If inks mixed to dry largely by absorption are applied to a sheet of paper which already contains an excessive amount of moisture, it is obvious the paper cannot absorb or set the ink as quickly or as readily as it should. Such conditions will tend to increase off-set and smooching.

Two-tone inks require very careful consideration of moisture in paper. The stain in a two-tone ink applied to a sheet of paper containing excessive moisture will "spread" or "crawl" from the edge of the halftone dot to a larger extent than on a paper with less moisture. If paper is too dry the stain in two-tone ink may strike through the sheet, the dry paper absorbing the free stain very quickly, even to the extent of showing on the reverse side, and it may show absolutely no two-tone effect.

These are a few of the troubles likely to occur in applying ink to paper containing too much or too little moisture. They show, however, the necessity of knowing moisture conditions if quality printing is to be produced. Likewise, these conditions must be uniform and consistent through the run. It may seem a bit far-fetched to lay these ink receiving problems to conditions on the wet end of the paper machine, but the fact remains that every step in the sequence of making a sheet of paper bears a certain relation to the finished condition. It will be interesting, perhaps, to trace back through a few of these steps.

Eliminating questions of storage and finishing, and getting directly back into the machine room, we find that where the sheet is to run through a stack and has certain areas more moist than others, a slightly higher polish occurs on these moist areas, and while the sheet may ultimately contain a uniform moisture, these more polished areas have somewhat the effect of a coating which tends to resist the absorption of ink.

Relative Dryness.

The question now arises as to the reason for any moisture in a sheet which has just come off the driers. It might be stated that it is not so much a question of sensible moisture as the relation in moisture content between adjacent areas. While the drier cylinders are hotter at the ends and tend to dry a sheet out more along the edges, there is a fairly uniform drying effect along the middle portion of the cylinder so that the sheet passing into the driers without a uniform moisture condition cannot dry uniformly if certain portions of the sheet are wetter than others. The driers simply increase the relative dryness of the web and of course cannot bring all portions to the same degree of dryness.

If a sheet comes into the dryer in such a condition, we must look into the wet end and there we find the most important factors controlling the ultimate moisture absorbing and moisture retaining qualities of the sheet. The first factor here is one where water is removed from the sheet by pressure and capillary action. The wet sheet is in contact with the woollen felt whose fibres act somewhat as a lamp wick in that they attract water from the object in contact with them. To aid this, we pass the felt and sheet through press rolls whose function is to surface the sheet as well as to drive water out into the felt. The water which the felt carries must be removed to leave its fibres free to soak up more water as they come in contact with the sheet again. If certain portions of the felt have a greater capacity for pulling and holding this moisture, it may be due to conditions incidental to the manufacture of the felt or to conditions present in handling and running the felt.

Where the Papermaker can Help.

If portions of a felt cannot accept this moisture, it must be because they are still busy holding on to something else. It may be oil, grease, filler, colour, pitch, short stock, or one of a number of other undesirable classes of felt-filling materials. Obviously, if a felt is to be free to accept water, we must get rid of this foreign matter before that portion of the felt comes in contact with the web again, and here is the point where the papermaker can, by his careful attention and interest, save himself and his company a great deal of trouble later on. He can see that his suction boxes are pulling equally across the felt so as to extract the same amount of water in each unit of width; that the shower pipes are clear and throwing the same amount of water on the felt all the way across; that the whipper is exerting sufficient slap to the felt to drive it away from these undesirable particles, and yet is not so violent as to abnormally shorten the length of life of the felt; that his press rolls are in a condition to press out the right amount of water all the way across; to wash his felts whenever there is evidence of a lack of uniformity in their porosity.

It is true that water is being removed from the sheet even before it reaches the presses, but it must be realised that much of this removal is by gravity and by capillary attraction between the table rolls and the wire. The uniformity of this water removal, of course, depends on the formation of the sheet, but it is generally pretty constant throughout the width. The suction boxes on the wire must be free and pulling uniformly also, but the fact remains that more careful attention to the felts will result in more satisfactory conditions in the rest of the journey of the sheet to the press room, and if the paper manufacturer is interested in having his product looked upon by careful printers more favourably, it behoves him to start in his investigation by giving careful consideration to the question of felts.—*Alfelco Facts.*

ACTUAL **LOOSE LEAF** MANUFACTURERS

Established 1908.



METAL PARTS
AND
COMPLETE BINDERS

British Loose Leaf Mfrs., Ltd.,

Dept. E, Finsbury Street,
LONDON, E.C.2.

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WHY YOU SHOULD USE TYPON

TYPON gives per fect results from any black-white original, whether printed on one or both sides, or maps, plans, line drawings, etc. The blacks are of uniform density, the whites sharp and clear cut. Streaks, pinholes, or any of the usual troubles are absent.

TYPON requires no oiling or special treatment in developing; highly skilled labour is therefore not required.

TYPON Paper is used in any contact printing frame for exact size work; or in the camera for enlarged or reduced reproductions.

TYPON processes are much quicker than wet plate methods, and more than 50 per cent. cheaper. There is no heavy initial outlay — no special and expensive plant to purchase. Typon material can be obtained as required, in sheets or rolls. The cost works out at about sixpence a sq. foot, and there are no licence fees or royalties.

TYPON negatives are indestructible; they can be used again and again, and are filed like correspondence in a fraction of the space required for glass plates.

TYPON eliminates re-setting, electrotypes, make-ready, and the use of glass—think of the saving by cutting out breakage losses alone! There is no silver bath needed.

TYPON adds to the resources of the Litho and Planographic Printer and reduces his working costs.

TYPON PAPER NEGATIVES

SOLVE your photo-reproduction problems for you!

They are cheaper, quicker, easier to handle, and better in every way than any other method.

The Typon Catalogue, fully illustrating and describing the process, will be sent on request.

TYPARY & TYPON CO., LIMITED,

1-4, RED LION PASSAGE,
FLEET STREET,
LONDON, E.C.4.

Telephone: Central 1376.

Telegrams: "Typantypo, Fleet, London."

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Trade Notes.

MESSRS. ANDREW LEVY AND CO., LTD., envelope manufacturers and wholesale stationers, Great Junction-street, Leith, have purchased the extensive premises in Constitution-street, Leith, formerly occupied by Messrs. William Hall and Son, cabinet-makers, etc.

DISSOLUTION of Partnership is announced between C. H. Collins, A. E. Pomeroy, and C. E. Oates, fine art publishers and printers, 70, Hampstead-road, under the style of Thomas Ross and Son; also between A. Hemingway and J. M. Beaumont, wholesale stationers, fancy goods and toy merchants, formerly at 9a, Market-walk, Huddersfield, York, but now at 3a, Chapel-hill, Huddersfield aforesaid, and Springdale Mills, Longroyd Bridge, Huddersfield, under the style of Chas. E. Walton and Co., the Continental House, and North British Wood Toy Co.

WALBROOK AND CO., LTD.—A meeting of creditors will be held at the offices of Messrs. Walbrook and Hosken, solicitors, 4, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C., on Friday, the 17th inst., at 11.30 a.m. Mr. L. A. Reddall, 1, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street, E.C.2, is the liquidator of the company.

THE *Torbay Express*, the first evening paper to be issued in Torquay, the editor-in-chief of which is Sir James G. Owen, of Exeter, has been amalgamated with its rival, the *Torbay Herald*, which is an offshoot of the *Western Morning News*, Plymouth, now the property of Mr. Harold Harmsworth. When the necessary extensions and alterations have been made the amalgamated paper will in future be published from the offices of the *Torbay Herald*.

THE proprietors of *Reynolds' Illustrated News* state that rumours that negotiations are proceeding with the Right Hon. J. H. Thomas, M.P., for the purchase of *Reynolds' Illustrated News* are untrue; the further suggestion that the Right Hon. J. H. Wheatley, M.P., has made an offer for the paper is equally inaccurate.

RATING BILL PROGRESS.—In Standing Committee last week Mr. Neville Chamberlain, answering Mr. Sidney Webb, said there was no foundation whatever for the report that the Rating and Valuation Bill was to be dropped. Clause 17 was discussed and eventually added to the Bill. It provides that "there shall be established in every county a committee of the County Council called 'the County Valuation Committee,'" and defines its constitution.

WE regret to announce the death of Mr. Geo. W. Lockwood, governing director of Messrs. Geo. W. Lockwood, Ltd., printers, Atlantic Works, City-road, Manchester, the sad event taking place on the 3rd inst. at his residence, "Southbank," Hale, Cheshire, in his 76th year. Up to six months ago Mr. Lockwood had taken an active part in the business, which was founded by him in 1877. In April this year the business was formed into a private limited company. Mr. Lockwood will be succeeded by his only son, Colonel G. P. Lockwood, M.C., who, with the exception of his absence on active service throughout the war, has always been closely connected with the business.

MR. FREDERICK GEORGE HOLE, senior representative of Messrs. Underhill, Ltd., printers and stationers, Plymouth, passed away on Sunday after a short illness, aged 57.

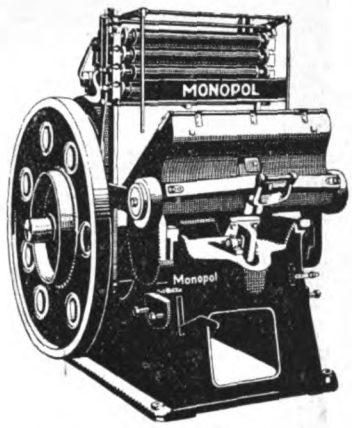
THE death has occurred of Mr. Charles Heath Lemon, who was for 30 years the Newcastle representative for Messrs. Hudson and Kearns, Ltd., stationers and printers, London.

NEVER having got over the loss of a son in the battle of Jutland, the news that another son had been drowned in China further depressed George Sydney Waterlow (73), and on Thursday he was found shot at the Grand Hotel, Plymouth. At the inquest a verdict of suicide while temporarily insane was returned.

IT was announced at a meeting of the Torquay Corporation last week, that the Mayor had extended an official invitation to the Master Printers' Federation of Great Britain and Ireland, the Bill Posters' Association and the British Advertising Convention to hold their respective annual conferences at Torquay in 1927.

THE *Daily Telegraph* film, "Behind the Scenes of a Great Newspaper," is shown each night this week at the Tivoli. The film, which is of considerable interest to all newspaper readers, depicts the production of a modern newspaper in all its stages, from the first process of paper manufacture to the final printing and distribution.

Regardless
of
The PLATEN You Buy
or
The Price You Pay
There is
No Greater Value
Than MONOPOL.



Built in three Sizes.

The "MONOPOL" Art Platen

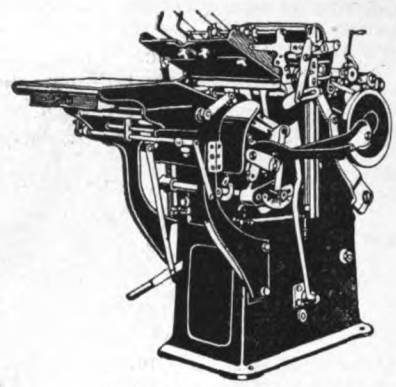
is specially built to produce the very Heaviest Tint and Register Colour Work at a High Speed.

Camless Drive of Roller Carriage.

Throw-off of Inking and Distributing Rollers from each other, and from the Inking Cylinder by a single lever movement.

Separate Drive for Inking Rollers, permitting inking-up without running machine.

Automatic Hand Safety Guard.



Built in three Sizes.

The "MONOPOL" Safety Platen

is the *fastest* and most up-to-date hand-fed Platen on the market.

Speed Range: 2,000-3,500 impressions per hour.

The impression is automatically thrown off in case of a misfeed.

The sheets are fed by hand to front gauges on a sloping feed board, in a similar way as on a cylinder machine.

PRINTED SIDE UP DELIVERY, each sheet being in full view of the operator.

The delivery device can be raised out of position in a few seconds to allow for easy access to the platen.

Can be seen in London and Provinces.

Sole Agents:

36-38, Whitefriars Street,

Telegrams: **Winkolight, Fleet, London**

W. J. LIGHT & Co LIMITED

Fleet Street, London, E.C.4

Telephone: **CENTRAL 3839.**

MR. JAMES HENRY GOLDSMITH (68), of Southampton, lately general manager and editor-in-chief of the *Hampshire Advertiser*, the *Southern Daily Echo*, and associated newspapers, left £14,502 (net personalty £12,628).

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Bookbinders, Printers and Boxmaker,
SEND YOUR NEXT INQUIRY
for WIRE STITCHING MACHINES to:
HERFURTH & HEYDEN, G.M.B.H.,
LEIPZIG—Stotteritz (17).
AGENTS WANTED.

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WHY YOU SHOULD USE TYPON

TYPON gives perfect results from any black-white original, whether printed on one or both sides, or maps, plans, line drawings, etc. The blacks are of uniform density, the whites sharp and clear cut. Streaks, pinholes, or any of the usual troubles are absent.

TYPON requires no oiling or special treatment in developing; highly skilled labour is therefore not required.

TYPON Paper is used in any contact printing frame for exact size work; or in the camera for enlarged or reduced reproductions.

TYPON processes are much quicker than wet plate methods, and more than 50 per cent. cheaper. There is no heavy initial outlay — no special and expensive plant to purchase. Typon material can be obtained as required, in sheets or rolls. The cost works out at about sixpence a sq. foot, and there are no licence fees or royalties.

TYPON negatives are indestructible; they can be used again and again, and are filed like correspondence in a fraction of the space required for glass plates.

TYPON eliminates re-setting, electrotypes, make-ready, and the use of glass—think of the saving by cutting out breakage losses alone! There is no silver bath needed.

TYPON adds to the resources of the Litho and Planographic Printer and reduces his working costs.

TYPON PAPER NEGATIVES

SOLVE your photo-reproduction problems for you!

They are cheaper, quicker, easier to handle, and better in every way than any other method.

The Typon Catalogue, fully illustrating and describing the process, will be sent on request.

TYPARY & TYPON CO., LIMITED,

1-4, RED LION PASSAGE,
FLEET STREET,
LONDON, E.C.4.

Telephone: Central 1376.

Telegrams: "Typantypo, Fleet, London."

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Trade Notes.

MESSRS. ANDREW LEVY AND CO., LTD., envelope manufacturers and wholesale stationers, Great Junction-street, Leith, have purchased the extensive premises in Constitution-street, Leith, formerly occupied by Messrs. William Hall and Son, cabinet-makers, etc.

DISSOLUTION of Partnership is announced between C. H. Collins, A. E. Pomeroy, and C. E. Oates, fine art publishers and printers, 70, Hampstead-road, under the style of Thomas Ross and Son; also between A. Hemingway and J. M. Beaumont, wholesale stationers, fancy goods and toy merchants, formerly at 9a, Market-walk, Huddersfield, York, but now at 3a, Chapel-hill, Huddersfield aforesaid, and Springdale Mills, Longroyd Bridge, Huddersfield, under the style of Chas. E. Walton and Co., the Continental House, and North British Wood Toy Co.

WALBROOK AND CO., LTD.—A meeting of creditors will be held at the offices of Messrs. Walbrook and Hosken, solicitors, 4, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C., on Friday, the 17th inst., at 11.30 a.m. Mr. L. A. Reddall, 1, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street, E.C.2, is the liquidator of the company.

THE *Torbay Express*, the first evening paper to be issued in Torquay, the editor-in-chief of which is Sir James G. Owen, of Exeter, has been amalgamated with its rival, the *Torbay Herald*, which is an offshoot of the *Western Morning News*, Plymouth, now the property of Mr. Harold Harmsworth. When the necessary extensions and alterations have been made the amalgamated paper will in future be published from the offices of the *Torbay Herald*.

THE proprietors of *Reynolds' Illustrated News* state that rumours that negotiations are proceeding with the Right Hon. J. H. Thomas, M.P., for the purchase of *Reynolds' Illustrated News* are untrue; the further suggestion that the Right Hon. J. H. Wheatley, M.P., has made an offer for the paper is equally inaccurate.

RATING BILL PROGRESS.—In Standing Committee last week Mr. Neville Chamberlain, answering Mr. Sidney Webb, said there was no foundation whatever for the report that the Rating and Valuation Bill was to be dropped. Clause 17 was discussed and eventually added to the Bill. It provides that "there shall be established in every county a committee of the County Council called 'the County Valuation Committee,'" and defines its constitution.

WE regret to announce the death of Mr. Geo. W. Lockwood, governing director of Messrs. Geo. W. Lockwood, Ltd., printers, Atlantic Works, City-road, Manchester, the sad event taking place on the 3rd inst. at his residence, "Southbank," Hale, Cheshire, in his 76th year. Up to six months ago Mr. Lockwood had taken an active part in the business, which was founded by him in 1877. In April this year the business was formed into a private limited company. Mr. Lockwood will be succeeded by his only son, Colonel G. P. Lockwood, M.C., who, with the exception of his absence on active service throughout the war, has always been closely connected with the business.

MR. FREDERICK GEORGE HOLE, senior representative of Messrs. Underhill, Ltd., printers and stationers, Plymouth, passed away on Sunday after a short illness, aged 57.

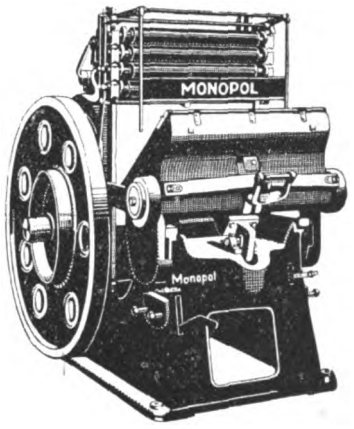
THE death has occurred of Mr. Charles Heath Lemon, who was for 30 years the Newcastle representative for Messrs. Hudson and Kearns, Ltd., stationers and printers, London.

NEVER having got over the loss of a son in the battle of Jutland, the news that another son had been drowned in China further depressed George Sydney Waterlow (73), and on Thursday he was found shot at the Grand Hotel, Plymouth. At the inquest a verdict of suicide while temporarily insane was returned.

IT was announced at a meeting of the Torquay Corporation last week, that the Mayor had extended an official invitation to the Master Printers' Federation of Great Britain and Ireland, the Bill Posters' Association and the British Advertising Convention to hold their respective annual conferences at Torquay in 1927.

THE *Daily Telegraph* film, "Behind the Scenes of a Great Newspaper," is shown each night this week at the Tivoli. The film, which is of considerable interest to all newspaper readers, depicts the production of a modern newspaper in all its stages, from the first process of paper manufacture to the final printing and distribution.

Regardless
of
The PLATEN You Buy
or
The Price You Pay
There is
No Greater Value
Than MONOPOL.



Built in three Sizes.

The "MONOPOL" Art Platen

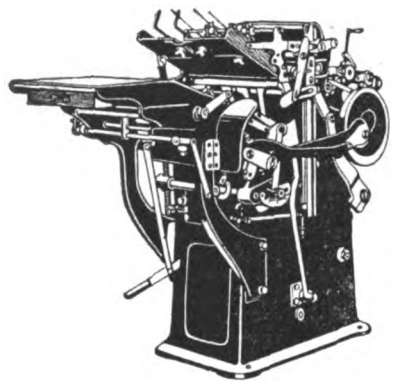
is specially built to produce the very Heaviest Tint and Register Colour Work at a High Speed.

Camless Drive of Roller Carriage.

Throw-off of Inking and Distributing Rollers from each other, and from the Inking Cylinder by a single lever movement.

Separate Drive for Inking Rollers, permitting inking-up without running machine.

Automatic Hand Safety Guard.



Built in three Sizes.

The "MONOPOL" Safety Platen

is the *fastest* and most up-to-date hand-fed Platen on the market.

Speed Range: 2,000-3,500 impressions per hour.

The impression is automatically thrown off in case of a misfeed.

The sheets are fed by hand to front gauges on a sloping feed board, in a similar way as on a cylinder machine.

PRINTED SIDE UP DELIVERY, each sheet being in full view of the operator.

The delivery device can be raised out of position in a few seconds to allow for easy access to the platen.

Can be seen in London and Provinces.

Sole Agents:

36-38, Whitefriars Street,

Telegrams: **Winkolight, Fleet, London**

W. J. LIGHT & Co LIMITED

Fleet Street, London, E.C.4

Telephone: **CENTRAL 3839.**

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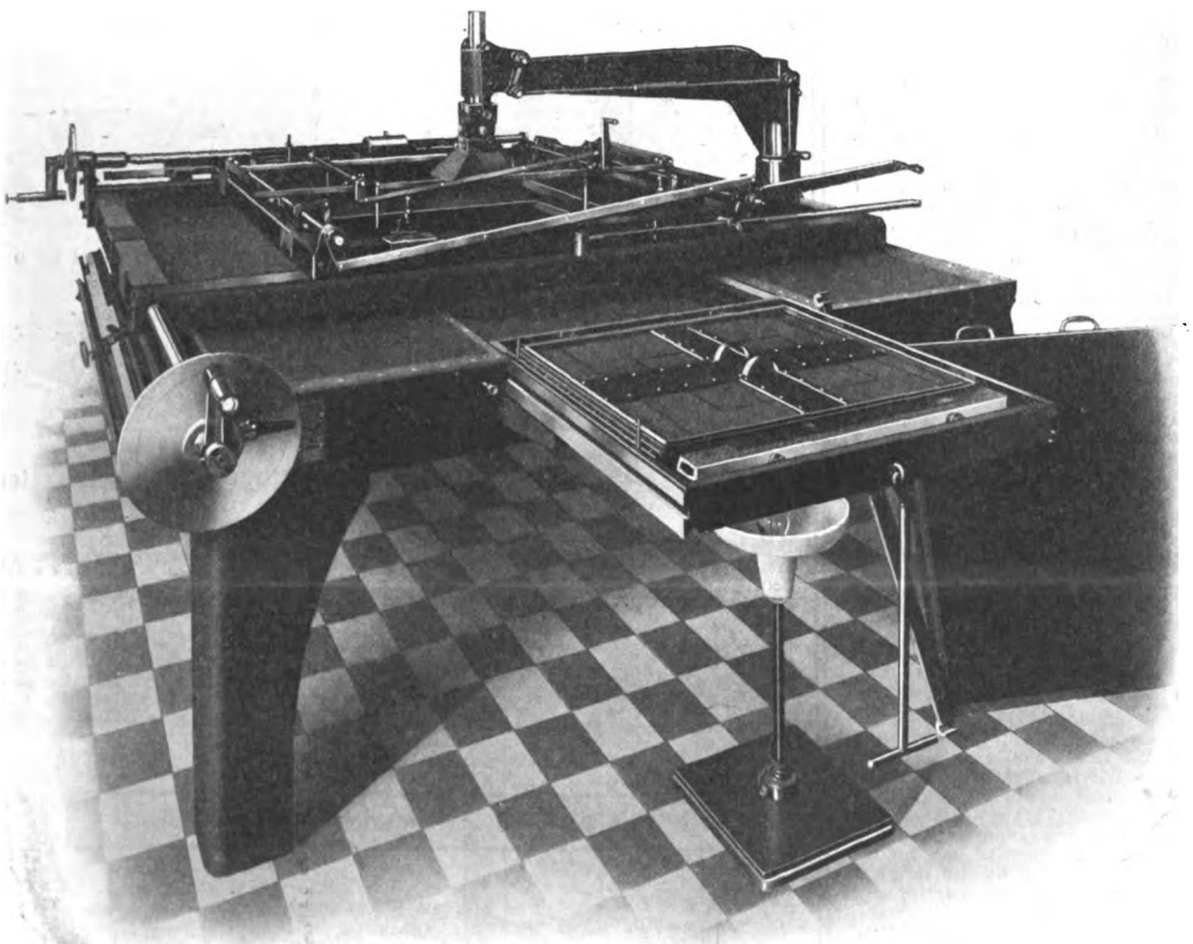
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for WIRE STITCHING MACHINES to:
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Litho Plates Made by Photography.

Ogden Multiple Duplicating Machine.

The lithographer who prints wholly or in part from photographically produced plates cannot but be interested in an apparatus for the production of such plates. If he is considering the acquisition of plate-making plant his interest is of a very practical character, and even if the extent or nature of his business does not warrant the installation of a large equipment he likes to know what apparatus for the purpose is on the market and to have some idea of its special features. Accordingly we were interested to receive an invitation to inspect the Ogden Multiple Duplicating machine, to which reference has previously been made in our pages. It will be remembered that there was some expectation of an Ogden installation being on show at the Printing Exhibition, but that it was found impossible to complete the arrangements in time.



The Ogden Multiple Duplicating Machine.

The accompanying illustration provides a good general view of the Ogden machine, and conveys the idea that the Ogden is a very substantial piece of apparatus—as indeed it is. A medium-sized machine weighs nearly a couple of tons, and covers a floor space of about 100 square feet. The machine appears to be very strongly built, and bears the marks of first class engineering skill in its construction and finish. It is an example of precision engineering, the claim being made that the accuracy of the screw mechanism, etc., is such that movements of the printing plate can be controlled to 1/1,000th of an inch.

The machine has a dual purpose, being adaptable either for printing down a negative in multiple repetition upon a zinc or aluminium printing plate, or for making a multiple negative, to be afterwards reproduced upon a printing surface. That is to say, if a negative (either single or multiple) is supplied, the machine will print this down upon metal accurately stepped out in accordance with any desired plan of repeating and placing the subject on the printing plate. Alternatively, our illustration shows the use of the attachment for negative making, with the use of an incandescent electric lamp. In this process dry plates are commonly used, but films can be used if desired, and a positive is printed in contact, being repeated the required number of times with the requisite positioning, this being done by means of accurate stepping mechanism.

For the production of printing plates it is the central bed of the machine that is employed, the negative being fixed within an immovable holder, and the sensitised metal plate being placed in close contact thereover. Lighting is by arc lamp placed on the floor, an angular reflector being used to direct the light upwards. It is the metal plate and not the negative that is moved for the production of multiple images, the lighting apparatus remaining stationary. The negative can, of course, be either a single or a multiple negative. A special point is made of the means for adjusting the negative; the method employed allows the use of negative glass of any reasonable shape or thickness even of varying thickness; films also can be employed. Great efficiency is claimed, too, for the means of applying pressure during printing, so as to ensure perfect contact over the whole printing surface; the vacuum method is dispensed with, and direct pressure applied. A notable feature of the Ogden machine is that the work of producing printing plates is carried out by daylight.

The Ogden is well known in the United States, where over 60 machines are in actual operation, and several important British firms have already ordered the machine, which is being marketed by the American Machine and Foundry Co., Ltd., of Brooklyn, U.S.A., and 58, Holborn-viaduct, London. We understand that it is open to any one practically interested to arrange for a personal demonstration of the Ogden Multiple Duplicating machine.

Paper Money Forgery Allegation.

Accused Committed for Trial.

In connection with the recent raid at Earl's-court-road, when a considerable quantity of photographic plant alleged to have been used in the manufacture of spurious Post Office money orders, etc., was seized by the police, William Henry Harrison, aged 40, described as an engineer, appeared before Mr. Marshall at West London Police court.

Harold James Gates, process engraver and photographic lithographer, in the service of Messrs. Barclay and Fry, Ltd., contractors to the Government for the supply of Post Office money orders, etc., stated that he had examined the apparatus at Scotland yard, and with those articles and a reversing mirror and lens he could produce the money order forms.

The witness described how this could be done, and, in reply to Mr. Keeves, who defended, agreed that a good deal of the plant would, with additions, be suitable for reproducing etchings, but said that as it was at present it had no commercial value.

Mr. Keeves submitted on behalf of the prisoner that the charge relating to the possession of "bond" paper should be dismissed, as, according to the prosecution, anyone could quite innocently be in possession of such paper.

The magistrate upheld the contention, and dismissed that charge.

On the other charges the prisoner, who pleaded "Not Guilty" and reserved his defence, was committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court.

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The "Monomark" System.

Trade Marks to be Obsolete?

An international identification system which seems to hold important possibilities for trade in general, including the printing and allied trades, was explained at a luncheon given at the Hotel Victoria on Thursday. The luncheon was held to draw attention to the aims of a company which has been formed to develop an invention known as "Monomarks," which was devised and developed by Mr. William Morris. Lord Riddell, Sir Howard Spicer and Mr. J. Gomer Berry were amongst those who attended under the presidency of Sir Sydney Skinner.

Mr. William Morris, the originator and elaborator of the system, stated that in the course of everyday business it often happened that manufacturer and buyer, though keenly interested in an article, were unable to get into touch with each other through lack of information. It was with the intention of obviating this anomaly that he had worked out the "Monomark" system.

By this scheme each commercial organisation and individual would become a subscriber to British Monomarks, which would issue to them an individually unique nomination composed of a group of symbols known as a "monomark." This "monomark" would be used as a means of international identification, and would replace such existing systems as addresses, code nomenclature and trade marks. They proposed that manufacturers or merchants should stamp the "monomark" on their wares, or, when ordered to do so, the "monomark" of their customer. Any article whether textile, paper, wood, leather, or any other material might bear a "monomark," which, if necessary, might be as small as a hall-mark. Not only would it be the equivalent of a full name and address, but the first letter of the prefix would establish the country of issue. The "monomark" system, it was added, is being taken up in all civilised countries, and each country will eventually possess a central clearing house to which postal communications bearing the country's "monomark" prefix will be delivered and from which they will be forwarded, untouched in any way, direct to the correct recipient, thus ensuring dispatch, secrecy, direct communication, and preventing forgery.

The legend "Made in England" was often a lie, but "Made in England BCM/H44S" was a signed statement which might be challenged by means of a postage stamp.

Many leaders of British commerce are now interesting themselves in the "monomark" system.

Costing Examination.

The awards of the Costing Examination held at the Stationers' Hall on June 29th, 1925, have just been issued by the examiner, Mr. W. Howard Hazell.

The results are as follows:—

FIRST CLASS.

Smith, M. A. (Miss) Nowell, V. D.

SECOND CLASS.

Philcox, C. H. Wintle, W. J.
Page, J. P. A. Dean, H. B.
Ward, L. H. J. Dodd, C. F.
Chipps, L. C.

Memorial to Sir Arthur Pearson.

A memorial to Sir Arthur Pearson was unveiled last week in St. Bride's Church, Fleet-street, E.C.4, by Lord Burnham.

Lord Burnham said that nobody would deny that the fame of Sir Arthur Pearson should be commemorated in the chosen temple of journalism, for he had been one of the creators of modern newspapers, and nobody had understood more thoroughly the mystery of the newspaper Press. The Fresh Air Fund, which he created, had given millions of poor children the chance of spending some time in the peace and recreation of the countryside. The finest of all his achievements was the foundation of St. Dunstan's.

After the unveiling of the memorial it was dedicated by the Bishop of Kensington.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

Payment is accepted, for advertisements under the following headings, on the basis of seven words to the line (minimum three lines):—

Situations Vacant, Agencies,
Machinery for Sale and Wanted,
Businesses for Sale and Wanted,
Partnerships and Investments,
Miscellaneous.

One Insertion	3/0
Three Insertions	6/0

For every line exceeding three lines **6d.**

Situations Wanted.

Under this heading operatives are granted a Special Rate for a minimum of three lines (twenty-one words):—

One Insertion	1/6
Three Insertions	3/0

For every line exceeding three lines **6d**

Sales by Auction, Tenders,
Patents for Sale,
Legal and Financial Announcements.

Per line	1/0

Telegrams: Stonhill, Lud. London.
Telephone: 2439 Holborn.

Situations Vacant.

Bookbinders' Overseer.

OVERSEER required for East Anglian Cloth and Magazine Bindery, familiarity with the latest binding machinery essential.—Apply, Box 14651.

Situations Wanted.

DESIGNER and LITHO ARTIST, including Drawings for Letterpress Blocks, requires Position Abroad or Colonies; salary, references, etc., on negotiating.—Box 14657.

LETTERPRESS MACHINE MINDER (27) seeks change; Wharfedales (1 and 2-colour) and Platens, Half-tone, Colour, Catalogue, Commercial and Numerical work; own Laying-on; non-society.—Write, Box 14645.

WANTED, OPENING for Lad, with view to Apprenticeship; small premium; excellent character.—L., 22, Colne-road, Clapton, London, E.5. 14653

Premises to Let.

HARROW.—Good opening for STATIONERY and FANCY GOODS; modern premises, busy market; rent £175 to £195, including excellent flat over.—Clarke and Co., The Harrow Estate Offices. 14649

For Sale.

BOX CARRIER TRICYCLES, fully guaranteed, standard carrier fittings; old machines taken in part payment. Compare our prices.—Kenton, 16, Briscoe-road, Merton. 14655

Agencies.

ENGLISHMAN, resident in Buenos Aires (now in London), having a connection with Argentine printers, desires AGENCY for Machinery, Paper or Type; already represents two British firms. —Box 14659.

Machinery for Sale.

SECOND-HAND MACHINERY.—If you are wishing to dispose of Second-Hand Machinery relating to the Printing, Bookbinding, Box-making, Envelope and Bag-making Trades, etc., secure prompt and effective service by advertising in the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*.—Apply for special rates to the Publishers, Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's-place,
Gray's Inn-road, London, E.C.1.

Occasionally we have Rebuilt Smyth Book Sewing Machines to offer, such Sewers having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted with New Standard Parts where necessary. We erect and teach on a trial basis.—Box 13993.

Machinery Wanted.

SECOND-HAND MACHINERY.—If you are in the market for Second-Hand Machinery relating to the Printing, Bookbinding, Box-making, Envelope and Bag-making Trades, etc., secure prompt and effective service by advertising in the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*.—Apply for special rates to the Publishers, Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

QUAD CROWN TWO-REVOLUTION PRESS wanted by country printer, state full particulars and price.

QUAD DEMY or QUAD CROWN TWO-REVOLUTION PRESS wanted for export, state makers name, etc.

HEAVY FINE ART PLATEN wanted, full particulars and price.—Box 14656.

Miscellaneous.

TYPE.—CARLTON SERIES (Caslon) for sale, 10-60 pt., about 2 cwts., practically new condition. VERONA SERIES (Stevenson and Blake), 8-48 pt., about 2 cwts., practically new condition; London firm open to offer for above.—Box 14658.

POSTER PRINTING
(Letterpress)
Let LANGLEY'S help you.
The finest selection of Poster Types in the Trade.
LANGLEY & SONS, LTD., The Euston Press.
Works: 6, 8, Euston Buildings, London, N.W.1.

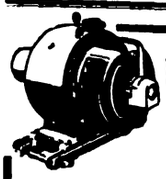
ROLL ADMISSION TICKETS and all CLASSES OF NUMBERED WORK.
Telegrams: "TICKETS, GLASGOW.
phone: 6350 CENTRAL.
GLASGOW NUMERICAL TICKET AND CHECK BOOK PRINTING CO., LIMITED,
31, Finnieston St., GLASGOW.

LAKOSET
3/- per lb.—The recognised ink medium for Litho, Offset and Letterpress. BEWARE of imitations.
Manufactured and sold exclusively by—
B. WINSTONE & SONS, Ltd., 100-101, Shoe Lane,
'Phone: Central 8630. E.C.4.

9th VIENNA INTERNATIONAL FAIR
6th—12th SEPTEMBER, 1925.
LARGELY DIVERSIFIED
Trade Fair for Paper & Office Requisites
Paper of all kinds, Stationery, Requisites for Painting and Drawing, Picture Postcards, Office Requisites, Office Furniture.
Complete Review of the entire Paper Industry.
UNRIVALLED PRICES!
Considerable Reduction of Fares on the Austrian Railways.
Permit to pass the frontier on obtaining a passport visa stamp for Austrian S 1.50 ($0.25).
All information, vouchers of permit, and passport visa stamps to be obtained from the
WIENER MESSE A.G., WIEN VII.,
also from the Austrian Representatives abroad, and the Honorary Representatives of the Vienna Fair in all the leading trade centres.

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EDWIN W. EVANS
150, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4
Telephone No.: CENTRAL 6678.
Telegrams: Printauct, Fleet, London
Auctioneer and Valuer
TO THE
Printing & Allied Trades
FIRE LOSS ASSESSOR
NEWSPAPER VALUER
RATING SURVEYOR
SALES BY AUCTION conducted in Town or Country, of Printers' Plant and Machinery.
VALUATIONS for Fire Insurance, Probate Company Promotion and Partnership.
The Valuations and Sales of Printing Plant executed by me during the TWELVE MONTHS ended 31st December, 1924, exceeded ONE & A HALF MILLION POUNDS STERLING.


Don't Pass — Buy
Motors
D.C. & A.C.
FROM
CITY ELECTRICAL CO. LONDON
STOCKS
Emerald Street,
Theobalds Rd., W.C.
Museum 5540, 5541, 5539.

£? CAN YOU AFFORD
a Traveller in every Country of the World?
"The British and Colonial Printer and Stationer" is the Foreign Representative of the Printing Trade.
The next issue of the Special Export Number will be Published on Sept. 10th next.
The best positions are being Rapidly Booked.
Let us know when our Representative may call upon you.
See that your Space is Booked Without Delay.
STONHILL & GILLIS,
58, SHOE LANE,
LONDON, E.C.4.

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER

FORTY-SEVENTH YEAR.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

Tel.: Stonhill, Lud, London. 'Phone: 2439 Holborn

SUBSCRIPTION: Per Annum. 18s. (including Postage.

Charges for Trade Advertisements:
(Full Page 12 by 8 ins.)

Across Whole or Half-Width of Page:				In Single Column Form:			
Whole Page ...	£8	0	0	One Column ...	£3	3	0
Half Page ...	4	10	0	Half Column ..	1	17	6
Quarter Page ...	2	10	0	Quarter Column	1	0	0
One Eighth-Page	1	10	0	One-inch Column		7	6

An Extra Charge for Cover and Special Positions.
Discounts according to Number of Insertions

All communications for the "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER" should be addressed and Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to—STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, SHOE-LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.
COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above, or from Messrs. W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., newsagents, 11, St. Bride-street, London, E.C.4.

Representatives:
London—Mr. STANLEY J. GILLIS 58, Shoe Lane, E.C.4
Lancashire and Yorkshire—Mr. W. C. FOSTER, 1, Duncan-street, Higher Broughton, Manchester.
France & Belgium—Mr. FELIX VANBUGGENHOUDT 196, rue Gerard, Brussels.
United States—LOCKWOOD TRADE JOURNAL CO. 10, East 39th-street, New York.
Representatives also in Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, Norway, Sweden, Finland, etc.

THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1925.

Adverse Balance in National Trade.

THE printing and allied trades are eminently sensitive to the ups and dows that occur in the tide of national prosperity—or adversity; so much so that they are often characterised as being "barometric" of the state of general trade. Optimism in our own particular industry is accordingly made more difficult even than it has lately been, when we learn that the Board of Trade returns, made public at the week-end, indicate a still further movement in the direction of decreasing export trade, which combines with increasing imports to pile up still higher a trade balance that is not in favour of this country. Such figures of the returns as relate to the printing and allied trades—chiefly paper and stationery—show an unhealthy tendency pretty much in keeping with the movement of trade in general. It is, however, some comfort to observe that the figures in this section indicate that the first six months' trading this year compares favourably with that of the corresponding periods of the two preceding years.

F.B.I. Sounds an Alarm.

THE grand council of the Federation of British Industries at their meeting on Wednesday of last week considered a report from the staff on some of the factors which have produced the present trade position, and appointed a committee to consider the report. The report states that the prosperity of British industry before the war primarily depended on a continuously expanding foreign trade, made possible by the continuous investment on a large scale of British capital for the purpose of developing hitherto undeveloped countries; on reasonably stable political conditions, and on a plentiful supply of money involving a tendency for prices to rise throughout the world. In 1914 capital and labour had moved continuously for many years into the great exporting industries, rather than into the industries which worked for the home market, and even in those industries which worked for both markets the tendency had been for a steady development in the relative importance of the export branch to the "home" branch. Since the war, however, precisely opposite economic forces had been at work. British trade since the war had also been affected by heavy taxation, depleting the fund of savings available for industrial and foreign investment, and diverting such savings as were available to gilt edged rather than industrial securities. The influence of the greatly increased expenditure on social services, housing, unemployment relief, education, pensions, etc., had directly stimulated home trade, while at the same time checking export trade by increasing costs through the increase in local taxation and direct contributions, and reducing the funds available for foreign and industrial investment through central taxation. The present condition of trade in the country, the report states, has every appearance of becoming permanent. During the last few months the position has been steadily growing worse, and this at a time when conditions are favourable for improvement.

* * *

"Buy British Goods."

THIS slogan, revived by the Prime Minister and the President of the Board of Trade, formed the theme of the recent British Advertising Convention held at Harrogate. If the problem how to increase sales of British manufactured goods can be satisfactorily solved much good will result. Our workpeople do not lack skill, neither are our manufacturers wanting in enterprise, and, therefore, to galvanise more life into our operations we must enthuse our workers with courage, resolution and optimism. The President of the Board of Trade pointed out that to-day Britain was selling less than 80 per cent. of the manufactures she sold overseas before the war, while her purchases of manufactured goods were up by more than 10 per cent.

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Grams "Allardyce, Boroh, London." (Two words).

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Standardisation of Paper and Boards.

Printers and Stationers' Agreement Ratified.

The National Association of Wholesale Stationers and Paper Merchants has recently been in further conference with the Federation of Master Printers, as a result of which it has been agreed to introduce standardised methods of dealing and selling in certain classes of papers and boards. After acceptance by the Wholesale Stationers, the following agreement was finally approved by the Council of the Federation of Master Printers, which met on Tuesday :—

The following standards are mutually agreed, and the members of the National Association of Wholesale Stationers and Paper Merchants will as soon as possible convert their stocks and price lists to conform with the new standards. The Federation of Master Printers of Great Britain and Ireland will actively support the adoption of these new standards by all their members.

These conditions apply to paper, cards, pulp, paste and Bristol boards, but do not include wrapping papers, strawboards and millboards.

Sale by Weight and by Thousand.

All papers and boards to be sold by the thousand sheets. Sheets of paper and boards to be packed in 1,000's, 500's, 250's or 100's, according to size and weight, as may be most convenient. If a master printer requires less than the quantity usually packed, the paper or boards should be supplied in 10, 20 or 25 sheets, or some other decimal part of a thousand.

Standard Sizes.

All papers, cards, pulp, paste and Bristol boards sold under a name, to be cut to standard size, as specified hereafter.

All papers and boards not standard size, to be considered a special or off size, and listed or sold by inch measurement, and not by a standard name.

All papers and boards to be cut square and with clean edges, except deckle edge and hand made papers.

Boards.

All cards, pulp, paste and Bristol boards to be described, at the option of the seller, either by the thickness thereof stated in thousandths of an inch, or pounds weight per 100 boards. A variation of 5 per cent. in thickness or weight either way to be allowed.

Cards to be sold as 50's, 100's, etc., and not in uneven quantities.

The standard size of cut cards to be as follows :—

Name.	Size.
Thirds	$1\frac{1}{2} \times 3$
Extra thirds	$1\frac{3}{4} \times 3$
Small	$2\frac{3}{8} \times 3\frac{5}{8}$
Carte-de-visite	$2\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{8}$
Large	$3 \times 4\frac{1}{2}$
Postcard	$3\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$
Court	$3\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$
Double small	$3\frac{5}{8} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$
Cabinet (Photo)	$4\frac{1}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$
Double large	$4\frac{1}{2} \times 6$
Quad small	$4\frac{3}{4} \times 7\frac{1}{4}$
Quad large	6×9

Marking of Package.

All packages to be clearly marked with :—
1. Quality. 2. Size in inches. 3. Weight or substance. 4. Number of sheets in the package.

Special Makings.

To the order of a customer, paper may be made in any size or number of sheets to the package, but must not be marked with the standard name unless it be in all respects a standard size and thousand. If a papermaker or stationer, to meet his customer's requirements, stocks off-size papers, they must be described by their size in inches and not by a standard name.

Variation in Weight, etc.

The percentage of variation in weight in a thousand, the over or short make in special makings, and the inclusion of the wrapper and string in the weight, as at present agreed by the British Paper Trade Customs, are not affected by these new standards.

Standard Names & Sizes for Paper & Boards

If boards are sold under a name and are untrimmed, they must be of such a size as to cut to standard size.

Papers.—Trimmed.

	Inches.
Writings.	
Foolscap	$13\frac{1}{2} \times 16\frac{1}{2}$
Small post	$14\frac{1}{2} \times 18\frac{1}{2}$
Sheet and $\frac{1}{2}$ cap	$13\frac{1}{2} \times 22$
Sheet and $\frac{1}{2}$ cap	$13\frac{1}{2} \times 24\frac{3}{4}$
Small demy	$15\frac{1}{2} \times 20$
Large post	$16\frac{1}{2} \times 21$
Small medium	$17\frac{1}{2} \times 22$
Medium	18×23
Small royal	19×24
Super royal	19×27
Imperial	22×30
Printings.	
Large foolscap	$13\frac{1}{2} \times 17$
Crown	15×20
Large post	$16\frac{1}{2} \times 21$
Demy	$17\frac{1}{2} \times 22\frac{1}{2}$
Medium	18×23
Royal	20×25
Large royal	20×27
Imperial	22×30

Boards.—Trimmed.

Royal	20×25
Postal	$22\frac{1}{2} \times 28\frac{1}{2}$
Imperial	22×30
Large imperial	22×32
Index	$25\frac{1}{2} \times 30\frac{1}{2}$

All double and quad sizes are to be exact multiples of the standard sizes.

Firms' Annual Outings.

Chertsey was the destination of about 90 of the employees of Messrs. Morton, Burt and Sons, Ltd., on July 11th, for their annual outing. In glorious weather three charabancs started from the Bayswater works, reaching the town in time for the occupants to spend about two hours by or on the river before lunch. The directors of the company, Messrs. J. R. Burt, A. H. K. Burt and J. E. Jones, were of the party, and it says much for the friendly feeling prevailing that notwithstanding the attractions of the Regatta very few were absent from the sports in a paddock during the afternoon. Ten short speeches provided diversion after the Royal toast had been honoured at lunch, and before rising from tea the prizes won at the sports were presented. The official programme being completed with the prize-giving, the evening was free for all to spend as inclination prompted, the gaily decorated river naturally claiming most attention until at 8.30 the charabancs were again in motion conveying sun scorched and tired but merry workers back once more to their homes.

The *Western Evening*, Plymouth, had its annual wayzgoose on Saturday, the venue being Bideford, where dinner and high tea were taken, and Westward Ho! Presiding at the dinner, Mr. W. O. Mills, editor of the paper, welcomed by Mr. F. T. Cole and Mr. Uren, the editorial and commercial representatives respectively of the *Herald* at Barnstaple.

The employees of the St. Stephen's Press (the *Bristol Times and Mirror*) held their annual outing at the Wye Valley. The party travelled in motor coaches, taking luncheon at the "Swan" Hotel, Ross, and tea at the "King's Head" Hotel, Chepstow. A message, conveying the thanks of the employees for the outing, was sent to Mr. Herbert Hawkins, managing director.

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is what the American Miehle Company's Vertical Job Press has produced in those Job Departments where it has been installed.

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Commercial Intelligence

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Allied Newspapers, 30s. 7½d., 31s. 10½d, 8 p.c. Pref., 21s. 7½d, 22s.; Amalgamated Press, 42s. 41s. 6d.; Associated Newspapers, 22s 9d., Def., 6, 5⅛ xd., Pref., 18s. 7½d.; British Glues and Chemicals, Pref., 14s. 6d., 14s. 9d.; Cassell, Pref., 21s. 3d.; *Daily Mirror*, 6⅞, 6⅛, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 20s.; *Daily Sketch* and *Sunday Herald*, Deb., 104, 101½; John Dickinson, 30s., 2nd Pref., 80½; Ilford, 24s. 6d., 25s. 1½d., Pref., 19s., 19s. 4½d.; *Illustrated London News*, Pref., 16s., 1st Deb., 61⅛, 62; International Linotype, 67; Kelly's Directories, 7½ p.c. Pref., 22s. 10½d.; Lamson Paragon, 14s. 6d, 10 p.c. Pref., 23s., 22s. 10½d.; George Newnes, 32s. 6d., Pref., 15s., 14s. 4½d.; Odham's Press (4s. shares), 3s., 6 p.c. Cum.Pref.,14s., 7½ p.c.Cum.A Pref., 13s. 6d.; C.A. Pearson, Pref., 16s.; *Sunday Pictorial* Newspapers, 78s. 1½d., 77s. 6d, Pref., 23s. 6d.; Raphael Tuck, 22s. 1½d., Pref, 85s.; United Newspapers, 7½ p.c. Pref., 20s. 6d., 20s. 9d.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 40s., Pref., 21s.; Weldons, 31s. 3d., Pref., 18s. 9d.; Wyman and Sons, Pref., 18s. 6d.

NEW COMPANIES.

PARMENTER PRINTING MACHINE CO., LTD.—Capital £1,800, in £1 shares (300 "A," 1,000 "B" and 500 "C"); to adopt an agreement with H. H. Parmenter, to acquire and turn to account the inventions, patents and rights comprised therein, and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in printing and tag-making and other machines, engineers, etc. Private compaay. Directors: H. H. Parmenter, W. J. Hollidge and G. H. Ryper. Registered office: Argus Engineering Works, King's bench-walk, Pocock-street, Blackfriars, S.E.

FRANK PITCHFORD AND CO., LTD.—Capital £5,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of a wholesale and manufacturing stationer, agent, merchants' agent and dealer carried on by F. Pitchford at 11a, Well street, Jewin-street, E.C.1, as "Frank Pitchford and Co." Private company. Directors: F. Pitchford and N. V. Rees. Registered office: 11a, Well-street, Jewin-street, E.C.1.

MACKILL AND CO., LTD.—Capital £4,000, in £1 shares; manufacturing stationers and printers, etc. Private company. Directors: J. B. Mackill, W. Mackill, R. Mackill and A. N. Mackill. Registered office: 70, Union-street, Glasgow.

BRITISH PRINTING INK CO., LTD.—Capital £12,000, in £10 shares; to adopt an agreement with Kristian Kretting, and to carry on the business of chemists, oil and colourmen, importers and manufacturers of and dealers in all kinds of printing or other ink of any description, etc. Private company. Subscribers: A. G. Evans, S. A. Boyd and E. J Newman. Registered office: 111, Old Broad-street, E.C.2.

GEO. E. SKIDMORE, LTD.—Capital £100, in 1s. shares; to carry on business as manufacturers and dealers in corks, bottles, cannisters and containers, printers, colour and ink manufacturers, advertising agents and contractors, manufacturers of advertising novelties, etc. Private company. Directors: G. E. Skidmore, P. J. Lee and A. S. Robinson. Registered office: 10, Salisbury - road, Wimbledon, S.W.19.

SALESMAN PUBLISHING CO., LTD.—Capital £100, in 2s. shares, to carry on in England and elsewhere the business of proprietors of newspapers and periodicals, publishers, printers, etc. Private company Directors: R. W. Guilbert, B.Sc., H. Chellew and Miss M. E. Braham. Registered office: 93 and 94, Chancery-lane, W.C.2.

SCOTTISH TYPEWRITER CO., LTD.—Capital £1,200, in £1 shares, manufacturers and dealers in typewriters, engineers, papermakers, etc. Private company. Directors: Mrs. H. K. Marshall, Agnes K. Marshall, G. M. McLaren and G. T. Kilpatrick. Registered office: 72, Waterloo-street, Glasgow.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfactions registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfactions is not compulsory).

JOLLY AND BARBER, LTD. (printers, etc., Rugby).—Debenture dated June 9th, 1925, to secure all moneys not exceeding £750 which the mortgagees may become liable under a guarantee to company's bankers, charged on the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holders: Mail Orders (Rugby), Ltd., 15, Market-place, Rugby.

T. W. PEGG AND SONS, LTD. (printers, stationers, etc., Waltham Green).—Satisfaction in full on July 1st, 1925, of debenture dated July 21st, 1913, securing £500.

ECONOMIC PUBLISHING CO., LTD. (London).—Issue on October 13th, 1924, of £2,500 debentures, part of a series already registered. (Notice filed July 3rd, 1925).

HILLS PRESS, LTD. (Sunderland).—Debenture dated June 15th, 1925, to secure £1,000, constituting a fixed charge on leasehold property and a floating charge on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital (subject to debenture dated March 29th, 1921, securing £1,900 issued to Barclay's Bank, Ltd). Holders: F. S. Jobling, Brookland, Sunderland, and others.

PRESS ASSOCIATION, LTD.—Satisfaction to the extent of £5,000 on June 30th, 1925, of mortgage dated May 14th, 1923, securing £55,000.

WILLIAM BRENDON AND SON, LTD. (newspaper proprietors, publishers, etc., Plymouth).—Satisfaction in full (a) on June 6th, 1925, of mortgage dated April 6th, 1920, securing £400, and (b) on April 3rd, 1925, of mortgage dated August 20th, 1921, securing £700.

HAMBLEDON PROPERTIES.—Issue on July 1st, 1925, of £115,000 debentures part of a series already registered.

C. TOWNSEND HOOK AND CO., LTD. (manufacturers of, and dealers in, paper, etc., Snodland).—Trust deed dated June 23rd, 1925 (supplemental to trust deed dated November 11th, 1887, securing £50,000 debenture stock) charged on six freehold cottages in Mill-row, and five freehold cottages in Railway-terrace, Snodland, Kent. Also trust deed dated June 24th, 1925 (supplemental to trust deed dated January 4th, 1893, securing £20,000 second debenture stock), charged on the same property. Trustees: Sir William L. Grant, K.C.B., New Barn, West Malling, Kent, Admiral of the Fleet; and W. E. Dedrick, Brome House, West Malling.

BANKRUPTCY.

Re JOHN HORN (LONDON), LTD.—This company carried on business as publishers, printers, stationers, etc., at The Vineyard, 97-9, Aldersgate-street, E.C. A compulsory winding up order was made against it last December on a creditor's petition and accounts were prepared showing total liabilities £52,610, made up of unsecured creditors, £6,322; preferential claims, £287; and loans on debenture bond, £46,000; the assets valued at £15,725 are absorbed in the debenture and preferential claims, and the total deficiency to the contributories is estimated at £37,136, the issued capital being 5,000 deferred shares of 1s. each and two ordinary of £1 each. Mr. E. T. A. Phillips, official receiver and liquidator, reports that the company was incorporated as a private company on September 18th, 1923, with a nominal capital of £5,000, and was promoted by William Gardner Sinclair. The directors of the company appointed by the signatories were William Gardner Sinclair and Edward Royden Alltree. On February 25th, 1924, the board appointed Donald Farquhar McDonald Gardner Sinclair as an additional director. The qualification of a director was the holding of one share in the company, but Alltree and D. F. M. G. Sinclair do not appear to have qualified. Their remuneration has never been determined. John Donald Fletcher acted as secretary of the company until February 25th, 1924, when D. F. M. G. Sinclair was appointed in his place. John Horn (London), Ltd. (the old company), was incorporated on May 9th, 1919, and went into voluntary liquidation on August 22nd, 1923. By an agreement dated July 25th, 1923, made between John Horn (London), Ltd. (the old company) and William Gardner Sinclair, the latter purchased, as from March 31st, 1923, as a going concern, the goodwill, exclusive right to use the name John Horn (London), premises, plant, etc., and the benefit of all pending contracts in connection with the business of box-makers and cardboard manufacturers carried on by the vendor company at Vine-yard, Aldersgate-street, London, E.C. The consideration was the payment of £46,000, and payment by the purchaser of all outstanding liabilities of the said business. The agreement provided that the purchaser should proceed to form a new company with a nominal capital of £5,000, and should give a first mortgage debenture constituting a floating charge on the undertaking of the new company, and all its assets present and future for the purpose of securing the due payment of the consideration of £46,000 The debenture to contain a provision that in the event of any of the payments of £9,000 becoming unpaid the whole amount should immediately become due and enforceable. The company carried on business at Vineyard, Aldersgate-street, London, E.C., the lease of those premises having been granted to John Horn (London), Ltd. On September 28th, 1923, the directors passed a resolution creating a debenture for £46,000 carrying interest at 5 per cent. per annum from September 28th, 1927, and the same was isued to Reginald Charles James Goodrich, liquidator of the old company. Alltree states that Sinclair had a very serious breakdown in health, which ultimately resulted in his being confined in a mental home, and it was a great shock to all concerned when it became apparent that Sinclair was unable to meet the payment due under his guarantee. D. F. M. G. Sinclair states that on February 25th, 1924, he was appointed by the board as managing director and secretary of the company. Owing to the continued illness of Sinclair the official receiver has not been able to obtain any information from him regarding the company's affairs. Accounts prepared on behalf of the company disclose that the result of its trading for the six months ended March 31st, 1924, was a net loss of £5,239 6s. According to such accounts the loss incurred prior to the date of incorporation was estimated at £2,975 10s. 9d. A board meeting was held on October 8th, 1924, when it was reported that a demand had been received from the debenture holder for payment of the instalment of £9,000 due on September 28th, 1924. The managing director reported that neither the company, nor his father, the guarantor, were in a position to pay the same. On October 9th, 1924, the debenture holder served notice upon the company for payment of the £36,000, due under the debenture within seven days. On October 17th, 1924, the debenture holder took steps to protect his security and appointed Mr. Alan Clarke Vincent, incorporated accountant, of 13, Queen-street, London, E.C., as receiver on his behalf. The failure of the company is attributable by its officials to trade depression, the inability of W. Gardner Sinclair to pay the amounts due under his guarantee, and to his breakdown in health, which prevented him giving the necessary attention to the company's business.

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Leeds Printing Trade Sports.

Successful Gala Day.

As a sports gala, "Printers' Day" at the Headingley Grounds, Leeds, has become one of the principal athletic gatherings in the city. Organised by the Leeds and District Printing and Allied Trades in aid of printers' charities, the gala has now reached its fifth year, and Saturday's record attendance should bring a considerable addition to the sum of £500 which has been distributed among the charities during the past four years.

The meeting has not always been favoured with fine weather, but there was no fault to find on this score on Saturday. A varied and attractive programme provided many close finishes, and altogether the afternoon was a distinct success. Mr. Robert D. Chorley, President of the Executive, undertook the duties of referee, and the judges were Mr. J. Blakley, Mr. H. Wood, Mr. F. Daniel, Miss P. Huddleston, Miss A. Hewson, Mr. C. H. Lister, Mr. F. Thorpe, Mr. J. Innis, and Mr. E. Ellyard. A fancy dress parade provoked keen competition, the judging of this section being carried out by Mr. R. L. Matthews (Chief Constable), Mrs. Matthews and Miss Matthews, assisted by Mr. Benn, manager of the Empire, and Mr. Brown, manager of the Hippodrome.

The prizes were presented by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress (Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Gibson). On her arrival the Lady Mayoress received a beautiful bouquet from Miss Huddleston, and in turn presented Miss Huddleston with a handbag, given by the Leeds and District Master Printers' Association as a recognition of the work Miss Huddleston has done on behalf of the gala since its inception.

A lengthy programme of music was played by the Leeds City Prize Band, and during the afternoon massed gymnastic displays were given by the members of the Salem, Armley Old Boys and Armley Gymnastic Clubs, under the personal direction of Mr. E. Ellyard. Other attractions included simultaneous Indian club exhibitions by Mr. W. Oldfield, Mr. P. Bickerdike, Mr. C. Shillito, and Mr. J. Atkinson, while Mr. P. Bickerdike and Mr. H. Oates gave a display of ju jitsu. An additional attraction in the veterans' race is promised for next year, Mr. Benn having intimated that he will give a trophy to be held each year by the winner of this race—three victories by the same man to make him the owner of the trophy—and in addition a memento for the winner each year.

The results of the principal events were as follows:—

100 yards flat (Dickinson Trophy)—1, N. Pullan; 2, E. Fish; 3, W. E. Howland.

440 yards flat (Chorley Cup)—1, W. E. Howland; 2, F. Kellet; 3, S. Beaumont. Time 57 2-5s.

Veterans' 60 yards flat 1, A. Shanks; 2, J. Smith; 3, J. A. Freeman.

Mile relay (Technical School Cup)—1, Electro Plate Works; 2, *Yorkshire Evening Post*.

High jump—1, A. Ingleby, 5ft. 2in.; 2, D. Cunliffe, 5ft.; 3, S. Beaumont, 5ft.

Tug of war (Jubb Shield)—Geo. Mann and Co's Larchfield Work's Team.

Women's Tug of War (Richardson Shield)—1, J. Waddington's "A" team.

Three-quarter-mile ladies' walk (Gilchrist Trophy)—1, E. Asquith; 2, B. Blackburn; 3, A. Stoddart. Time 6m. 1 1-5s.

Fancy dress, ladies—1, E. Connell as "Boxing"; 2, Alice Smith as "Eliza Comes to Stay"; 3, E. Cooper as "A Lily." Men—1, E. Shelley as "An Eastern Beggar"; 2, W. Mountain as "A Chinaman."

Paper Box Trade Inquiry.

The official inquiry under the Trades Boards Act into the paper box trade, which was to have been opened at 5, Old Palace-yard, Westminster, last week, has been adjourned until Monday, July 20th, at 11 a.m., when evidence will be taken.

B. Sculthorp and Son, Ltd. (office suppliers, stationers, etc., London).—G. A. Ashcroft of 1, Camberwell-grove, S.E., ceased to act as receiver or manager on May 23rd, 1925.

Personal.

Viscount and Viscountess Burnham, the Rt. Hon. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., Sir William and Lady Davies, Sir Emsley and Lady Carr, Mr. J. E. R. Findlay and Sir Harry Brittain sailed from Southampton on Saturday in the "Empress of France" *via* Canada to attend the third Imperial Press Conference in Australia.

Sir Albert Spicer presided at the Foundation Day celebrations and the distribution of prizes at the Mill Hill School on Thursday.

Mr. P. N. McFarlane, a director of *Graphic* Publications, Ltd, has been appointed publishing manager of Messrs. Cassell and Co., and has been given a seat on the directorate. He will also act in an advisory capacity in connection with the various publishing and newspaper interests of Sir William Berry and Mr. Gomer Berry.

Mr. Sidney F. Wicks has been appointed a director on the board of Cross-Courtenay, Ltd., printers and advertising consultants, 7, Brazennose-street, Manchester.

Hearty congratulations to Mr. Charles Baker and Mrs. Baker on their golden wedding, celebrated on Tuesday, the 14th inst. Mr. Baker is the founder and proprietor of our esteemed contemporary, the *Newspaper World*.

Mr. Edwin Ombler, of Messrs. Ombler and Sons, Ltd., printers and paper-bag manufacturers, Hull, has this month completed fifty years of business life. To celebrate the occasion the employees were taken to Lake Windermere for the annual outing.

Mrs. Amelia Beatley, a pensioner upon the funds of the Printers' Pension Corporation, received a congratulatory telegram on her 100th birthday from Sir H. Morgan, president of the Corporation's festival in November next.

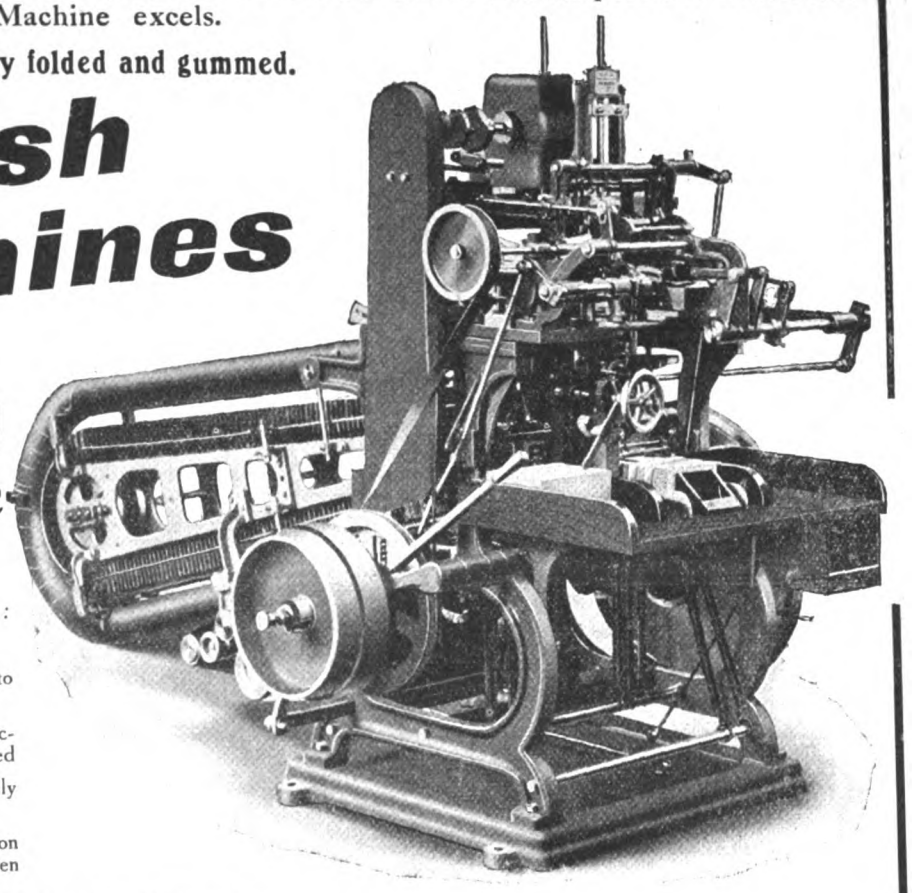
In the making of Envelopes one of the things that count is Speed—Quick Delivery for the Customer and a High Rate of Production for the Manufacturer. SPEED plus EFFICIENCY are two of the points in which this IMPROVED TYPE of BRITISH Made Machine excels.

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3.—Improved Rotary Delivery, Grippers eliminated (Patented)
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5.—Improved Hot Air Drying arrangement.
6.—Continuous Chain Drive.
7.—Disengaging Gear fitted to Gum Boxes.
8.—Gum Boxes that are very accessible and easily replenished
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Printers' Managers and Overseers

(PARENT) ASSOCIATION.

Annual Report and Accounts.

When the president, Mr. R. H. Berry, opened the proceedings of the July meeting of the P. M. and O. A. at the "Old Bell," Holborn, on Tuesday of last week, the gathering was small, but it quickly improved to an attendance worthy of the important agenda to be presented. The principal business was to receive the annual report and accounts of the whole Association for the year ended April 30th, 1925.

The president referred with regret to the death of Mr. J. J. Smith, an old member who had taken a very active interest in the Association and had served on the council as well as having frequently assisted as raconteur at meetings of a social kind. The president expressed the Association's indebtedness to Mr. S. A. Dawson, who had acted in very brotherly fashion towards Mr. Smith and his family in their sad experience. All present then stood in silence to the memory of the deceased.

Four candidates for membership were present, and, after election, received a very cordial welcome from the president and the meeting. These were: Mr. J. Bell (Messrs. Shirley and Co., Holloway-road, N., overseer, letterpress department); Mr. F. H. W. Fox (the *Christian Herald* Co., Ltd., overseer, letterpress machine department); Mr. E. Mills (Messrs. Mansell, Hunt, Catty and Co., Ltd., Cressy-road, Hampstead, N.W., overseer, letterpress machine department); and Mr. S. Patterson (Messrs David Allen and Sons, Ltd., Wandsworth, S.W., overseer, letterpress machine department).

The president drew attention to the presence with them that evening of a well-known and hard-working member, who had been prevented by illness from attending the meetings for a year or more—Mr. G. H. T. Freeman. The meeting having given Mr. Freeman a hearty ovation, he briefly responded, expressing his thanks for kindness shown in his illness by members of the P. M. and O. A., and particularly by the president, Mr. Berry.

Annual Outing to be Revived.

The meeting next discussed a recommendation of the council, "That an outing be held on Saturday, September 19th at High Beach." The president recalled that he had thrown out the hint of this at the last meeting. The council, he said, had since discussed the idea, and strongly approved of it. The general secretary had been in touch with the hotel at High Becah, and there seemed every prospect of a most enjoyable day being arranged.

The president having proposed, and Mr. R. B. Simpson having seconded a motion that the recommendation be accepted, this was carried unanimously. It was also agreed that the lecture and entertainment committee be empowered to proceed with the necessary arrangements, and that Messrs. Campling, Dawson, Jarvis (J. W.), Simpson, Hutchins and Shepherd, who had helped at the recent United Gathering, be asked to assist the committee.

The Year's Working.

The meeting agreed to take as read the report which had previously been circulated to members. This put on record that the past year had been mainly a period of steady progress, alike in the Parent Association and in the various provincial centres. The membership showed an upward tendency, there being an increase of 17 on the year. Reference was made to the improving financial position of the Association, to its active interest in technical education and to the success of the social side of the Association's work in all parts of the country, and the report ended with an appeal to members to use their influence towards augmenting their numbers, mention being made of the special effort to this end made recently in London by the president.

The accounts indicated a very satisfactory state of affairs, the outstanding feature being an increase of £541 in capital account. In the year's expenditure was to be noticed the sum of £268 paid in unemployment benefit (to 33 members) and £65 to the London School of Printing.

The auditors, Messrs. W. H. Mann and R. B. Simpson testified (the former in writing and the latter in person) to the very satisfactory way in which the Association's books are kept, and thanked the general secretary and the financial secretary for the facilities given for the audit.

Mr. Dawson was the first speaker in the discussion, in which several members joined. He congratulated the president and council on the report, which, he said, was the most satisfactory that the Association had had for some considerable time. He emphasised the need for active support of the president's efforts to extend the membership of the Parent Association.

The accounts were considered in detail and a number of questions asked and answered.

In regard to death benefit Mr. Dawson congratulated the officials upon the promptitude with which payment is made to the representatives of deceased members. In this connection the general secretary mentioned that in the last five years the Association had paid out £4,265 in death benefit.

A feature of the discussion was once again the raising by Mr. Dawson of questions relating to the Association's monthly journal. The speakers on this subject included Messrs. J. C. Pugh, A. E. Jarvis, E. W. Whittle, E. H. Berryman and J. Acton. The general secretary drew attention to the increasing balance upon the credit side of the Association's accounts, and the meeting as a whole seemed to regard the present state of affairs as very satisfactory.

The president put forward on behalf of the council the suggestion that the Association should, in the coming winter, again arrange for a series of whist drives. After some discussion—in the course of which Mr. Jarvis put forward the alternative suggestion of bridge drives—it was formally proposed, seconded and carried that the whist drives be continued.

Members were reminded that there is no meeting of the Parent Association in August.

Printers' Claim Succeeds.

In the Bow County Court on Friday, before Judge Snagge, Messrs. H. Milner and Co., of Truro Works, Truro-road, Walthamstow, E., printers and box-makers, sued Mr. C. E. West, of 11, Norfolk road, Higham Hill, Walthamstow, E., to recover £22 14s, balance alleged to be due for printing work done. The case was a rather complicated one, and a remarkable feature was that the defendant had sworn an affidavit that he had never had any transactions with the plaintiff.

Judge Snagge, giving judgment for the plaintiff for the amount claimed, with costs, said it appeared to be an undefended action. As future proceedings were foreshadowed he would say nothing about that affidavit that had been sworn beyond advising the defendant to have the very best advice, before he saw another one. He did think that it was most important that litigants who put their signatures to documents, under oath, should say the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. The affidavit the defendant had sworn was wholly inconsistent with his attitude as shown by the evidence he had given.

Judgment was then entered for the plaintiff, with costs.

Printing, Bookbinding and Kindred

TRADES OVERSEERS' ASSOCIATION.

The June meeting of the Association was held on Tuesday of last week at St. Bride Institute, Bride-lane, E.C., the chair being occupied by Mr. J. Fleming (president), supported by Mr. Aves (vice-president). In spite of the warmth of the evening there was quite a good attendance of the members. After some Association business had been dealt with, Mr. Chris Atkins, late bindery overseer at the Co-Operative Printing Society and afterwards bookbinding instructor at the London Printing School, gave an interesting chat on "Fleet-street."

After the passing of the minutes, the meeting proceeded to the election of the following gentlemen to membership:—Messrs. J. J. Catlin and W. Collins, warehouse overseers, both of the Amalgamated Press; T. Ashford, letterpress machine overseer, Messrs. Howard and Jones, Ltd.; W. G. Lowe (honorary member), works overseer, Messrs. Bailey Bros.; H. W. Smith (honorary member), overseer of the warehouse, Messrs. Loxley Bros.

The chairman extended to the newly-elected members a warm welcome on behalf of the Association.

The president and secretary then gave an account of the recent deputation from the Association to the Master Printers' Federation on the question of notice.

Both speakers bore testimony to the friendly manner in which the deputation was received, and the thoroughly outspoken yet harmonious way in which the proceedings were conducted.

From the information given to the meeting it was understood that the Federation desired a clearer definition of the positions held by the various members of the Association before coming to a final understanding on the question.

After other members of the deputation had spoken of the very agreeable way with which they had been received, the meeting endorsed the action of the secretary in presenting to the Master Printers' Federation full information and a list of the members.

Letters were then submitted from Messrs. R. Hazell, W. J. Evans, A. J. Daines, Jones (secretary of the Womens' Branch of the Paper Workers' Union), G. A. Eden and J. A. Esler (the Association's hon. technical representative).

Mr. Esler's letter referred to the Winterbottom Scholarship, and explained to the meeting the full nature and working of the scheme. Details of the scheme were given in our issue of June 25th.

The members next turned their attention to the appeal made on behalf of the annual outing of the Vellum Binders and Machine Rulers' Pension Society, and then granted their usual donation of three guineas.

Mr. F. C. Peacock, the popular secretary of that Society, returned thanks to the Association for its generous contribution.

Mr. Smith next reported on the latest arrangements made for the Association's coming-of-age celebration, in connection with which a carnival dance and dinner will be held on September 25th at the Holborn Restaurant.

Mr. Atkins then dealt in an interesting fashion with the early history associated with Fleet-street and spoke also of the early days of the Fleet River, Temple Bar, St. Bride's Church, Poppins'-court, Turnagain-lane, Shoe-lane and other places, and then dealt with the many celebrities connected with them.

On the proposition of the chairman the thanks of the meeting were tendered to Mr. Atkins for his address.

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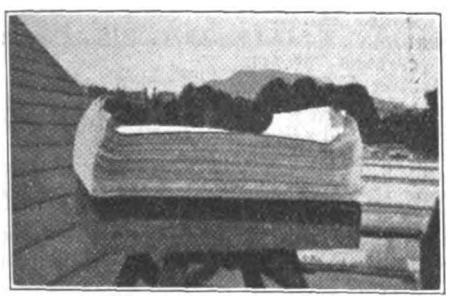
Curling Paper.

Having observed on more than one occasion lately references to papermakers' difficulties and to complaints which, it is alleged, "printers are making about unsatisfactory paper supplied by mills," a correspondent for-



wards four photographs of a ream of paper taken from a consignment of one ton recently delivered to a printer. We print herewith reproductions of two of the photographs. The writer adds:

"This paper was warehoused for three or four weeks in a cool, dry room, and you will



observe the condition in which it is. The photographs, of course, were taken out of doors, in order to obtain the necessary sunlight.

"What is the object of engineers trying to speed up printing machines, and put on the market new machines giving increased output, when a printer is expected to machine paper like that shown in the photographs?

"It is not a case of an isolated ream, as this ream was taken *ex* a consignment of one ton, and the result is, it either has to be all returned to the makers, or printed off at a very slow speed.

"The attitude taken up by papermakers is also very instructive, as on the above complaint being made, the reply received is as follows:—'We beg to inform you that the mill can throw no light on the complaint about the paper supplied to you *ex* Order 230 curling. They say they made the paper exactly the same in every respect as previous parcels; and if the paper curls, it certainly is not the fault of the mill.'

"The above attitude is, unfortunately, the one taken up by a number of the mills."

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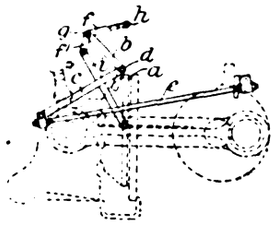
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New Inventions

Guards for Platen Machines.

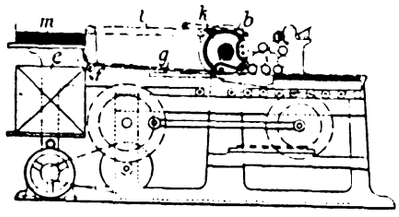
Mr. J. P. Udal has patented an invention whereby in printing, cutting-out and like machines of the platen type, a guard h formed by a spiral spring, a cord, or a padded bar is swept above the closing platen a by an arrangement of linkwork. The guard h is supported by a pair of levers f at either end of the frame carried on a rod



g supported in the ends of levers b, which with levers c are secured to a rod d pivotally carried by the platen. One lever c is connected to a fixed point by an adjustable link e, and an extension f' on one of the levers f is connected by a link i either to the platen a (as shown) or to a point on the link e. Any of the levers and links may be curved.

A Continuous Revolution Cylinder.

Under an invention by the Rockstroh-Werke Akt. Ges., a continuous revolution cylinder machine is constructed with an automatic sheet feeding mechanism of known kind comprising a pile e and separating and forwarding mechanism f which feeds the



sheets to a feed-table g tangential to the underside of the impression cylinder b. The printed sheets are taken from the top of the cylinder and are passed printed face upwards over a bridge k to a conveyer l and on to a pile m.

Making Printing Inks.

Under a patent by Messrs. J. W. Leadbeter and W. A. Towler charcoal made from peat or coconut or other shells is used for making printing and lithographic inks, mixed with some or all of the following materials, namely, pitch made from peat tar, glycerine, ordinary soap dried and reduced to powder, linseed-oil varnish, linseed oil, cotton-seed oil, and resin oil obtained by distillation of pine cones.

Type Printing Surfaces.

An invention by Mr. R. S. Devlaminck relates to a method whereby circulars, etc., are printed in imitation of type-written matter by means of a printing surface produced by a typewriter and inked in a special manner. The matter to be printed is impressed in a thin sheet of tin or other suitable metal in a typewriter provided with an elastic impression roller and plaster of paris, cement, resin or other suitable material is applied to the impressed side of the metal to fill the intaglio impressions and form a rigid backing for the metal sheet. The relief side of the sheet is inked by pressing upon it by means of a roller, a sheet of paper or fabric impregnated with ink.

Safety Papers.

According to an invention by Messrs. Todd Co., Inc., for which a patent application has been made, benzidine, tolidine, dianisidine, and their salts, characterised generally by a molecular arrangement known as di-phenyl linking, are added to paper pulp, or to the sizing used therewith, or paper may be impregnated with a solution thereof in the production of safety papers. 30 lbs. of dianisidine sulphate to a ton of pulp is mentioned, and such substances may be produced in the paper itself by impregnating first with the acetate and then passing the treated web through a solution of an acid or salt, such as sulphuric acid or sodium sulphate.

Rubberised Paper.

One of the objects of an invention by Mr. K. L. Moses is to provide an improved product manufactured from paper material, which product is remarkably tough, has high tear-resisting qualities, is very flexible, presents a high folding number, has a surface that will resist strong abrasion by a blunt instrument and is capable of being put to a great variety of uses by subjecting it to various kinds of surface treatment, while it will also retain its tough qualities even when saturated with water. The base material of the improved product is made on a paper-making machine, and it has somewhat the nature of paper, in that it is made from a liquid pulp of fibrous material, but it differs from ordinary paper in that the fibres are relatively long fibres and are loosely matted together to produce a highly porous web.

The pulp or stock may be formed of hemp fibre, jute fibre, ramie fibre or other similar material having long fibres, and this stock is prepared similarly to ordinary paper stock, except that the beating is not carried so far, and the stock is exceedingly free.

After this highly porous sheet material of loosely matted fibres is formed, it is then subjected to a rubberising process, by which the individual fibres are coated with rubber, without, however, necessarily having the interstices between the fibres entirely filled with rubber. This rubberising process may be carried out by immersing the product in a rubber, gutta-percha or balata solution, which solution may be a hydrocarbon solution or a solution in the nature of an emulsion or a suspensoid of the above-named gums.

After the web or sheet has been subjected to the rubber solution so as to provide a coating for the individual fibres, it is dried in some suitable way. When the rubber coating is a hydrocarbon solution, the drying is effected by evaporating the volatile solvent, and where the latex emulsion is employed, the drying is effected by evaporating the moisture in the emulsion. After the material is dried it may be subjected to a condensing process to render it more compact and to condense the somewhat loosely matted fibres.

TECHNICAL PAPERS.—The eight series (No 1) of papers and addresses presented before the Technical Association of the American Pulp and Paper Industry is published from New York under the title of "Technical Association Papers," price $3. The publication conforms to the size and character of previous issues. Running to about 210 pages of letterpress, the contents, thus preserved in a permanent form, cover a wide field and represent a valuable addition to the literature of paper technology. In addition to the proceedings of the annual meeting, there are several papers on a variety of important subjects, many of them being illustrated, thus adding to the usefulness of the work. A list of officers, a directory of members and a subject index complete the volume.

SOME interesting samples of pergament paper come from Mr. J. A. Holman, 20–21, Queenhithe, London, representing Vohl Pergament A.G., Gottingen. The white papers are clean and strong, and all have special characteristics which render them eminently suitable for wrapping purposes. A new line is the export pergament, 115-20 gr., a brown wrapping treated with glycerine. Toughness and pliability recommend it to large wholesale houses in this country, who have placed large orders for it, being attracted by its adaptability for making neat parcels.

New British Patents.

For the benefit of our readers we have arranged for any inquiries relating to Patents, Designs and Trade Marks to be answered, free of all charge, by a Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Patent Agents. Inquiries should be addressed, in the first instance, to the Editor.

Applications.

Adams, R. C. Typesetting machines. 16,581.
Bergstein, S. Making paper boxes. 16,072.
Buchter, J. Punching machines for statistical cards. 16,457.
Bullock, C. A. H. Typesetting apparatus. 16,411.
Elsworth, T. F., Harker, P., Mann and Co., Ltd., G., and Wright, F. W. Delivery mechanisms for printing machines. 17,063.
Gordon, A., and Phillips, J. C. Folding paper bags. 16,156.
Gunton, C. T., and Spink, G. E. S. Cigarette cartons 16,751.
Harding, W. S. Paper trimmer. 16,252.
Hart, H. (Mergenthaler Linotype Co.). Distributing mechanism of typographical machines. 16,942.
Hubl, F. Printing, etc., processes. 16,845.
Hunt, H. W. Means for dusting paper prior to printing. 16,728.
Inouye, J. Manufacture of black ink. 16,798.
Moore, R. F. Printers' galley lock, quoin, etc. 16,418.
National Cash Register Co. Ticket printing and issuing machines. 16,406.
Nixon, E. G., and Victory Kidder Printing Machine Co., Ltd. Control of paper, etc., webs in printing, etc., machines. 16,535.
Pye, T. Printers' quoins. 16,659.
Quilter, W. H. Cartons, etc. 17,147.
Rosback, F. P. Printing presses. 10,908.
Spiess, G. Web feeding, cutting, etc., machines. 16,342.
Steven, J. M. Negative printing machines for lithography. 17,208.
Trist, A. R. Screens for producing photo-mechanical printing surfaces. 16,238.
Whitehouse, F. R. B. Calendars. 16,263.

Specifications Published.

1924.

Barker, R. W. (American Bank Note Co.). Printing machines. 236,036.
Caudrelier, Levecque, et Cie, and Caudrelier, E. Embossing machines for the manufacture of tickets or labels. 235,663.
Evans, A. B. Sheet-delivery mechanism of printing machines. 236,006.
Moe, P. Van. Calendars. 232,550.
Penrose and Co., Ltd., A. W., and Owen, M. Rotary intaglio or photogravure printing machines or the like. 235,614.
Rose, W., and Rose Bros. (Gainsborough), Ltd. Apparatus for conveying wrapped tablets from a wrapping machine to a drying device and for analogous purposes. 235,704.
Roydhouse, E. F., and Autolex, Ltd. Carton. 235,653.
Thompson and Norris Manufacturing Co., Ltd., and Whittaker, T. Corrugated fibre board boxes. 235,673.
Winpenny, R. Means for winding and unwinding webs of paper and the like. 235,648.

1925.

Kodak, Ltd. Method of and apparatus for making paper strips. 231,869.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

1925.

Adrema Maschinenbauges. Printing plate for addressing machines. 235,833.
Kline, F. J. Paper perforating device. 236,162.
National Cash Register Co. Ticket printing and issuing machines. 236,222.
Spiess, G. Web feeding, cutting, or like web-working machines. 236,219.

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TRADE PUBLICATIONS.

BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER, THE. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4. Founded in 1878, this weekly journal is the recognised medium for Printers, Stationers, Box Makers, Envelope Makers, Bookbinders, etc. Its pages contain the latest improvements in machinery, descriptions of new processes, and commercial intelligence and current news. Subscribers get the paper for 52 weeks for 13s.

TRADE PUBLICATIONS.

BOOKBINDER, THE, forms a Monthly Section of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, and subscriptions are booked for these issues at the rate of 3s. 3d. per annum, including postage. Special contributions appear from the pen of leading authorities. Publishers: Stonhill & Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

DICTIONARY OF PAPER TERMS.—Definitions of the Terms as used in the Manufacture and Merchandising of Paper. Published in book form by the Lockwood Trade Journal Co., Inc., New York. Bound in cloth, 6 × 9, 87 pp. Price 7s. 6d. Copies may be had of Stonhill & Gillis, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

LITHOGRAPHIC TRADE REVIEW, THE. This forms the subject of a monthly section of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, and these issues are obtainable at an annual subscription of 3s. 3d. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

PAPER TRADE REVIEW, THE WORLD'S. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4. This weekly journal established in 1879, gives particulars of Papermaking Machinery and Processes, Current Prices of Raw Materials, Market Reports, Interviews with Leading Men associated with the industry, Commercial Intelligence, etc. Annual subscription: 26s. plus postage (Inland, 30s. 4d.; Foreign and Colonial, 32s. 6d.)

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Matters of Interest to Printers, Bookbinders, Paper Box, Paper Bag, and Envelope Manufacturers, etc.

THE week has brought no fresh flood of trade, nor any expectations of any. If there is a steady stream of business, it is rather because its volume does not permit of its being placed in the category of rivers. So far as home demand is concerned, it is of the thin, attenuated variety. The more one hears from those in commercial and industrial circles other than our own, the more dismal does the outlook seem. Textile manufacturers cannot help feeling the influence of affairs in the Far East, which was their happy hunting ground for heavy contracts. Engineers and shipbuilders complain of lost tenders and home authorities are developing a fondness for indulging in that sort of economy which consists in placing orders abroad at prices apparently more favourable than our own. If the builders of machinery and ships cannot hold their ground against the Continent, with engineers' wages so little above the pre-war level in comparison with other industries, the investigator may well look elsewhere than at wages for the cause of high production cost.

* * *

SWEDISH bank papers have recently undergone a slight reduction in price for quantity which makes it difficult for English mills to keep pace. In one way the best Swedish bank is more to the taste of buyers than the standard English quality. It has a stiffer or crisper feel and rattle. This may be due to conditions of manufacture; but it is to be noted that not all Swedish mills impart this character and very few mills outside Sweden are able to approach it. The cheap English bank is a well-made paper, good to look at, clean in colour and strong to the tear, but it does lack the crisp crackle that users like. Often enough have we seen this feature turn the scale in favour of the foreign importer.

* * *

ESPARTO mills are finding less trade arising from home sources and some of the mills that were exceedingly busy a few months ago report a falling away. Fortunately there are special lines of manufacture at certain of the mills which serve to keep the machines fully employed. Export trade in esparto papers is quite good under the circumstances, a fair demand being entertained from the Far East. South America is also said to be showing a decided preference for esparto tinted imitation art papers.

* * *

REFERRING to South America, we have received from Messrs. Wiggins, Teape and Co., Ltd., a copy of a splendid little booklet prepared for issue to users and buyers of paper in the Argentine. Here is commendable enterprise and the turning of an opportunity to good account, for the distribution of the booklet will synchronise with the visit of the Prince of Wales. Got up in Spanish and English and with a cover embellished with an actual photo miniature of the Prince the contents are devised in telling fashion and the printing beautifully executed. It is in every way appropriate and fitting that a house like Wiggins Teape's should be setting a lead to the industry and trade in the right use of publicity. The same business sense that visualises the value of planned advertisement ensures a keen initiative over the possibilities that arise for expansion of export trade.

Papermakers' Directory.

The Papermakers' Directory of All Nations, 1925, has been brought up to date, an essential feature in a book of reference. This has been a task of no little difficulty in view of recent occurrences, especially in regard to some of the European countries. Accordingly it has been necessary to re cast the sections dealing with Czecho - Slovakia, Hungary and Lithuania. In regard to Hungarian mills, the names are given in two-language form, which is an undoubted convenience. All that was possible to get a complete list of the working plants in Russia has been done, and the book contains entries of some 80 paper, pulp and board establishments which were actually working last year.

With regard to the general scheme of the Directory, this, the 34th edition, follows the useful lines previously set down. The first section deals with the paper mills in Great Britain and Ireland, with particulars of location, production, number and width of machines, tonnage output, power used, etc. In addition to the alphabetical arrangement, the mills are also given in numerical and geographical order, which helps to facilitate in tracing a reference. Equally valuable is the index to allied trades, such as wholesale stationers and paper merchants, waste paper, rag and paper stock dealers, cardboard box manufacturers, china clay producers and merchants, paper bag makers, paper agents and mill representatives, export merchant shippers of paper, etc. The list of agents appears to be very complete, the line of business in each case being conveniently indicated by reference marks, while the mills represented are clearly shown.

A large part of the volume is devoted to the paper, pulp and board mills of foreign countries and the British Colonies, which are arranged alphabetically both as to countries and names, similar details being given as in the case of Great Britain. The comprehensive list of mill productions is another welcome feature. There are over 400 trade headings, arranged as to the class of goods manufactured, the country of origin and the names of producing firms being incorporated.

There are other sections of Dean's Directory which help to complete its usefulness, such as those which contain an index to commercial prospectuses, Paper Trade Customs, particulars of British and foreign paper trade associations, sizes of British papers and tables of equivalent weights and sizes. Altogether an indispensable book for all who are concerned with paper. It is published by Dean and Son, Ltd., 29, King-street, Covent garden, London, at 21s. net.

THOMAS AND GREEN, LTD., Soho Mills, Wooburn Green, Bucks, have long been noted for their tinted papers. Their 424 Beacon M F. tinteds, of which a pattern book is just to hand, are excellent examples. They are stocked in twelve colours in various sizes and weights. The paper itself is a clean, close sheet, and the tints, which are evenly applied, are well adapted for effective work.

THE *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* circulates all over the world.

New Trade Marks.

GULDENRING.

450,115. Cigarette papers. The firm trading as Haus Neuerburg, 116, Saarstrasse, Trier, Germany; tobacco manufacturers.—July 11th, 1924. Address for service in the United Kingdom is c/o J. E. Evans-Jackson and Co., 57-60, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1.

DURACAL.

458,254. Paper transfers and paper transparencies. W. and G. Baird, Ltd., Bridge House, 181, Queen Victoria-street, London, E.C.4; transparency and colour printers.—April 21st, 1925.



450,117. Cigarette papers. The firm trading as Haus Neuerburg, 116, Saarstrasse, Trier, Germany; tobacco manufacturers.—July 11th, 1925. (To be associated. Sect. 24). Address for service in the United Kingdom is c/o J. E. Evans-Jackson and Co., 57-60, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1.

ARISTOCRAT.

458,616. Paper (except paper hangings), stationery and bookbinding, but not including pens and playing cards, and not including any goods of a like kind to pens and playing cards. John Dickinson and Co., Ltd., 65, Old Bailey, London, E.C.4; paper manufacturers.—May 5th, 1925.

Wolvercote Mill and Union Labour.

Notices Withdrawn.

We are glad to learn that the labour unsettlement at Wolvercote Mill, near Oxford, of the Oxford University Press, is likely to pass over without any serious trouble.

The union section raised an objection to the employment of non unionists, and to advance their claims tendered notices which were accepted by the management.

The mill authorities took the stand that the matter was one for solution among the men themselves, especially as wages or hours of labour were in no way involved.

Evidently members of the trade unions see the justice of this contention, and have deferred any action, but meanwhile by peaceful persuasion will use every effort to get non-union labour to join one of the unions.

THE Australian overseas trade figures for the eleven months ended May 31st, 1925, show imports of paper and stationery £6,000,000.

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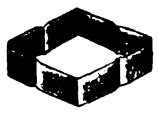
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NIV. OF MICH.

AUG 5 1925

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

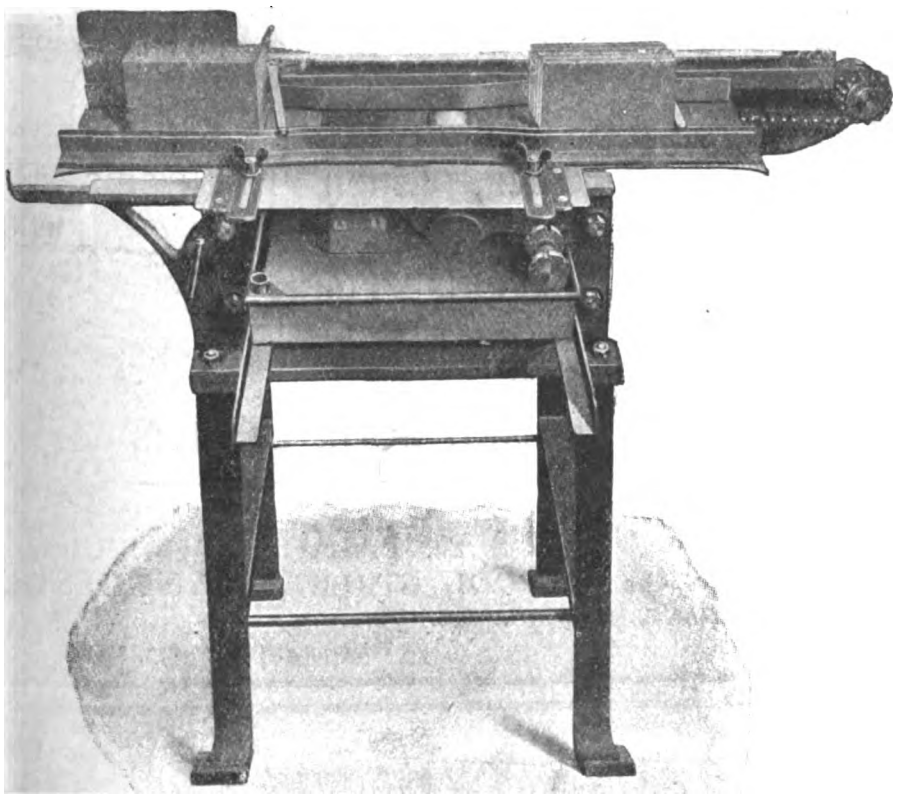
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VOLUME 97. NUMBER 4. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: JULY 23, 1925. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

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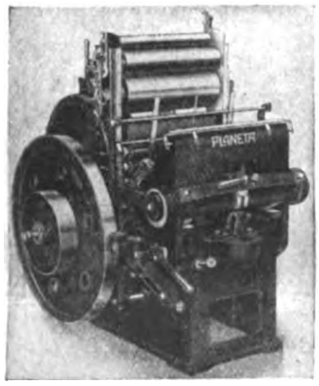
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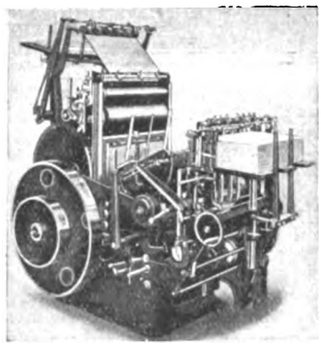


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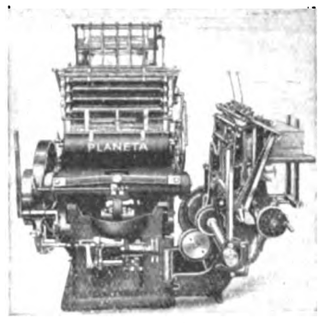
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THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

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The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 97. NUMBER 4. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: JULY 23. 1925. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

Standardisation of Paper and Boards.

Mr. W. Howard Hazell, J.P., the Leading Advocate of the Standardisation Proposals, Discusses the New Agreement.

The final ratification last week of the agreement between the Federation of Master Printers and the National Association of Wholesale Stationers and Paper Merchants marks a big step in the direction of increased efficiency in the printing and allied trades. It is a forward move that leads towards important savings of time and money, and is one upon which the whole industry has cause to congratulate itself. Knowing that Mr. W. Howard Hazell, J.P. (who is now president of the Federation of Master Printers), has, since about 1917, been pressing this reform upon the trade, and that it is largely to his initiative, energy and ability that the success of the scheme is due, a representative of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* took the first opportunity of calling upon Mr. Hazell to congratulate him upon the adoption of the standardisation scheme and to evoke a few comments and items of further information that might be of general interest.

Scheme Capable of Extension.

Though highly gratified at the outcome of the long-drawn-out standardisation negotiations, Mr. Hazell hastened to impress upon our representative that he regards the agreement signed as only a first step in the direction of applying sane and efficient methods to selling and dealing in paper and boards. The scheme as it stands can be extended by the adding of clauses relating to such other items of standardisation as may be agreed upon later, and it therefore opens the door to a more comprehensive application of the principles making for economy and efficiency.

The first such additional clause, Mr. Hazell remarked, will probably be one that is already under discussion, viz., an arbitration clause, to cover disputes that may arise between members of the Association of Wholesale Stationers and members of the Federation of Master Printers. Probably the great majority of printers would prefer to settle the occasional disputes which arise about the purchase of paper by arbitration instead of by recourse to the law. A panel of experts selected by the two associations will probably be arranged, and when the method of arbitration has been agreed a new clause will be added to the standard conditions.

Advantages of Standard Conditions.

Proceeding to discuss the scheme, Mr. Hazell pointed out that the main purpose of the agreement is to bring in uniformity where previously there has been confusion. The outstanding advantage is the adoption of the thousand instead of the ream as the basis for calculating amounts and cost of paper required for printing. Innumerable errors have arisen in the past because of the fact that printers, in drawing up their estimates, have had to base their calculations of paper and length of run upon reams, the number of sheets in which has been a variable quantity, whilst in quoting to the customer they have had to deal in thousands. There was thus a liability to base the estimate upon the ream instead of on thousands, with consequent serious error of price. To calculate in thousands in both cases will be a big step towards economy of effort and accuracy of estimating.

Again, the use of the thousand basis will greatly simplify calculation of the cost of small quantities of paper, for the working out of reams, quires and sheets will be replaced by dealing with thousands and parts of thousands —and the division of the price of a thousand sheets into that of 100's or 10's is merely a matter of moving the decimal point. A probable outcome of the adoption of the thousand basis will be the abandoning of the quire of 24 sheets and the adoption in its place of some decimal part of the thousand—say 20, 25 or 100 sheets.

Then in regard to sizes, a great deal of confusion will be abolished. Names of sizes that have been of variable significance disappear. Every maker will stock standard sizes known by standard names, each of which names will refer to one size only; and such extra sizes as are needed to meet special requirements will be designated in inches, and not described by names.

It will be a great advantage, too, that packages of paper will be plainly marked with the nature, size and quantity of the paper contained. Stock-taking, keeping stocks and ordering will thus be greatly simplified.

Ready Reckoner.

During the period of transition it will, of course, be found that printers will have to handle paper packed partly in thousands, and partly in the old packings of 480's and 516's. To simplify the matter of converting the price of reams into the price of thousands, or parts of a thousand, a comprehensive ready reckoner has been prepared in the form of a printed sheet, which shows at a glance the equivalent prices of these quantities of paper calculated out for reams costing from 3s. to 80s. In respect of boards, buyers will be greatly assisted by the thickness of boards being described in one-thousandths of an inch, or their weight in lbs. per 100 boards. The old and very unsatisfactory method of designating boards as three-sheet, four-sheet, etc., is thus abandoned.

Even, now, of course, we are not left without anomalies, and one is that it is the custom for envelopes to be sold by the thousand and the notepaper used with them to be sold by the ream of 480 sheets. It will be an obvious step in the right direction when notepaper also is sold by the thousand sheets.

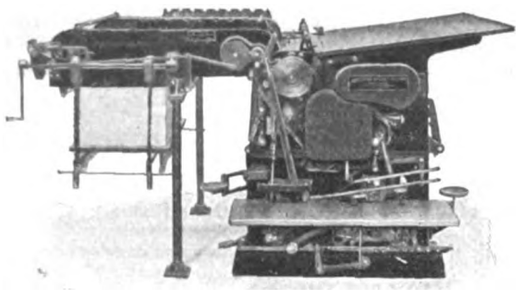
It was not found possible to fix a definite date on which the new standard conditions should come into force, as it will of course take some time for the wholesale stationers to get rid of their present stocks and replace them by paper packed to the standard conditions. During this time master printers must exercise patience and be reasonable with their suppliers, endeavouring to help them in any difficulties that may arise. The gradual adoption of the new system is, however assured, as over 1,000 printers, representing the bulk of the purchasing power in the trade have signed a statement that they are in favour of standardisation and wish to place their orders on standard conditions.

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No. 4	25 x 37	24½ x 37

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Applications.

British Colour Printing Co., Ltd. Advertising devices. 17,801.
Carlaw, D., and Carlaw and Sons, Ltd., D. Envelope-making machines. 17,808.
Collopy, E. Register pin, etc., for printing machines. 17,610.
Feldman, P., and Feldman and Lyle. Show cards. 17,334.
Hale, F. L. (Griffiths). Photographic printing apparatus. 17,355.
Hill, T. H. Envelopes, etc. 17,406.
Levinson, N. Cigarette cartons, etc. 17,820.
Mann, A. Loose leaf binders. 17,629.
Marks, E. C. R. (Automat Molding and Folding Co.). Package wrapping machine. 17,458.

Specifications Published.

1924.

Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., and Barton, F. H Means or appliances for creasing or folding paper or the like applicable for wrapping purposes. 236,447.
Caughlan, J. H. Printing ink. 236,329.
Dornheim, W. Machines for applying stamps, labels, and the like to envelopes or other articles. 236,414.
Hoe and Co., Ltd. Printing plate clamps. 236,433.
Lanston Monotype Corporation, Ltd. (Lanston Monotype Machine Co.). Machines for producing printing elements or material. 236,391.
Polygraphische Ges. Driving arrangement for line printing typewriters. 225,526.
Vivian, G. S., and Waddington, Ltd., J. Calendars. 236,456.
Waldock, C. W. Hand printing device applicable for printing stop press news. 236,319.

1925.

Hart, H. (Duplex Printing Press Co.). Apparatus for casting and finishing tubular stereotype plates. 236,461.
Linotype and Machinery Limited (Mergenthaler Setzmaschinen Fabrik Ges.). Typographical composing and line casting machines. 236,493.
Pepe, L., and Nagt, D. De. Offset sheets or blankets for offset printing. 236,506.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

1925.

Buchter, J. Punching machines for statistical cards. 236,544.
Intertype Corporation. Matrix releasing and delivering means for typographical machines. 236,521.
Sachsisches Serumwerk Akt.-Ges and Galetzka, A. Processes for producing photo-mechanical printing plates. 236,532.
Wunderli, F. Wrapping machines. 236,554.

THE PAPER TRADE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION

Branch of THE BRITISH MERCANTILE AGENCY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1855.

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For the Protection of the Paper, Printing, Stationery & Allied Trades

OFFICES:—

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The Recognised Trade Protection Office for the Paper and Allied Trades.

This Association now carries out the work done by The British Mercantile Agency, Ltd, for more than 65 years past, in the interests of firms engaged in the above Trades, with a view to the **prevention of bad debts,** minimising the loss when they occur and recovering the debts due to Members.

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Minimum Subscription covering these and other facilities £1 1s. per annum.

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Factories and Workshops.

Chief Inspector's Report.

The annual report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops for 1924 states that, taking industry as a whole, trade conditions have been bad, though there have been particular industries and branches of industry which have been very prosperous. It has been suggested in some quarters that older workers, more especially in the case of women, were being replaced by young labour, but the inspectors have not, in fact, obtained any evidence of this. Discussing trade developments, the report says that the new industrial areas continue to grow, and the removal of factories from the centre to the outskirts of London is steadily increasing. Perhaps the most noteworthy development is the continued and rapid increase in the generation and use of electricity. Large new stations are being erected, while current is being distributed at voltages hardly thought of a few years ago. Important developments, too, have been taking place in the chemical industry.

Endurite.

An entirely new process, the manufacture of endurite, has been started in connection with a paper mill in the Edinburgh district, and this promises to develop greatly. This is to use up all the waste products from the esparto grass, the coarse fibre of which is unsuitable for papermaking. At present many of the mills pay large sums annually for the removal of this waste, which will now be collected, ground, and pressed in steam and hydraulic presses. The resulting material can be stained to any colour, and may be used in the manufacture of combs, buttons, tooth brushes, etc., just like the casein products. Its principal use, however, will be in electrical work, as it possesses extremely high power of electrical resistance.

Rubber Latex.

Again, the discovery that the addition of ammonia to the rubber latex as collected on the plantations prevents coagulation, and renders the fluid suitable for export in bulk, is leading to interesting developments in the rubber trade, this material being now used for the production of a very fine sheet rubber suitable for many classes of rubber goods.

Pipe Conveyors in Paper Mills.

At several paper mills in Scotland a system of pipe conveyors is now in operation through which the pulp is pumped from the boilers to the beater house, a system which has effected a marked improvement in the general conditions in the beater house.

More Factories.

The number of registered factories in Great Britain has again increased. The total in March stood at 142,494, as against 139,920 for 1923. The number of workshops continues to decline, and is now 133,729, as opposed to 140,850 last year. Factories thus for the first time exceed workshops in number. The decline in workshops is largely due to the introduction of electrical power, the use of which converts premises from a workshop into a factory. There is, too, the tendency for the small places to be absorbed by the big.

Reported Accidents.

In the papermaking industry the total number of accidents reported in 1924 was 1,914, 1,706 being males (with nine fatal accidents) and 208 females. Under the heading of letterpress, litho printing and photography 2,445 accidents were reported, 1,562 males (seven fatal) and 883 females (two fatal).

While the staff report few fresh developments in "Safety First" organisation, some slight progress has been made, and where an effective organisation is actually at work the results reported are remarkable.

The report contains a review of the system of employment of women and young persons on the basis of two shifts, and states that the years 1921–24 have not provided a favourable field for experiment, the depressed state of trade making it difficult to judge whether the demand for the two-shift system is likely to be extensive, or whether, if its operation is continued, advantage will be taken of it under normal conditions.

Leipzig Fair.

The Leipzig International Sample Fair owes its existence to the initiative displayed by the merchants generally, and which on two occasions every year brings to an actual realisation the exchange of commodities between Europe and the rest of the world. The Leipzig International Sample Fairs which take place twice yearly, beginning of March and the end of August, show the interchange of commodities in a very practical manner, over 14,000 manufacturers and exhibitors taking part. These goods are housed in 100 large Halls situated in and about Leipzig, and almost 200,000 visitors were present at the last Exhibition held in March, 1925. Almost every nationality in the world was represented amongst the visitors, and over 1,200 of the leading merchants in this country were present. The Leipzig Sample Fair having been in existence since the year 1268 has made a name for itself all over the world and is recognised as being the leading International Exhibition on the Continent.

MESSRS. SAMUEL JONES AND CO., LTD., are sending out some attractive lines of non-curling gummed paper suitable for various classes of printing. Four qualities have been specially made for lithographic treatment; there is a similar set for the best class of letterpress printing; and a further series for cheap letterpress label work. Paper and gumming are both well suited for their particular purpose.

THE address of the High Commissioner for Canada is now the Canadian Building, Trafalgar-square, London, S.W.1.

Leeds as a Printing Centre.

In a special article indicating the important place held by printing in the city of Leeds, the *Leeds Mercury* states that in this Yorkshire city—

Over 8,000 men earn their living in the city in various branches of the trade.

Over ninety firms, in addition to some thirty "one man" businesses, are producing printed matter day by day.

Paper used runs into thousands of miles a year. One firm alone spends £40,000 a year on materials.

Between 600 and 700 men are employed in the largest concern in the city. Four or five others each have over 500 in their works.

The Printing School.

Very high praise is given in the article to the Leeds School of Printing, which is described as "incomparably the finest in the country."

"The highest achievements of the present," it is stated, "mingle with the scarcely born ideas of the future to make a visit a fascinating experience. The school has its secrets, and some of them seem at first glance far out of the realm of printing. But the master printer to-day has to be chemist, physicist, engineer, photographer, mathematician, and business man in one. So it comes about that the most important war work in replacing the German dye industry by British manufactures was done at the school. It was in connection with research to prepare dyes for sensitising photographic plates."

The school has had an enormous influence on the development of the later processes of colour printing. . . . With its up-to-date equipment for producing line, half-tone and colour illustrations; for casting type and setting it; for producing anything from a delicate colour print down to a single printed sheet; for making blocks and binding books; the school is a training centre for everybody, from a director to a printer's devil.

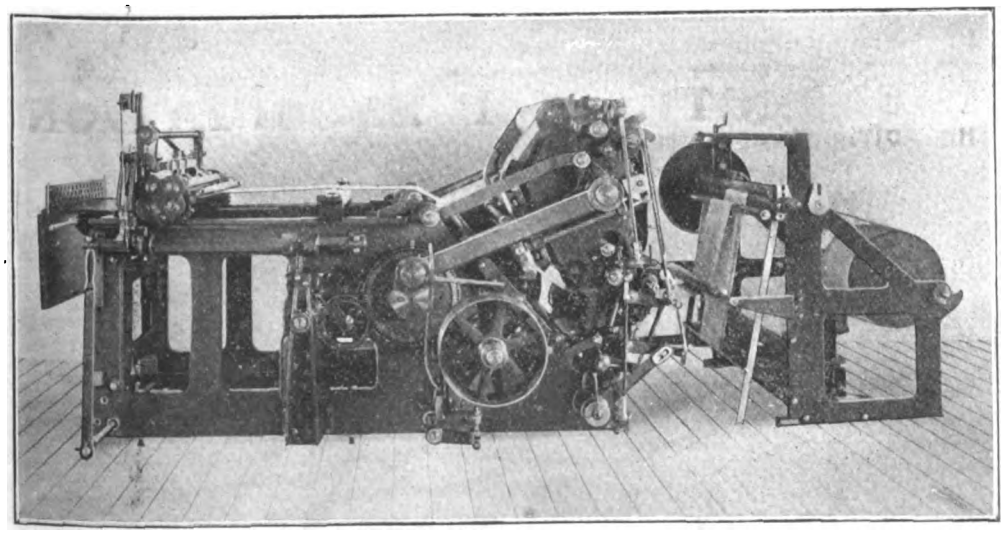
"The demand for students exceeds the supply. They go everywhere, from the composing rooms on big liners to the label-producing departments of over-seas fruit canning factories.

"A student at the school, which is affiliated to the University for the purpose, can take the degree of Bachelor of Commerce, with printing as a special subject. There is a post-graduate course for a diploma."

THE COMMERCIAL OUTLOOK.—The Association of British Chambers of Commerce announce that in view of the serious industrial and commercial outlook, Mr. Stanley Machin, the president of the Association, is making inquiries through the members of his Council and through the presidents of Chambers of Commerce, inviting them to furnish him with suggestions as to what steps can best be taken to remedy the present difficult situation.

AN advertisement is always working.

VICTORY-KIDDER



REEL FED PLATEN PRESS.

Prints from the flat in one or two colours to register.

DELIVERS PRODUCT CUT TO SIZE—Unequalled for Economical Production.

TRADE VK MARK

Manufacturers of—

NEWSPAPER PRESSES,
ROTARY PRINTING MACHINES,
SLITTING MACHINES,
REGISTER SHEET CUTTING MACHINES.

TYPE-HIGH NUMBERING MACHINES.

If you are Contemplating Additions to your Plant we welcome your enquiries.

Victory Kidder Printing Machine Co., Ltd.

Victory Works: Birkenhead

London Office:—BLACKFRIARS HOUSE, E.C.4.

Telephone:—CITY 1050.

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TO THE PRINTER HANDLING OFFSET-LITHO AND ROTOGRAVURE WORK

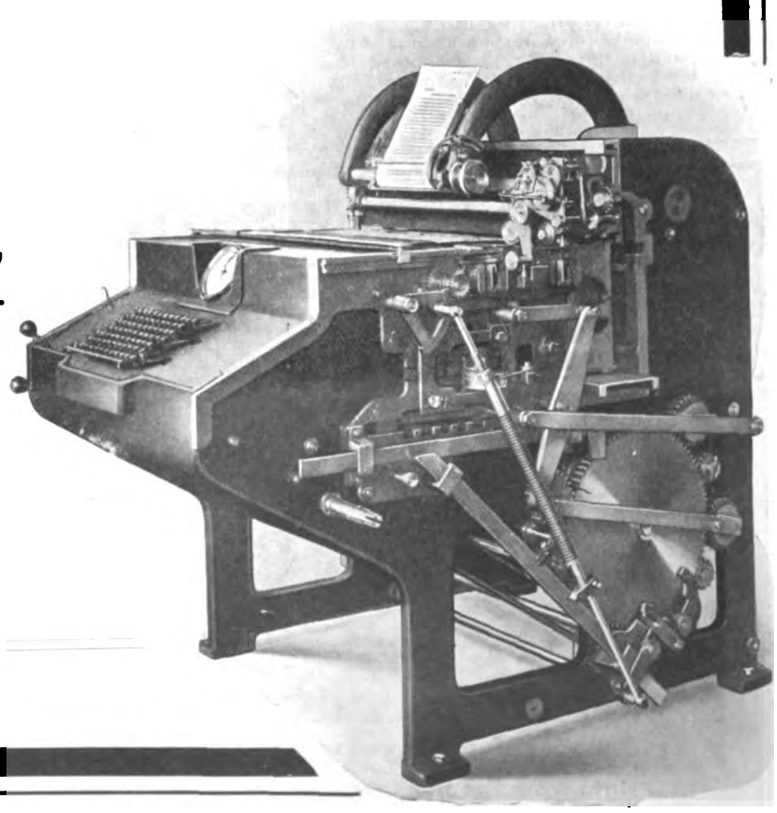
THE 'TYPARY' TEXT TYPING MACHINE IS AN ECONOMIC NECESSITY

The Typary saves the cost of setting up type either by hand or machine.

The Typary saves the cost of proofing, make-ready and distribution.

The Typary speeds up production and reduces working costs.

A Catalogue, copiously illustrated, will be sent on request.



TYPARY & TYPON CO.
LIMITED.

1-4, RED LION PASSAGE,
Fleet Street, London, E.C.4

Telephone: Central 1376.

Telegrams:
"Typantypo, Fleet, London."

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Trade Notes.

PARTNERSHIP has been dissolved between A. H. Routledge and E. S. Weller, stationers and fancy goods dealers, 117, Regent-street, Leamington, under the style of Routledge and Weller.

THE London printing firm of Harrison and Sons, Ltd., is amongst those who have already applied for commercial "Monomarks"—in connection with the new identification system described in our issue of last week.

M.P. FEDERATION COUNCIL.—At a meeting last week of the Council of the Federation of Master Printers, a report recommending for consideration of its members three systems of profit-sharing was adopted; a benevolent fund for master printers was inaugurated; and consideration was given to a pensions scheme for printing office staffs. An interesting feature of the meeting was the presenting of articles of furniture to the late president of the Federation, Mr. W. B. Wykes, and to Lieut.-Col. H. Rivers Fletcher, past-president, in recognition of services rendered.

J.I.C. FLAG DAY.—Contributions are still being received as a result of the recent Flag Day on behalf of the Printers' War Orphans Fund, and reminders are being sent to those who have not yet returned their collecting sheets. Upwards of £3,000 has been received, and when the Scottish collection is made at the end of the year it is anticipated that last year's total is likely to be reached—though it was hoped that that figure would be considerably exceeded.

A MEETING to inaugurate a District Committee of the Joint Industrial Council is to be held at Letchworth next Tuesday, the 28th inst., when the speakers will include Messrs. A. E. Goodwin, A. E. Holmes and P. D. Michael.

NORTH-EASTERN Alliance of Master Printers is holding its summer meeting to-day (Thursday) at Redcar. Opportunities will be given for discussing new activities of the Federation, such as paper standardisation, profit-sharing, pension schemes and collective advertising.

PENNY POSTAGE.—In his statement to the House of Commons on Monday the Postmaster-General said he regretted that he could not say much about the penny post beyond that the Government continued to hope that as and when they could afford it they would be glad to revert to the system of penny post. It remained one objective of their policy, and they hoped to achieve it in the lifetime of the present Parliament. Several members urged the early restoration of the penny post, as to which Viscount Wolmer (Assistant-Postmaster-General) said there was no need to preach to the converted; the appeal should be addressed to the Treasury.

FORGERY CASE SENTENCE.—William Henry Harrison, age 40, pleaded guilty at the Old Bailey on Thursday to being found in possession of instruments for forging Post Office money orders and advice forms, and was sentenced to four years' penal servitude. He also pleaded guilty to being concerned in long firm frauds, and was sentenced to three years' penal servitude, the sentences to run concurrently. The Common Serjeant, in passing sentence, said Harrison was striking at the root of the financial safety of the country. The forging of money orders was the most dangerous thing in the world.

'PHONED PHOTOS.—An exhibition of photographs that have been transmitted over telephone lines from distances ranging up to 3,305 miles, the distance between New York City and San Francisco, is being held at the Royal Society, Burlington House, London, on Wednesday and Thursday of this week. The specimens include a reproduction of a three-colour photograph sent by 'phone.

COLLECTIVE ADVERTISING.—The third issue of advertising literature has now been posted to all traders and manufacturers whose names were sent in by members of the Federation of Master Prin ers subscribing to the Federation Collective Advertising Scheme. It is a folder which illustrates and explains the nature and use of mailing cards, broadsides, posters, cut-outs, showcards, blotters and stationery, and it strikes us as a very attractive bit of publicity matter. We understand that this folder has already brought in a number of inquiries to the Federation, who are anxious to extend their mailing list of potential buyers of print.

COSTING FOR TIN PRINTERS.—Mr. A. Williamson, the costing secretary of the Federation of Master Printers, has been instructed by the Tin Printers' Federation to prepare a scheme of cost-finding adapted to the special needs of members of this organisation.

THE provincial wholesale branch managers of Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son have undertaken to subscribe £60 a year in support of a bed in King's College Hospital.

IT is officially notified that all correspondence and orders for H.M. Stationery Office, Sale Office, should in future be addressed to the Director of Publications at the new address, Adastral House, Kingsway, W.C.2

GUTENBERG BIBLE.—One of the earliest printed books still in existence was brought to London on Monday by Mr. Edward Goldston, a Museum-street book dealer. It is a Gutenberg Bible, in two volumes, of which there are 13 known sets in the world, and was printed between 1450 and 1455. This set was discovered by Mr. Goldston in the Melk Monastery, Vienna, where it has been for 300 years. He is said to have paid well over £10,000 for it.

PRINTERS' SPORTS AT BIRMINGHAM.—The annual athletic meeting of the *Birmingham Post* and *Birmingham Mail* was held at the office grounds at Yardley on Saturday. The president, Sir Charles Hyde, proprietor of the papers, attended, and presented the prizes.

THE annual cricket match between the Jockeys and the Press will this year take place on the ground of the Sussex County Cricket Club, at Hove, on Monday, July 27th.

THE combined staffs engaged in the production of the *Western Morning News*, Plymouth, including the editorial, commercial, publishing, case-room, machine, stereotyping and process, had their annual wayzgoose on Saturday. The party, numbering over 50, took train to Totnes, where a steamer, flying the *Western Morning News* flag, was ready to convey them down the river to Dartmouth, where lunch was taken. The journey was then continued to Paignton, where dinner was served during the early evening. A return by train to Plymouth ended an enjoyable day.

DICKINSON'S FIRE BRIGADE.—The House of Dickinson Fire Brigade (Apsley and Croxley) took part in the South Midland District Competitions of the National Fire Brigades Association held at Edgware on Saturday, July 11th. They were successful in winning the following trophies:—1st prize, Hose Cart Drill; 1st, Hook Ladder; 1st, Escape; 1st, Steamer Turn-out; 1st, Steamer, Wet; 2nd, Steamer Wet Drill; 2nd, Steamer Dry Drill: 2nd, Hose Cart; 3rd, Four Men Dry Drill; 3rd, One Man Drill; Hertfordshire Shield (open to all Brigades in Hertfordshire); and Grand Aggregate Shield.

MR. PIERCE WILLIAM RICHARDS, whose death, at the age of 43 years, has taken place at Cardiff, was the proprietor of the Cardiff Riverside Printing Works.

MR. H. C. ANNING, London director of the *Bristol Times and Mirror* and its associated newspapers, passed away on Tuesday morning at his home.

MR. H. GILL, who has died at Leeds at the age of 61 years, was formerly a compositor on the *Leeds Times* and had latterly been on the case-room staff of the *Yorkshire Evening News*.

MR. FREDERICK HENRY AMPHLETT, who died at Virwood, Dorset, on Friday, aged 59, for nearly 30 years chief sub-editor of *Reynolds's Newspaper*, retired from active journalism before the war.

MR. WILLIAM ALLISON, the racing journalist, died on Wednesday of last week, at his residence in South Kensington, at the age of 74.

MR. BERTRAM WALDROM MATZ, editor of the *Dickensian*, died on Friday, aged 60. He was a partner in the publishing business of Cecil Palm r.

THERE was a large attendance at St. Andrew's Church, and the old cemetery, Plymouth, on Thursday of last week on the occasion of the funeral of Mr. Ernest George Emmerson, partner with Mr. Percy Smerdon in the well-known firm of Messrs. Sellicks, booksellers, stationers and printers, Bedford-street, Plymouth.

THE Irish Master Printers' Association executive committee have passed a vote of condolence with the family of the late Mr. John Shannon, of the *Coleraine Chronicle*, an early member of the Association. A similar vote has been passed by the Associated Irish Newspapers.

THE late Mr. William Alfred Fletcher, Ulverston, printer and stationer, of the firm of Messrs. Fletcher and Robinson, left £10,077 (net personalty £8,797).

THE late Mr. John Ker Henderson, of Bonnington Paper Mills, Leith, retired papermaker, left £8,567.

AT the annual meeting of the South Wales branch of the National Union of Journalists, at Cardiff, Mr. A. W. Barratt (Newport) presided. Mr. Arthur Stephens was elected president for the forthcoming year. Mr. W. E. Pegg (treasurer) and Mr. Dan Lewis (secretary) were unanimously re-elected. A successful year was reported, the membership of the branch constituting a record.

TENDER FOR PRINTING PAPER AND BOARDS FOR SOUTH AFRICA.—His Majesty's Trade Commissioner in South Africa (Mr. W. G. Wickham) reports that the Union Tender Board invites tenders for the supply of printing paper and boards to the Government Printer at Pretoria. Tenders must be received in Pretoria by Wednesday, August 12th. Further particulars may be obtained by firms interested in the supply of goods manufactured in the United Kingdom, upon application to the Department of Overseas Trade (Room 41), 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1.

PAPER AND BOARDS FOR EGYPT.—The Commercial Secretary at Cairo (Mr. E. H. Mulock) reports that the Egyptian Government Press are inviting tenders for the supply of smooth surface writing paper, calender printings for common forms, buff tinted paper, news-print, millboard, thickness 1.1 mm. and 2.2 mm., strawboard 1.1 mm. and 2.2 m.m. A copy of the specification, conditions of tender, together with samples of some of the papers required may be inspected by interested United Kingdom firms at Room 41, Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen-street, London.

MESSRS. SAMUEL JONES AND CO., LTD., have sent out printed specimens of Devonvale coated paper. The colour and black and white effects are very striking.

Empire Essay Competition.

The results of the British Empire Essay Competition organised by the Society of Women Journalists are as follows:—

Adult Section.—First prize, £50: Sir Alfred Davies, Reform Club, Pall Mall; second prize, £25: Major Herbert Noyes, Morland, Marazion, Cornwall.

Girls' Section.—Prize, £10: Miss Esther Hamilton, 7, Worcester-crescent, Clifton, Bristol (Clifton High School). (Age 15 years, 10 months.)

Boys' Section.—Prize, £10: James Munro Bertram, St. Paul's Manse, Reed-street, Oamaru, New Zealand (Whitaker Boys' High School, Oamaru). (Age 14 years, 8 months.)

The final adjudicators were the Duchess of Atholl, Lord Riddell, and Mr. John Walter. The prize money was presented by Lord and Lady Burnham (president, Society of Women Journalists).

POSTER PRINTING
(Letterpress)
Let LANGLEY'S help you.
The finest selection of Poster Types in the Trade.
LANGLEY & SONS, LTD., The Euston Press.
Works: 6, 8, Euston Buildings, London, N.W.1.

ROLL ADMISSION TICKETS and al CLASSES OF NUMBERED WORK.
Telegrams: "TICKETS, GLASGOW.
phone: 6350 CENTRAL.
GLASGOW NUMERICAL TICKET AND CHECK BOOK PRINTING CO., LIMITED,
31, Finnieston St., GLASGOW.

LEADS AND CLUMPS.
HIGH GRADE METAL.
THE NICKELOID ELECTROTYPE CO., LTD.
10 NEW STREET HILL, LONDON, E.C.4

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Printers' Readers Provincial Guild.

East Anglia's Annual Meeting.

The East Anglia District of the Provincial Guild of Printers' Readers held their second annual meeting at Messrs. Pratt's Restaurant, Great Yarmouth, on Saturday.

In the district chairman's absence (Mr. A. W. Daynes) the chair was taken by Mr. H. Edwards (Beccles), who opened the proceedings with a brief speech. The annual report and correspondence were presented by the district secretary (Mr. W. E. Cooper), who expressed the district's thanks to Messrs. H. Edwards and K. J. Hancy (Bungay) for compiling papers of interest to readers The treasurer (Mr. A. A. Oliver, Norwich) gave financial details and reported a satisfactory balance in hand. It was decided to make an extra grant of 30s. to national funds.

Mr. R. B. Devereux (Beccles) outlined the steps taken by reader-delegates at the Lowestoft T. A. conference in June, and expressed the opinion that a more promising future was in store for printers' readers, as was emphasised by the reception of the Guild motion. At the triennial delegate meeting of the Typograpical Association it was agreed that the reader's minimum rate of pay should be the linotype rate of the branch (or grade) where employed. This would affect only those readers who were not already in receipt of the more favourable rates, as most of the large printing houses were already paying experienced readers a higher raie.

Four new members were enrolled, and an application considered from a Bungay reader.

In view of the distance from district headquarters of the Colchester area it was thought advisable to approach the national secretary (Mr. W. E. Fursland, Tonbridge) with a view to initiating an East Anglia District South. National notice papers were distributed, and these contained reference to the formation of a new district—South-Western—with Mr. J. Bassett, 11, Park-road, Compton, Plymouth, as secretary, and a second article, "Some Reminiscences of My Life," by Mr. C. Doggerell (Tonbridge).

The election of officers for ensuing year resulted as follows:—District chairman, Mr. A. W. Daynes (Norwich); district secretary, Mr. W. E. Cooper (Alexandra-road, Norwich); district treasurer, Mr. A. A. Oliver; committee, Messrs. E. C. Woodhouse, S. Fiske (Bungay), J. Hughes and H. Edwards (Beccles); auditors, S. A. Holland and E. C. Woodhouse.

After business members sat down to an excellent tea, and votes of thanks to the chairman and acting officials brought the proceedings to a close. On the invitation of the Caxton Press (Beccles) readers' "chapel" it was agreed to hold the next quarterly meeting there in October.

Joint Industrial Council.

At the quarterly meeting of the Joint Industrial Council of the Printing and Allied Trades, held on Wednesday of last week, General W. Wright Bemrose, of Derby, and Mr. W. C. Warren were elected chairman and vice chairman respectively for the ensuing year. The thanks of the Council were expressed by Mr. W. Howard Hazell to Mr. George Isaacs, the retiring chairman, who has served the Council well in his year of office.

A resolution was passed calling the attention of the Government to the urgent necessity of amending the Merchandise Marks Act in order that the public might more easily recognise British goods.

Reports were, as usual, received from the various committees. The Health Committee's report, presented by Mr. E. H. Lee, recorded progress in experiments with regard to the lighting of printing offices. The Apprenticeship Committee, through Mr. J. D. French, reported on the question of increasing the supply of women workers, a matter which it was decided to refer to the unions. The Conciliation Committee's report, presented by the joint secretaries, told of very useful work accomplished in the direction of the pacific settlement of disputes.

THE New York *Nation* celebrates its sixtieth birthday by issuing an attractive special number.

Mr. E. H. Sharman Honoured.

Presentations from Trade Friends.

An interesting and enjoyable function took place at Oddenino's Imperial Restaurant on July 13th. This was the date of the 50th anniversary of the birthday of Mr. E. H. Sharman, and his many friends in the paper trade took the opportunity of entertaining him at luncheon. "Bert," as he is familiarly addressed, was the recipient of many hearty congratulations, and there was pleasing evidence of the respect and esteem in which he is held, even by competitors. Mr. Sharman is the head of the firm Messrs. E. H. Sharman and Co., paper agents and merchants, 20-21, Queenhithe,



MR. E. H. SHARMAN.

Upper Thames-street, London, E.C.4. Among those present were:—Messrs. F. E. Griffiths (E. H. Sharman and Co.), A. H. Johnson (A. H. Johnson and Co.), G. E. Oswick (Reed and Smith), C. Pretzlik (Chas. Pretzlik), W. Gissler (Gissler and Pass), J. Mutimer (Davies and Royle), J. T. Steele (Spicers, Ltd.), A. Wardill (Wardill and Gilbert), E. E. Moore (Moore and Dewdney), L. Joseph, G. Lambert, B. Weatherill, H. H. Klass, S. J. Gillis, etc., etc. Mr. Gissler, it may be mentioned, made a special journey by aeroplane from Cologne on Sunday in order to be present. Communications expressing regret at not being able to be present were read from Mr. J. Muller (Schleipen and Erkens), referred to as Mr: Sharman's oldest continental friend, Mr. Wallington, H. J. Bradly and Mr. R. Baker.

"The King" having been duly honoured, Mr. F. E. Griffiths called upon all present to drink to the "Health and continued prosperity of their guest." He had known Mr. Sharman and had worked with him for over thirty years, and had found in him a partner who had never let him down. He had the qualities of a gentleman and a thorough sport, whether they were discussing business or not, and he hoped that he would long be spared to carry on his good work.

Mr. A. H. Johnson, in an interesting speech, referred to the great esteem in which Mr. Sharman was held by those present and the trade generally. It was the wish of all that he may enjoy long life, happiness and prosperity. The pleasant duty had devolved upon him to ask Mr. Sharman's acceptance of an oxidised silver timepiece, bearing the following inscription: "Bert, 13th July, 1875 -13th July, 1925, as an appreciation of good friends to a real friend."

Mr. Sharman, in acknowledging the gift, thanked all present for their kindness, and said that the clock would for ever stand on his office mantel piece as a reminder of their good wishes and esteem.

Mr. Walter Gissler also presented to Mr. Sharman a solid silver cigarette box as a token of esteem and of their long, co-operative and friendly business relationships. Mr. Gissler hoped that he would be offered a cigarette from this box upon every occasion that he came to England.

Speeches were also made by Messrs. J. Mutimer, A. Dewsnap, E. E. Moore and others. Mr. Pretzlik, on behalf of Mr. J. Muller, presented Mr. Sharman with a handsome cigarette holder.

Mr. Sharman returned thanks in suitable terms.



Curling of Paper.

SIR,—We were very interested to read in your last week's issue the piece on "Curling Paper." We can confirm the writer's remarks, for just lately we had consignments of paper which has been hopelessly spongy, wavy and cockly, and these have not been from the same mill, but from entirely different makers. The paper was required for litho work, and it has been impossible to use a great amount.

One mill to which we complained replied that their cutters often had to be adjusted and "we have even to go to the extent of putting temporary wrappers round one end of the roll if necessary to make the roll bigger in circumference." They, moreover, went so far as to suggest that there was really nothing wrong with the paper, but that we did not know how to print it. When mills make such absurd remarks, what can one do in the matter?

WIDDOWSON AND CO.

Leicester, July 20th.

SIR,—The question of curling of bond or bank paper is a matter of great importance to mills in England making these grades, and who are troubled with the defect mentioned.

As a practical papermaker of over thirty years' practical experience in both American and English mills, I have made thousands of tons of this particular paper in a notable American mill with five machines running at 400 per minute. At this particular mill there is no trouble with curled papers.

To make these papers like the Americans it is essential to use a certain bleached sulphite and also adopt a certain system of beating, and then mills will get the results they are after. I would guarantee to go into any British modern mill and use a Marshall refiner like the Yanks use, and make certain slight alterations to the beaters, and do away with 80 per cent. of the trouble met with. The rest would be done on the machine. I enclose some samples run at the speed above mentioned.

AN UNEMPLOYED FOREMAN PAPERMAKER.

Trade Union Matters.

T.A. COMPENSATION CASE.—At a recent meeting of the Executive Council of the Typographical Association a report was received from the secretary of the Brighton branch on the case of a member who had lost two fingers through an accident while working a platen machine. The Branch Committee were given the necessary permission to engage a solicitor to press the claim for compensation.

EX-SERVICE TRAINEE'S PROBATION.—The secretary of the Ashton branch of the Typographical Association has asked the headquarters of the Association for a ruling as to the period of probation which should be served by an ex-service trainee under the Government scheme. The age of the trainee was 39, and he joined the T.A. in February last at the commencement of his last year of apprenticeship. The Executive Council decided that he should serve a probation in accordance with his age, viz., three years.

MR. W. COLBY, of the Executive Council of the Typographical Association, has reported very favourably on an interview he has had with Mr. F. C. Macarkie, chairman of directors of the Doncaster and Boston Press, Ltd., with regard to enrolling men at the *Boston Guardian* office.

OUT OF WORK POINT.—It has been reported to the Executive Council of the Typographical Association that, owing to shortage of work, the members at an office in Blackburn had been placed on short time, and the father of the chapel had asked if it would be in order for each member to take a full week off and sign for unemployment benfit. They have been informed that in such circumstances they would not be eligible to draw out-of-work allowance.

T.A. GRADING.—The first meeting of the joint committee of the Typographical Association and the Federation of Master Printers to consider the question of re-grading will be held on Wednesday next, the 29th inst.

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Printers' Managers and Overseers' ASSOCIATION.

Seeley Cup Competition.

Yorkshire journeyed to Sheepridge, Huddersfield, on Saturday last to meet Manchester on the green of the Belle Vue Hotel, in the first round of the Seeley Cup Competition. Yorkshire could only place twelve men on the field, therefore four of the best players (Messrs. E. Garrett, Geo. H. Rider, R. W. Hughes and E. C. Balls) on the side of Manchester were unable to find opponents In the end Yorkshire won by 29 points.

At half-time fifty ladies and gentlemen sat down to a substantial tea provided by host Cowlishaw, and at the close President Hamer (Yorkshire) and President Scouler (Manchester) delivered themselves of a few appropriate words of cheer. Regret was expressed that Mr. H. Crowther, owing to bereavement, was unable to be present, whilst feeling reference was made in connection with the late Fred Robinson (Manchester).

The scores were :—

Wheelhouse, J D....	21	v.	Nuttall, J. H.	...	11
Hamer, A. L.	... 16	v.	Hellewell, A.	...	21
Hirst, F. ...	... 21	v.	Scouler, F. ...	...	8
Sykes, J. C. ...	... 17	v.	Piggott, A ...	...	21
Rhodes, E. ...	... 21	v.	Griffiths, A. T.	...	18
King, J. ...	... 14	v.	Goat, C. ...	...	21
Atkinson, F. ..	... 21	v.	Ball, J. ...	...	10
Pattinson, H. O.	... 21	v.	Winstanley, J.	...	15
Cawthra, A....	... 21	v.	Pitts, E. L. ...	...	19
Temple, H. ...	... 10	v.	Philbin, J. W.	...	21
Booth, Wm. ...	... 21	v.	Mayo, Jas. E.	...	9
Thackrah, J....	... 15	v.	Hughes, F. J.	...	21
	219				190

Majority for Yorkshire 29.

WEE MAC.

"GET EIGHTY MINUTES OUT OF EVERY HOUR" is the striking message of a well-printed folder which reaches us from the Miehle Printing Press and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., of 2-3, Salisbury-court, E.C.4. It tells the story of the possibilities of increased production offered by the American Miehle automatic press.

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Payment is accepted, for advertisements under the following headings, on the basis of seven words to the line (minimum three lines):—

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WANTED, OPENING for Lad, with view to Apprenticeship; small premium; excellent character.—L., 22, Colne-road, Clapton, London, E.5. 14653

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£850 BUSINESS WANTED; must be remunerative.—Particulars to Secretary, 412, Bank Chambers, 329, High Holborn, W.C.1. 14660

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NATIONAL CUTTERS FOR SALE UNDER COST; must be disposed of; machines are complete with Automatic Foot and Hand Clamps, Pressure Adjuster and Steel Tape for Back Gauge; absolutely new.

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44-in. £380

—Lanston Monotype Corporation, Ltd., 43, Fetter-lane, London, E.C.4. 14661

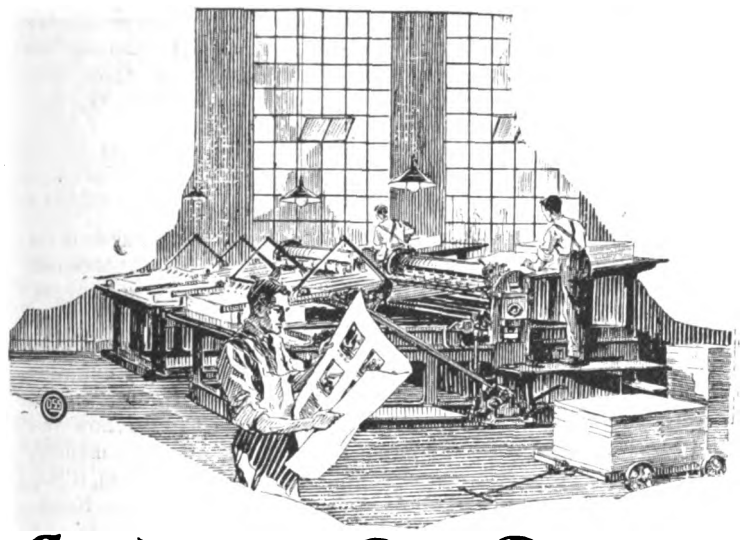
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THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1925.

Short Time in Binderies.

A CONFERENCE was arranged to take place on Wednesday of this week between the Federation of Master Printers and the bookbinding section of the Paperworkers' Union on the question of the working of short time in binderies. The Union's opposition to short time working raises a problem that is of great importance alike to workpeople and to their employers. Doubtless both parties would welcome some definite solution that should make equitable provision for periods of temporary slackness of business. What the employer would like to find is some means of retaining the services of temporarily unneeded employees without increasing costs of production; whilst the employee looks for security of employment and continuity of wages. It would seem to us that the most promising line of inquiry in this respect would be to seek a means of providing for interchange of personnel between firms temporarily experiencing periods of rush or of slackness. Safeguards would be necessary, and there would, of course, be difficulties in applying any scheme; but something should be possible in this direction. As the problem is a general one, would it not be wise to make it a national matter, and have it negotiated not with one union separately, but for the whole trade, by the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation?

The Joint Industrial Council.

THE Joint Industrial Council of the Printing and Allied Trades, whose quarterly meeting is reported on another page of this issue, is now feeling itself to be very firmly established. It has proved the practicability of co-operation between employers and workpeople in tackling a variety of problems of general importance to the industry, not excluding industrial disputes by which both parties are liable to suffer heavily. It is obvious that no organisation on the side only of the employers or of the trade unions can speak or act with real authority as representing the whole of the great printing industry; but a composite body like the J.I.C.—national in its scope and fairly representative of employers and employed—is an organ through which the whole industry can express its agreed opinion either upon its own domestic affairs or upon affairs in general which affect the printing trade. The lengthy annual report of the J.I.C. presented at last week's meeting recalled how in the past year the Council has effectually performed this important function. In respect of general affairs it has been able to make known the views of the printing trade on such matters as postal rates and regulations, and the amending of the Merchandise Marks Act—matters which touch closely on the consumption of printed matter and the meeting of competition from foreign printers. Then as regards domestic affairs the J.I.C.—which is, by the formation of new District Committees throughout the country, rapidly making itself more thoroughly national in its organisation—has exerted beneficent influence in the direction not only of maintaining peace in the industry but also of assisting the War Orphans' Fund of the Printers' Pension Corporation, inquiring into, and informing the trade upon, matters affecting health in workshops and offices, and pointing the way to improvements in respect of apprenticeship and provision for unemployment. In respect of conciliation the Council, whilst being able to point to various instances of useful service rendered, particularly congratulates itself upon the success it achieved in the recent bookbinders' dispute, the J.I.C.'s part in which stands out as one of the most satisfying features of the Council's existence. In respect of that dispute the annual report stated that "the thanks of the Council, and of the whole printing and allied industries, are due to the members of that Conciliation Committee, to the chairman and to the joint secretaries for the work they performed." We think the trade will universally endorse this statement of indebtedness to those who worked hard and well in the interests of industrial peace.

Curling Papers.

CONSIDERABLE interest is being taken in the subject of curling in paper. This is, of course, a serious trouble for the user, and any suggestions for preventing it would be of great service to the papermaker and the printer alike. The illustrations which we gave in our issue of July 16th, page 45, have attracted a good deal of notice. It is only fair to say, however, that the paper in question, an M G. manilla, was not made in this country. Indeed, it was rather an extreme example of curling. Nevertheless, curling is a well-recognised fact, and British papers are not immune from it. The difficulty is to avoid the defect, which, as a writer on the subject points out, has become particularly prominent since the introduction of mechanical feeders on printing presses. It can be readily understood that the tendency of paper to curl must in such circumstances be a source of loss and delay. Naturally, papermakers are anxious to avoid any defect in their product; but this one of curling presents special difficulties since it arises from the treatment necessarily given in the course of manufacture. Papermakers, however, have solved intricate problems in the past, and the attention focused upon this one might lead to good results.

"THE Setting of Chemical and Mathematical Formulæ" ("Der Satz chemischer und mathematischer Formeln") is the title of the third volume of the book-trade monographs published by the Verlag des Deutschen Buchgewerbevereins, of Leipzig. This is the second and revised edition. Well produced, in paper wrapper, it is priced at M.2.

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Printer Wins the King's Prize.

Blue Riband of Rifle Shooting.

At Bisley on Saturday the honours of the year's greatest rifle shooting match were carried off by a representative of the printing trade. The King's Prize of £250, the gold medal and gold badge of the National Rifle Association and £25 were won by Mr. Archie Smith, who is employed as a clerk in the composing department of the printing and bookbinding works of Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son at Stamford-street, London, S.E. Mr. Smith, a slim, clean-shaven young man of 28, has been shooting for only about three years, and owes much of his skill to his membership of Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son's miniature rifle club; he is also a member of the City Rifle Club. He is a former Sapper of the Royal Engineers and lives at Wood Green.

Mr. Smith's score was 226, and his victory was very closely contested, his nearest rivals gaining only one point less. The closeness of the scoring caused excitement to run very high. Mr. Smith brought forward 96 points from the second stage of the competition on Thursday; at 900 yards he totalled 64, but at 1,000 yards he shot even better, and with a score of 66, nearly all bull's-eyes and inners, he brought his total up to 226. A huge crowd watched the final shooting and surged round Smith when he was proclaimed the winner to shower congratulations upon him.

"Chairing" the Winner.

When the cheering ceased, Mr. Smith was hoisted into the old King's Prizewinner's chair, and, preceded by the band of the 2nd Dorsetshire Regiment, playing "See the Conquering Hero Comes," was carried first to the N.R.A. offices, where the usual rifle test was passed satisfactorily, and then to the Umbrella Tent. There the Gold Medallist received from Admiral of the Fleet Lord Jellicoe the many prizes which accompany the King's annual gift of £250. First of these was an autographed portrait of the King himself, then the N.R.A. Gold Medal, and, lastly, the Gold Badge, pinned to his sleeve by Lord Jellicoe.

Within an hour of the completion of the match, Lord Cheylesmore, chairman of the Council, received the following telegram from the King: "Please convey to Sapper A. Smith my hearty congratulations on winning the prize I so gladly give to the National Rifle Association." The telegram also was handed to Mr. Smith as a further memento of his victory.

Luncheon in his Honour.

Mr. Smith received general congratulations when he returned to work at Stamford-street on Monday, and in the afternoon a private luncheon was given in his honour at the Hotel Victoria by Mr. W. T. Welfare, manager of the printing department. It was attended by the heads and representatives of the various departments of the firm, among them being Mr. Margetts, secretary of the "W.H.S." Rifle Club, Mr. Feltham (news department), Mr. F. Major (secretary) and Mr. Odell (overseer, printing department). On behalf of the overseers of the departments a silver cigarette-box was presented to Mr. Smith.

Personal.

MR. W. I. BURCH has been presented with a gold-mounted umbrella and walking stick by the National Committee of the Monotype Users' Association who thereby express their esteem and their congratulations upon his recent appointment to be managing director of the Lanston Monotype Corporation.

MR. A. E. GOODWIN, secretary of the Federation of Master Printers and joint secretary of the Joint Industrial Council, goes by invitation to America at the beginning of October to attend a Chicago convention of the United Typothetæ, which begins on October 15th.

MR. GOODWIN, in inquiring into the conditions and methods of the printing industry of America, will pay special attention to the facilities provided for technical education and to the new Salesmanship Department which has been set up by the United Typothetæ.

MR. F. L. ARMSTRONG, general secretary of the Newspaper Society, underwent an operation at King's College Hospital, Denmark-hill on Monday. On Wednesday morning we learned that the patient was going on as well as could be expected.

MR. C. CRABTREE, of Leeds, representing the printing machinery trade, was a member of the deputation that waited upon the President of the Board of Trade (Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister) on Friday to discuss the question of the inauguration of a campaign to stimulate the purchase of British goods.

SIR PHILIP GUNLIFFE-LISTER promised full and careful consideration to all the arguments put forward.

DR. NEIL MUNRO, editor of the *Glasgow Evening News* for many years, has been elected a Scottish director of the Berry group of newspapers.

MR. ADAM MURRAY, on the occasion of his retirement from the post of manager of Lennoxmill Print Works, Lennoxtown, N.B.—a position he has held for 23 years—has been presented by the employees with a pair of easy chairs.

MR. F. COLEBAUM, advertising manager of the *Guardian*, the Church weekly, has been appointed manager of that concern.

MR. D. HUGHES PARRY is to edit the *Solicitors' Journal*.

THE King, last week, conferred the honour of Knighthood upon Mr. William J. Morcom, J.P., Holmwood, Caterham Valley, Surrey. Sir William is a well known and highly-respected member of the London paper trade, having carried on business as a paper agent at 49, Queen Victoria street, E.C., for many years. In local government work and the Territorial movement Sir William has taken a very active and enthusiastic interest, and during the war he rendered valuable service in promoting recruiting. He married the only daughter of the late Mr. George Smythe.

SIR LEICESTER HARMSWORTH has purchased Sir Wilfrid Laurier's library, and has presented it to the Canadian Government. It will be placed with the Northcliffe collection in the Canadian Archives Building.

MR. C. A. BANG, O.B.E., who was associated for nearly 25 years with Mr. Heinemann, the publisher, has been appointed an Officer of the Order of the Italian Crown in recognition of his services to Italian literature and science.

MR. J. T. STEELE, of Messrs. Spicers Limited, has been unanimously elected deputy chairman, in place of the late Mr. A. Barton Kent, of the British Export Trade Council. Lord Desborough is president and Sir Wilfred Stokes, chairman.

MR. J. R. FIRTH, governing director of Messrs. P. J. Firth, Ltd., of Sydney, who, with his family, has been on an extended visit to this country and the Continent, leaves for the United States this week. Mr. Firth has been in the market for box-making machinery, etc.

MR. ALFRED L. RICHMAN, co-managing director of L. S. Dixon and Co., Ltd., lately completed his 50th year with the firm.

MR. L. S. DIXON himself, it may be recalled, attained his 81st birthday last year, during his lengthy tour in America. In spite of his years, Mr. Dixon continues to take an active interest in the business and continues to enjoy good health.

MR. T. PARKER SMITH (Smith, Stone and Knight), Mr. A. Barran (Wall-Paper Manufacturers, Ltd.), and Mr. T. R. Fothergill (F. Steiner and Co.), have been elected members of the Council of the Colour Users' Association. Members elected by their various trade groups include Mr. T. S. Cooper (Wall-paper and Litho. Printing), and Mr. J. Reid (Paper-making).

MR. HENRY G. DOWLING has been awarded one of the eleven medals presented by the Royal Society of Arts for his lecture on "Wall-papers" before the members of that Society.

Belgian Printers' Strike.

The growing industrial unrest in Belgium was increased on Monday when a strike of printers was declared. The demands of the workmen include an increase in wages of 12.50 francs per week, and an annual holiday of six consecutive days, with pay, independent of the 10 days allotted for the various public holidays. Conditions are particularly serious for provincial newspapers, especially at Antwerp, where there is a central printing establishment, the employees of which have refused to work. In Brussels a temporary agreement has been reached and newspapers are continuing to be printed. Certain class papers, however, have had to cease publication, among which is the racing paper, the *Journal des Courses de Chevaux*.

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The Bookbinder

Notes and News.

Bookbinding and Profits.

There is no improvement to be reported so far as the condition of the bookbinding industry is concerned. For some weeks past all sections have been quiet and the number of union members unemployed has increased. Stationery binders are pinched for orders, and there is much price-cutting in consequence. Normally bookbinding should be a particularly lucrative proposition in the sense that there is very little about it that is unproductive. The compositor has his distribution, his reading, proof-pulling and clearing up, all tending to create a relatively high cost of production and incidentally making it so difficult to assess costs precisely that many printers make no pretence of arriving at them. Instead, they fix on an arbitrary figure which seems low enough and which has at least the merit of covering wages and a bit of something else. Small wonder, then, that there is often a grave doubt as to whether composition is profitable. It is commonly stated that the machine room in a printing office helps to pay for the composing department, and perhaps it sometimes does. Even the machines are difficult to fix costing rates for, however, and then again there is a lot of unproductive time to be taken into account. There is washing up, oiling and cleaning and quite an amount of idle time, all of which costs money and helps to make it an expensive process to print paper.

A Productive Department.

The bookbinding department is more straightforward, especially so when devoted mainly to stationery binding. To begin with, there are the ruling machines, which can give 48 hours of chargeable work in a 48-hour week. For long-run work there are reliable and cheap automatic feeders to increase output and keep the wage bill down. So ruling is a comparatively cheap and certainly a very economical process. Then there is the folding, sewing and making up, all performed by female labour and supported by fast-running machines which are inexpensive to run and quick to set in operation. Here again we can have recorded a full 100 per cent. output. The same thing in the binding department, where, excepting in large establishments there is a great deal of hand and small machine work which is all productive and permits of full output at low cost.

Throwing Profits Away.

Taking these things into account there is every reason for affirming that bookbinding should yield very profitable results. In earlier days, when no effort was made to get at the real cost of things, a rather liberal allowance was made for bookbinding charges and good profits usually did accrue. There is more than a suspicion that when some firms find their costs to-day, and when official examples are set before the trade as a whole, those who make no attempt to ascertain their own costs are inclined to take a figure below those in use elsewhere—this, of course, in order to undercut and get more business. In practice it does not always work out that they get more business; because when one house cuts others follow suit, and so in the end the whole trade suffers. Thus it comes about that a section of the industry which is naturally well placed for making profits is reduced to a precarious condition through the folly of the few.

The Leather Market.

Having said more than we intended on the subject of costs, let us turn to the condition of the market. Leather prices tend to become rather stiff, as is evident from the fact that skivers of good quality are now priced at 7¼d. to 8¼d. per square foot. There has also been an increase in the price of forils. A card just to hand announces sample dozens of red basils at 8d. per foot, roller basils at 9d. and pair basils at 10d. For good class skins the average price for basils is 10d. per foot and as much as 11d. per foot for full binding skins. Thin basils for half binding are quoted 9d. per foot. Special lines of paste grains are offered at 8½d. per foot, plain skivers at 7½d. Rough fleshes are figuring at 11d. per foot, rough goats at 1s., rough calf 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d., fair calf 2s., hard grained goats 1s. 9d. to 2s., moroccos 2s. to 2s. 3d., pigskins 1s. 6d., anglo-hides 1s. 9d., with second grades at 1s. 7d.

Strawboards.

Other materials remain firm in price, those that are unaltered including bookcloths, buckrams, glues, threads, calico, goldleaf and millboards. Strawboards have eased to an appreciable extent and agents lists are at present based upon £8 5s. per ton delivered for 8 to 18 oz. unlined boards. The reduction corresponds with the summer season and represents what will probably be the low water mark. The present is as good a time as any to buy strawboards, but once again we would urge the bookbinder to compare the relative merits of British and Dutch boards. Price alone does not decide the issue. Rather it is a matter of how many boards and then the comparison in quality, stability in price, and availability. Finally, it is the duty of every bookbinder to buy British goods wherever he can.

Marble Papers.

There are still some bookbinders paying phenomenal prices for foreign marble papers. They do it out of blind allegiance to custom. If they would stop to think, they would appreciate the saving that could be made by buying British marble or printed design papers. The latter do not cost half the price of the Belgian product and they are in many ways superior. Every wholesale stationer can supply them, and in large quantity they can be bought at a big reduction. Where, then, is the wisdom of helping to import bookbinding papers?

Co-operation between Printer and Binder.

One of the best ways in which the printers can co-operate with bookbinders is to familiarise themselves thoroughly with the requirements which they should meet to enable the bookbinder to produce the best books possible. Many printers have done this, but there are some who unconsciously place obstacles in the binder's way. For instance, we often receive sheets in which the margins of sheets of the same forme vary. This makes a great deal of trouble for the binder, and puts him to considerable additional and unnecessary expense in cutting and folding. It is due principally to the carelessness of feeders on presses, and the failure of their employers to instruct them properly.

Effect of Faulty Sheets.

No matter what extra work the binder may put on these sheets in his efforts to offset the results of varying margins, the final product is not as good as it would be if the printers were more careful about this matter.

There is also the matter of the grain of the paper. Every book printer should know that the grain of the text paper of a book should run parallel with the front and backbone of the book. The grain of the paper on which the inserts are printed should run parallel with the grain of the paper on which the text is printed. These are elementary things. Most printers know them, but some printers seem to be in need of this information.

Closer Touch Needed.

Another desirable improvement in the relation between printer and binder would be a means of putting the two in closer touch with each other in regard to such matters as impositions, shortages, etc. At present most of the communications between printer and binder are handled through the publisher. By reason of the legal relationships of the parties this is the logical way, but I believe that better results could be obtained by all three parties if printer and binder could be put into closer touch in the matters which I have mentioned.

Binding Style and Selection of Materials.

I believe that printers do not avail themselves to the fullest possible extent of one of the most valuable services which the binder can offer. This is in the matter of binding style and the selection of binding materials. When you are called upon to offer suggestions to your customers in these matters, you will find it to your advantage to call on your binder to assist you.

Benefits of Association.

I am a strong believer in, and a supporter of, the co-operation idea as it is embodied in trade associations. I believe that there is nothing which is of greater benefit to an industry as a whole than a well-organised and active trade associatson. Inasmuch as it benefits every firm in the industry, it ought to receive the active support of all. It can be effective only in proportion as it receives such support.—Mr. LOUIS SATENSTEIN, addressing the New York Employing Printers' Association.

THE Cercle des Bibliophiles Français et Etrangers, 24, Rue Ernest Renan, Paris, intends to form an experimental printing and binding workshop, where new kinds of type will be designed and tested, and researches made in new processes of engraving and in new kinds of paper.

THE French Syndicate of Electrotypers has sent out a circular stating that, as the cost of metals has been steadily increasing for some months and is now so great that they cannot bear the expense alone, the higher cost of living also making it necessary to pay higher wages, they are reluctantly compelled to make a further increase in prices. The existing increase of 80 per cent. is, therefore, increased to 95 per cent.

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British Bookbinding Supreme.

There is at least one business in which this country easily beats all competitors, and that is bookbinding, says a writer in the *North Mail and Newcastle Chronicle*. Convincing evidence of our superiority was afforded at the International Book Fair held at Florence. Englishmen do not take kindly to the foreign style of binding, or rather lack of binding. The popular French novels, with their paper covers, quickly fall to pieces. In these cases, of course, it may be said that the books last just as long as you are likely to want them. But serious historical and critical works, which ordinarily require rather prolonged study, are frequently produced in the same flimsy fnshion. Presumably it is mainly a question of price. In this country there is a demand for well-bound books, and people are prepared to pay the price. On the Continent it would seem that a similar demand has yet to he created.

A Bookbinder Visitor.

Now enjoying a tour through Europe, including England, Mr. Samuel Weinkrantz is returning to his native Poland, which he left at the age of 19 about 40 years ago. When he left Poland he had no capital and his only business asset was a practical knowledge of the bookbinding trade. To-day he is a successful business man, president of the Hano-Weinkrantz Co., Inc., 133, Mulberry-street, New York, and a prominent member of the Master Bookbinders' Association. He branched out in business as he puts it, "without a nickel in my pockets." As time went on he purchased a Sheridan cutting machine and went "on tick" for the $100 payment. Time and effort brought their rewards, however, and Mr. Weinkrantz developed his business until to-day it occupies a space of 10,000 sq. ft. and is equipped to do printing, binding and ruling of every kind. In addition he does an extensive business as a paper jobber, selling to printers and stationers.

Leather and Imitations.

The use of the word "leather" to describe the bindings of books which are bound in material other than leather is prohibited by the Federal Trade Commission of the U.S.A. as an unfair method of competition. The Commission has found fault in this respect with the New York firm of Boni and Liveright, Inc., which, according to the Commission's findings, publishes and sells a set of books under the name of "Modern Library," these books being bound in a cloth binding which is finished to simulate closely the appearance and texture of leather, but which, the Commission says, contains no leather whatsoever. Also on the paper wrapper bearing the name of the book and the author there is printed in conspicuous type the words "Limp Croft-leather." It was also alleged that the concern published catalogues, leaflets and other trade literature in which appeared such statements concerning the bindings of their books as "Modern Library volumes are bound by hand of limp leather."

The Commission prohibits the using of the word "leather," either alone or in combination with any other word or words, except the words 'imitation,' 'artificial,' or 'substitute,' to describe the bindings of books which are bound in material other than leather.

Malpractice in Book Cloth Selling.

A practice of certain bookbinders' supply houses of getting into direct touch with the binder's customers is arousing much concern amongst bookbinders in the United States. The Employing Bookbinders' Association of New York recently passed a resolution disapproving of such practices and calling upon members to discourage them at every opportunity.

It appears that certain bookbinders' supply houses engaged in the selling of cloth and imitation leather, have inaugurated a practice whereby they approach the binder's customers and offer to sell them their goods at a certain price, provided said customers agree to take a considerable quantity within a fixed period. Thereafter, these customers, in giving orders for the binding of books, direct the binders to purchase for the binders' account certain cloths or imitation leathers direct from such supply houses as have made these arrangements with the customers.

The Bookbinders' Association maintains that such practices are unfair to the binding industry in that they take away from each and every binder independence of character, pride in his work, opportunity for the personal touch and self expression, and encourage other binders' supply houses selling other materials, to establish similar practices, the result of which will have a tendency to destroy the character and standing of the bookbinding industry so that it will become merely mechanical in its operation.

Dermatoid Leather Cloth.

We have received from Messrs. E. A. Bristow and Co., papermakers' agents, Temple Bar House, 23-28, Fleet-street, E.C.4, pattern books of Dermatoid products which are adaptable to a number of decorative and useful purposes. "Dermatoid," as its name implies ("skin-like"), stands for a leather cloth or leatherette treated with a wash which renders it waterproof and hard-wearing. The leather cloths have an extraordinary resemblance to leather, with correspondingly correct embossings; they are pliable and easily worked, and, what is most essential in a leather cloth, there is that nice warm feel of leather.

This is particularly the case with the quality BB, No. 905-50, white, which is exactly like soft leather to the touch, a characteristic, in fact, of all grades of Dermatoid leather cloths.

A large variety of embossings are represented in the L.K.Z. series of embossed papers, some of the colour effects, which can be reproduced in the leather cloths as well, being especially pleasing.

The range of Dermatoid products includes a specially-designed set of embossed papers for box-linings. Here again the colour effects are very fine, and, what is perhaps more important for such work, the effects are quite exclusive and absolutely new.

"Dermatoid" products, being absolutely waterproof, can be used for many purposes, such as bookbinding, imitation leather cases, trunks, despatch cases, etc., hat and cap manufacture, motor industry, hard and soft upholstering, shoe manufacture, etc. All the lines are standard grades, of which large stocks are held at the factory of Dermatoid-Werke Paul Meissner A.G., near Leipzig, and it is anticipated very shortly to have stocks in London.

Messrs. Bristow have been appointed sole agents in the United Kingdom for these leather cloths and leatherettes.

Coated Paper and Binding.

The question raised at one of the meetings of the Papermakers' Technical Section regarding defects in coated paper when used in binding operations gives interest to an invention by Mr. N. E. Wainwright. His process is concerned with producing coated paper in so far as breaking the stock at the binding edges or in the creasing is concerned. He has evolved a plan whereby, when the paper is manufactured, it is left with an unglazed strip about half an inch in width which comes where the fold is, so that a catalogue or other printed matter can be bound and folded on this unglazed strip, thus obviating breakage or creasing.

THE proprietors of the *Herts Advertiser*, which this month celebrates its seventieth anniversary, gave a luncheon in the Town Hall, St. Albans, to representatives of the city and county and to prominent members of the printing trade. The staffs of the concern, numbering about 300, have also been entertained at dinner in honour of the occasion.

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Provides absolute security to every user throughout every press run.
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38, Faulkner Street, Manchester.
Telegrams: { "Stanway, Cent., London." / "Liber, Manchester."
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BS & Co. LTD
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Common Colours Art Vellums Paper Lined Cloths Art Canvas
Cotton Buckrams Looseleaf Canvas
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Glasgow Agent: J. B. MACNAUGHTON & CO., Ltd., 57, Hope Street. *'Phone—Central 1939.*

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Commercial Intelligence

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Allied Newspapers, 29s., 29s. 7½d, 8 p.c. Pref., 21s. 9d., 21s. 3d.; Amalgamated Press, 41s. 9d., 41s. 1½d, Pref., 24s.; Associated Newspapers, 223 6d., Pref., 19s. 3d.; British Glues and Chemicals, Pref., 14s. 3d.; Jos. Byrom, 4s. 4½d.; Cassell, Pref., 21s. 4½d.; *Daily Mirror*, 6⅛, 0⅛, 8 p.c. Pref., 25s. 10½d.; *Daily Sketch* and *Sunday Herald*, Deb., 101, 104¾; John Dickinson, 29s., 1st Pref., 82¼, 2nd Pref., 82¾; *Financial News*, Pref., 10s.; Ilford, 25s. 7½d.; *Illustrated London News*, 8s.; International Linotype, 66; Kelly's Directories, 6 p.c. Pref., 20s. 9d., 7½ p.c. Pref., 22s. 9d.; Linotype, A Deb., 66½; George Newnes, 33s. 9d., Pref., 15s.; Odham's Press 3s., 2s. 10½d., 6 p.c. Pref., 13s. 9d., 7½ p.c. A Pref., 14s. 13s. 7½d.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 15s. 9d; *Sunday Pictorial* Newspapers, Pref., 23s. 9d., 23s. 3d.; Raphael Tuck, 22s. 9d.; United Newspapers (1918), 7½ p.c. Pref., 20s. 9d., 20s. 3d.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 39s. 7½d., 40s., Preld., 20s. 6d., 20s.; Weldons, Pref., 19s. 6d., 19s. 3d.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

"EDINBURGH EVENING NEWS."—Report for year ended May 31st, 1925, states that balance to credit of profit and loss amounted to £86,801, and directors recommend that this should be applied as follows: Dividend on 5 per cent. preference shares, £2,500; final dividend on ordinary shares of 45 per cent., free of tax, less interim dividend paid in December, 1924, £20,000; to be carried forward, £64,301.

NEW COMPANIES.

ROFFEY AND CLARK, LTD.—Capital £15,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of Roffey and Clark, stationers and printers, Croydon; to adopt an agreement with Muriel Clark and Mary D. Clark and to carry on the business of booksellers, printers, stationers, bookbinders, publishers, dealers in fancy and leather goods, etc. Private company. Subscribers: Mary D. Clark and Mrs. M. Clark. Registered office: 12, High street, Croydon.

PREMIER PRESS, LTD.—Capital £10,000, in £1 shares; printers, publishers, stationers, etc. Private company. Directors: W. Webster and H. E. Wells. Registered office: 44-50, Lancaster-street, Southwark, S.E.1.

FRANCIS CARTER, LTD.—Capital £8,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of a printer and stationer now carried on by W. W. Wainwright, at Green-lane, Derby, as "Francis Carter." Private company. Directors: W. W. Wainwright and W. Hawkins. Solicitors: Gadsby, Coxon and Copestake, 16, Tenant-street, Derby.

J. W. FULKER, LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; to adopt an agreement with R. W. Binder and to carry on the business of printers, bookbinders, engravers, publishers, distributors of or dealers in newspapers, etc. Private company. Directors: J. W. Fulker and R. W. Binder. Registered office: 9, Frederick-place, Brighton.

S. R. MULLIS, LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of a stationer, printer and publisher carried on by S. R. Mullis at Salubrious-place, Swansea. Private company. Directors: S. R. Mullis and R. H. C. Roche. Solicitors: A. J. Puntan, 12, Fisher-street, Swansea.

FEDERATED ARTS PUBLICATIONS, LTD.—Capital £550, in 500 ordinary shares of £1 and 1,000 deferred shares of 1s.; to carry on in the U.K., the Colonies and elsewhere the business of proprietors and publishers of newspapers, journals, magazines, books and other literary works and undertakings, etc. Private company. Subscribers: A. Wilson and E. Heard. Solicitors: Raphael Zeffertt and Co., 17, Coleman street, E.C.

AGENCE HAVAS, LTD.—Capital £10,000, in £1 shares, advertising, news and publicity agents, publishers, billposters, printers and distributors of newspapers and printed matter of all kinds, photographers and engravers, manufacturers' producers and hirers of and dealers in cinematograph films and other articles of all kinds capable of use in the businesses of advertising, news and publicity agents, etc. Private company. Directors: Leon Renier, Sen., Maurice Depierre and Adrien Muller. Registered office: 6, Breams-buildings, Chancery-lane, W.C.

CONTINENTAL ADVERTISING CO., LTD.—Capital £100, in £1 shares; colonial, foreign and general advertising and publicity agents and contractors, etc. Private company. Directors: L. Daktereff, A. R. Francke and A. W. Pimm. Registered office: 93, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4.

QUICK ADS, LTD.—Capital £100, in £1 shares; advertising agents and contractors, etc. Private company. First directors: F. R. Samson, H. E. S. Huth and B. G. Boultwood. Registered office: 13, Albemarle-street, W.1.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfactions registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfactions is not compulsory).

W. SPEAIGHT AND SONS, LTD. (printers, etc., London).—Satisfaction in full on July 1st, 1925, of charge dated March 19th, 1920, and Land Registry charge dated August 18th, 1922, securing all moneys due or to become due.

W. SPEAIGHT AND SONS, LTD. — Land registry charge on Temple Works, 18a, Cursitor-street, E.C.4, dated July 2nd, 1925, to secure all moneys due or to become due from the company to Lloyds Bank, Ltd., not exceeding £16,000.

STANDIDGE AND CO., LTD. (printers, etc., London).—Issue on July 6th, 1925, of £200 "B" or second debentures, part of a series already registered.

J. W. CHADWICK, LTD. (wholesale stationers, etc, Halifax).—Debenture dated June 23rd, 1925, to secure £1,900, charged on the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: J. W. Chadwick or Mrs. F. M. Chadwick, 4a, Corn Market, Halifax.

WHITE AND FARRELL, LTD. (printers, stationers, etc., Hull).—Debenture dated July 1st, 1925, to secure £3,000, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holders: Branch Nominees, Ltd., 15, Bishopsgate, E.C.

CAMELOT PRESS, LTD. (printers, etc., Southampton).—Satisfaction to the extent of £3,630, on March 13th, 1925, of debentures dated December 7th, 1891, January 30th, 1893, and May 20th, 1895, securing £5,000.

LITHOPRINT, LTD. (Birmingham). — Satisfaction to the extent of £200 on June 30th, 1925, of debentures dated March 15th, 1922, securing £400.

JAMES WILLING, LTD. (advertising contractors, etc., London) -Mortgage on certain properties at Hythe, Kent, dated July 1st, 1925, to secure all moneys due or to become due from the company to the Westminster Bank, Ltd.

WEST RIDING A.B.C. PUBLISHING CO., LTD. —Mortgage dated June 26th, 1925, to secure £300 and further advances, charged on 77, Hall-lane, Armley, Leeds. Holders: Halifax Permanent Benefit Building Society.

MODERN TRANSPORT PUBLISHING CO., LTD. (London).—Debenture dated June 27th, 1925, to secure £1,000, charged on the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holders: E. E. Clarke and C. S. Oldfield, 28, Fleet-street, E.C.

GORDON AND PHILLIPS, LTD. (Jacquard card manufacturers, paper merchants, etc., Nottingham).—Three mortgages on certain properties in Nottingham, all dated June 24th, 1925, to secure all moneys due or to become due from the company to Lloyds Bank, Ltd., not exceeding £1,000, £2,500 and £2,500 respectively.

BRITAINS, LTD. (papermakers, etc., near Leek, Staffs).—Issue on June 16th, 1925, of £5,000 debentures, part of a series already registered.

RECEIVER APPOINTED OR RELEASED

TOTTENHAM PRESS, LTD.—J. A. G. Anderson, of 32, White Hart-lane, Tottenham, N.17, ceased to act as receiver or manager on June 26th, and H. Rainsbury, F.S.A.A., of 65-66, Basinghall-street, E.C., was appointed receiver on June 30th, 1925, under powers contained in debentures dated November 30th, 1923.

EMPHASISING the remarkable growth in the demand in China for foreign-style paper during the past ten years, Dr. Julius Klein, director of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, states that China's paper imports had increased from 32,352 tons in 1912 to an annual average of 80,022 tons during the past four years. The class of foreign-made paper in most demand is white, unsized newsprint, suitable for printing books, newspapers, posters and handbills. The paper is imported —largely from Japan and European countries —in bales of 12 reams, 500 sheets to the ream. It is essential that there be as nearly 500 sheets in the ream as possible, for the Chinese customer counts them and is dissatisfied if the number does not accord with the specifications. British suppliers appear to have little hold on this promising market. Japan is the principal factor in the paper trade of China at present and the United States is increasing its share.

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MERCHANTS
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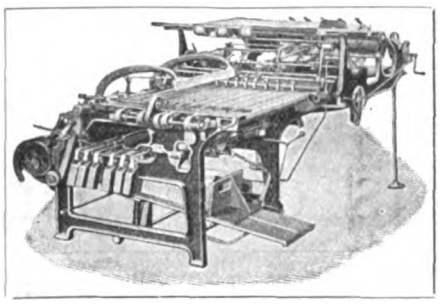
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REGULARITY!
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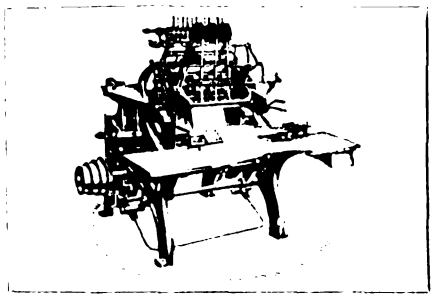
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Fitted with Full Automatic Rotary Feeder.
Output up to 3,500 sheets per hour.

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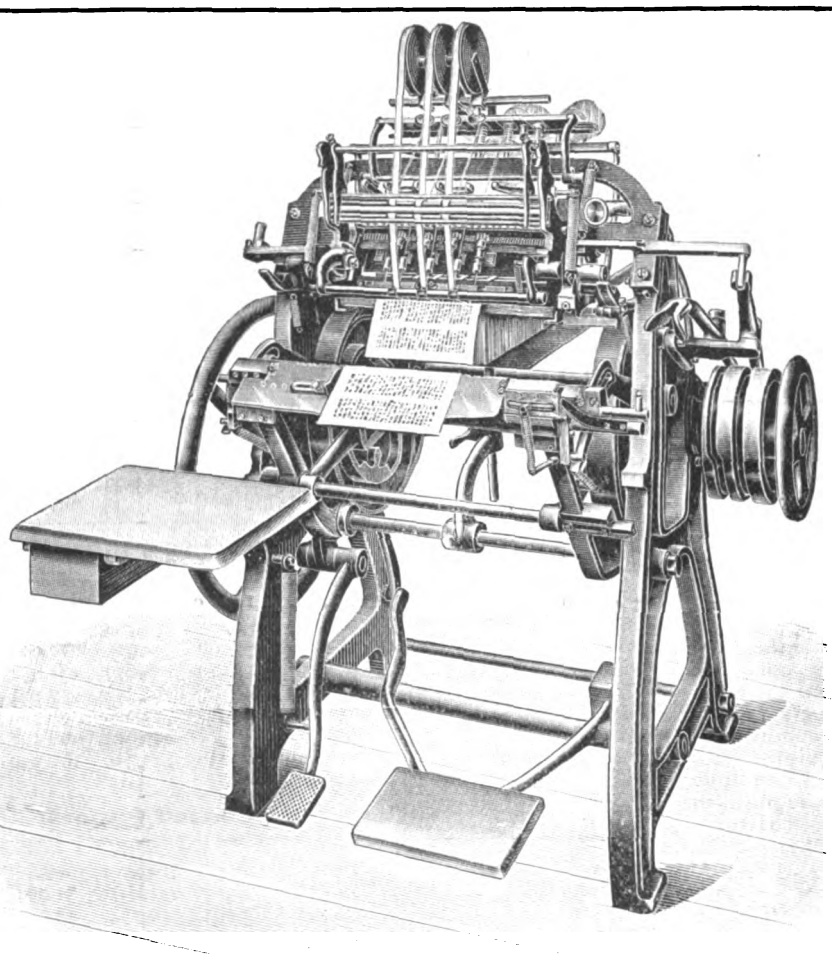
THREAD BOOK-SEWING MACHINE.

For Heavy Account Books and Light Letterpress.

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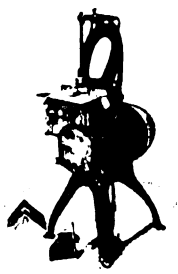


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Size **B** - - To sew books up to 20 × 12 ins.

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The Paper and Board Consumer.

Matters of Interest to Printers, Bookbinders, Paper Box, Paper Bag, and Envelope Manufacturers, etc.

THE industrial outlook is not improved by the published figures of trade for June. Increasing imports and decreasing exports are as bad an augury as we could wish not to see. The paper trade figures follow the rut, demonstrating the fact that the depression which has settled over British industry generally implies a diminished home demand for paper. Fine paper mills are feeling the draught very keenly and business in that direction is very difficult to secure in anything like bulk. Coated and printing paper mills along with the esparto section and small mills engaged on a variety of standard proprietary papers, may reap some benefit from the increased use of those kinds of papers for magazines, advertising literature and seasonal purposes. Fine papers are, however, more of a reflex index of the actual commercial condition of the country. It is correct in a way to claim that the commerce of England is built up on fine paper and it is no less a correct commentary upon the declining condition of our commerce that its post-war mood dictates lowered standards of quality. A revival in trade, when it comes, will bring back with it a keener appreciation of the business value of good paper.

* * *

HARKING back to the question of curled papers, our own experience is that they are chiefly encountered in tub sized makes. With engine-sized papers the corresponding defect is cockling and waviness. To the printer or manufacturing stationer curling, waviness and cockling are all as one in this respect that he cannot without difficulty and loss of output, feed them into his machines. To some extent he can minimise the trouble when the sheets are fed by hand, because the feeder can manipulate according to requirement and discretion. For longer runs of printing or ruling, however, mechanical self feeders are the order of the day and for their efficient operation reasonably flat paper is essential. A very great deal of time is lost in every factory where imperfectly made or ill-conditioned paper is served out to machines equipped with automatic feeders. First there is the time spent on an endeavour to correct the physical defect in the paper and following that there are innumerable hold-ups at machine.

* * *

INCIDENTALLY, referring to bank papers, we are still waiting to see the English made high grade bank or bond paper carrying a skin surface like the renowned Canadian and States bonds. Here again is something very much appreciated by the average stationer or printer. We are informed that there is no difficulty in imparting this American finish; and in the opinion of one maker it is only a matter of rolling. Our own ideas are different, and American opinion is that they have this little field to themselves.

British Imports of Paper, etc.

Description.	JUNE.		JAN.-JUNE.		JUNE		JAN.-JUNE.	
	1924.	1925.	1924.	1925.	1924.	1925.	1924.	1925
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts	£	£	£	£
Printings and Writings...	258,063	328,290	1,699,960	1,785,920	258,253	319,280	1,700,527	1,739,460
Packings and Wrappings	269,424	344,394	1,823,733	2,162,996	320,662	416,538	2,221,819	2,612,289
Coated Papers	12,827	9,343	82,565	74,726	37,212	32,816	252,407	242,744
Stationery	3,835	3,578	29,148	22,443	16,450	19,613	132,000	119,013
Mill, Leather & Cardboard	99,620	104,959	618,653	679,462	107,076	109,333	647,154	707,432
Strawboard	259,781	277,906	1,798,589	1,843,677	114,350	122,924	782,422	828,145
Other Sorts	33,191	49,356	206,824	307,190	101,629	136,280	666,845	803,148
Totals	936,744	1,117,850	6,259,702	6,876,414	955,632	1,156,784	6,403,172	7,052,231

Printings Not Coated and Writings in Large Sheets.

From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts	£	£	£	£
Finland	78,954	60,318	556,427	342,743	70,865	52,377	502,120	303,642
Sweden	44,851	58,417	384,094	308,622	40,806	48,837	355,143	264,479
Norway	17,101	64,597	175,214	415,019	16,251	59,880	175 097	396,058
Germany	16,728	12,994	152,716	102,386	17,749	16,980	158,219	119,909
Belgium	983	1,451	14,289	11,594	2,040	2,679	25,552	20,219
United States	880	661	8,199	3,997	4,734	3,487	34,226	16,762
Canada	121	10,924	1,892	87,990	304	10,105	4,452	80,063
Newfoundland	74,000	97,680	234,203	383,742	76,777	100 846	212,877	388,379
Other Countries ...	24,385	21,248	172.925	129,827	28,727	24,089	202,841	149,949

Packings and Wrappings, including Tissue Paper.

From—	Cwts	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Finland	33,487	22,075	192,124	188,397	37,860	24,232	217,948	207,414
Sweden	125 844	144,060	722,915	812,280	142.369	165,643	847,266	945,751
Norway	19.438	67,584	209.079	432,654	23.014	78,254	239,920	502,738
Germany	54.396	66,467	462,552	457,282	58.681	81,388	517,287	536,759
Belgium	5.866	8,851	37,919	47,826	11,204	14,960	90,685	82,215
Canada	8,672	8,525	57,014	62,198	10,175	10,497	66,403	74.573
Other Countries ..	21,721	26,836	141,530	162 359	37.359	41,564	242,310	262.839

Coated Papers.

From—	Cwts	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Germany	7,415	2,510	43,292	31,261	15,883	8,550	101,098	86,318
Belgium	2,139	3,184	10,174	17,153	6,010	8,609	29,272	49.670
France	1,215	770	7,028	5.535	6,179	3,969	38,171	27,568
United States	470	300	3,951	2,497	4,862	3.734	35,068	28,146
Other Countries .	1,588	2,579	18,120	18,280	4,278	7.954	48,798	51,042

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LITHOGRAPHIC TRADE REVIEW, THE. This forms the subject of a monthly section of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, and these issues are obtainable at an annual subscription of 3s. 3d. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

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THE NATIONAL
Association of Wholesale Stationers

Scandinavian and Finnish Mills Conference

During May, a conference was held in London of far-reaching importance to the paper trade.

It will be remembered that, in the summer of last year, a strong deputation of the National Association of Wholesale Stationers and Paper Merchants with representatives of the United Kingdom Paper-Bag Association and of the United British (Wholesale) Paper-Bag Makers Association (now the British Paper-Bag Federation) visited Stockholm for a preliminary discussion with the Swedish, Norwegian and Finnish Papermakers' Associations on the General Trade Rules governing the sale of paper to this country.

Although all parties to that discussion were armed with plenary powers, a brief survey of the position disclosed so many divergent views that it was decided to ascertain to what extent general principles might be agreed and where agreement was impossible, clearly to define the position for further examination by the parties concerned. This proved to be a wise decision, a greater measure of agreement was reached than at first seemed possible, and an atmosphere was created which promised well for the settlement of such details as remained in abeyance.

On the resumption of the conference in London last May at which representatives of the British Association of Foreign and Colonial Paper Mill Agents were also present, it was found that difficulties centred mainly round the clauses dealing with *Force Majeure* and Arbitration. After considerable debate, conducted on all sides with the evident desire to reach a fair and just settlement, the points at issue were agreed, the Trade Rules signed to come into force on July 15th.

The establishment of Trade Rules or Customs has for years been settled by general agreement in the United Kingdom and the adoption of this principle by the Scandinavian mills is a considerable step forward in providing a basis upon which the paper trade can satisfactorily be conducted. Substantial though this development may be, it did not exhaust the work of the conference.

The settlement of Trade Relationships, the methods of distribution of the mills' products and the general conduct of the business have long been controversial subjects between mills and wholesalers both in this country and abroad. Constant efforts have been initiated by the National Association of Wholesale Stationers and Paper Merchants with one or other branch of the trade to lay down lines of procedure, efforts which have not always been attended with success. Admittedly the solution of the problem is not easy, but if the experience of the discussion at the conference can be taken as a guide, a solution is possible. It is likely that the difficulties may not prove so great in dealing with the products common to the Scandinavian mills as they have in dealing with the more diverse products of the home mills. Be that as it may, a method of business relationship has been established to which it is proposed to give a reasonable trial and by which many of the obstacles to satisfactory trading may be removed.

The object underlying the efforts of the National Association of Wholesale Stationers and Paper Merchants is to establish stability in manufacture, distribution and values. On examination it may be found that manufacturing capacities in some directions are greater than is necessary to cope with present day requirements, that distribution facilities are too highly concentrated in certain areas to the detriment of others, that the effect of depressed trade has caused one or other of the essential branches of the trade to be conducted on lines which are not economic. It is admitted that the trade is suffering from a hand-to-mouth policy which cannot but increase the eventual cost to the user.

It is essential to trade well-being that the whole procedure should be thoroughly discussed and ventilated with a view to the establishment of a basis of operations which may place an important industry on the path to prosperity.

The Scandinavian agreement is a first effort in this direction.

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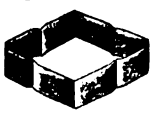
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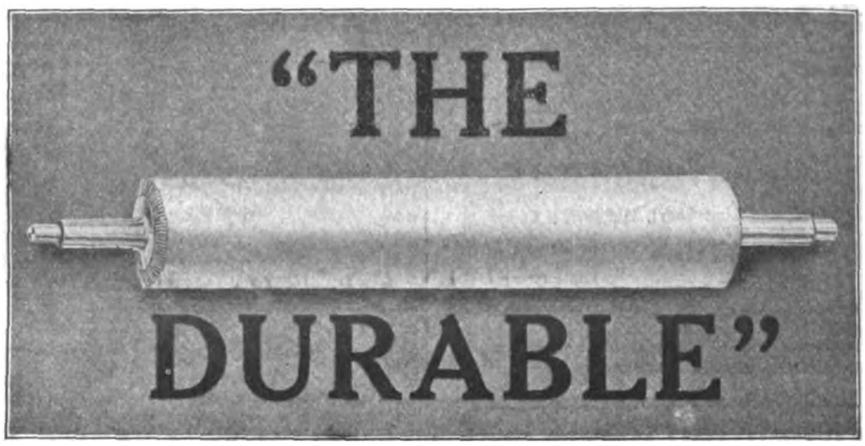
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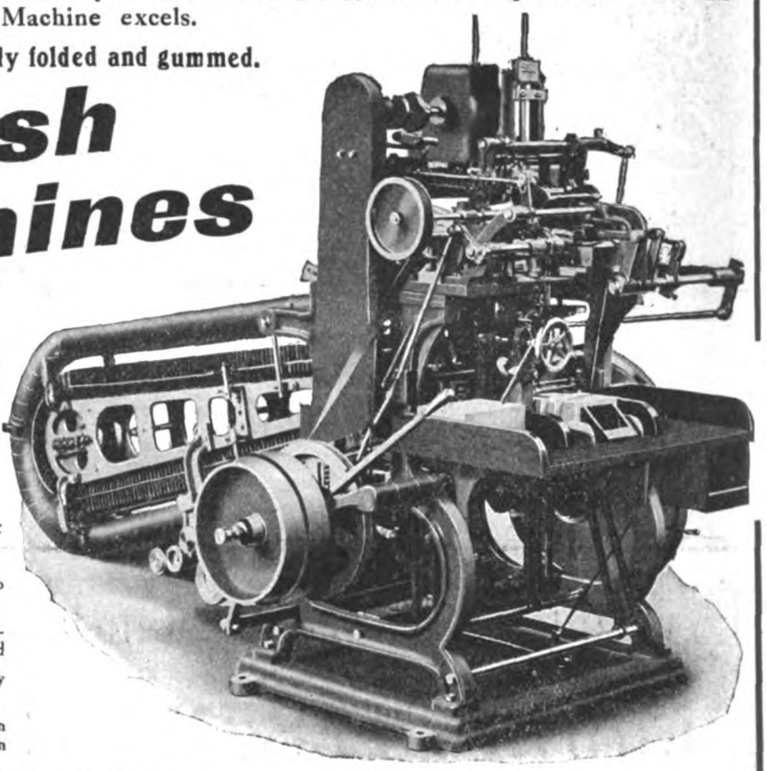
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VOLUME 97. NUMBER 5. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: JULY 30 1925. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

THE TRIUMPH OF Modern Offset Lithography

By JOSEPH GOODMAN, F.R.P.S.,

City and Guilds of London Honours Silver and Bronze Medallist, Lithography and Photo-Mechanical Processes. Author of "Practical Modern Metalithography," etc.

In the concluding paragraph of our last chaper we dealt with "Vandyke" or negativeless images for offset printing, and gave the formula of the sensitising solution, with which the zinc plate had to be prepared, preliminary to the making of the printing image upon it by means of the Vandyke process.

Sun-Transferring for Offset Work.

A coating of this bichromated fish glue sensitiser is applied, the application being equalised by whirling, preferably in a galvanised metal surround with a gas jet underneath, regulating the temperature so that it does not exceed 80 degs. Fahr. The coated plate is then cooled in a dark place. The copy is placed on the glass of the printing frame, face upwards, the sensitised plate being laid upon this, and the frame closed and perfect contact made. The exposure by means of a good electric light, may take about 15 minutes, although the duration will naturally vary according to the opacity of the paper copy. An actinometer is used for judging the correct exposure. Daylight may be employed for copying if convenient.

The exposed plate is washed in running water, stained with aniline violet solution, and again washed until the white lines appear. A pledget of cotton wool may be used to gently accelerate development, care being taken to prevent injury to the image. These white lines are now inked up with soft retransfer ink, only sufficient being applied to charge them fully. Spirits of turpentine or lavender oil may be used for this softening, but time must afterwards be allowed for the volatile spirits to evaporate so as to prevent smearing. The plate is now developed with a weak solution of hydrochloric acid (about ½ oz. pure acid to a gallon of water) and the development aided by the application of cotton wool. This will remove the original sensitive film only. When the negative part of the image has been removed, the plate is washed well with water, gummed, and dried. The work is now washed out with the asphaltum tincture, rolled up with black ink, resined, chalked, and etched with the ammonium nitrated etching solution, finally gummed, and is then ready for printing from. There are slight variations of the above methods practised by different process workers, all of which are equally satisfactory in the hands of those who have mastered them; this only goes to show that there is a fair amount of latitude in manipulating this negativeless process when the principles dominating are understood.

The "Father James" Reproductive Process.

There are also recent processes which have been evolved to accomplish the same results as the Vandyke for use in offset printing, but with a different procedure. Such are the "Father James" reproductive negativeless process, the Manul process, etc. Briefly, the Father James facsimile reproductive process consists in taking the actual copy and treating it in a special chemical bath which reacts upon the ink of the image and charges it with a powerfully greasy constituent. The print is then carefully washed to free the plain surface of the paper of all foreign matter; the excess of moisture is extracted by special absorptive methods, and the limp, damp print is then employed as the actual transfer, being run down to either stone or metal plate, just as an autographic circular or similar transferring is done, and then prepared for actual printing purposes in the ordinary manner of the transferring department.

This process is, we understand, secured by a syndicate of printers and publishers, and will probably be placed upon the market for general use by the whole trade as soon as the necessary commercial arrangements are completed.

The Manul Process.

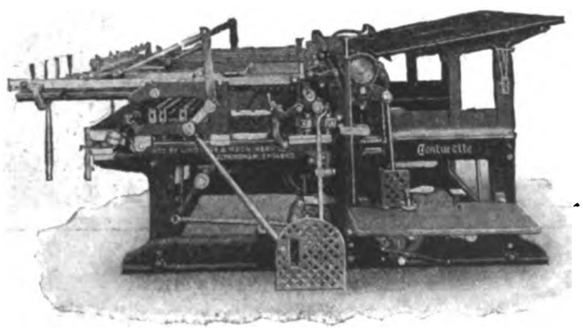
With regard to the Manul method, this is also a proprietary process, and would have to be worked by licencees. This process, like the Vandyke, is a facsimile one from copy, although it employs an intermediate aid by which the thickness of copy or pasted-on corrections do not affect the exposure as with the Vandyke process.

The original itself is in no way damaged, so that a valuable copy can be used without deterioration. This is a very useful process for the making of the machine printing surface in offset work, as the plate is not hand-transferred, the image being produced by photographic means, thus ensuring the sharpest and most exact machine printing surface—practically like working from an original.

As this process is not yet established in England, the proprietors have arranged to have printing plates for the trade made in Holland, where the process is being exploited, as well as in Germany. Unfortunately this necessitates the copy being sent abroad, which is a great drawback and objection, and a disadvantage also from the economic-time point of view. So far as price is concerned they are prepared to produce the printing surface at 50 per cent. cheaper rates than what is charged for any competing process.

Briefly the method of working consists in preparing a glass plate with special bichromated coating; this is dried thoroughly, and then placed with its film surface in contact with the surface of the copy that has to be reproduced. It may be a line or half-tone illustration, or a page of type, or design and decorative matter. The light penetrates the film and is reflected back from the white paper whilst no action is produced on the parts corresponding to the print. This exposed film is accordingly hardened where bright light has done its work, and the unacted-upon portions are dissolved away by

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the usual development procedure. The ground which remains is dyed with a more actinic colour to intensify the image, and the plate or film then becomes a negative which can be printed from direct upon a zinc plate for use in the offset machine.

This process is being employed by many German publishers for reproducing out-of-print books, and it is also in use in Amsterdam and Holland. We saw in the early part of this year several large publications being reproduced by this method at a large printing establishment near Berlin. If any of our readers are interested, we can put them in touch with the directors of Manul, Ltd, so that they may investigate more closely the possibilities of the process.

Cornwall Press Machine Managers.

Annual Outing.

The Isle of Wight was the venue chosen by the machine managers of the Cornwall Press, Ltd., for their annual outing on Saturday, July 18th, 1925. Journey was made by train to Portsmouth and thence by boat to Ryde.

An excellent luncheon was provided at the "Crown" Hotel, presided over by Mr. H. Langley Jones (managing director), supported by Mr. T. W. Fletcher (director), Mr. J. Griffiths (works manager), Mr. Cyril Smith (secretary), and the overseers and assistants of the various departments of the firm. A pleasant feature of the speechmaking which followed was the feeling of good fellowship manifest between employer and employee. Mr. J. Stride, in proposing the toast of "The Firm," took the company back to the methods of printing over fifty years ago. Mr. H. Langley Jones, in reply, spoke of the growth and development of the firm, and fittingly closed his speech by presenting Mr. J. Stride with a gold watch, suitably inscribed, on behalf of the directors, to mark the completion of 53 years' service. Mr. Reed gave a warm welcome to "The Visitors," Mr. Fletcher replying. Mr. A. J. England, in proposing "The Chairman," spoke of the progressive business methods of Mr. H. Langley Jones, and voiced the appreciation of the employees for his great interest in their welfare. An appreciation of "The Stewards" by Mr. Howell was replied to by Mr. C. H. Lytton and Mr. F. Bird.

Luncheon over, the party went by charabanc for a tour of the Island. Brading, Sandown Bay, Shanklin Chine, Godshill and the Downs were visited—a very enjoyable trip which ended with tea at the "Crown" Hotel. An hour's stroll followed and the party left for home at 7 p.m.

Altogether a memorable day, which the stewards and every one present can look back upon with great satisfaction.

Good service to industry generally, including the printing and allied trades, should be rendered by the newly formed Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureaux. Following a highly successful conference held at High Leigh, Hoddesdon, in September, 1924, of those interested in special libraries and agencies for the collection, treatment and distribution of information, a representative standing committee was appointed to ensure continuity of the work, and to arrange for a second conference. The standing committee has been fortunate in obtaining assistance from the Carnegie United Kingdom Trustees, and the proceedings of the first conference have just been issued. The committee has decided to name the body thus called into being "The Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureaux." The second conference of the Association will be held at Balliol College, Oxford, during the week end 25th to 28th September, 1925. Full particulars can be obtained from the organising secretary, at the offices of the Association, 38, Bloomsbury-square, London, W.C.1.

The Government have decided that the concluding stages of the Rating and Valuation Bill, which is making slow progress in Committee, must be carried over until the autumn sitting.

When writing Advertisers, Please mention "The British & Colonial Printer & Stationer."

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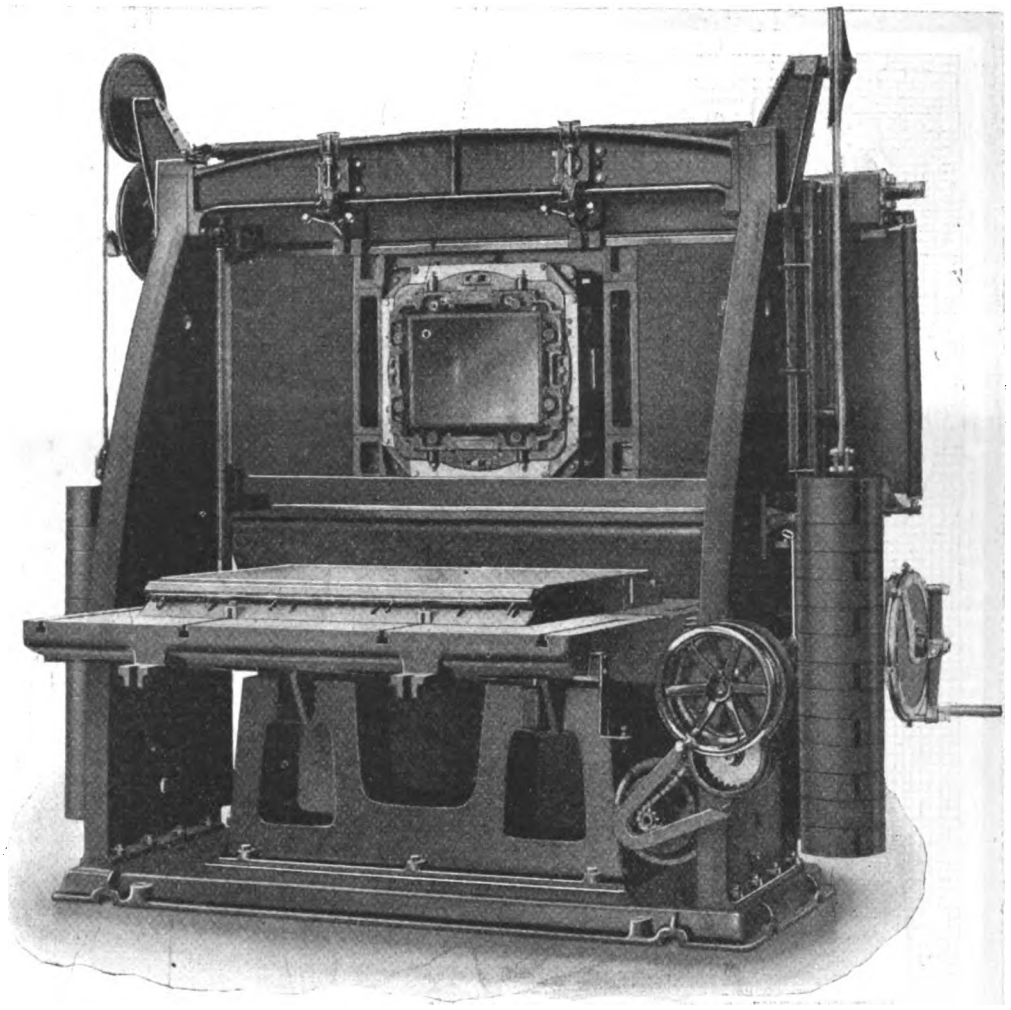
The "Printex" Negative Printer.

The Making of Photo-Litho Plates.

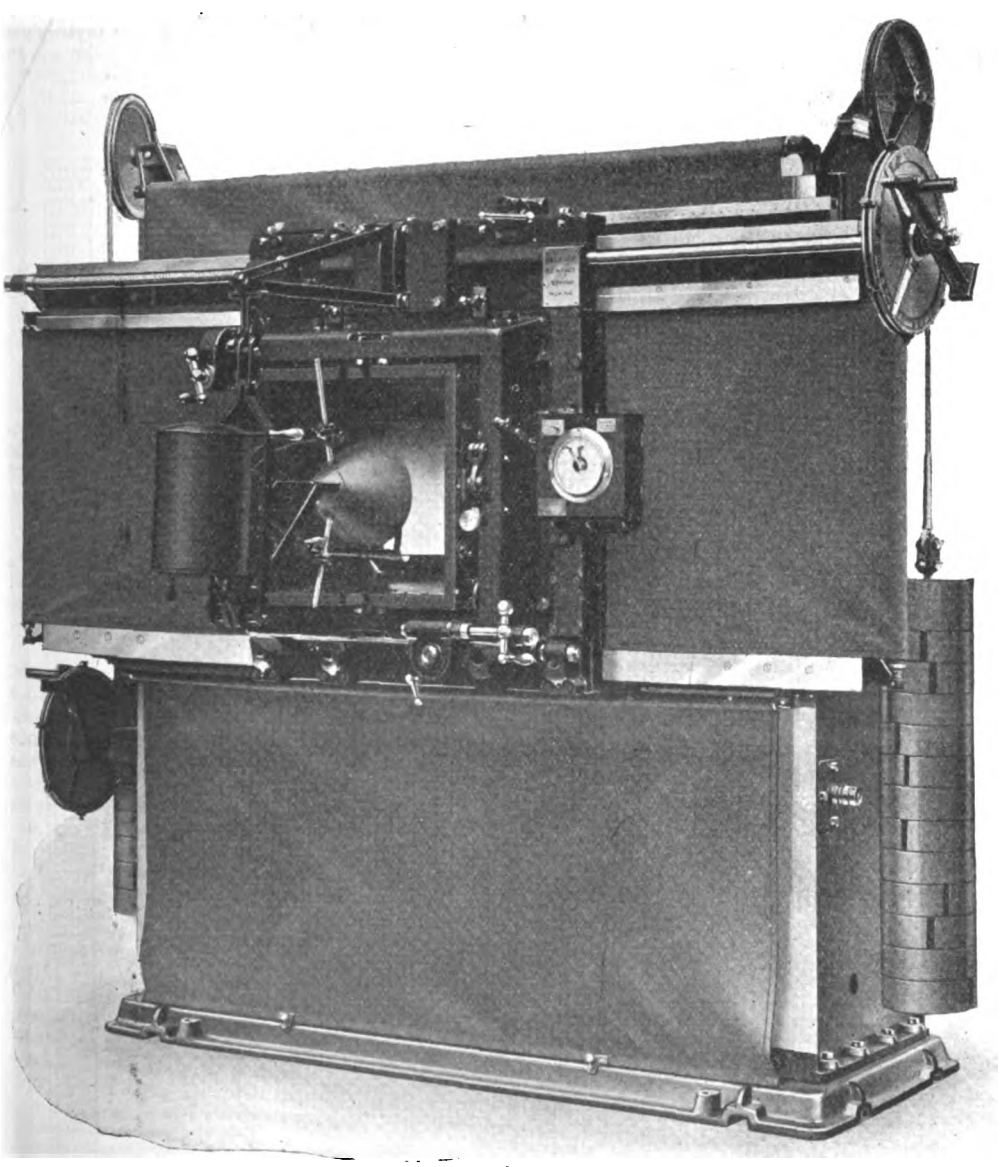
It would seem to be a fact, despite the high claims made by the German lithographic industry, that in regard to the most up to-date photo mechanical developments of planography, such as photo litho, this country is ahead of the Fatherland. At any rate it is the case that British-made photo-litho apparatus is at the present time being sold to German printers—a fact that is eloquent in praise of British enterprise in this particular line of work. We were given an opportunity the other day of inspecting the latest model of the new "Negative Printer" made by Pictorial Machinery, Ltd., and were interested to learn that this machine was due for shipment to Leipzig. The "Printex" negative printer, to the introduction of which we have previously referred, has now been perfected, and it will doubtless be of interest if we give herewith illustrations of the latest model together with a few further particulars.

The purpose of the negative printer, it will be understood, is to produce lithographic printing plates by the printing down upon metal of a photographic negative. In this machine the metal plate is held in a fixed position whilst the negative is moved about as desired, the machine being adapted to print the image repeatedly upon the metal, the placing of each repetition being guaranteed accurate to one-thousandth of an inch. The machine is a fine piece of precision engineering, and for the excellence of its manufacture as well as for the ingenuity of its design it has called forth very high praise from both engineers and printers who have inspected it.

In our first illustration, the massive framework seen towards the middle of the machine embodies the negative carrier, the exposure mechanism, etc., together with hanging arc lamp. The whole of this composite unit is adapted to be moved horizontally to right or left by hand-operated screw mechanism. Vertical motion is also provided for, the negative-carrier, together with the horizontal slides upon which it moves, being counterbalanced as seen in the illustration, and being adapted to be hand actuated by screw mechanism. Each of the two screw mechanisms is provided with a large dial graduated in thousandths of an inch. The precision of movement and ease of operation are best indicated by saying that this part of the mechanism is the same as in the "Lithotex" step-and-repeat machine.



2. Back View, Showing Plate-Bed Horizontal.



1. The "Printex" Negative Printer: Front View.

A notable feature in respect of the negative carrier is the fact that vacuum pressure is dispensed with, and the negative is forced against the printing plate by direct mechanical action. This direct pressure is applied at a number of points around the negative, and, by an ingenious contrivance, is distributed so that pressure at all these points is equalised and the negative uniformly pressed into perfect contact. The use of negative glass of uneven thickness is thus made practicable, whilst film or paper negatives may also be used. During the time when the negative and printing plate are pressed into contact, a lamp is automatically lighted and a bell rung, indicating unmistakably that contact has been made and warning the operator against inadvertently actuating the machine. For manipulation of the negative, the negative carrier falls forward on its hinges to bring the negative into horizontal position. This movement is controlled by chain and sprocket mechanism.

To the right of the negative carrier in the illustration, will be noted an automatic time clock. This accurately times the exposure and at the end of the period specified, say three minutes, it automatically closes the shutter. This is a feature that greatly facilitates the obtaining of reproductions uniform in quality.

Our second illustration shows the other side of the machine, and there is seen the plate-bed turned into horizontal position for the manipulation of the plate. This movement of the plate-bed can be actuated by hand, like the other operations of the machine; but can, if desired, be done by motor. On this bed the plates are gripped and held taut in the same manner as on the offset printing machine, and the insertion or removal of a plate is as simple a matter. The bed can be made suitable for plates of any of the sizes ordinarily used in the

(Continued on page 69).

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represent the perfect medium for black-white photo-reproduction work.

The blacks are of uniform density; the whites sharp and clear-cut. There is an entire absence of streaks, pin-holes, or any of the usual troubles.

The Typon Process does not call for exceptional treatment or highly skilled labour. No special equipment is required.

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trade, or can be adjustable so as to take several sizes.

The complete negative printer weighs about four tons and requires a space of about 18 feet square by 10 feet high.

An interesting auxiliary, which is here illustrated for the first time, is the "Pictorial" photo lithographic coating, developing, whirling and drying apparatus. This is something very different from the ordinary hand whirler familiar to all who deal with photo-litho plates. It will be noted that the whirlable table for holding the plate is arranged within a tank, and provision is made for water to be sprayed on the plate from the side, an outlet being arranged beneath the table for the effluence. Coating or developing solutions are poured in through a funnel in the centre of the cover, and, the table being motor driven, centrifugal action uniformly distributes these solutions over the surface of the plate. The



"Pictorial" Coater, Developer, Whirler and Dryer.

weight of the cover, by the way, is counterbalanced in the manner shown. Speeds of rotation of the table ranging from 30 to 120 revolutions per minute are obtainable through the medium of an adjustable friction gearing. For the drying of plates, electric heating elements are embodied in the cover, and a small electric fan, which is contained in an air scoop, blows air through a filter and then past the heating elements and so on to the plate. The whole apparatus appears to us to be a most useful and practical adjunct to the plate-maker's equipment.

MR. W. STAFFORD SHERWELL, who was for many years associated with the business of Messrs. Dobson, Molle and Co., Ltd., St. Clair Works, Edinburgh, purchased by Messrs. E. S. and A. Robinson, Ltd., of Bristol, has now started business on his own account, trading as the Sherwell Service Press, 57, York-place, Edinburgh. He has taken over the old-established house of Messrs. Peddie, Ewen and Co., and will develop the existing branches of that business, including printing and the sale of paper and stationery. In view of his long practical experience in poster printing, special attention will be given to this class of work. Mr. Sherwell has entered into association with several well-known firms, specialising in all forms of printing office equipment, publications, etc., and is thus in a unique position to render excellent service.

Lithographic Trade Review.

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE holiday season is now making itself definitely felt, and the lithographic trade appears to be experiencing generally the slackness that this time of year usually brings. A slack period necessarily means some upward movement in the number of workpeople unemployed, but the litho branch of the industry has no cause for anxiety in this respect, as the general trend of things is undoubtedly in the direction of improvement.

TO BE kept always fully occupied appears to be the happy experience of the new business, Phototype, Ltd., to whose establishment at West End lane, New Barnet, we recently referred. It will be interesting to watch the history of this concern, for it represents a development in a direction which seems to us to hold big promise for the future. Its special province, readers will remember, is photo-litho reproduction of letterpress text and other black-and-white matter, whilst arrangements have been made for supplying the trade with ready printed-down photo litho plates in all sizes.

THE subject of charges for the production of photo-litho negatives and plates has been exercising the minds of the council of the Federation of Master Process Engravers, who have made endeavours to procure a scale rate that should be generally applicable. A number of suggestions have been received, but we understand that as yet it has not been possible to agree upon any given scale as the correct or most suitable one. The matter is still under consideration, and as soon as agreement has been effected the scale will be printed and circulated to the trade.

WE were shown, the other day, some admirable examples of varnished lithography in colours—they were fruit tin labels, to be precise. The printing was of a character to make big demands upon both the printer and the paper he used, for it involved heavy backgrounds, reproductions of fruit in natural colours, delicate ornamentations, and lettering both light and heavy, some of it in reverse. The samples were shown to us as specimens of what is being done with the esparto litho printing paper, of which Messrs. Allardyce and Co., Ltd., make an announcement in this issue. The excellent register obtained, and the bright and clean appearance of the finished varnished proofs seemed to us to speak very convincingly for the good qualities of this esparto paper.

ON the subject of paper for offset printing much has been said and something remains to be understood. Not all that has been spoken contains value of a practical sort, and much of it is merely confusing to the maker of paper whose knowledge of paper is confined mainly to manufacture. In search of an ideal paper at a popular price some merchants have introduced cartridge papers, which it must be admitted have favourable characteristics, due largely to the entire use of bleached sulphite pulp. Hardness, finish, whiteness and strength in sufficiency are all embodied in the type of paper we visualise, but there is one great drawback and a very fatal one where printing on two sides is concerned, the paper is too transparent in relation to its substance. The British papermaker, with esparto at his command for admixture in the furnish commences upon the making of papers for offset printed booklets or colour work, covers and all the rest of it, with a pronounced advantage. Next to cotton, which is all but debarred by price, esparto is the friendly material to the printer.

REVERTING to offset printing it should be clearly grasped that the rotary offset press has taken three parts of the field hitherto the domain of the flat-bed lithographic machine, with the result that the bulk of the flat-bed machines are either idle or on the scrap heap. Those that remain are keeping to themselves bronze and colour work on coated chromo paper, the colour work being of a character which belongs to the last generation. The offset press prints commercial stationery on any class of paper, although for delicacy of effect and ease of working it prefers papers with a dead finish which just happens to coincide with the typewriting machine's liking for bond, bank and parchment papers. In the general printing sphere, the offset press has a special forte for booklets with or without illustrations and here again it can make use of any sort of paper, with a preference for hard-sized antique, cartridge or matt-finished printings. It does not like coated papers and there is no need nor justification for them having regard to the fact that they were only brought into existence to counteract the shortcomings of letterpress half-tone printing and the lithographic stone process.

A REPRODUCTION of a water-colour drawing on coated art or chromo paper is an anachronism which no artistic mind can ever forgive. The same type of mind must therefore turn with a hearty welcome to the offset press which can retain all the atmosphere and colour value of a sketch by reproducing it on similar paper to that on which the painting was made. Or for cheapness and equal effect in the mass the ordinary rough cartridge can be employed. Now, lest we be understood wrongly, let it be plainly stated that for cheap and downright commercial reproduction of colour objects, say a pair of shoes, an inlaid cabinet or a suite of furniture, the letterpress three or four-colour half-tone process on coated art paper will still find work for coating mills.

PRINTING direct from a photographic film is a proposition that is now occupying the attention of a number of advanced workers. Mr. Frank M. Walsh, a prominent New York photogravure specialist, returned recently from a tour of Europe enthused by the possibilities of what is known as the Sperroti process, named after the inventor, Marion Sperroti of Turin, Italy. By this method a photo is taken of the matter to be reproduced, and a positive is made on a film made of special composition manufactured under patents obtained to cover the world by the Agfa Co. of Germany, the largest aniline combine in the world. This is then treated by special chemicals, dried out and can then be clamped to any press by special adjusters. By a slightly different treatment it can be attached to an offset press. It is then ready to print in the usual manner. Mr. Walsh maintains that the new process will enable small newspapers to have pictorial supplements for low cost and in colour should they so desire. He points out that the initial cost of the process is for film and preparation and that no further cost is involved. The film will hold for 25,000 impressions before a new one is required.

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Offset Printing and Photogravure.

How They Aid the Advertiser.

By DAVID GREENHILL (Sun Engraving Co., Ltd.).

Printing, being a progressive science, offers endless opportunities for development. Possibly the two greatest developments of recent years have been in the direction of offset printing and photogravure.

Offset printing is, I suggest, a natural development of lithographic work; and photogravure, or rotogravure, as it is sometimes called, is, I submit, the natural development of ordinary process engraving and letterpress printing, although, of course, it differs from them very materially in some essential points. Photogravure does not seem to be so well known in this country as offset printing, although abroad it makes very rapid progress.

These two developments of printing are the most remarkable developments that have taken place for a very long period in the printing industry. How far-reaching they will be in their general effect only time can show, but, realising the vital importance of both, I propose to confine my efforts in this paper to some thoughts in connection with these two very interesting processes.

Advertising relies almost entirely on printing to tell its message. The power of the picture, too, becomes increasingly evident in advertising, and the great advantage of the new processes to the advertiser is in their power to reproduce pictures well.

It is not for me to differentiate between the respective merits of offset and photogravure. They each have a great part to play, and I would like to suggest that their part lies more in the direction of meeting the increasing demand for illustrated work in advertising rather than in competing against or displacing the older processes, although to some extent this latter must happen, and it is good that it should happen.

One sometimes hears the suggestion that offset and gravure will supersede or almost replace letterpress and litho. Whilst it is proverbially unsafe to prophesy, I think it is fairly safe to say that in our time, at any rate, the older processes will not be displaced. Rather would I suggest that the competition with the new processes will lead to better methods for the old, and this will be to the common good, in much the same way as the competition with electricity and gas has proceeded. Electricity with all its powers and advantages has had to fight all the way, and gas has fought a very wonderful rearguard action, whilst it at the same time has developed new spheres of influence, and so it will surely be with our well-established and deep-rooted methods of printing in their fight against the newer methods.

Offset Possibilities and Limitations.

One of the main advantages of offset is, of course, the fact that it will print reasonably well on many kinds of paper, particularly on the rougher varieties; also that it is possible to duplicate quickly and cheaply, thereby producing very large numbers in a short space of time on an economic basis. Offset seems to lend itself rather to the bigger work than the smaller. There are very few, or comparatively few, small offset printers at work.

Although I find offset is good, and some very splendid achievements have already been attained in the way of quality, there is yet something wanting in the way of improvement in the bulk of offset work to make the final result a little more convincing. It is, I fancy, for this reason that although some perfectly wonderful things are done particularly in the States, with magazine covers, one generally finds that on the inside coloured advertisement pages where great fidelity to the original, fine detail and a great range of colour is essential, the ordinary three- or four-colour process still holds sway.

With offset, as in nearly all other processes, to get the best results one must understand the limitations as well as the possibilities, and that is why the large magazine cover in offset is so effective; the artist creates an original suitable for reproduction by offset and secures an economic and a very beautiful result. It follows, therefore, that the skilful advertiser and the skilful artist would so prepare his design that the process could reproduce it faithfully and to advantage.

To take an extreme example of what I mean, it would be useless in the present stage of development to expect the offset process on a commercial basis to reproduce the fine Gallery pictures painted in oils, full of rich colour and gradation. Offset would fail on such a subject in competition with the odinary three- or four-colour process, but on the other hand it would be fair to expect a reproduction of a good water-colour or crayon drawing, and more particularly so if the treatment be broad. Such a subject would not only reproduce splendidly in offset but would be economical as against almost every other process. Good bold lettering, label work and ordinary letterpress all reproduce well and economically in offset.

Offset shows possibly to greatest advantage on subjects which look well when reproduced with a matt surface, on papers with a natural surface, and where the colour scheme is comparatively simple. I do not mean for a moment by this that offset cannot reproduce the more elaborate colour schemes; it undoubtedly can, and does, but it will not show to advantage in competition against other processes in this direction, but on the simple colour schemes, many of which are so very attractive and useful in advertising, offset is pre-eminent.

There is little doubt, too, that we are on the threshold of a colour age in advertising, and in this direction offset will unquestionably be more useful than ever. To my mind, improvement in offset should be in the direction of increasing the possibilities of reproducing fine detail and in increasing the depth of colour and scale of gradation

(To be Concluded.)

An address delivered at the British Advertising Convention, Harrogate.

JOSEPH GOODMAN
SUPERB LITHOGRAPHIC OFFSET
AND
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What Print Owes to Paper.

A Sidelight on History.

The correspondence in *The Times* a few months ago on the subject of early steam printing in 1814, containing some references to the first Fourdrinier papermaking machine of contemporary date, reminded Mr. Chas. T. Jacobi, the well-known printing expert of London, of some of the traditions of the old Chiswick Press, with which he was actively associated for many years. This correspondence has induced Mr. Jacobi to contribute to *Spalding's Quarterly* a few notes to show what printing owes to paper. The existence of a small paper factory at Chiswick, he points out, led to the establishment in the same locality of a printing house, subsequently known as the Chiswick Press and famous among book lovers for its productions. Mr. Jacobi then goes on to explain the circumstances leading up to this association as follows:—

The first Charles Whittingham (1767-1840) was a native of Warwickshire, and apprenticed in Coventry. On completing his term he came to London, and in 1789 started a small printing business in Fetter-lane, which gradually grew and necessitated his acquiring other premises in London. Although a busy man he was interested in various activities, which included that of paper manufacture, as he needed paper of a good texture and of a fine and even finish for the printing of small illustrated books for which he was then acquiring a reputation. In 1809 (twenty years after commencing business) he established at Chiswick the paper mill already referred to. This was on the Mall facing the river. As he found that this mill required much of his personal attention, and, at that period, the distance between London and Chiswick being somewhat inconvenient, he in 1810 started a press at the High House, where he was able to reside, and adjacent to the mill. Being on the spot he was able to give more personal attention to both "paper and print." An occasional journey up to town kept him in touch with his other printing house which he had left in charge of his foreman. This was eventually closed down and the printing work concentrated at Chiswick.

Prior to his removal to Chiswick he had also been interested in other inventions, one being the first iron handpress which was designed by Earl Stanhope—this I mention to show the versatility of the man. The adoption of this iron press marked an interesting stage in the craft of printing, because since William Caxton—in fact, since the first press was set up in the fifteenth century—the former presses had all been constructed of wood. Whittingham is said to have purchased the first Stanhope press, and within another year he had bought four more, so well was he satisfied. One of these (No. 5, and dated 1804) is still in existence and was on view, and moreover in active work, at *The Times* pavilion at the exhibition at Wembley last year. As a compliment to the inventor Whittingham named his printing house, then in London, the Stanhope Press.

It was a little later on that he became interested in the subject of papermaking, and it was a tradition of the Whittinghams that it was St. Leger Didot, a member of the family of celebrated French printers, who brought to England the first device for the machine manufacture of paper; and this was said to be the original invention of another Frenchman named Louis Robert. It was introduced to the notice of Henry Fourdrinier, a papermaker of Two Waters in Hertfordshire, an Englishman, but of Huguenot descent. He was a friend of Whittingham and used to supply him with some of his paper.

Fourdrinier much improved on the original idea, and the first paper made on this machine was sent to Whittingham, who subsequently installed at his mill one of these Fourdrinier improved machines. Although Whittingham never employed power for printing purposes, he was one of the first to adopt steam power for papermaking. Coincidentally with the starting of the paper mill a certain Thomas Potts had discovered some system of extracting the tar from old ship ropes and for purifying this and converting it into a suitable material for the making of paper. Whittingham purchased the secret and engaged Potts, who died in 1811, to superintend the factory for producing this raw material. This added to the pulp produced, with the aid of Fourdrinier's machine, a strong paper of smooth or velvety surface, and of more uniform thickness than that made by hand. So much was this paper esteemed that Fourdrinier himself became one of Whittingham's principal customers for this special manufacture.

From this account it will be observed that it was entirely due to the establishment of this mill at Chiswick in 1809 that Whittingham was induced in 1810 to commence printing in that same locality at the High House, which we repeat was quite near the mill.

In 1823, Whittingham, finding that his printing business was developing so fast that he could not give the necessary time for the supervision of the mill, disposed of it to a Mr. Nichols.

The Whittingham interest in the press ceased in 1880, and the direct line of the second Whittingham became extinct in 1916. My own active management of the press ended in 1919, when it was incorporated as Charles Whittingham and Griggs (Printers), Ltd., and in 1922 I finally retired from my position on the Board as the Consultant Director.

PAPER BIBLIOGRAPHY.—A useful index of papermaking literature is furnished by the Technical Section of the Papermakers' Association in their latest brochure, entitled "Bibliography of Periodical Publications on Papermaking and Allied Subjects during 1923," price 5s. The items are carefully separated under subject headings, alphabetically arranged, and are taken from Continental and American as well as British sources. The handy brochure, which runs to 40 pages, conforms to the size and style of the Section's Proceedings.

PHOTOS BY WIRE.—Examples of photographs transmitted by telephone wire were shown last week to the Royal Society, and these included landscapes, interiors, portraits, and X-ray photographs and a facsimile of a cheque complete with signature. They had been transmitted from distances ranging from about 100 to 3,305 miles. The length of time taken in transmission depends upon the size of the photograph. A photograph 7 by 5 inches would occupy about 7½ minutes. The system will enable photographs of events taking place thousands of miles away to be printed side by side with the telegraphed or cabled report.

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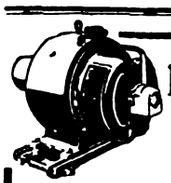
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THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1925.

Mr. F. L. Armstrong.

TRIBUTES from all parts of the world and from all ranks of people bear testimony to the high place which the late Mr. F. L. Armstrong won for himself in newspaper and allied trade circles. Viscount Burnham, on his way to Australia, cabled to Mr. Arthur L. Woodhead, the president of the Newspaper Society, asking him to convey to the relatives "the deep sorrow of his friends journeying to Australia upon hearing of his death." The president of the Employers' Federation of Envelope Makers and Manufacturing Stationers (Mr. T. Owen Jacobsen), has received the following letter, addressed to him on behalf of the Postmaster-General: "I am asked by the Postmaster-General to say that he learns with regret of the death of Mr. Frederick L. Armstrong, the secretary of your federation. The loss to the federation must be a severe one, and the cordial relations existing between the federation and this department were largely due to his personality." From chess circles also Mr. Armstrong is sadly missed. It is recalled that during the war the City of London Chess Club undertook to provide at any time he might wish it an opponent for the late Mr. Bonar Law, who found relaxation during that trying period in the game of chess, and Mr. Armstrong many times undertook the duty of opposing Mr. Law over the chess board. The high esteem in which the deceased gentleman was held was demonstrated in a striking manner by the large and representative gathering which attended the memorial service on Tuesday at St. Bride's Church, Fleet-street, to which reference is made on another page.

* * *

Six Months' Paper Imports.

STATISTICS relating to both imports and exports of paper and cardboard for the first six months of the year present a moderately satisfactory showing when placed beside the figures of trade generally of the country. Paper imports last month were 1,117,850 cwts., of the value of £1,156,784, an increase of 181,106 cwts. (19·3 per cent.) and £201,152 (20 per cent.) as compared with June of last year. During the half-year ended June and the corresponding period of the two preceding years the quantity and value of paper arrivals in this country were:

1925	...	6,876,414 cwts.	£7,052,231
1924	...	6,259,702 „	6,403,172
1923	...	5,678,352 „	6,182,836

During January-June of the present year imports were larger by 616,712 cwts. (9·8 per cent.) than during the corresponding six months of last year, and exceeded those of the first six months of 1923 by 1,198,062 cwts. (21 per cent.). In value the returns for the first half of the year indicate an advance of £649,059 (10·1 per cent.) as compared with last year and £869,395 (14 per cent.) as compared with 1923. Of the paper imports during January-June last, packings and wrappings (amounting to 2,162,996 cwts.) represented 31·4 per cent. of the total quantity received, and surpassed the shipments of the corresponding period last year by 339,263 cwts. Strawboards (1,843,677 cwts.) registered 26·8 per cent. of the total, a comparative advance of 45,088 cwts. Printings (1,785,920 cwts.) were 25·9 per cent. of the total, and marked an increase of 85,960 cwts., whilst millboards (679,462 cwts.) were larger to the extent of 60,779 cwts.

* * *

Printings.

REGARDING the imports of printings during the first six months of the year, Norway (415,019 cwts.) occupies the most prominent place, a position that was held by Finland in the corresponding periods of the two preceding years. Shipments from Norway during January to June show a big increase of 239,805 cwts. as compared with the corresponding six months of last year. The second position is taken by Newfoundland (383,742 cwts.), whose supplies appreciated to the extent of 49,538 cwts. Consignments from Finland (342,743 cwts.), Sweden (308,622 cwts.), and Germany (102,386 cwts.) show a falling off, the most notable decline being reported on the part of Finland, where there was a drop of 213,684 cwts. Printings from Canada have been in greater demand in this country, shipments from that quarter having risen from only 1,892 cwts. in the first six months of last year to as much as 87,990 cwts. during January-June of the present year.

State of Employment.

Reporting on the state of employment in the paper and allied trades during June, the *Ministry of Labour Gazette* states:—Employment in the paper trade remained fair on the whole; in the brown paper section a good deal of short time was still worked, but in other sections full time was fairly general.

With letterpress printers employment continued fairly good; at Bristol and Newcastle there was an improvement, but at Leeds and Leicester a decline was reported. Electrotypers and stereotypers continued to be well employed.

In the lithographic printing trade employment continued fairly good and was better than a month ago in London and Manchester. With lithographic artists in London employment was again fair; in Manchester, it remained slack and was slightly worse than during May.

Employment with bookbinders in London was reported as moderate; it was again fair at Edinburgh, but remained bad at Leeds and Manchester.

The percentage of unemployed among workpeople covered by the Unemployment Insurance Acts in the printing and bookbinding trades was 4·9 at June 22nd, compared with 5·1 at May 25th and 5·1 at June 23rd, 1924. In the paper and paperboard industry, the percentage was 6·7 at June 22nd, compared with 7·4 at May 25th and 7·2 at June 23rd, 1924. In the cardboard-box, paper bag and stationery trades the percentage was 6·2 at June 22nd, compared with 6·4 at May 25th and 6·9 at June 23rd, 1924.

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Colonel J. Y. Foster, V.D., J.P.

Seventieth Birthday Celebrated.

In celebration of the seventieth birthday of Lieut.-Colonel James Yates Foster, V.D., J.P., senior partner of Messrs. Joseph Foster and Sons, Preston and London, personal and business friends and the whole of the employees were invited to dinner with members of the firm at the Public Hall, Preston, on Saturday evening. A company of about 500 assembled, and the gathering was a great success.

The firm of Joseph Foster and Sons was founded in 1860 by Joseph Foster at the age of 29, in premises in Avenham-street, Preston, specialising in the manufacture of hand-fed newspaper folding machines, in which he was an expert. He speedily had this trade almost entirely in his own hands, the machines being installed in nearly every newspaper office in the country. After a few years, having taken additional premises to cope with his increasing business, he moved to St. Paul's-square Ironworks, where, in addition to the previous operations, he commenced ironfounding, and later he purchased Peel Hall Foundry, Preston.

Newspaper Printing Machinery.

In 1871, in conjunction with Mr. Walter Bond, what was known as the "Prestonian" newspaper web printing machine, to print from either movable type or stereo plates, or a combination of them, was patented, and the first machine was made to the order of Mr. George Toulmin, proprietor of the *Preston Guardian*. For a while this machine had a great vogue. In the meantime, the works had again become too small, and in 1877 Bow-lane Ironworks were designed and built, thus marking a further development of the business.

Stereotyping was at that time a more or less secret process, but on its becoming better understood in later years, the "Prestonian" gave way to the form of machine which is now in general use, and the patent for this class of machine was taken out by Mr. Foster in 1881.

For many years previous to this time Mr. Joseph Foster had had the assistance of his two sons, Frank Foster and James Yates Foster, both of whom had been specially educated and trained for the business in all its practical branches. The former developed into what is known as the outside man, and became well known in the newspaper world, especially in London; and the latter, as the inside man, took command of the works. The sons were taken into partnership in 1882.

A Progressive Firm.

In 1886 the necessity for further premises was again manifest, and the extensive works known as the Soho Foundry were bought. The present London works, situated in Whitefriars street, have been occupied since 1889. From that time forward the progress of the business has never faltered, and the persistent optimism of the firm is shown by the fact that still more land has recently been bought ready for further extensions.

In 1900 Major Frank Foster passed away, followed in 1913 by the founder of the firm, leaving the youngest member of the trio as sole proprietor. He, in turn, admitted his two sons, Major John Hendry Foster, T.D., and Mr. Frank Foster into partnership in 1922, Major Foster presiding over the Soho Foundry and Mr. Frank over the Bow-lane works and the London works. Lieut.-Colonel Foster, now having completed his 70th year, does not take the same active part as formerly, but is always at hand in an advisory capacity.

Notable Public Service.

Colonel Foster became a member of Preston Town Council in 1893, and held the office of Mayor 1899-1900, being elected an alderman in 1901. He has been one of the trustees of the Harris Orphanage since 1900, received his commission as a Justice of the Peace in 1904, and is also an Income-Tax Commissioner. Three members of the firm have served in the Territorial Artillery. The late Mr. Frank Foster was commissioned 2nd lieutenant in 1882, and retired with rank of major shortly before his death. The present senior partner became a second lieutenant in 1887, and after commanding two brigade of guns in succession, retired with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel in 1909. Major J. H. Foster, T.D., joined as second lieutenant in 1903, and served through the war till invalided home in 1918. The three partners are well known Freemasons.

At the dinner Colonel Foster had the support of tne Mayor of Preston (Mr. J. R. Hodgson), the Town Clerk (Mr. A. Haworth), the Right Hon. T. Shaw and Mr. A. R. Kennedy, K.C. (M.P.'s for the Borough), Mr. Stromeyer (chief engineer, Manchester Steam Users' Association), Mr. T. Dodd (clerk to the Justices), the Chief Constable (Mr. J. P. Kerr Watson), Mr. G. Toulmin (*Preston Guardian* and *Lancashire Daily Post*), and many other prominent townsmen. Messages of regret at inability to be present were received from, among others, Mr. Scott and Mr. Guthrie (*Manchester Guardian*), Mr. John Toulmin (*Preston Guardian* and *Lancashire Daily Post*), Mr. A. Burchill (*Liverpool Courier*), Mr. F. Goulding (*Daily Mail*, London), Mr. W. H. and Mr G.F Toulmin (*Preston Guardian* and *Lancashire Daily Post*), Mr. D. Jeremiah (*Manchester Evening Chronicle*), Mr. F. Tillotson (*Bolton Evening News*), Mr. D. C. Thomson (*Dundee Courier*), Mr. J. A. Barrow (*Daily Herald*), Mr. A. McMillan (*Western Gazette*, Yeovil), etc.

Employees' Gift.

In the course of the proceedings there was a presentation to Colonel Foster by the employees of a handsome silver tea service and salver, suitably inscribed. This duty fell to Mr. J. Mayor, the oldest employee, now in his 50th year of service, who referred to the happy understanding between the firm and the employees, and the kindly consideration ever shown to them by Colonel Foster.

The latter, in accepting the gift, referred to the occasion as one of the proudest moments of his life, surrounded as he was with his workpeople in harmony and amity. Proceeding to make a speech filled with interesting reminiscences, Colonel Foster made feeling reference to the very harmonious relationship that had always existed between the firm and its employees.

THE Department of Overseas Trade desires to remind United Kingdom exporters requiring information on overseas commercial matters that it is always desirable to approach the Department rather than to write directly to the Department's representative posted in the market concerned. It is frequently the case that the information desired is already available in the Department, and direct application to the Department thus results in the saving of much time.

Personal.

SIR DAVID HUGHES MORGAN, chairman of the *Western Mail*, has been presented by the departmental managers of that journal with a gold cigar case in honour of the baronetcy recently conferred upon him.

MR. HENRY CROSSLEY, of Wetherby, Yorkshire, chief proprietor of the *Wetherby News*, this month celebrates his diamond jubilee of business life.

MR. RICHARD KELLY, the president of Messrs. R. Hoe and Co., the well-known printing machine manufacturers, of London and New York, is at present in London.

MR. C. E. MONTAGUE, chief leader writer on the *Manchester Guardian*, is retiring from the staff of that newspaper at the end of the year, thus severing an active connection which has extended over a period of thirty-five years. He will, however, continue to act as a director of the paper.

MR. F. C. SUMNER, the manager of the *St. Helens Newspaper and Advertiser*, has won the Sir Henry Seton-Karr golf cup for the second year in succession.

MR. B. ROGERS was last week appointed teacher of typography for the printing classes of the Birmingham School of Arts and Crafts.

THREE Birmingham reporters have just reached their jubilee, namely, Mr. W. H. Durant, *Sutton Coldfield News*; Mr. J. Stevenson, *Aston News*; and Mr. Barton Eckett, *Erdington News*. Each is over 70, and is daily at his duty. Something like a record for one office, that of the *Birmingham News*, from which is issued a series of local weekly newspapers.

MR. HUGH W. DAWSON, of Edinburgh, has withdrawn his nomination for the presidency of the Institute of Journalists made by the Bristol branch of the Institute.

SIR FREDERICK BECKER, accompanied by his son, Mr. F. G. L. Becker, has left for the Continent and Scandinavia on an extensive trip, and with some very important business to place.

MR. WILLIAM C. CORKE, C.C., left last Friday on an extended visit to Norway, Sweden and Finland. His firm, Messrs. Corke, Sons and Co., are the agents in the United Kingdom for the Finnish Paper Mills Association for the sale of news print.

MR. C. R. SEDDON, president of the Papermakers' Association, was in London recently presiding over a meeting of the Executive Council of the Papermakers' Association.

CONGRATULATIONS were showered upon Mr. Seddon on his recovery from his recent indisposition.

MR. SEDDON has been re-elected a director of the Bury and District Chamber of Commerce, on the motion of Mr J. M. Arnot.

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Commercial Intelligence.

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Allied Newspapers, 29s. 3d., 28s. 10½d., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 21s. 3d., 21s. 9d.; Allied Northern News, 6½ p.c. 1st Mort. Gtd. Deb. Stk (issued at 98½, £30 pd.), 29⅜, 30¼, ditto f.p., 98⅝, 98½; Amalgamated Press, 42s., 42s. 6d., Pref., 24s.; Associated Newspapers, 22s 6d., 21s. 9d., Def., 6⅜, 6⅝, Pref., 18s. 6d.; British Glues and Chemicals, 4s., Pref., 14s. 6d.; Cassell, Pref., 21s. 3d.; *Country Life* Pref., 15s.; *Daily Mirror*, 6⅜, 6⅞. 8 p.c. Cum Pref., 25s. 3d.; *Daily Sketch* and *Sunday Herald*, 104½, 102; John Dickinson, 29s. 9d., 28s.; *Financial News*, Pref., 10s., 6 p.c. 2nd Pref., 10s 6d.; Ilford, Pref., 19s. 6d.; *Illustrated London News*, 7s. 6d., Pref., 16s. 3d.; International Linotype, 66; Kelly's Directories, 7½ p.c. Pref., 23s. 4½d.; Lamson Paragon, 5¼ p.c. Pref., 10s. 3d., 10 p.c. Pref., 22s. 6d.; Linotype, A Deb., 65½; George Newnes, 32s. 6d., 33s., Pref., 16s.; Odham's Press (4s.), 3s. 4½d., 6p.c. Cum. Pref., 14s. 4½d., 13s.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 16s.; *Sunday Pictorial* Newspapers, 77s. 6d., 80s. 3d.; Raphael Tuck, 21s. 0d., Pref., 85s; United Newspapers, 7½ p.c. Pref., 20s. 4½d., 20s. 1½d.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 3⅜s. 6d., Pref'd., 20s. 3d. xd., 4 p.c. Pref., 13s. 9d; Weldons, 33s. 3d., Pref., 18s. 3d.; Winterbottom Book Cloth, 64s. 9d.; Wyman and Sons, Pref., 18s. 1½d., 17s 6d.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

CASSELL AND CO., LTD.—The report of Cassell and Co. covering the year 1924, shows a balance to credit of trading account, after providing for depreciation, bad and doubtful debts, expenses of management, etc., of £43,952, making available, with £72,415 brought in, £116,368. The preference dividend absorbs £24,500, and after providing for debenture and bank interest and directors' fees, £5,714, the directors recommend that provision be made for depreciation of copyrights to the extent of £6,000, the payment of a dividend on the ordinary shares at the rate of 5 per cent., free of tax, the same as for 1923, carrying forward £60,266.

NEW COMPANIES.

GEO. ALEXANDER AND CO, LTD—Capital £5,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of process engravers (colour black and white), designers, photographers and electrotypers, carried on by G. Alexander and F. D. W. Kimber, at 39-40, Shoe-lane, E.C. Private company. First directors: G. Alexander and F. D. W. Kimber. Registered office: 30-40, Shoe-lane, E.C 4.

D. CLANSEY AND CO., LTD.—Capital £1,500, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of a general printer, bookbinder and stationer, carried on by D. Clansey at 40, Paradise-street, Liverpool, as "D. Clansey and Co." Private company. Directors: D. Clansey and Mrs. J. Clansey. Solicitors: Cummins and Hull. Commerce chambers, 11, Lord-street, Liverpool.

LAYTON PRINTING AND MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.—Capital £1,250, in £1 shares; printers, engravers, publishers, book and printsellers, bookbinders, art journalists, newspaper and magazine proprietors, paper and paper bag-makers and dealers, manufacturing stationers, dealers in twine, fancy goods and stationery, manufacturers of printing and other ink, etc. Private company. Subscribers: R. Warburton, G. Hood, H. J. Marshall and C. E. Welford.

H. J. ROGER AND CO., LTD.—Capital £500, in 2s. shares; wholesale manufacturing stationers, printers publishers and dealers in paper, etc. Private company. First directors: H. J. Roger and A. Crowden. Registered office: Westbourne Park Station buildings, Great Western-road, W.11.

ARTWORK PUBLISHING CO., LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares, to acquire the business of publishers of *Artwork*, carried on by F. Osborne and Co., Ltd., under the style of "*Artwork* Publishing Co." at 27, East Castle-street, Oxford-circus, W. Private company. Directors: F. P. Phillips, H. F. Wauthier, R. B. Simnett and S. J. Hunt. Registered office: 27, East Castle street, Oxford-circus, W.

FOX, ROY, MOUFAREGE AND CO., LTD.—Capital £3,000, in £1 shares; manufacturers of and dealers in all substances, apparatus and things capable of being used in the manufacture of paper, glue, gelatine, chemical compounds, rags, etc. Private company. First directors: C. R. Fox, E. B. Fox, J. K. R. Walker, W. A. Brown and J. S. Roy (English directors), and A. Moufarege and H. J. Bartlett (local directors). Solicitors: Kenneth Brown, Baker, Lennox House, Norfolk-street, W.C.2.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfactions registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfactions is not compulsory).

STERLING BOX WORKS, LTD. (manufacturers of portmanteaux, paper and other boxes, etc., Manchester).—Particulars filed of £200 debentures authorised June 12th, 1925, charged on the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the amount of the present issue being £100.

G. H. FARRINGTON, LTD. (printers, etc., London).—Particulars filed of £1,000 debentures authorised May 7th, 1925, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the whole amount being now issued.

HARRIS PUBLICATIONS LTD. (London).—Particulars filed of £500 debentures authorised July 8th, 1925, charged on the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the amount of the present issue being £300.

CUMBERLAND EVENING MAIL PUBLISHING CO., LTD.—Debenture charged on deeds and documents referred to in the schedule thereto and the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, dated July 13th, 1925, to secure all moneys due or to become due from the company to Lloyds Bank, Ltd.

J. WHITAKER AND SONS, LTD. (proprietors of Whitaker's Almanac, etc.).—Land registry charge on 12, Warwick lane, E.C., dated July 13th, 1925, to secure all moneys due or to become due from the company to the Midland Bank, Ltd.

JOHN HENRY AND CO., LTD. (manufacturers of and dealers in paper, paper bags, Thatcham (Berks) and London).—Statement under Section 12 (old charges outstanding on July 1st, 1908, now first registered). Floating charge dated July 3rd, 1899, securing £10,000.

NATIONAL PAPER AND PULP CO. (1920), LTD. (London).—Satisfaction to the extent of £3,000 on May 31st, 1925, of debentures dated January 10th, 1921, securing £200,000.

FERRESTONE PRESS, LTD.—Satisfaction in full on July 3rd, 1925, of mortgage and land registry charge, both dated March 3rd, 1913, securing £400.

RECEIVER APPOINTED OR RELEASED

ARTHUR LOWE, LTD. (printers, etc., Sevenoaks)—G. Young, of 2, Suffolk Place, Sevenoaks, ceased to act as receiver and manager on July 13th, 1925.

J. M. OUSELEY AND SON, LTD. (publishers, etc., London).—H. Beswick, C.A., of 9, John-street, Adelphi, W.C.2, was appointed receiver on July 8th, 1925, under powers contained in debenture dated April 19th, 1923.

RAND, LTD. (originally Rand Advertising and Sales Service, Ltd.), London.—S. G. Hales of 3, Oliver-avenue, South Norwood, ceased to act as receiver on July 17th, 1925.

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Newspaper Work,
Book Work,
Law Work,
Catalogues,
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etc.

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Cast from Specially Mixed Virgin Metal and guaranteed True.

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	Per lb.	Per lb.	Per lb.
12 pt.	1/8	3/9	2/1
11 pt.	1/10	3/11	2/1
10 pt.	1/11	4/1	2/2
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Trade Notes.

WARRILOWS, LTD., Birmingham, by direction of Sir Arthur F. Whinney, K.B.E., the receiver and manager for the debenture holders, is offered for sale by private treaty as a going concern.

MR. CHAS. D. MACKAY, of 50, Gray's Inn-road, informs us that, in order to obviate any possibility of confusion as to names or otherwise, he will in future trade under the name and style of "The Chas. D. Mackay Co.," instead of as latterly under the name and style of "The J. L. Morrison (Sales) Co." All machines supplied by him will be known as "Niagara-Perfection" machines and the makers will be the J L. Morrison Company, Inc., of New York, U.S.A., whose wire stitching machines are well known.

MESSRS. CHAS. GRIFFIN AND CO., LTD., the well known publishers, have removed their registered office to 42, Drury-lane, W.C.2.

THE Sheffield Branch of the Typographical Association is appealing to local picture house proprietors to place their printing orders, as far as possible, with Sheffield firms. A great amount of printing matter on the hoardings, they state, is done outside Sheffield, despite the fact that in some cases Sheffield quotations are lower than those of the firms receiving the orders.

A TEAM from Messrs Chorley and Pickersgill (Electric Printing Works) won the Workshop Relay Race at the Leeds Athletic Club's evening sports.

THE annual wayzgoose of the staffs of the *Western Mail* and the Tudor Printing Works was held at Brecon, about 200 attending. Mr. Robert J. Webber, the joint managing director, presided at luncheon at the Wellington Hotel. Mr. H. Seymour Berry was unable to be present owing to a business engagement, but the party later in the day visited his house at Buckland and were received by him and were conducted round the grounds.

THE death occurred at a London nursing home, on Monday, of Mr. W. N. Shansfield, a well known Parliamentary journalist.

THE death has occurred at Llangollen, Denbighshire, in his 78th year, of Mr. R. R. Williams, the well-known Welsh printer and publisher. He succeeded his father, Mr. Wm. Williams, in one of the oldest publishing houses in the Principality.

MR. A. W. TOMLIN, London manager of the *Exeter Express and Echo Derby Daily Telegraph*, and *Scarborough Evening News*, died in the University College Hospital on Saturday after an operation.

THE death has occurred, after a prolonged illness, of Mr. T. Clay, manager of the *Wallasey Chronicle*. He was a prominent Freemason and a noted crack shot.

MR. WILLIAM LEITH, whose death has taken place at Sheffield, had been for nearly twenty years overseer in the printing department of Messrs. Charles Marsden and Sons, Holly-street, Sheffield.

MR. E. A. HUMPHREYS, well known as a member of the staff of the *Sporting Life and Sportsman*, died recently in London from heart failure, after an operation.

MISS LAURA BRADSHAW DURAND, who joined the staff of the *Toronto Globe* in 1894 and, later became literary editor, has died at Toronto.

PRESS EXHIBITIONS.—The following exhibitions for journalism, each of the value of £100 per annum and tenable for two years, have been awarded on the results of the examination held at the University of London this month: Hulton Exhibition, E. R. C. Lintott; *Liverpool Post and Echo* Exhibition, Major A. Stephens; *Daily Chronicle* Exhibition, P. M. Fowler; N.U.J. Exhibition, G. E. Powell; Yorkshire Newspaper Society's Exhibition, J. L. Garbutt.

SUNDAY'S issue of the *Observer* was the 7,000th.

WEMBLEY STAMPS.—On Friday morning an Austrian from Vienna visiting Wembley purchased 5,000 British Empire Exhibition commemorative stamps from the Wembley Post Office for a party who were with him. Another visitor, from Portugal, bought 800 penny and 300 threehalfpenny stamps.

THE Paris Press Club has decided, by 77 votes to 48, against the admission of women journalists to its premises.

Trade Union Matters.

AT a recent meeting of the Executive Council of the Typographical Association a letter was read from the Printing Machine Managers' Society asking if the Association would agree to a conference with the Society respecting the rates of wages in districts immediately outside London. It was decided that representatives of the T.A. should ascertain the intentions of the Society before making arrangements for a conference.

NEWSMEN'S HOLIDAYS.—The secretary of the Cardiff branch of the Typographical Association has reported to the Executive Council that, arising out of the recent agreement whereby newspaper worker members of the Association are to receive a half-day off per week or a night off per fortnight on condition that the time so taken shall be balanced among the remaining working hours, certain employers had contested the right of rotary machine men and readers to the holidays. The Executive Council has informed the branch that the concessions in the agreement apply to all T.A. members in morning and evening newspaper offices.

THE officials of the Typographical Association, in response to an appeal of the proprietor of a Cardiff printing office against the decision to remove his office from the "fair list" of the Association, and a request to be supplied with particulars of his breach of the rules, have informed him that as he had not employed a journeyman member for a period of six months he was not entitled to the apprentice he had employed.

THE members of the Hull and East Riding and Leeds branches of the National Union of Journalists last week visited Bridlington, and were entertained at luncheon by the Mayor. A cricket match between the *Daily Chronicle* (Leeds) staff and the Hull Press resulted in a draw.

MR. ARTHUR HOLYOAK (58), of Streatham-hill, S.W., the *Birmingham Daily Post*, and afterwards *The Times*, left £2,384 (net personalty £2,298).

Of all the Machinery exhibited at the recent Printers' Exhibition in London, none was more appreciated by Foreign Visitors than the display of the PICTORIAL MACHINERY LIMITED.

The "PRINTEX" Negative Printer and the "LITHOTEX" Step-and-Repeat Machine received the studied attention of visitors from abroad, and much admiration of these instruments was expressed, which was due to:—

(1) Their being thoroughly practical instruments.

(2) The fine workmanship, precision and adaptability of the instruments to the practical requirements of the worker.

Buyers from the most renowned centre of printing on the Continent, namely Leipzig, known the world over for its printing, purchased one of each of these instruments. Printers should remember that Leipzig houses send their representatives and experts to all parts of the world, in fact to any country where anything new or novel or practical is offered, and it is no small compliment paid to British Engineers and Inventors that PICTORIAL MACHINERY LIMITED did business with these expert buyers. The Machines are entirely British made and were chosen after inspection of all other appliances claiming to provide similar service.

The "LITHOTEX" Step-and-Repeat Machine, the acknowleged "King" of multi-negative makers, is extensively used and appreciated by all intelligent and practical craftsmen.

The "PRINTEX" Negative Printer, price £1,650 F.O.B. London, is a thoroughly practical Negative Printer with the acknowledged precision of the "LITHOTEX" Step-and-Repeat Machine, printing down in repetition to 1/1000th of an inch with great ease, and is operated entirely in daylight. The machine occupies less floor space than any other machine, prints plates in a vertical position, the position long proved to be the most satisfactory, and is most easy of manipulation.

The "LITHOTEX" Step-and-Repeat Machine is now improved beyond all recognition as when first produced. Is the most perfect multi-negative maker in the world, holds its own and has no competitor at all in line with it.

The two Machines form the most complete Unit for Photo-Mechanical work and Offset-Litho.

Four Models of the "LITHOTEX" Step-and-Repeat Machine are now available.

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Necrology

Fredk. Law Armstrong.

A particularly able administrator in the ranks of newspaper publishing and manufacturing stationery has passed away in the sudden and lamented death of Mr. Frederick Law Armstrong, general secretary of the Newspaper Society and secretary of the Employers' Federation of Envelope Makers and Manufacturing Stationers. Mr. Armstrong was a man of exceptional physique, but the great amount of energy which he infused into his work, particularly during recent years, apparently undermined his constitution. He suddenly developed an internal trouble in the third week of July, and was obliged to enter King's College Hospital, Denmark Hill, for the purposes of treatment. An operation was performed on July 20th, but in the early hours of Friday, July 24th, he passed away.

Born in London in 1874, Mr. Armstrong had only reached the prime of life when many years of useful activity might have been expected from him. There is little doubt, however, that he overtaxed a robust constitution.

By reason of his energy, enthusiasm and regard for detail, Mr. Armstrong would have made a mark for himself in any walk of life he had undertaken. In his early years he earned many distinctions in mathematics, and the gifts which were thus displayed served him in good stead in his business career. For a number of years he had charge of the export department of a leading firm of builders' merchants, and the knowledge of detail which he gained served him to very good purpose in later years. It was a happy circumstance when, in 1908, Mr. Armstrong made the acquaintance of Mr. A. W. Foster, B.A., the secretary of the Papermakers' Association. Both were keen exponents of the game of chess, and the acquaintance begun in the London Chess Club ripened into a deep friendship, which continued throughout Mr. Armstrong's life.

During the war Mr. Armstrong rendered valuable assistance to the Department of the Paper Controller, particularly in connection with shipping arrangements. Later, in 1918, when the Employers' Federation of Envelope Makers and Manufacturing Stationers was formed, with Mr. Foster as director, Mr. Armstrong was appointed the first secretary, a position he held up to his death. To these responsibilities he added those of general secretary of the Newspaper Society in October, 1921. In both capacities Mr. Armstrong displayed his great gifts. His grasp of labour problems was particularly sound, for he had the gift of taking pains to perfection. His tactfulness and patience served him equally well in negotiations conducted on behalf of the employers. He had a wonderful faculty for making friends, and he won the confidence even of the labour leaders with whom he was brought into contact. He was splendidly served by a wonderful memory for detail, and it is said of him that he never forget anything. Mr. Armstrong fashioned the Newspaper Society and the Employers' Federation of Envelope Makers and Manufacturing Stationers into very efficient machines, and he earned the admiration not only of his colleagues but of the various presidents under whom he served. For both organisations he did an enormous amount of work. He was ever ready to travel to any part of the country at a moment's notice to settle a dispute, and he spent long, laborious days in his office in Salisbury-square. Such energy and enthusiasm which he exercised in the discharge of his duties, regardless of his personal comfort, no doubt undermined what appeared to be an iron constitution, and he passed away in the full tide of success and health. In his attention to his work he apparently lost all his reserves of strength, and the serious operation which he had to undergo proved fatal. Mr. Armstrong had given up all recreations, with the exception of his chess and an occasional visit to the theatre. He continued to be one of the leading members of the Lud Eagle Chess Club, however, and played for Surrey in the County Championship in the early part of this year. He was not married and lived at Brixton with his mother, for whom he entertained a touching affection.

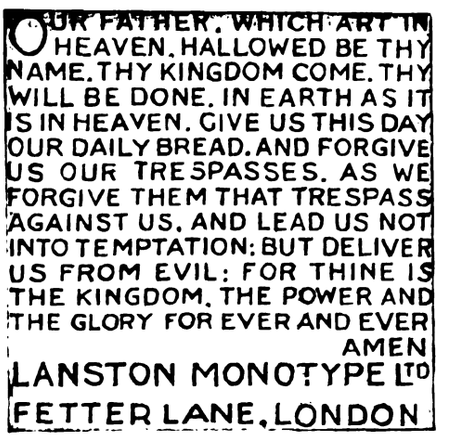
Simultaneously with the funeral at Nunhead on Tuesday a memorial service was held at St. Bride's Church, Fleet-street, conducted by the vicar (the Rev. A. Taylor). A large and representative gathering included: Lord Riddell, Sir James Owen, Mr. A. L. Woodhead (president of the Newspaper Society), Mr. W. Howard Hazell (president of the Federation of Master Printers), Mr. R. A. Austen Leigh, Mr. T. Owen Jacobsen, J.P. (president of the Employers Federation of Envelope Makers and Manufacturing Stationers), Mr. Leonard Spicer, Mr. W. W. Birrell, Mr. H. A. D. Wathen, Mr. A. W. Foster (secretary of the Papermakers' Association), Mr. R. E. Kemp, Mr. A. E. Goodwin, Mr. Wm. Whyte, Mr. P. D. Michael, Mr. T. G. Newland (general secretary of the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding, Machine Rulers and Paper Workers), Mr. Geo. Isaacs (Nat.S.O.P.A.), Mr. Oliver (Alex. Cowan and Sons, Ltd.), Mr. Percy Barringer (Stationers' Association), Mr. H. F. L. Wood, Mr. W. Webster Jones (Department of Overseas Trade), Mr. J. T. Steele, Mr. W. C. Powers, Mr. A. R. Iago, Mr. C. J. Thorne (secretary of the National Association of Wholesale Stationers and Paper Merchants, the British Paper Bag Federation and the British Paper Box Manufacturers Federation), Mr. Davey, Mr. R. G. Harvey Greenham, G. W. Davis (Linotype and Machinery Limited), A. E. Holmes, Rupert Kneale, J. D. French, E. Bouch and A. Willmott (Paper Trade Protection Association), etc.

Major E. J. Walker.

We regret to have to announce the death of Major E. J. Walker, one of the London representatives of Messrs. Lorilleux and Bolton, Ltd., who has passed away after a long illness, at the age of 62 years. Major Walker was formerly with Messrs. Ch. Lorilleux and Co., and latterly with Messrs. Lorilleux and Bolton, Ltd., his connection dating back for 40 years. He was a trusted and highly valued servant, and widely known in London printing trade circles. The interment took place on the 24th inst. at Hendon Park Cemetery.

Typecasting Extraordinary.

We recently referred to a novel example of type matrix cutting produced by the Lanston Monotype Corporation—viz., the Lord's Prayer on pica quad body, a matrix having been cut



to the size of 12 by 12 points to include the whole of the Lord's Prayer, together with the firm's name. We are able to show herewith a reproduction, greatly magnified, of the lettering cut in that small area. The size of the pica quad being this [ ], the minute size of the letters as actually cut can be imagined.

From the London Gazette.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

A. W. Sealey, A. V. Lyons and H. A. Prosser, wholesale stationers and warehousemen, 20, Denmark-avenue, Bristol, under the style of Sealey, Lyons and Co.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914.

RECEIVING ORDER.

J. A. Cooper, 3, West Cliff-terrace, Pegwell-road, Ramsgate, in the county of Kent, journalist.

Technical Examination Successes.

City and Guilds of London Institute.

On inquiry of the City and Guilds of London Institute, Department of Technology, we learn that in the 1925 technological examinations, the number of candidates in typography, lithography and bookbinding were respectively 168, 14 and 11 in Great Britain and Ireland.

Typography, Lithography and Bookbinding.

In Grade I, Typography, 38 candidates offered themselves, of whom 24 passed and 14 failed. In Grade II of the same subject there were 26 candidates, 9 gaining 1st's, 11 2nd's, and 6 failing. In the Final, of 95 candidates 21 gained 1st's, 49 2nd's, and 25 failed. Of 9 students sitting for the Full Technological Certificate, 3 passed and 6 failed.

In Grade I, Lithography, there were 4 candidates, and all failed. In Grade II, of 4 candidates sitting, 1 gained a 1st, 2 2nd's, and 1 failed. In the Final there were 6 candidates, of whom 2 gained 2nd's and 4 failed.

In Grade 1, Bookbinding, 4 candidates applied, 1 gaining a 1st, 1 a 2nd, and 2 failing. In the Final there were 7 candidates, of whom 2 gained 1st's, 2 2nd's, and 3 failed.

In India and Trinidad there were 16 candidates in Typography. In Grade I, 6 out of 8 secured passes, 2 failing. In Grade II, of 8 candidates 3 gained 1st's and 5 2nd's. The one candidate in Lithography gained a pass in Grade I. The one candidate in Bookbinding gained a 1st in Grade I. In a special examination for Trinidad apprentices in Bookbinding there were 9 candidates, of whom 8 gained 1st's and 1 a 2nd.

The Prize-Winners.

The prize-winners in the subjects above mentioned were:—

Leslie Arthur Grover (Walthamstow, Technical Institute): Typography (press and machine work), 1st prize, Final, Silver Medal.

William James Burrows (Harrow, District Technical School): Typography (compositors' work), 1st prize, Final, Silver Medal.

Henry Whitley Mitchell (Liverpool, Central Technical School): Typography (compositors' work), 2nd prize, Final, Silver Medal.

James Shand (London, the Polytechnic, Regent-street): Typography (press and machine work), 2nd prize, Final, Silver Medal.

John Christopher Dempsey (Dublin, City of Dublin Municipal Technical Schools): Typography (compositors' work), 1st prize, Grade II, Bronze Medal.

Dan Binns (Skipton, School of Art): Bookbinding (forwarding), 1st prize, Final, £2 (Skinners) and Silver Medal.

R.S.A. COMPETITION.—A selection of the designs received in the competition of industrial designs for prizes offered by the Royal Society of Arts will be exhibited in the North Court of the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, from August 1st to August 31st next, on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., on Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m., and on Sundays from 2.30 to 6 p.m. The exhibition will be open free of charge, no tickets being required, and consists of designs in various arts and crafts including printing and book production. It also includes designs for posters, the decoration of chocolate boxes, etc., sent in response to the offer of scholarships and prizes by Messrs. Cadbury Bros., Messrs. J. S. Fry and Sons, Messrs. Lever Bros., Messrs. Nestlé and Messrs. A. and F. Pears, in connection with the same competition, and for designs for a Christmas number of the *Graphic* for a prize offered by the proprietors of that journal.

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New British Patents.

For the benefit of our readers we have arranged for any inquiries relating to Patents, Designs and Trade Marks to be answered, free of all charge, by a Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Patent Agents. Inquiries should be addressed, in the first instance, to the Editor.

Applications.

Accounting and Tabulating Corporation of Great Britain, Ltd., and Last, J. Paper feeding devices for typewriters, etc. 18,409.

Accounting and Tabulating Corporation of Great Britain, Ltd., and Last, J. Mechanical feeding devices. 18,410.

Blecher, C. Method of making forms for intaglio printing. 18,316.

Draughon, W. H. Calendars. 18,030

Evans, J. Colour printing, etc. 18,382.

Hoe and Co., Ltd., R. (Hoe and Co., Inc.). Bearings for rotary printing machines. 17,936.

Holmes, W. Cardboard boxes, etc. 17,996.

Lockett, W. J. Calendars. 17,869

Lyons and Co., Ltd., J., and Oliver, G. W. Means for inserting cards, etc., in cartons, etc. 18,028.

March, E. Ticket issuing machines. 17,862.

Molins, W. E. Printing machines. 18,327.

Nall, H. G. Damping roller brackets for lithographic machinery. 18,138.

National Cash Register Co. Printing mechanism of cash registers. 18,404.

Rose Bros. (Gainsborough), Ltd., and Rose, W. Wrapping machines. 18,048.

Storey, W. H. Inking attachments for duplicating machines, etc. 18,282.

Thomlinson, W. G. Paper bags, etc. 18,370.

Specifications Published. 1924.

Barker, R. W. (American Bank Note Co) Rotary machines for printing from steel engraved plates. 236,719.

Evans, W. E. (Wagner, F.). Photographic printing apparatus with pneumatic means for securing contact. 236,651.

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King, F. C., and Hall and Co., Ltd., B. J. Machine for washing or developing photographic blue prints and the like. 236,697.

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Thornton, A. A. (Plainfield Trust Co.). Stereotype plate moulds. 236,637.

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Bennet, J. F. Calendars. 236,847.

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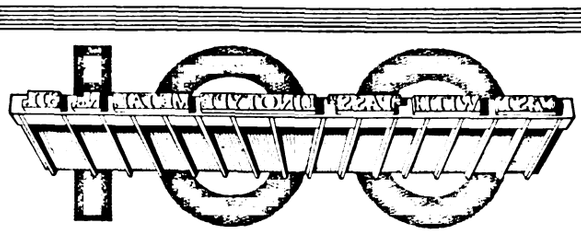
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BOOKBINDER, THE, forms a Monthly Section of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, and subscriptions are booked for these issues at the rate of 3s. 3d. per annum, including postage. Special contributions appear from the pen of leading authorities. Publishers: Stonhill & Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

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LITHOGRAPHIC TRADE REVIEW, THE. This forms the subject of a monthly section of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, and these issues are obtainable at an annual subscription of 3s. 3d. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

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The Paper and Board Consumer.

Matters of Interest to Printers, Bookbinders, Paper Box, Paper Bag, and Envelope Manufacturers, etc.

BUSINESS continues to be quiet and there is no change in the outlook. With the holiday season in full swing, it is too much to expect that any great endeavour will be made to force the pace. In fact, it is more than doubtful if the situation can in any way be materially improved by resolution, for the causes of the depression are deep seated and fundamental. Except where safeguarded by some form of protection or monopoly, as in the case of dyes, dying and cotton thread, beer or tobacco making, calico printing and the like, the more important industries of the country are languishing for lack of home support and exposure to competition from countries in which lower wages are being paid and longer hours worked. Financially we are a stronger and sounder country than the majority of those that compete with us for markets to which we once held the key, and doubtless our sound economic policy will eventually enable us to regain all our lost trade and more. Meantime, however, this generation is bearing a heavy burden and much of the joy is going out of business.

* * *

AT long last something which appears to have a definite face value has been accomplished in paper standardisation. The subject has been before the trade for many years, and this journal has consistently been putting forward the case for adoption of a certain measure of standardisation which could not fail to benefit makers, merchants and printers. We note that the present arrangement has been agreed between the National Association of Wholesale Stationers and Paper Merchants and the Master Printers' Federation; but it is to be concluded that the Paper-makers' Association is in agreement, otherwise the loaf is not a whole one. As to the new standards, we are to have the mille, *i.e.*, the thousand sheet ream. This does away with a great deal of mental and figurative arithmetic, It will save printers time and often enough some of their money. It will avoid all those complications and wastages consequent upon a ream of paper containing anything between 472 and 516 sheets.

* * *

IN addition to a stable content basis, standard sizes have been adopted, the chief merit of which will be the avoidance of error in estimating and buying. Very little has been done to simplify the range of sizes by elimination, and a good opportunity to introduce a large measure of economy has been allowed to pass by. Obviously, printers are thankful to get some sort of a start with their scheme. The close variations between writings and printings have been preserved, and to discriminate, the printer is presented with some prefixes. Evidently the paper merchant is nervous over the alteration of sizes, and we can never imagine him agreeing to drop names in favour of inch specifications. One of the most sensible clauses in the agreement is that which provides for a clearly-marked specification label. Here is a very obvious necessity, which many papermakers and wholesale merchants have hitherto disregarded. Finally, there is something to be gained from the description of board substances in thousandths of an inch. There should be no option in this matter, and lbs. per 100 should accompany the thickness factor rather than be left as an alternative. Altogether, the new scheme is a good stride in the direction of uniformity and simplification. It will save time and money when we all get accustomed to its working.

HAND-MADE PAPER DEPRESSION.—A period of mild depression has settled on the hand-made paper mills, where short time is being worked in certain directions, says *The Times* (Trade Supplement). Several vats have been idle for a prolonged period, and the poverty of the demand, particularly for ledger papers, is giving rise to serious concern. It is disconcerting to find publishers having resort to imported hand made printing papers for their *de luxe* and subscription editions. There are English hand-made mills capable of giving the publishers all they desire in the way of character, quality and price.

Paper Box Trade Board.

Inquiry into Objections to New Definition.

The adjourned inquiry into the objections to the draft order, varying the description of the paper box trade under the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, was opened at 5, Old Palace-yard, Westminster, on July 20th, by Mr. Chas. E. Dyer, K.C., the Commissioner appointed to hold the inquiry.

Mr. William Culross represented the employers in the paper box trade, while Mr. C. J. Thorne, general secretary of the Paper Box Makers' Federation, also attended. Representing the workers in the paper box trade were Mr. J. J. Mallin and Mr. W. H. Dyer, of the National Union of Printing and Paper Workers.

The Ministry of Labour had issued a notice of its intention to alter the description of the paper box trade, as specified in the Acts, and certain objections were lodged against these proposals, the object being to seek the exclusion of certain factories which undertook the manufacture of paper boxes and cartons as a subsidiary process.

The Commissioner mentioned that the first objection he had received was one from the National Leather Goods and Saddlery Manufacturers' Association, and it was in consequence of that objection that the inquiry was set on foot. Oddly enough, however, after the inquiry had been decided upon and measures taken to investigate the matter, the secretary of the National Leather Goods Association withdrew the objection.

The letter from the secretary of this Association, while stating that the Association did not propose to be represented at the public inquiry, desired to point out that the members objected to the application of the Paper Box Trade Board to the making of articles from materials other than those of paper, chip, cardboard, pulp board, or other similar box boards. It should be clearly indicated, said the letter, that the making of suit, attache and similar cases from other materials than those specified should be excluded from the scope of the Board. It was added that the hard fibre box boards made by the members of the Association in the manufacture of cases were not boards which were ordinarily worked by paper box machinery, and, therefore, the type of boards which were ordinarily used by the trade—not being worked by the machinery found in paper box establishments—should not be considered to be box boards.

The Commissioner thereupon took evidence with regard to an objection lodged on behalf of the soap and candle trade.

Mr. Ross Mitchell pointed out that the Federation of Soap and Candle Makers represented 43 firms, the large majority of soap makers, and of these only five firms made any containers at all. Some of these five only made one particular class of container, but they bought millions of other cartons from the paper box trade outside. Another point made by the speaker was that soap makers were not box makers, and that box making was an ancillary of the soap trade. He went on to mention that in the soap industry they had a trade board for wages for one part of the factory, while in another part, or even in the same section, they had rates agreed to by the Joint Industrial Council of the trade. Inclusion, therefore, in the paper box trade would complicate matters still further; and as they had their own effective machinery for the regulation of wages and conditions, they asked that the soap trade might be excluded from the draft order.

Replying to the Commissioner, Mr. Ross Mitchell said that the five soap firms making paper boxes were Lever Brothers, Joseph Watson and Son, Crosfields, John Knight and Price's (Patent) Candle Co.

A representative on behalf of Messrs. Gossages mentioned that his particular firm obtained their containers in the open market, although they occasionally got them from a firm whose particular business was the manufacture of soap. The majority of the members of the Federation purchased their cartons in the open market.

The Court then went into an objection lodged by Messrs. Guest, Keen and Nettlefolds, Ltd. (iron and steel manufacturers).

Mr. W. Ramsey, of the Birmingham and District Engineering Employers' Association, speaking on behalf of the objectors, said the proposed order, as it was understood, would alter the status of the company, which was outside the scope of the Trade Boards Act. He contended that the making of boxes, without regard to the conditions governing their disposal, could not in any sense be regarded as the paper box trade. The company, therefore, asked that the terms of the appendix should be altered, and that it should clearly define what was the paper box trade, or alternatively, a specific exclusion should be embodied, governing the case of the company. The Minister had already excluded the match-making industry, where there were the same reasons for exclusion as in the case of Messrs. Guest and Co. The boxes they manufactured were not for sale or exchange, and were incidental in a very minor degree to their main occupation of screw manufacturers.

Mr. Culross asked, if the company were excluded from the order, whether the box makers' wages would be reduced to the level of the screw makers?

Mr. Ramsey thought that such a question should not be put to him.

Mr. Culross urged that if a house chose to make its own boxes it must make them under the same conditions as those made by ordinary trade box makers. If firms who made their own boxes were excluded from the order, they must pay the rates of wages laid down by the Board which had the direction of the box making trade.

The hearing was adjourned until Sept. 24th.

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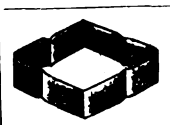
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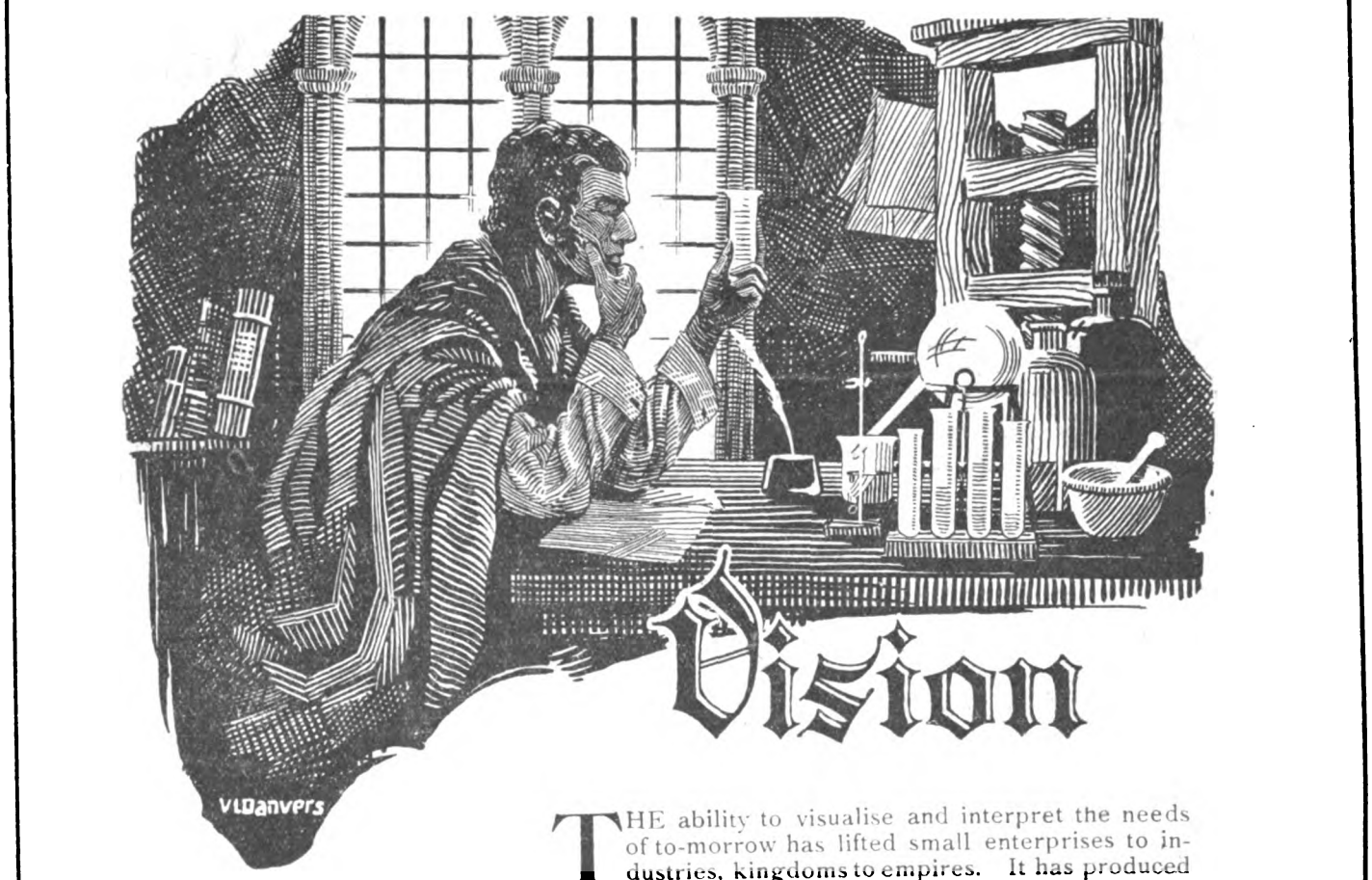
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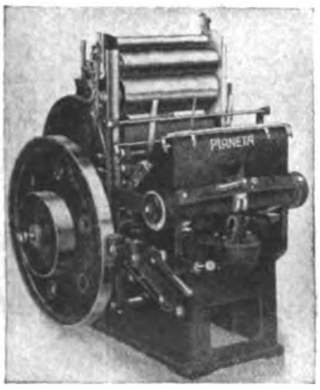
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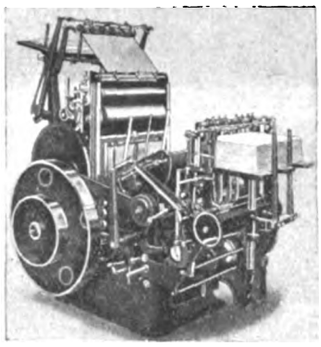


Friction Clutch Drive

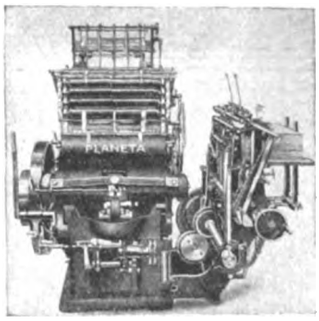
"PLANETA"

FINE ART PLATEN PRESS.

(3 Sizes)
10 x 15 — 14½ x 19 — 16½ x 22
Inside Chase Measurement.



Feeder Attached.



Feeder Open.

"PLANETA" Automatic Fine Art Platen Press.

One Size Only 14½ x 19.

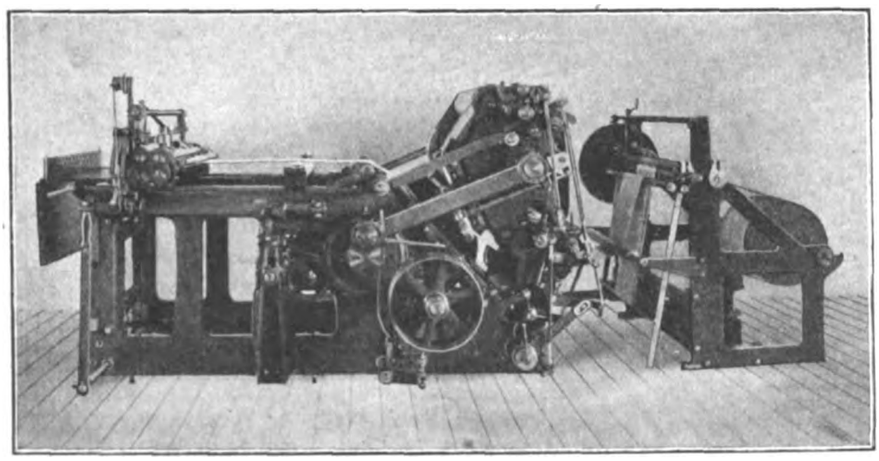
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P. Lawrence Printing Machinery Co., Ltd.,

4, HENRY STREET, GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, W.C.1.

Telegraphic Address:—"LIQUEFY HOLB, LONDON." Telephone:—MUSEUM 5743.

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NEWSPAPER PRESSES,
ROTARY PRINTING MACHINES,
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VOLUME 97. NUMBER 6. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: AUGUST 6, 1925. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

How Labels and Seals Help Sales.

By WILLIAM H. SESSIONS (Ebor Press, York).

The first requirement of a label is to tell what is inside; although this use is obvious, yet just as we sometimes try to start our car without putting the switch on, so this use always wants to be remembered.

The next requirement of a label is to tell how to use what is inside. Again an obvious use, but one which needs emphasising more than the first, because no desire for an attractive label should ever come in front of the need to render every possible service to the man or woman who has paid us the compliment of buying our goods. This service brings its own reward. The manufacturer who tries to make it easy for his goods to be used in the best possible way and who suggests the various uses to which they can be put, is not only serving the user, but is building up the reputation of his goods; this brings in fresh purchasers and also extends the use of his goods amongst those who already buy. So that whilst, in order to secure repeat orders, distinction, or rather distinctiveness, must always be present in a label, yet it must be remembered that a label can do more than secure sales and repeat orders; it can assist the use of the goods.

Labels that Sell Goods.

Modern selling has two outlooks: First, to secure increased sales from those who use the article, and, second, to extend the number of its users. It is, after all, not sales we want to keep our factories going, but the use of the article. The modern business man does not want the customer who buys and wraps up in a napkin, in other words, who uses his goods sparingly or on State occasions. In many goods, more especially those used for cooking or medicine, suggestions of various uses of the goods on the label or on another label at the back are always well worth while, even at some loss of artistic qualities in the label. Indeed, the first question we need to put in regard to our labels is: Do they serve our customers as much as they can?

I suggest there are buyers of labels, even large buyers, who would find the time exceedingly well spent, from the point of view of increased sales, if they would sit down before a set of every article they make up, take each separately, and consider its label simply and solely from this point of view of service. Better still! remember the couplet:

"Of all the plagues that heaven can send,
Pray, Lord, deliver us from the candid friend,"

and draw one of these plagues into the investigation, in the person of an independent friend, who will look at the matter purely from the point of view of the purchaser.

The next use and the most important from the point of view of this Convention is directly to help the sales of the goods. No label, however good, will build permanent sales for a bad article, but if what is sent out is worth buying there is no doubt that the better the label the better the sales.

Whilst the connoisseur, who makes a careful investigation of every competing article, selects the best and then sticks to it, may not be much influenced by the label, after all, he represents but a fraction of the buying public of any article; for the rest—and that is for the vast bulk of those who buy—three things count strongly: Reputation, advertising and attractiveness of make-up. The order in which I have given them is the order of their importance to the business man. Reputation is founded on the real merit of the goods themselves, and is of the greatest value in securing repeat orders. Advertising creates the desire to buy. Yet, strongly as I urge the importance of these two, and place them first, we have to remember that when the buyer makes his choice the one thing which is before him *at that moment* is the article itself; thus the make-up, with its attractive label and neat seal, cannot be left out, and is indeed all-important to back up the other two. It should put the finishing touch to the good work in the factory and in the selling and advertising departments; but, if neglected, much of that good work may be thrown away.

What is a Good Label?

What constitutes a good label or seal? Here again, I must give an obvious answer: The one which appeals most strongly to the buyers of the goods. Let me qualify that however into: The one which appeals most strongly to those buyers of the goods who are most influenced by the outside appearance. The connoisseur, as I have said, is hardly worth while considering in the matter of the label; its appeal will be to the general mass of buyers. Thus, the designer must not produce just a good design, however artistic; he must have in mind always the mass purchasers of the goods and should design to appeal to that mass.

Strange although it may seem at first sight, a label design does not want to be too up-to-date, and this is especially true of a trade mark, even a trade mark consisting of a name. Words new to the language take time to settle down, and the smart business man who took advantage of the coming of the motor car to seize on the word "automobile" for his trade mark will, even by this, have to sell his goods to a generation who hardly know what an automobile is.

A designed trade mark is a drawing which cannot legally be altered, unless an application is made to and granted by the Registrar and his fees paid—so the importance of my remark about the danger of being up-to-date will be realised, especially in regard to trade marks. Whatever difficulty the trader who registered the word "automobile" would have, a man would be in a still greater fix to-day, if he had long ago registered the design of an early automobile, that pioneer of the present motor, for which so frequently the passengers or, if they were lucky, some farm horse had to be the "auto" to make it "mobile" enough to reach home. Picture what such a design would look like to-day. I rode in the third one registered in London. I cannot remember all its details, but I know I faced the driver. True my back kept the wind off him a bit, for there was no windscreen, but my position in his line of vision became exciting for both me and the driver when we came on some cows round a corner. He had to dodge my head in order to see how to dodge the cows, and when we both dodged the same way it was awkward. Fortunately speeds were slow, fortunate for your chance of lumbago and a stiff neck as well as for safety. It will be seen what I mean about the danger of being too up-to-date, when you remember that although it might be possible to keep pace with motor design by altering a label, this would not be possible on a trade mark, which, legally, cannot be changed.

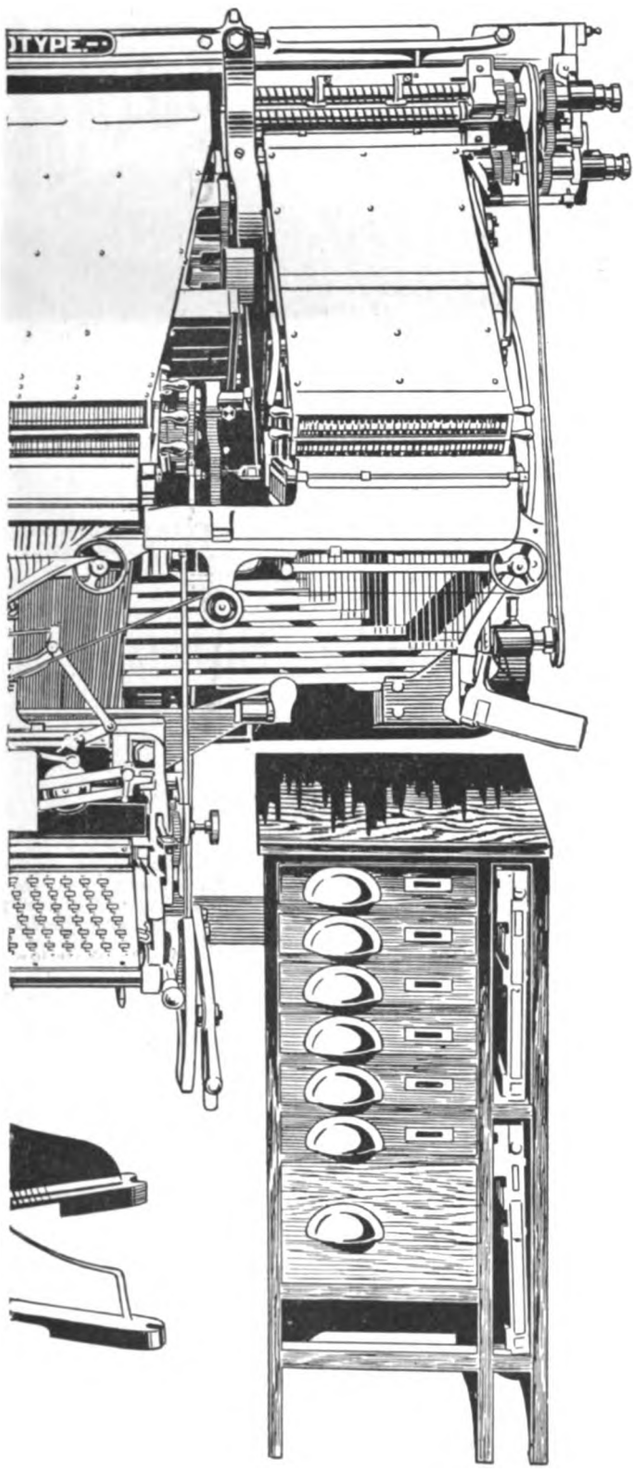
The classical or antique is safe; the up-to-date may soon become merely the old-fashioned. In ten years' time the garb of Johnnie Walker will still be charming, the Oxford trousers just silly. "Puffing Billy" will always be interesting; an engine of twenty years ago will suggest that the firm using it is behind the times If you must have a lady in the design, put her in the garb of ancient Greece, not in the rapidly-changing fashions of the moment.

The Customer's Point of View.

The customer's point of view must be kept always in mind in designing a label. Think for a moment of the drab streets in the working-class district of a crowded town, all unconsciously the need for brightness and colour is present in the mind

Address delivered at the Printing Session of the recent British Advertising Convention.

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of the purchaser. If we sell in such districts, let us give them some brightness and vivid colour in the label. It will fill a need, and in doing so will help sales.

If, on the other hand, our goods are for the rich, we must think of a lady going out of her beautiful home, in which are bowls of flowers, dainty hangings and pictures. If she wants more colour, she has it as she sits in her garden, gay with flowers. She has round her all the colour she needs, so if the article is for her own use then the make-up must be the good designing and quiet tasteful colours which have a natural appeal for her.

To turn out a really good label, or seal, there are two classes of customers I find the most helpful: The man who understands advertising (and that means who understands the buyer's attitude) and who has some artistic appreciation; and the man who lets me know something about his buyers, and who tells me it is my job to design a selling label for them, and leaves me to it. The time when it is the most difficult to design a successful label or seal is when the customer understands art but has a poor appreciation of advertising values. If you think over this appreciation and criticism of three classes of my customers, you will the better grasp the point I desire to make of the problems underlying a successful dress for the goods.

I should have liked, had there been more time at my disposal, to illustrate the buyer's outlook by taking examples, for I am satisfied that this buyer's outlook does not enter sufficiently into the designs of many labels, etc., to-day. You will all agree that a bold design would be excellent on any goods which do not appear, say, on the dining table or in my lady's chamber, but such a design would be hopelessly out of place on articles which do so appear. Yet, in spite of your agreement, you would not have to look into many shop windows before you found examples where this one point had not been sufficiently taken into account. There is a market open, for example, for a good breakfast food which dresses itself up in a more pleasing way for the table than any which I know. And why do not the sellers of lime juice and lemon squash take a lesson from the beauty cream people and give us a bottle and get-up more in keeping with a nice table?

I trust what I have said has convinced you, if you were not convinced already, that it is not the design of the label, but the appeal of that design to customers which is all-important, for a really good design may make a poor label to sell goods.

A Test of True Art.

Perhaps I can show this best from Ruskin's illustration of the carving of two lions. One sculptor, and the better sculptor of the two in technical skill, produced a lion, fine as a piece of sculpture, but with no strength in its limbs. The other, a less skilful workman, had a lion of the forest, king of beasts, ever in mind; and he wrought a lion with power to strike, with its deadly strength living even in the carved stone. The master-mind of a Ruskin passed over the greater technical skill of the one and pointed out to us the truer artist in the other. It is many years since I came across the criticism, yet it has remained with me as a guiding thought in my business life; for, running through what Ruskin wrote about these lions is the great and all-important idea of the ultimate purpose, and this must be behind, not only all good art, but also behind every good thing which is produced for use or enjoyment.

By all means let us attain all the technical perfection in our various crafts and businesses, but that is not enough; our lions, whatever they may be—nails or labels, suspension bridges or speeches in Parliament—must not have behind them just surface cleverness or mere technical skill; *they must work*. The nail must be able to be easily driven home, the label must render service and sell the goods, the suspension bridge must carry its loads and stand the shocks of all winds and weather, the great Parliamentary speech must not just be brilliant debating, confounding opponents, but must be a real contribution to the service of the nation.

I am a firm believer in every manufacturer, even, no! not "even," *especially* the man who makes the everyday things of life, making them as beautiful as ever he can. We could all do far, far more in this respect, but let us always remember the ultimate purpose of our goods. The artistic design of a cup which leaves a difficult angle for the tired housewife or servant to keep clean is not true art. So, too, with our labels, the merely artistic, which has no grip, no use, or selling power, is but a drone in the hive of industry; and, what is more, because of its failure, it is not even artistic in the true sense of the word.

New British Patents.

For the benefit of our readers we have arranged for any inquiries relating to Patents, Designs and Trade Marks to be answered, free of all charge, by a Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Patent Agents. Inquiries should be addressed, in the first instance, to the Editor.

Applications.

Argles, C. Envelopes. 18,596.
Aviss, L. C. Folding boxes, etc. 18,552.
Bartschi, O. and Wallace, R. Ticket printing and issuing, etc., machine. 18,984.
Blecher, C. Colour printing and photography. 18,503.
Cardwell, T., and Seymour, J. Machines for sealing and/or stamping envelopes. 18,967.
Christeller, E. Production of printing blocks. 18,606.
Goss Printing Press Co. of England, Ltd. Roll-fed printing presses. 18,792.
Hoe and Co., Ltd., R. (Hoe and Co., Inc.). Safety devices for printing machine cylinders. 18,688.
Lanston Monotype Corporation, Ltd., and Smyth, F. J. Typecasting machines. 18,462.
Maschinenfabrik Augsburg-Nurnberg Akt. Ges. Printing machines. 18,882.
Sykes, G. B. Loose leaf binders, etc. 18,789.
Tonelli, U. Envelopes, etc. 18,699.

Specifications Published. 1924.

Bennet, J. G. Calendars. 237,161.
Carlaw and Sons, Ltd., D., and Carlaw, D. Envelope-making machines. 237,079.
Crankless Engines, Ltd. Swashplate or slant type reciproco-rotary mechanisms. 218,637.
Evans, A. B. Rotary planographic printing machines. 237,028.
Linotype and Machinery, and Drake, T. Assembling mechanism of typographical composing machines. 237,065.
Rogers, F. H. (Vortex Mfg. Co.). Flat paper cup forming machine. 237,037.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

1925.

Christeller, Dr. E. Process of producing printing blocks. 237,298.

Profit-Sharing at Torquay.

At the annual meeting last week of the Goss Albion Printing Works, Torquay, the directors attributed continued prosperity in some measure to the principle of profit sharing, which had obtained since the beginning, and in some respects was unique, because the dividend had direct relationship to the rate of wage paid. Based on the plan of 5 per cent. dividend equalling a wage of 30s., the dividend may be increased one per cent. for every 10s. increase in wages, and should a greater dividend be paid than this rate, then the corresponding sum must be paid to the staff in their share of the profit. This will now be done for the third year in succession, and the directors consider that this affords one solution at least of the great labour difficulty that is facing the world to day.

Paper Towels.—A requisition for the supply of paper towels having been submitted, the Stores Sub-Committee of the Kent Education Committee recommended that "this type of towel should not be stocked or supplied unless after consideration of any special application received arising from exceptional circumstances." The chairman (Sir Mark Collet) informed the Committee that he had experimented with these towels, and it was not a success. The sub committee's recommendation was adopted.

Government Contracts.

Contracts were placed with the following firms during June:—

H.M. Stationery Office.

Printing, Ruling, Binding, etc.

Group 187 (1925), Inland Revenue Specified Items (L. and M.)—Section A (Whole Supply): Illustrations, Ltd., Manchester; Section B: Crypt House Press, Ltd., Gloucester.

Group 185 (1925), Post Office Registered Letter Labels.—Harrison and Sons, Ltd., London, W.C.

Group 186 (1925), Index Cards: Charles and Son, Ltd., London, S.E.

Northern Area, Group 19 (1925), Inland Revenue Specified Items.—C. Tinling and Co, Ltd., Prescot.

25,000 Covers for Army Book 64.—Adams and Harrison, Ltd., London, E.C.

300,000 Rope Manilla Labels.—Cooper, Dennison and Walkden, Ltd, London, E.C.

7,500 Books D. 193.—J. Dickinson and Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead.

3,000,000 Telegram Forms; 2,111,725 Form 52c; 2,115,250 Quarto headed notepaper.—H.M. Stationery Office Press, Harrow.

Binding 750 Admission Registers.—Lamson Paragon Supply, Ltd., London, E.

3,000 Books, Register of Births; 25,000 Books, T.E. 1030.—McCorquodale and Co., Ltd., Wolverton.

1,841,000 Quarto headed notepaper.—Metcalfe and Cooper, Ltd., London, E.C.

700 Books, O.A.P. No. 3.—Roberts and Leete, London, S.E.

2,380 Collectors; Duplicate Books; 25,000 Forms 53 (New); 85,000 Forms 54 (New).—T. Shackleton and Co., Ltd., Manchester.

25,000 Army Forms B. 108.—J. Speller and Co., London, S.W.

4,000 Books A.B. 26.—Thomas and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

45,000 Covers for Army Book 64; 2,900 Books Ledger Summaries; 750 Savings Bank Ledgers (6 accounts per page); 1,950 Savings Bank Ledgers (4 accounts per page); 7,000 Books D. 192.—Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

25,000 Army Forms B. 108.—Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., Dunstable.

400 Books T.P. 1063.—Willmott and Sons, London, E.C.

20,000,000 Form A/cs. 455.—J. Worrall, Ltd., Oldham.

Paper of Various Descriptions.—J. Baldwin and Sons, Ltd., King's Norton; J. Brown and Co, Ltd., Penicuik; Caldwell's Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Inverkeithing; Carrongrove Paper Co., Ltd., Denny; R. Craig and Sons, Ltd., Airdrie; J. Cropper and Co., Ltd., Kendal; J. Dickinson and Co., Ltd., Watford and Hemel Hempstead; Disley Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Disley; P. Garnett and Son, Ltd., Otley; Golden Valley Paper Mills, Bitton; London Paper Mills Co, Ltd., Dartford; C. Marsden and Sons, Ltd. (Receiver for), Tamworth; National Paper and Pulp Co., Ltd., Wycombe; New Northfleet Paper Mills, Ltd., Northfleet; Olive and Partington, Ltd., Manchester; Packing Materials Association, Ltd., Manchester; Ryburndale Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Ripponden; Sanitas Co., Ltd., London, E.; R. Sommerville and Co., Ltd., Creech St. Michael; Spicers, Ltd., London, S.E.; Star Paper Mills Co, Ltd., Feniscowles; Waterside Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Darwen; Wiggins, Teape and A. Pirie (Sales), Ltd., Hele, Bucksburn and Chorley.

Waxed Stencil Paper.—Ellams Duplicator Co., Ltd., Bushey.

Post Office.

Paper, Printing.—C. Townsend Hook and Co., Ltd., Snodland, Kent.

Paper, Wheatstone.—Boyden and Smith, Ltd., London, N.W.

Crown Agents.

Stationery, etc.—Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

The annual report of the Bury and District Chamber of Commerce states:—"The paper-making industry throughout the country has passed through a long period of depression, and certain branches are still feeling severely the keenness of foreign competition. But there is evidence of a definite progress towards more normal and settled conditions in trade and industry, the revival of which is so anxiously awaited."

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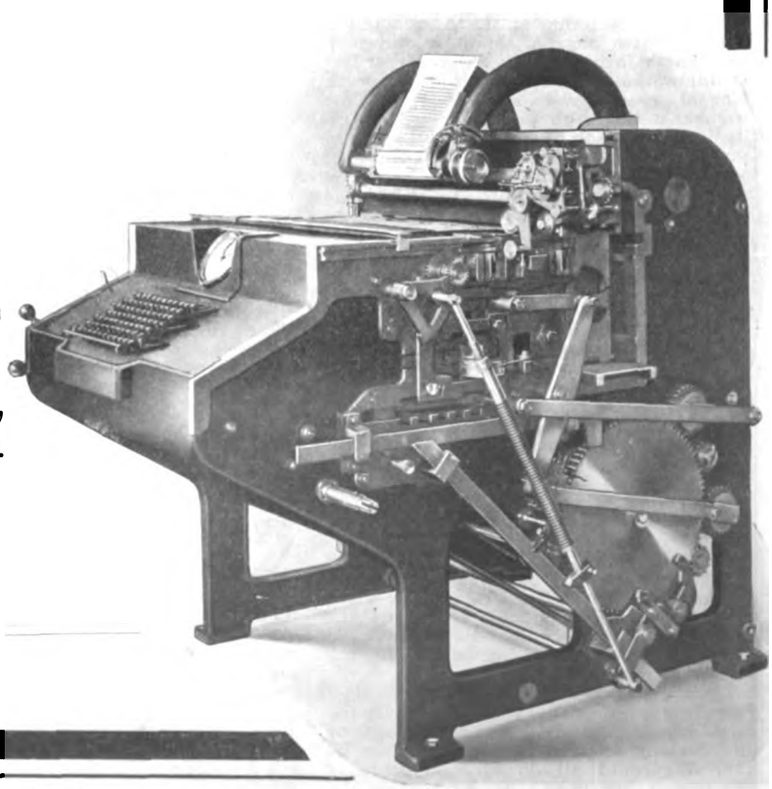
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Trade Notes.

The 80 years-old firm of Messrs. R. Ward and Sons, printers, of High Bridge-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, has acquired, as an extension of Ward's Buildings, the extensive premises which were formerly the *North Mail* offices.

The Leeds works of Messrs Beck and Inchbold, printers, Basinghall-street, is closed from Thursday, July 30th, to Monday, August 10th.

The Albion Sewing Cotton Co., Ltd., of Tottenham Hale, London, N.17, closed their offices and works on Friday evening for the annual holidays, to re-open on Monday, August 10th.

The death has occurred after a brief illness at the age of 62 years of Mr. Feargus Delittle, a director of Messrs. Delittle, Fenwick and Co., Ltd, printers, Railway street, York. His connection with the firm dated from its foundation in 1874 when his father, Mr. F. R. Delittle, set up in the printing business for himself with his two sons, William and Feargus.

Mr. F. C. Cross, whose death is announced, had been a member of the staff of the Oxford University Press for several years.

The death occurred on Thursday, in his 69th year, of Mr. Edmund T. Pearson, a well-known north-country journalist, whose career included service on the *Sheffield Independent*, the *Preston Guardian*, the *Southport Guardian*, the *Liverpool Mercury*, and the *Liverpool Daily Post*. Mr. Pearson was an ex-chairman of the Liverpool branch of the National Union of Journalists, and a member of the Liverpool Committee of the Press Fund. He was a Past Master of a Preston Masonic Craft Lodge, also an active member of Royal Arch Chapter, and a Masonic Mark Lodge.

Rev. J. M. E. Ross, who in 1923 succeeded the late Sir W. Robertson Nicoll as editor of the *British Weekly*, died on Monday at Chiavenna, Italy, from heart failure resulting from old tubercular trouble.

The death occurred last week at the age of 81, of Mr. William Hampson, who was formerly proprietor of the *Radcliffe Observer*, but who for 49 years had been at the Whittingham Asylum.

The late Mr. Albert Knowles Johnson (59), of Marple, Cheshire, printer, a director of Messrs. Richard Johnson and Sons, Ltd., left £10,995 (net personalty, £9,675).

The *Daily Telegraph* film, "Behind the Scenes of a Great Newspaper," which depicts the production of a modern daily paper in all its stages, is being included this week in the programme of 14 important metropolitan and provincial cinemas.

Poster Competition.—In response to the Brighton Corporation's offer of a 50-guinea prize for the best poster advertising Brighton, 295 posters have been sent in. Of these, 173 are now on view in the Art Gallery. Forty-four came from London, 22 from Brighton, and the rest from all parts of Great Britain, with one fine example from Paris. A ballot is being taken to ascertain which in the public opinion is the best, but the Publicity Committee will make the final selection.

Control of Press.—The House of Lords on Thursday discussed the Judicial Proceedings (Regulation of Reports) Bill on the Committee stage. The measure, it will be recalled, was introduced by Lord Darling, and regulates newspaper reports of judicial proceedings, and imposes penalties for publication of indecent details. The House accepted a proposal by Lord Merrivale, which provided that no prosecution for an offence under the Bill should be commenced by any person without the sanction of the Attorney-General. The Bill passed the Committee stage.

Eburite Paper Co.'s New Works.—The Eburite Paper Co., Ltd., are in process of moving to their new works at Park Royal. Greatly improved facilities are afforded the company in carrying on their business in corrugated boxes, corrugated greaseproof and corrugated papers generally, also their well known brands of crepe paper. The new establishment will provide one of the largest paper-box works on one floor in this country, the area of the floor being 100,000 square feet, with the advantage of a railway siding into the works.

The employees of the greater part of the printing establishments throughout Belgium, who went on strike on July 20th, had not yet returned to work at the beginning of this week, the efforts at conciliation undertaken by the Minister of Industry and Labour having so far proved unsuccessful.

The Paris *Journal Officiel* publishes the law passed by the Senate and Chamber, and signed by the President of the Republic and by the Minister of Labour on July 25th, providing for one day's rest a week for the editorial staffs of newspapers. Newspapers in France are published on every day of the week.

A delegation from the United Kingdom branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association will visit Newfoundland this month. The delegates will visit the paper mills at Grand Falls, and they will attend the official opening of the new paper mills at Corner Brook on August 24th. Throughout their visit the delegates will be the guests of the Newfoundland branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association.

Trade Union Matters.

The Recent Newspaper Agreement.—The secretary of the Manchester branch of the Typographical Association has asked the Executive Council if the recent agreement on newspaper rates and hours applied to members employed on weekly newspapers in jobbing offices. Some of the members concerned were in receipt of the 6s. 6d. bonus. The secretary has been informed that the agreement does not apply to weekly newspapers.

L.S.C. Ballot Results.—The ballot held by the London Society of Compositors on the proposal to reduce the present levy of 1s. to 6d. and to add 3d. to the general fund and 3d. to the supplementary benefit fund, with a permanent addition of 6d. to the weekly subscription, has been carried by 6,831 against 1,353. The proposal to increase the subscriptions of the members fully employed on the "Periodical" scale by 3d. has been carried by 6,930 against 1,200; and the proposal to add 6d. to the subscription of members on the new scheme of superannuation has been carried by 7,036 against 1,090.

W. H. Smith and Son Dinner.

King's Prize-Winner Honoured.

The partners of Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son gave a dinner at the Holborn Restaurant on Tuesday of last week to Mr. A. Smith, the King's prize-winner in the rifle-shooting competition at Bisley. A feature of the occasion was that copies of the targets showing the "bulls" and other shots made by Mr. Smith in the final stage of the competition were placed on the menu.

Major Etches, the secretary of the National Rifle Association, in congratulating Mr. Smith on behalf of the National Rifle Associatio and the Society of Miniature Rifle Clubs, referred to the scenes at the close of the Bisley meeting, and said he had never congratulated a more self-possessed or more modest young man. They hoped he would win the trophy for a second time.

Dealing with the £6,000 overdraft of the National Rifle Association, Major Etches announced that Viscount Hambleden, head of W. H. Smith and Son, had sent £100 towards their special appeal.

During the evening Mr. Smith was presented with a pair of binoculars by the partners of the firm, and a silver cup by members of the W. H. S. Rifle Club and Athletic Association.

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TO THE PRINTER HANDLING OFFSET-LITHO AND ROTOGRAVURE WORK

THE 'TYPARY' TEXT TYPING MACHINE IS AN ECONOMIC NECESSITY

The Typary saves the cost of setting up type either by hand or machine.

The Typary saves the cost of proofing, make-ready and distribution.

The Typary speeds up production and reduces working costs.

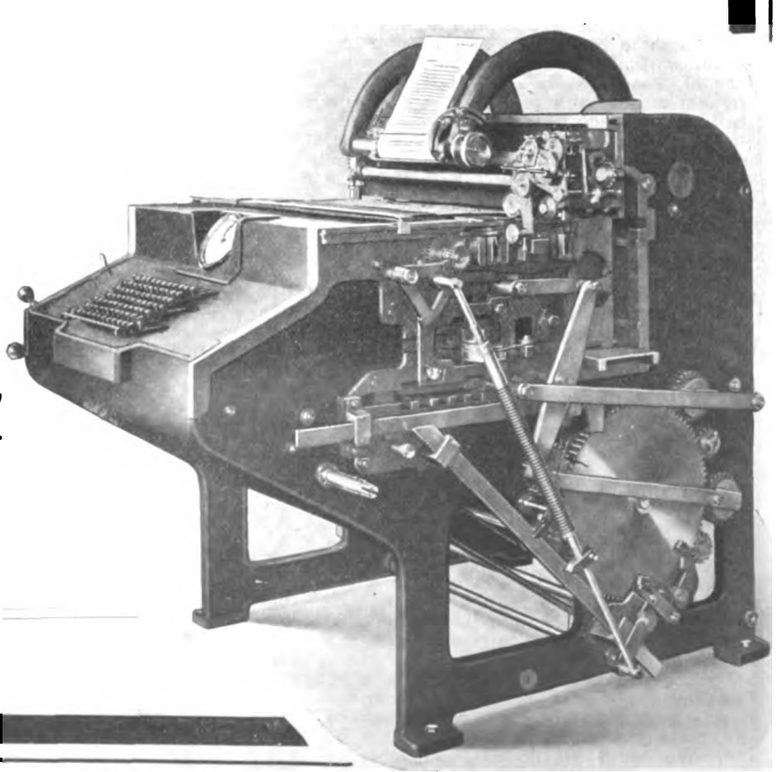
A Catalogue, copiously illustrated, will be sent on request.

TYPAR TY ON

TYPARY & TYPON CO.
LIMITED.

1-4, RED LION PASSAGE, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4

Telephone: Central 1376.
Telegrams:
"Typantypo, Fleet, London."



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Trade Notes.

The 80 years-old firm of Messrs. R. Ward and Sons, printers, of High Bridge-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, has acquired, as an extension of Ward's Buildings, the extensive premises which were formerly the *North Mail* offices.

The Leeds works of Messrs Beck and Inchbold, printers, Basinghall-street, is closed from Thursday, July 30th, to Monday, August 10th.

The Albion Sewing Cotton Co., Ltd., of Tottenham Hale, London, N.17, closed their offices and works on Friday evening for the annual holidays, to re-open on Monday, August 10th.

The death has occurred after a brief illness at the age of 62 years of Mr. Feargus Delittle, a director of Messrs. Delittle, Fenwick and Co., Ltd, printers, Railway street, York. His connection with the firm dated from its foundation in 1874 when his father, Mr. F. R. Delittle, set up in the printing business for himself with his two sons, William and Feargus.

Mr. F. C. Cross, whose death is announced, had been a member of the staff of the Oxford University Press for several years.

The death occurred on Thursday, in his 69th year, of Mr. Edmund T. Pearson, a well-known north-country journalist, whose career included service on the *Sheffield Independent*, the *Preston Guardian*, the *Southport Guardian*, the *Liverpool Mercury*, and the *Liverpool Daily Post*. Mr. Pearson was an ex-chairman of the Liverpool branch of the National Union of Journalists, and a member of the Liverpool Committee of the Press Fund. He was a Past Master of a Preston Masonic Craft Lodge, also an active member of Royal Arch Chapter, and a Masonic Mark Lodge.

Rev. J. M. E. Ross, who in 1923 succeeded the late Sir W. Robertson Nicoll as editor of the *British Weekly*, died on Monday at Chiavenna, Italy, from heart failure resulting from old tubercular trouble.

The death occurred last week at the age of 81, of Mr. William Hampson, who was formerly proprietor of the *Radcliffe Observer*, but who for 49 years had been at the Whittingham Asylum.

The late Mr. Albert Knowles Johnson (59), of Marple, Cheshire, printer, a director of Messrs. Richard Johnson and Sons, Ltd., left £10,995 (net personalty, £9,675).

The *Daily Telegraph* film, "Behind the Scenes of a Great Newspaper," which depicts the production of a modern daily paper in all its stages, is being included this week in the programme of 14 important metropolitan and provincial cinemas.

Poster Competition.—In response to the Brighton Corporation's offer of a 50-guinea prize for the best poster advertising Brighton, 295 posters have been sent in. Of these, 173 are now on view in the Art Gallery. Forty-four came from London, 22 from Brighton, and the rest from all parts of Great Britain, with one fine example from Paris. A ballot is being taken to ascertain which in the public opinion is the best, but the Publicity Committee will make the final selection.

Control of Press.—The House of Lords on Thursday discussed the Judicial Proceedings (Regulation of Reports) Bill on the Committee stage. The measure, it will be recalled, was introduced by Lord Darling, and regulates newspaper reports of judicial proceedings, and imposes penalties for publication of indecent details. The House accepted a proposal by Lord Merrivale, which provided that no prosecution for an offence under the Bill should be commenced by any person without the sanction of the Attorney-General. The Bill passed the Committee stage.

Eburite Paper Co.'s New Works.—The Eburite Paper Co., Ltd., are in process of moving to their new works at Park Royal. Greatly improved facilities are afforded the company in carrying on their business in corrugated boxes, corrugated greaseproof and corrugated papers generally, also their well known brands of crepe paper. The new establishment will provide one of the largest paper-box works on one floor in this country, the area of the floor being 100,000 square feet, with the advantage of a railway siding into the works.

The employees of the greater part of the printing establishments throughout Belgium, who went on strike on July 20th, had not yet returned to work at the beginning of this week, the efforts at conciliation undertaken by the Minister of Industry and Labour having so far proved unsuccessful.

The Paris *Journal Officiel* publishes the law passed by the Senate and Chamber, and signed by the President of the Republic and by the Minister of Labour on July 25th, providing for one day's rest a week for the editorial staffs of newspapers. Newspapers in France are published on every day of the week.

A delegation from the United Kingdom branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association will visit Newfoundland this month. The delegates will visit the paper mills at Grand Falls, and they will attend the official opening of the new paper mills at Corner Brook on August 24th. Throughout their visit the delegates will be the guests of the Newfoundland branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association.

Trade Union Matters.

The Recent Newspaper Agreement.—The secretary of the Manchester branch of the Typographical Association has asked the Executive Council if the recent agreement on newspaper rates and hours applied to members employed on weekly newspapers in jobbing offices. Some of the members concerned were in receipt of the 6s. 6d. bonus. The secretary has been informed that the agreement does not apply to weekly newspapers.

L.S.C. Ballot Results.—The ballot held by the London Society of Compositors on the proposal to reduce the present levy of 1s. to 6d. and to add 3d. to the general fund and 3d. to the supplementary benefit fund, with a permanent addition of 6d. to the weekly subscription, has been carried by 6,831 against 1,353. The proposal to increase the subscriptions of the members fully employed on the "Periodical" scale by 3d. has been carried by 6,930 against 1,200; and the proposal to add 6d. to the subscription of members on the new scheme of superannuation has been carried by 7,036 against 1,090.

W. H. Smith and Son Dinner.

King's Prize-Winner Honoured.

The partners of Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son gave a dinner at the Holborn Restaurant on Tuesday of last week to Mr. A. Smith, the King's prize-winner in the rifle-shooting competition at Bisley. A feature of the occasion was that copies of the targets showing the "bulls" and other shots made by Mr. Smith in the final stage of the competition were placed on the menu.

Major Etches, the secretary of the National Rifle Association, in congratulating Mr. Smith on behalf of the National Rifle Associatio and the Society of Miniature Rifle Clubs, referred to the scenes at the close of the Bisley meeting, and said he had never congratulated a more self-possessed or more modest young man. They hoped he would win the trophy for a second time.

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Offset Printing and Photogravure.

How They Aid the Advertiser.

By DAVID GREENHILL (Sun Engraving Co., Ltd.).

(Concluded from page 70).

"Telling" Power of Photogravure.

Photogravure is not quite so well known as offset, although one finds that both in America and on the Continent photogravure is increasing in its sphere of usefulness at a much faster rate than appears to be the case in this country. There is, nevertheless, a great deal being done here by a few firms to develop photogravure, and a stage has now been reached when it is possible for photogravure to compete fairly closely, so far as price is concerned, with letterpress, litho, or offset; and, indeed, in some directions it will compete against all of them, even in price; but the great advantage of photogravure in its present stage of development is not quite so much in the direction of price as in, perhaps, what I may be allowed to call, its "telling" or convincing properties. There is a richness of tone and such a wonderful range of gradation that the photogravure picture "tells its story" more effectively than any other picture to-day, and I suggest that in this direction it should be of the utmost advantage to advertisers. In just the same way as a really splendid portrait is often referred to as a "speaking likeness" of a person, so a good photogravure illustration of almost any subject or object can be made into a most "telling" picture. Indeed, it is perfectly wonderful what can be done and is accomplished in one-colour photogravure in reproducing certain classes of goods, the reason being that photogravure, owing to its depth of colour and range of gradation, will give a roundness and a range of tone to an illustration which is unobtainable by any other process as yet known. Thus photogravure illustrations of biscuits and of pottery, though produced in one colour only, would at first sight appear to have been reproduced in two or even more colours.

How Gradation is Obtained.

The power of photogravure in this direction is little known so far. Perhaps a word of explanation as to the reason for this apparent double-coloured effect in a single working would not be inopportune at this stage.

Practically all other of the well-known processes, like letterpress, litho and offset, rely for the variation of gradation on the size of the dot or coarseness of grain used and the amount of white paper shown between the dots or grain patterns. The simplest example of this is, of course, the half-tone block, in which the half-tone dots of varying sizes all equidistant, but large dots and small ones, down to the needle-point dots as they are called, all print, or should print, a perfect black. May I repeat—the variation in tone is obtained by means of the varying size of the dot and the relative amount of white paper surrounding each dot.

In photogravure, however, the process is such that instead of dots, one has cells which are in the form of tiny squares etched into the cylinder with the fine screen lines between them. These cells vary in depth, the high lights being very shallow and the deeper tones having greater depth of etching. The cylinder is flooded with ink, scraped clean by a steel doctor wiper, and a powerful impression causes the paper to extract the ink from the cells, and the image is thus produced, not as in the other processes by the difference in area of dots, or grains, but actually by the amount of variation in the thickness of the film of ink—in the high-lights a very thin film of ink, and in the shadows a comparatively thick film of ink being given.

You will know that if you take a rubbing of pigment, whether it be ink or paint, on a piece of white paper, gradually thinning it down, you will find that in the thin parts you can get quite a transparent, beautiful effect of the colour, so transparent that the white paper has a very distinct influence on the colour; but where the ink or pigment is thicker, this largely overcomes the reflection of the white paper through it and the actual colour of the pigment asserts itself to a greater degree, and where the pigment is very thick you get the full strength and richness of the colour used, and this is precisely what takes place in the printed photogravure result. Instead of getting your isolated dots of varying sizes you get tiny sections all joined up with the film of ink of varying thickness, the result being an enormous range of tone and colour yielded with one working, which is unsurpassed, and, in fact, I think unequalled by any other process.

A few years ago it was practically impossible to reproduce letterpress, i.e., reading matter, by photogravure owing to the prevalence of screen pattern. To-day, however, photogravure has overcome this difficulty entirely, and, indeed, I can illustrate this point best by saying that recently a client asked a firm of photogravure printers to produce a catalogue composed entirely of letterpress matter, and having no illustrations, in photogravure, because, they said, they found that type printed in photogravure was so very clean, strong and distinct.

Great as are the possibilities of photogravure, it, of course, is common with other processes in that it has its limitations; and these limitations are quickly found when the advertiser, being almost invariably used to dealing with letterpress copy, sends in at the last moment indifferent pulls of line blocks, tone blocks and letterpress, and wants them reproduced in photogravure from these second-rate examples of letterpress work. Photogravure will not reproduce well from a half-tone print but, in nearly every case it will produce a result far better in quality than the half-tone will obtain if one starts with an equally good original. I need perhaps hardly press the point that the half-tone impression would already have the half-tone screen showing, and this conflicts badly with the photogravure screen in the final reproduction.

Photogravure's Great Possibilities.

May I also say to all advertising friends that with regard to photogravure, one should recognise not only its limitations but also its possibilities. A great deal more is possible with photogravure than with any of the other processes in the direction of quality, and for that reason when originals are being prepared for photogravure reproduction you can scarcely put in too much in the way of depth of colour and richness of gradation. The photogravure will reproduce this in a way which at present no other process can equal, and when, as one knows, the power of the picture is increasingly found to be effective in advertising, surely it should follow that the more powerful and the richer the original can be made with reasonable hope of fair reproduction by the process, the better and more "telling" should the final advertisement become.

I say in all seriousness that for monotone work the most convincing pictures made to-day are by photogravure, and that these can be, and are, produced on a basis which is quite economical and, indeed, is economical to an extent which is little understood by advertisers in general. Examples are to be seen of photogravure work of high-class nature which will compete in quality with the best work of other processes, also examples of photogravure printed on fast-running machines in large quantities, which by the very nature of the work must be, and indeed is, produced on a strictly commercial and economic basis, and competes not only in quality but also in price with the other processes for such work. In fact, I go farther, and say that in my judgment photogravure, rightly used in advertising, is already the most economical of all processes.

I mentioned earlier that we were on the threshold of a colour age in advertising, and the question must, and does, arise as to how far photogravure is going to assist in the development of this. There are earnest workers in colour gravure to-day, several in this country and many abroad, and already progress showing great promise has been made. I think it is reasonably safe to assume that during the next few years photogravure in colour will take a position similar to that which photogravure in monotone holds to-day.

Of course, it has its failures. The "Chicago Tribune," I think it was, very courageously attempted the colossal and impossible task of producing a large coloured weekly by photogravure, running into big numbers, without clearing the ground step by step properly before attempting same, and although, from what one can see, they made a magnificent fight of it, success was almost impossible from the start. Photogravure in colour is not yet ready for such immense achievements, but I am perfectly certain in my own mind that the time will come when most of the large magazines will reproduce their colour work by photogravure in some form or other. Considerable progress is being made in high-class colour gravure, and I can say without hesitation that before even twelve months are over there will at any rate have been a fair start made in advertising in colour by the photogravure process. I would like to call particular attention to what can be done by colour gravure in the reproduction of cloth patterns, which, to my mind, show an excellent result, and which should be strictly commercial and yet very beautiful in general effect and in fidelity to the original.

In conclusion, I would say to all advertising friends: take an interest in the new processes whilst still using the old to best advantage, but do try to realise their limitations as well as their possibilites, and do consult with your printer friends, who have to do the work, on the nature of the originals to be supplied, before arrangements are made in such a way as to handicap the final result. Co-operation between the printer and the advertiser is more than ever essential, and particularly so when trying to get the best out of these new and very important processes.

Wood for Process Blocks.

A question that has been before the Council of the Federation of Master Process Engravers is that of whether it is not possible to come to some arrangement with one of the large timber-importing firms, to pickle in some way wood for block mounting so that it will be impervious to the effects of water, lye, etc., when in use. The secretary was instructed to make inquiries in this direction to see if it was possible to find any means of treating the wood so that it would neither shrink nor warp.

One importer who has been interviewed has promised to experiment and see if he can find any method of treatment that will meet this requirement. Should the question lead to the finding of a class of wood which, when treated, will stand up to this requirement, it will prove to have been a most valuable inquiry. In any case, the Council will pursue the idea till it either becomes a reality or else has to be turned down as impossible.

Bible Paper.

German Admiration of a British Speciality.

The *Papier Zeitung* draws attention, in a recent issue, to "Cambridge India Paper" made by Messrs. James R. Crompton and Bros., Ltd., of Bury. Some printed samples came under the notice of our contemporary, and at once aroused admiration owing to the extraordinary covering quality with both text and blocks. Although weighing only 26 grms. per sq. meter, the paper is so evenly made and the loading so appropriate that the opacity is such that even heavy blocks do not show through. The remark is made that such paper by German makers has not been seen, and they are recommended to capture this field of business. The German makers have raised objection to the statement of opinion, and in a later edition the *Papier Zeitung* mollifies them by a sort of admission that quite similar paper can be produced in Germany. In our own experience this particular class of paper is peculiarly a British speciality, which we have never seen equalled elsewhere

J. M. A

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Australian Notes.

Newspaper Profits—New Companies—Big Printery Fire—Federal Wage Award—Unemployment Benefit — Process Engravers' Conference—Libel Case Verdict.

(From Our Sydney Correspondent.)

A VERY satisfactory state of affairs is indicated in the accounts of *Sun* Newspapers, Ltd., for the year at March 29th which show net profits of £110,941 compared with £106,159 a year ago. Capital is stated at £894,048 against £804,408 on the previous occasion. Dividend is at the usual rate of 12 per cent., and after payment of four quarterlies there is a balance of £18,000 for general reserve, and £1,369 to carry forward. Creditors figure at only £35,565 against £128,335 last year. Reserves have increased by £50,000. There is an increase of £42,000 in assets, the total of the balance-sheet being £1,125,006.

COMPANIES recently registered in New South Wales, with shares of £1 each, include the Week-Ender Publishing Co., Ltd.; capital, £5,500, to take over and carry on the business of the Week-Ender Publishing Co. as publishers and printers. The registered office is at Sydney.

ANOTHER is Manly and Districts Newspapers, Ltd.; capital, £5,000, to acquire from S. V. Ford and H. J. Skelton the business of newspaper proprietors and printers now carried on by them at Manly. The registered office is at 64, Belgrave-street, Manly.

A VERY serious fire occurred recently in a two-storey building at the back of the *Australian Home Journal* premises at 407, Kent-street, Sydney. On the top floor of the building the plant and paper stock of the M.B.C. Systems Press, general printers, was badly damaged; linotypes owned by Messrs. Wallace and Boardman were affected by heat and water on the second and ground floors; and the stairways and fittings on all floors were completely gutted. The damage is estimated at well over £5,000.

A JUDGMENT delivered recently by Mr. Deputy-President Webb on the application of the Printing Industry Employees' Union for an award covering all sections of the industry in New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania fixed the margin for skill for the hand compositor at 4s. a day, or 24s. a week.

THE 24s. margin for skill is an increase of 4s. on that hitherto allowed by the State Court. It is likely that this margin will also apply to letterpress machinists, bookbinders, paper rulers, and lithographers where at present much lower margins prevail. As the latest figures of the Commonwealth Statistician give a Federal basic wage of approximately £4 6s. for Sydney, the result of the judgment will be an increase of approximately 8s. per week to members of the applicant union, as well as ensuring for them a weekly wage, *i.e.*, payment for statutory holidays, which in previous applications before the Federal Arbitration Court has been assessed at 5s. per week.

PARTICULARS of the unemployed benefit scheme drawn up by the Amalgamated Printing Trades Union have been submitted to the membership, and it has been decided to give them a three months' trial pending the registration of the new rules of the organisation. The scheme makes possible the payment of 30s. a week for 12 weeks, and more in certain cases.

TWENTY-FOUR delegates attended the conference of Master Process Engravers of Australia, held at Wentworth Falls. The conference made an important step towards agreement as to the three shades of colour used in three-colour work.

THE jury in the action in which Roy Neville Connolly, journalist, sued the *Labour Daily*, Ltd., to recover £2,000 compensation for having, as he alleged, wrongfully dismissed him from his position as editor of the defendants' paper, returned a verdict for the plaintiff for £442. A stay of proceedings was granted.

Orders and Prices.

Paper Market Still Quiet.

The paper market is still quiet and home traders especially are grumbling at the lack of business. Each order is contested with ever-increasing keenness and the final result is the barest margin of profit to the merchant, and in many cases none at all for the mill. Hand-to mouth buying is still the order of the day. Germany and Austria are feeling the benefit of a largely increased home demand; prices are consequently firm. The satisfaction felt by home mills on this account is, however, somewhat spoilt by the probability of a sudden unexpected return to price-cutting, should this demand not be maintained.

Fine paper mills are still short of orders, tendency towards inferior substitutes being the general rule. Some of the esparto and wood free mills have fairly healthy order books, but in general they cannot be said to be busy. There has been no particular movement to report in the way of prices, but their present condition lends itself to negotiation. News mills still maintain fairly good order books, most of them having their output taken up to the end of the year. Wrapping mills are, as they have been for some time, suffering from Continental competition.

Generally speaking, there is no great change to report in any section of the trade. We appear to be still some way from that stiffening in prices which is so necessary and which would undoubtedly create a more healthy situation all round. With the lack of demand, however, such a stiffening is impracticable at the moment.—*British Industries.*

THE Yorkshire Paper Mills, Ltd., the directors announce, is a distinct undertaking and in no way connected with the old company of Charles Marsden and Sons, Ltd., and associated concerns. It appears some holders of securities in the latter companies were under the impression they had a right to exchange for shares in the Yorkshire Paper Mills, Ltd.

Royal Charter Bond

Facsimile of Watermark.

Is a high-grade paper at a moderate price.

It is obtainable in White, Azure and Sepia, in a wide range of substances together with envelopes to match.

A sample book showing each colour in all substances will be sent upon application (WITHOUT PRICES IF DESIRED).

VALUE!
REGULARITY!
RELIABILITY!
PROMPT DELIVERY!

ALLARDYCE & COMPANY, LTD.,
Paper Merchants and Wholesale Stationers,
85, SOUTHWARK ST., LONDON, S.E.1
Telephones—Hop 6490 (Private Branch Exchange)
Grams—"Allardyce, Boroh, London." (Two words).

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

Payment is accepted, for advertisements under the following headings, on the basis of seven words to the line (minimum three lines):—

Situations Vacant, Agencies,
Machinery for Sale and Wanted,
Businesses for Sale and Wanted,
Partnerships and Investments,
Miscellaneous.

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SECOND-HAND MACHINERY.—If you are wishing to dispose of Second-Hand Machinery relating to the Printing, Bookbinding, Box-making, Envelope and Bag-making Trades, etc., secure prompt and effective service by advertising in the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer.*—Apply for special rates to the Publishers, Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1925.

The Royal Society of Arts Competition.

WE deal at considerable length on another page with the judges' comments and awards in connection with the "Book Production" and "Miscellaneous" sections of the "Open Competition of Industrial Designs" instituted by the Royal Society of Arts. We indicate there our own impressions of competitors' work as seen in the exhibition now on view to the public, and we also make a suggestion or two respecting possible means of attracting more adequate support from the trade. It may be fitting, however, to make further reference here to the same subject by way of pointing out the value of such a competition to prospective candidates and to the industry as a whole. That an award bears the name of the Royal Society of Arts means that it will be a real recommendation to its holder, and there must be general confidence in the reasonableness of awards in book-production when it is known that the adjudicating committee consists of well-known experts including Mr. George W. Jones It is obvious that those who gain distinctions in this competition gain what must be of assistance to them in their industrial career, and it is obvious also that the competition if adequately supported will have its desired effect in raising craft standards. We hope that next year's competition will call forth the best efforts of many more training institutions and many more craft workers. Surely we do not possess in the printing and allied trades so many channels whereby the student or craftsman may win prizes, may receive public commendation and may have his work brought to the notice of commercial users of print, that we can afford to pass by such a means for the encouragement of craftsmanship as is offered in the Royal Society of Arts Competition!

Standardisation of Paper.

THE standardisation of paper on the limited scale indicated by the agreement is fast on the way to becoming an accomplished fact in practice. Several houses are hard at it arranging and producing new lists. Printers are already requesting their orders to be executed on the newly approved basis. Before long we shall be able to estimate the advantages of the scheme. There is one thing we wish to urge in regard to board substances, and that is the general adoption of a specification combining thickness in thousandths of an inch and lbs. per 100 sheets. It will be an inestimably fine help to the printer and board user to have it so, and it will be no difficulty to the merchant to give it. Substance is one factor and weight is another, and neither can be dispensed with if we are to have boards on a standard basis.

* * *

News-Print Makers' Alarm.

BRITISH news-print mills have, in recent years, enjoyed an exceptional degree of prosperity in comparison with other sections of the industry. There have, however, been special reasons for this, but there are now fears that circumstances in future will be less favourable. One of the reasons for the activity which has been noticeable in our news-print plants has been the enjoyment of preferential treatment in Australia. This concession will in future be shared with Canada, and there is not the slightest doubt that this extension of preferential duties will affect shipments to the Commonwealth from this country very seriously. No good purpose would be served, of course, by referring again to the deplorable political blunder which robbed the British paper industry of the special privileges which it enjoyed in Australia. We have from time to time indicated that the British papermakers have gained by the special treatment vouchsafed to them by the Commonwealth Government. In 1921, for example, exports of news-print from the United Kingdom to Australia amounted to 5,832 tons, and the increases during the ensuing years may be seen from the following figures: 1922, 17,597 tons; 1923, 60,437 tons; 1924, 73,260 tons. During the first five months of the present year consignments of news-print had reached 40,952 tons, or at the rate of 100,000 tons per annum. In other words, British news-print mills, with a capacity of 10,500 tons per week, were running in 1921 at about 75 per cent. of capacity. This rose in 1922 to 84 per cent., in 1924 to 88 per cent., and in 1925 to 93 per cent. What this exceptional fortuitous trade meant to British mills is known only to those who are intimately acquainted with the facts.

* * *

A New Situation.

Now, with Canada enjoying equally with British papermakers preference in the Australian market, there is opened up an entirely new situation, and news-print manufacturers in this country are considerably perturbed at the prospect. The situation is rendered all the more precarious by the coming into operation of new machines, not only in this country, but abroad. In the United Kingdom alone this year there will start up certainly three additional machines, and possibly five. Moreover, there is the output in Scandinavia to be taken into account. During the past year no less than 100,000 tons of news print went to the United States from Scandinavia. Furthermore, from now onwards there will be a surplus production of 2,000 tons a day in the States and Canada, while the normal rate of increased production is about 400 tons per day. All this surplus paper will render extra supplies available for the Australian and British markets and will come into direct competition with the products of our own mills. No wonder, then, that British manufacturers are concerned at the outlook.

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Royal Society of Arts Competition.

Results in Graphic Arts Sections.

The Royal Society of Arts Competition of Industrial Designs, 1925, has, on the whole, brought forth a considerably increased number of designs submitted—2,033 by 813 candidates, as against last year's total of 1,408 designs by 553 competitors. The judges in the various sections, having met several times during the last few weeks, have now made their awards and prepared their reports, and a selection of the designs received in the competition are being exhibited in the North Court of the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington. The exhibition was shown to the Press on Friday, and was opened to the public on Saturday, to remain open until August 31st next, on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., on Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m., and on Sundays from 2.30 to 6 p.m. The exhibition is open free of charge, no tickets being required.

The competition, it will be remembered, is not confined to subjects of special interest to the printing and allied crafts, but in addition to sections devoted to architectural decoration, textiles, furniture and pottery and glass, there is a section for book production and a miscellaneous section which includes designs for posters, the decoration of chocolate boxes, etc., sent in response to the offer of scholarships and prizes by Messrs. Cadbury Bros., Messrs. J. S. Fry and Sons, Messrs. Lever Bros., Messrs. Nestlé and Messrs. A. and F. Pears, in connection with the same competition, and for designs for a Christmas number of the "Graphic" for a prize offered by the proprietors of that journal.

Not a Representative Display.

In respect of the designs relating to the graphic arts and crafts we confess to disappointment at finding that the students and practitioners in printing and the allied crafts have not made a more representative and creditable display of initiative and executive ability. Perhaps the blame for this rests not wholly upon the possible candidates, for it seems to us that the organisers of the competition have not done all they might have done to make the competition an attractive one. Thus it must surely be limiting to the free play of originality if a candidate remembers that the subject given him for a title page, "The History of Tom Jones, Foundling," was the subject of scores of last year's designs, many of which he probably saw. Moreover, a student who "laid himself out" on this same subject last year and failed to draw any encouragement from the judges, would doubtless be more likely to try again this year if a fresh subject were offered.

Our disappointment was greatest in respect of the sub-sections relating to bookbinding. We had hoped that the meagre but interesting display of last year would have been considerably improved upon, but were disagreeably surprised to find but a single example of bookbinding design exhibited, and this a design which, though showing skill in execution, was not altogether pleasing in general effect and was open to serious criticism in detail. Perhaps a reason partly accounting for the failure of this section of the competition may be found in the fact that many a practical bookbinder who can show originality and skill in the use of binder's tools on leather is not nearly so sure of himself in the use of pen, pencil or brush on paper. If the competition authorities do not find it desirable to handle and exhibit complete bound volumes, perhaps the bookbinder might be allowed to submit instead of a design merely, an actual leather or cloth bound side, back or complete cover, laid out flat suitable for wall display.

The exhibition is somewhat more interesting as regards the exhibits on the art side than it is on the craft side of the printing and allied trades. Illustrative and decorative work shown in line and colour contains some striking and beautiful examples, even if the standard of quality as a whole is not high.

Book Production.

In Sub-Sections 1 and 2, devoted to designs for title pages and text pages of books, the judges' report states that they regret that so poor a response has been made by printers to the invitation to take part in the competitions, which have for their object improvement in book production. With the exception of one or two examples, those sent in are unworthy of the printing craft, and cannot be said to be representative of the work done in average book printing offices. A number of examples which were submitted for exhibition have been rejected. The awards are as follows:—

TITLE PAGES.

"The History of Tom Jones."

(a) Set in Type: Prize of £6 6s. to Harry Felix Paroissier (London School of Printing) (No. 1153).

Prize of £4 4s. to James Shand (53, Anson Road, Tufnell Park) (Nos. 81 and 84).

(b) Partly decorated: Prize of £10 10s. to Frederick Angus Horn (Bradford School of Arts and Crafts) (No. 1029).

(c) "On the Morning of Christ's Nativity": Prize of £7 7s. to James Shand (Nos. 85 and 86).

Prize of £3 3s. to Harry Felix Paroissier (No. 1152).

(d) A Scientific Paper: Prize of £5 5s. to Harry Felix Paroissier (No. 1154).

Prize of £2 2s. to James Shand (No. 90).

In regard to book pages, the judges say they are unable to make any award in this Sub-Section, and they regret that no competitor submitted examples of text-pages for "The History of Tom Jones" and the Scientific Paper.

In respect of illustrations (Sub-Section 3), the standard of designs for both line and colour illustrations is low. Competitors should remember two points: (1) That in illustration imagination plays a more important part than mere technical excellence of execution; and (2) that in line illustration particularly the juxtaposition of type is a governing factor. It would be pleasant in future years to see more originality in the exhibits. The awards are as follows:—

For a Line Illustration: Prize of £10 10s. to Miss Cecil Higgs (Goldsmiths' College School of Art) (No. 1310).

For Colour Illustrations: Prize of £5 5s. each to Alfred Edward Kerr (12, Deramore Avenue, Belfast) (No. 55), and Miss Joan Ivory Packham (Croydon School of Art) (No. 933).

The judges found a generally high level in the designs submitted in Sub-Section 4—design for general use as (a) an end-paper, or (b) a cover paper. Many of them showed character, combined with appropriateness for their purpose and suitability for production. As in other classes, some competitors did not observe the condition that the designs were to be suitable for general use. The awards are as follows:—

Prize of £10 10s. and an Owen Jones Medal to Miss Evelyn Dorothy Goggs (L.C.C. Central School of Arts and Crafts) (Nos. 254, 255, 256, 258).

Prize of £10 10s. to Miss Frederica E. Graham (L.C.C. Central School of Arts and Crafts) (Nos. 1320, 1322).

Prize of £5 5s. to Miss Evelyn Gwendoline Maw (L.C.C. Central School of Arts and Crafts) (Nos. 1544-6).

Commended:

Mrs. Saidie Frances Cooper ("Heremai," Kingswood Lane, Hansey Green, Warlingham) (Nos. 720, 721).

Frederick Angus Horn (Bradford School of Arts and Crafts) (Nos. 1036, 1039).

In Sub-Sections 5 and 6 (designs for bindings), the judges regret that the designs submitted are very weak. None were specially appropriate for the book specified in the conditions, several were even designed for other books. The only design accepted is not considered worthy of any award. The design is not definitely appropriate either to the subject of the book or its period; the lettering on the side is weak and badly placed, and the design of the back is without sufficient recognition of technique.

Miscellaneous.

In regard to Posters, judges state that, generally speaking, the work in this section was not of a high order. Very little originality was shown, most of the designs being either commonplace or straining after effect in the wrong direction. The quality of the drawing also left a great deal to be desired. Designs, relying, as they should do, on smart and original ideas, well drawn, and carried out with taste and simplicity, were very few and far between. In the section for a design for a "Gift Box" for Messrs. A. and F. Pears, the character of the designs did not justify awards being granted. The report of the judges on the posters for "Ideal Milk" is being held over for further consideration. On the whole, however, the general tendency was towards improvement, as compared with last year's Competition, but it is obvious that exhibitors should devote their attention to the study of drawing, and endeavour to obtain the right atmosphere in the carrying out of their designs.

POSTERS FOR THE TRAVELLING SCHOLARSHIP OFFERED BY MESSRS. CADBURY BROTHERS, LTD.

The Cadbury Bournville Travelling Scholarship of £50 is awarded to:

Miss Ivy Evelyn Norman (Nottingham School of Art) (No. 1643).

Highly commended:

Edward Loxton Knight (Nottingham School of Art) (No. 1639); Gerald Leake Searson (Nottingham School of Art) (No. 1649).

Commended:

Wilfred Charles Balloch (Nottingham School of Art) (398); Miss Aline Dugard (Nottingham School of Art) (No. 1632).

POSTERS FOR PRIZE OFFERED BY MESSRS. LEVER BROTHERS, LTD.

The prize of £50 is awarded to:

Alfred Kemp Wiffen (Nottingham School of Art) (No. 1657).

Highly commended:

Albert Edward Halliwell (Southport Victoria School of Art) (No. 1759); Edward Loxton Knight (Nottingham School of Art) (No. 1642).

Commended:

Miss Kathleen Ardern (Sheffield Technical School of Art) (No. 1064); Miss Gwynedd Mary Hudson (The Wick Studio, Hove, Sussex) (No. 626).

POSTERS FOR PRIZES OFFERED BY MESSRS. NESTLÉ.

Nestlé Milk Poster.

The First Prize of £50 is awarded to:

Miss Aline Dugard (Nottingham School of Art) (No. 1633).

The Second Prize of £25 is awarded to:

Clifford Lee (Sheffield Technical School of Art) (No. 1075).

The Third Prize of £10 is divided between:

Joseph Whitehead (Hyde School of Art) (No. 667); and Alfred Kemp Wiffen (Nottingham School of Art) (No. 1658).

Highly commended:

Miss Ivy Evelyn Norman (Nottingham School of Art) (No. 1645).

Commended:

Leo Hardy (Sheffield Technical School of Art) (No. 1072); Miss Wilma Hickson (of 142, Gower Street, W.C.) (No. 1312).

Ideal Milk Poster.

Commended:

Wilfred Charles Balloch (Nottingham School of Art) (No. 1628).

PRIZES OFFERED BY MESSRS. J. S. FRY & SONS.

Display Box Lid and Label.

The First Prize of £25 is divided between:

Joseph Bentham Jenkinson (Liverpool City School of Art) (No. 341); and Miss Bertha Julia Olyett (The Black and White Studios, 12-13, Bedford Street, Strand, W.C.) (No. 1194).

A prize of £5 each is awarded to:

Miss Marjorie Willmott Robinson (Sheffield School of Art) (No. 1086); and Miss Verna Camidge Stead (Keighley School of Art) (No. 616).

"Somerdale" Wrapper.

The First Prize of £25 is divided equally between:

John Francis Smith (of 2, Alder Grove, Waterloo, Liverpool) (No. 471); and Miss Maeve Wolfe (of The Poilt House, Pitts Wood, Tonbridge, Kent) (No. 1432).

A prize of £5 each is awarded to:

Miss Mary Dawson (Keighley School of Art) (No. 613); and Miss Enid Gwynedd Stokoe (Croydon School of Art) (No. 1123).

PRIZE OFFERED BY THE PROPRIETORS OF THE "GRAPHIC."

Although some of the designs showed considerable merit, the judges could have wished for more signs of originality, and they consider that in many cases the drawing was very weak. Three of the works submitted showed outstanding merit, and in the opinion of the judges the design for the prize fulfilled all the conditions required by the donors.

A prize of £25 and an Owen Jones Medal is awarded to Alfred Kemp Wiffen (Nottingham School of Art) (No. 1659).

Highly commended:

Miss Mary Steveni Lea (Southport Victoria School of Art) (No. 1757), and Ronald Alfred Harrison (Bath Muncipal Technical College Art School) (No. 426).

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DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

BENN BROTHERS.—Report for the year ended June 30th states that the requirements of the company did not justify any further issue of capital, but a savings scheme for employees has been inaugurated, the contributions to which will be ready for investment in the company's shares. The new building in Fleet-street will be ready for occupation next spring. Down to the date of the accounts the expenditure under this head was met out of current resources. During the year shares in William Rider and Son, publishers of the *Timber Trades Jonrnal*, etc., were purchased. The net profit for the year was £31,426 (against £28,065 for 1923-24). A sum of £10,000 has been placed to reserve (last year £10,000 was put to development fund), and the dividend for the year is again 17½ per cent. The "carry forward" is raised from £11,165 to £15,321.

LIVERPOOL DAILY POST AND ECHO.—Interim dividend on the ordinary shares for the half-year ending June 30th at 2s. per share (less tax), payable August 15th (same as last year).

NEW COMPANIES.

J. ANDREW AND CO., LTD.—Capital £20,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of printers, publishers, stationers and newspaper proprietors now carried on at Market-place, Ashton-under-Lyne, as "J. Andrew and Co." Private company. Subscribers: W. H. Andrew and J. H. Andrews. Solicitor: H. S. Heap, Ashton under-Lyne.

EDWIN THOMAS AND CO. (1925), LTD.—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares; to carry on the business of stationers, printers, photographic printers and photo lithographers, engravers, envelope manufacturers, paper, paper bag, account book and boxmakers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: H. C. Brannan and W. R. Chapman. Registered office: 34, Upper Thames-street, E.C.4.

SABEL AND WATTS, LTD.—Capital £2,000 in £1 shares (1,000 pref. ord. and 1,000 deferred ordinary); to adopt an agreement with F. J. Sabel and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in paper of all kinds and articles made from paper or pulp and materials used in the manufacture or treatment of paper, etc. Private company. Directors: F. J. Sabel and A. A. Watts. Registered office: 179, Upper Thames-street, E.C.

HYDRO-PRESS MACHINES, LTD.—Capital £2,000, in 1,900 8 per cent. cumulative participating preference shares of £1 each and 2,000 deferred shares of 1s. each; to acquire the business of engineers and manufacturers of ticket and show card machines, etc., heretofore carried on at Anchor and Hope-lane, Charlton, as "J. L. Richards." Private company. Directors: J. L. Richards and E. F. Sargent. Registered office: Hydro-Press Works, Anchor and Hope-lane, Charlton, S.E.7.

"BLUE PETER" PUBLISHING CO, LTD.—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of a publisher carried on by F. A. Hook, under the name of "Blue Peter" Publishing Co, at 12, St. Mary-axe, E.C. Private company. First directors: F. A. Hook and Adeline M. Hook. Registered office: 12, St. Mary-axe, E.C.

LAMSON AGENCY, LTD.—Capital £3,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of an advertising agent carried on by F. A. Hook at 12, St. Mary-axe, E.C., as "The Lamson Agency." Private company. First directors: F. A. Hook and Adeline M. Hook. Registered office: 12, St. Mary-axe, E.C.

NORWICH BOX CO., LTD.—Capital £6,000, in £1 shares (4,000 7½ per cent. cumulative preference and 2,000 ordinary); to acquire the business of a box manufacturer formerly carried on by the late Alfred I. Haldinstein in Norwich as the "Norwich Box Co.," and to carry on the business of manufacturers of boxes of all kinds, cardboard manufacturers, printers, stationers, typefounders, engravers, dealers in cardboard, millboards, paper and other materials used in the manufacture of boxes, etc. Private company. Subscribers: W. R. Howell and E. E. Blyth. Directors: Mrs. E. R. Haldinstein and G. E. Haldinstein. Secretary: W. R. Howell, Queen-street, Norwich.

STENALEES CHINA CLAY CO., LTD.—Capital £5,000, in £1 shares; to adopt an agreement with J. Gilbert and F. Lobb and to carry on the business of producers or manufacturers of and dealers in china clay, mica, clay, china, etc. Private company. Directors: J. Gilbert, F. Lobb, R. J. Lobb, J. Kestell, A. S. Bennett, E. A. Wedlake and N. Hugh. Solicitors: Higman and Hubbard, St. Austell.

BRITISH CELLOFOILS, LTD.—Capital £10,000, in £1 shares; manufacturers of and dealers in foils, films, plates, rods, tubes, yarns and similar articles of cellulose, paper, fibre, rubber, metal or other materials, and all kinds of receptacles, bottles, jars, containers, tools, implements and articles, chemical manufacturers, etc. Private company. Directors: G. Frenkel and A. G. J. Anderson.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfactions registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfactions is not compulsory).

PERCY LUND HUMPHRIES AND CO., LTD. (printers, publishers, etc, Bradford).—Satisfaction in full on July 13th, 1925, of debenture dated July 1st, 1895, securing £2,000.

LONDON CALEDONIAN PRESS, LTD.—Satisfaction to the extent of £22,500 on June 30th, 1925, of debentures dated November 7th, 1923, securing £40,000.

J. WHITAKER AND SONS, LTD. (printers, publishers, etc., London).—Satisfaction in full on July 13th, 1925 (a) of debenture dated September 23rd, 1921, securing £7,000, (b) of mortgage dated December 21st, 1915, securing £5,000, and (c) of mortgage dated September 23rd, 1921, securing £7,000.

E. T. W. DENNIS AND SONS, LTD. (art publishers and printers, etc., Scarborough).—Satisfaction in full on May 1st, 1925, of mortgage dated February 5th, 1915, securing £5,000 and further advances.

LONDON MERCURY, LTD.—Issue on June 18th, 1925, of £800 debentures, part of a series already registered.

UNDERHILL (PLYMOUTH), LTD. (printers, etc.).—Mortgage on 14, Frankfort-street, Plymouth, with fixtures, etc., dated July 6th, 1925, to secure all moneys due or to become due from the company to the National Bank, Ltd.

HOLDEN, FLETCHER AND BLOORE (PRINTERS), LTD.—Mortgage dated July 22nd, 1925, to secure £4,000, charged on land near Haywood-street, Leek, Staffs, with printing works in course of erection thereon and fixed machinery. Holders: Leek and Moorland Building Society, Leek.

UNIVERSAL TYPECASTING CO., LTD.—Debenture dated July 22nd, 1925, to secure £1,500, charged on land, hereditaments, property, assets and effects, present and future. Holder: J. B. Alexander, 62, Water-lane, Brixton, S.W.

R. FLETCHER, LTD. (publishers, etc.).—Mortgage dated July 21st. 1925, to secure £300, charged on 23, New Oxford-street, W.C. Holder: Mrs. C. M. Waller, 67, Talbot-road, Highgate, N.

BLEWETT PUBLICITY SERVICE, LTD.—Debenture dated July 20th, 1925, to secure £1,500, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: H. P. Gilbart-Smith, 10, Cross Flatts-row, Beeston, Leeds.

ECONOMIC PUBLISHING CO, LTD. (London).—Satisfaction to the extent of £250 on June 30th, 1925, of second mortgage debentures dated October 13th, 1924, securing £2,500.

CUMBERLAND EVENING MAIL PUBLISHING CO., LTD.—Satisfaction in full on July 1st, 1925, of debenture dated April 10th, 1923, securing £2,500.

J. T. AND E. DAVALL, LTD. (book edge gilders, etc., London).—Satisfaction in full on June 26th, 1925, of debenture dated August 14th, 1922, securing £100.

ALDINE PUBLISHING CO., LTD. (London).—Satisfaction to the extent of £2,500 on various dates from November 19th, 1910, to June 30th, 1925, of mortgage dated August 24th, 1898, securing £5,500. (Balance outstanding £3,000.)

THORNHILL SALES SERVICE, LTD. (London).—Debenture dated July 16th, 1925, to secure £310, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: Miss V. D. Verral, 14, Mount Sion, Tunbridge Wells.

BANKRUPTCY.

Re SUTLIFFS, LTD., bookbinders, printers and stationers, 11, Albion-place, Clerkenwell, E.C.—The statutory first meetings of the creditors and shareholders of this company were held last week at the Board of Trade offices, Carey-street, W.C. The company was formed on October 8th, 1924, with a nominal capital of £1,800, and the accounts under the liquidation show liabilities £915 against assets valued at £398. The paid up capital is returned at £1,752. In the absence of a quorum the meetings were formally adjourned for one week, when it is anticipated that the liquidation will be left in the hands of the official receiver.

RECEIVER APPOINTED OR RELEASED

ADLOWS, LTD. (publishers, etc., London).—Miss V. V. Noble, of 154, King's Cross-road, W.C.1, was appointed receiver and manager on July 13th, under powers contained in debenture dated March 23rd, 1925.

IN the Companies Winding up Court, last week, Mr. Justice Eve made a compulsory order for winding up of C. J. Culliford and Sons.

A. W. K. TRUEMAN AND SON, LTD.—Under a winding-up order made on May 19th, a meeting of creditors will be held at 33, Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn, W.C., on August 6th, at 11.30, followed by a meeting of contributories at 12 o'clock.

Re THE HYDE PAPER MANUFACTURING CO., LTD. (in voluntary liquidation).—A general meeting of members of this company will be held at the office of the liquidator (Mr. M. C. Rogers), 31, Water-street, Hyde, on August 19th, 1925, at 3 p.m.

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"THE BEST EQUIPPED PRINTING INK PLANT IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE."

EMPIRE INKS

The Best that Experience and Science have yet Produced

Manufactured Solely by:

THE EMPIRE PRINTING INK CO. LTD
INCORPORATING
MASON & MASON LTD

6, TUDOR STREET LONDON, E.C.4.

EMPIRE INKS with the "QUALITY KICK" in every Can as used on the London Leading Daily Newspapers.

NO ORDERS TOO LARGE AND NONE TOO SMALL.

No Boards for Bales

of ART, ENAMEL, GUMMED or PLAIN PAPER



Typical Bale weighing cwts. 2 qrs. 3 lbs. 4

By a simple and economical patent system we have eliminated all the worries of paper baling.

No creasing or string marking.

Hermetically sealed, the bale is dust, damp and pilfer-proof.

In daily use for bales up to 2½ cwt. and 50" long without baling boards.

The saving effected in packing charges is almost incredible.

HOW IS IT DONE?

On receipt of Enquiry we shall give full particulars and also arrange for demonstration in your own dispatch department free of all obligation.

Method of Baling.

PATENT App. No. 30327-24.



"I HOLD FAST."
TRADE MARK.

ECONOMIC DEVICES, LTD.

JOHNSTONE ——— SCOTLAND.

also at LONDON—238, Upper Thames Street.
MANCHESTER—19, Cooper Street.
BIRMINGHAM—84, Newhall Street.

The Pioneers and Originators of Gummed Sealing Tape in the British Empire.

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From the London Gazette.

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When the umbrella is completed it is opened and placed in a dry place to hasten evaporation, which takes about a month before it is ready for packing. The price for a common umbrella ranges from 30 to 50 cents; an improved lady's parasol from 60 cents. Umbrellas for export to other ports in China are usually packed in big cases of about four hundred pieces each, and those for America and London in small cases of one hundred and fifty to two hundred pieces each. Exports to America have advanced considerably in recent years.

CANADIAN NEWS-PRINT IN SOUTH AFRICA.—According to the schedule of preferential rebates of duty issued by the Union of South Africa, news-print in reels or in the flat exported from Canada to South Africa receives a rebate of the whole duty, viz., £1 10s. per 2,000 lb. This rebate is the same as on newsprint of British manufacture entering the Union.

THROUGH Messrs. Wardill and Gilbert we have received a unique and useful mirror paper weight, with perpetual calendar, which Billeruds Aktiebolag, Säffle, Sweden, are sending out to their friends. This circular device has the mirror on one side and the calendar on the other, so that each can be referred to in turn. The date for any week, past, present, and future, can be known by the simple turning of the wheel which represents the weight. Altogether a handy and useful ornament.

The Indian Paper Market.

The Agitation for a Protective Duty.

The evidence given before the Tariff Board by local paper mills appealing for an imposition of a protective duty of 10 to 20 per cent. on all imported papers (except newsprint), in addition to the revenue duty of 15 per cent. at present levied, has been published from time to time in this journal.

A strong protest has been made against the application of Indian paper mills by the Calcutta Paper Trades' Association, a body mainly composed of wholesale dealers in home manufactured and imported papers. It is contended that the imposition of a duty representing 30 to 40 per cent. would be injurious on general and economic grounds. The lack of earning capacity on the part of the home mills is attributed to the slump in trade which has affected the paper industry throughout the whole world, and not from any dumping. It is also suggested that the unfavourable position of home mills may be due to mismanagement and the lack of expert and technical knowledge.

A close examination is made of the papers produced by Indian mills and imported papers, and the conclusion arrived at is that the former may be considered suitable where finish and appearance are of no account and that the preference for imported papers is due to improved appearance and finish. It is admitted that the local mills have recently endeavoured to improve quality by adding imported sulphite to grass pulp, but this is qualified by the statement that "an impression created by 30 to 40 years of inattention to market demands cannot be wiped off within a short time."

The Calcutta Paper Traders' Association, after a survey of the whole range of the productions of local mills and the competing imported qualities, emphasies its firm belief that the imposition of protective duties would not confer the advantages local mills anticipate, but would lead to very injurious effects, direct and indirect. The necessity of an improved classification of imports is urged, as present returns are indefinite and misleading. The general conclusions of the Association are: (1) That country-made papers are, in many respects, not of the standard quality, and are unsuitable for the various purposes required by customers; (2) that the effecto f the duty would transfer only a small part of the trade to the local mills; (3) that inferior grades of imported paper would come in to fill up the gap.

The Association ridicules anything in the nature of dumping. The difficulties of the local mills are attributed to over-production and internal competition.

In reference to a statement made that some English manufacturers are foisting German papers on the Indian market as English after changing wrapper and label, the Calcutta Paper Traders' Association is of opinion that such cases must be too rare and isolated to deserve serious consideration. It is recognised that German and Scandinavian papers come through English mills (export departments) and houses, but they are invariably shipped from foreign ports, and not from English ports.

The Association disclaims that its interests are hostile to those of home mills, and says, providing customers' requirements could be met, and prices governed by competition and demand, that there would be no lack of preference on their part for the home product and even of strong efforts to push sales. The Association, however, is afraid that paper merchants, printers, bookbinders and other allied trades would seriously suffer if it were decided to place a 35 per cent. duty on paper, as foreign printers would be favoured to that extent, and naturally many publishers would consider having their books printed in England or Germany and import them as literature free of duty.

The Association has very serious doubts as to whether the proposed duty would help the paper industry, and suggests steps should be taken to promote efficiency in management and every economy in manufacturing operations. Instead of protective duties, it suggests that funds should be raised by levying a surcharge, say Rs. 10 per ton, on the importation of old newspapers (25,000 tons yearly), and by reserving a sum of 5 per cent. out of the 15 per cent. duty at present realised on paper. The sources of income mentioned should be earmarked to give such relief as the paper and pulp industry needed, with certain reservations.

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Printing and Allied Trades' Directory

BUYERS' GUIDE TO SOURCES OF SUPPLY.

Rates per Insertion: 3/- Minimum (not exceeding three lines)-each additional line, 1/- extra.

Discounts on Weekly Insertions: 13 times, 10 per cent.; 26 times, 15 per cent.; 52 times, 20 per cent.

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CRABTREE, R. W., & SONS, LTD., Water Lane, Leeds, makers of "Ensign" Super-Offsets in all sizes for Sheet or Reel feed, in One, Two or Three Colours, or for Perfecting.

PAPER BAGS AND CARRIER BAGS.

STONEHOUSE PAPER AND BAG MILLS, Stonehouse, Glos., for all classes of Paper Bags, printed and plain. Keenest Trade Prices.

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CANADIAN-AMERICAN MACHINERY CO., LTD., 63, Farringdon Street, E.C.4. ('Phone Cent, 1165). The "Camco" (Spiess Patents) Automatic Feeder.

CROSS PAPER FEEDER CO., LTD., 92, Fleet Street, E.C.4. Manufacturers and Sellers of the Cross Patent Automatic Feeder.

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STEREO.

DIXON & CO., LTD.. L. S. 38, Cable Street, Liverpool. DRY FLONG "DIXOTYPE" All British. Wet process; Tissue, Blotting & Backing.

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LIGHT & CO., LTD., W.J., 36-38, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.4. 'Phone: Central 3839. "IDEAL" Hand-casting Dry Flong and "CLEARTYPE" Autoplate Dry Flong.

STEREOTYPING MACHINERY, ETC.

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LIGHT & CO., LTD., W. J., 36-38, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.4. Sole Agents for the "WINKLER" Automatic Moulding Press, Automatic Plate Casting Machine, etc.

TRADE PUBLICATIONS.

BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER, THE. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4. Founded in 1878, this weekly journal is the recognised medium for Printers, Stationers, Box Makers, Envelope Makers, Bookbinders, etc. Its pages contain the latest improvements in machinery, descriptions of new processes, and commercial intelligence and current news. Subscribers get the paper for 52 weeks for 13s.

BOOKBINDER, THE. forms a Monthly Section of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, and subscriptions are booked for these issues at the rate of 3s. 3d. per annum, including postage. Special contributions appear from the pen of leading authorities. Publishers: Stonhill & Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

TRADE PUBLICATIONS.

DICTIONARY OF PAPER TERMS.—Definitions of the Terms as used in the Manufacture and Merchandising of Paper. Published in book form by the Lockwood Trade Journal Co., Inc., New York. Bound in cloth, 6 × 9, 87 pp. Price 7s. 6d. Copies may be had of Stonhill & Gillis, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

LITHOGRAPHIC TRADE REVIEW, THE. This forms the subject of a monthly section of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, and these issues are obtainable at an annual subscription of 3s. 3d. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

PAPER TRADE REVIEW, THE WORLD'S. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4. This weekly journal established in 1879, gives particulars of Papermaking Machinery and Processes, Current Prices of Raw Materials, Market Reports, Interviews with Leading Men associated with the industry, Commercial Intelligence, etc. Annual subscription: 26s. plus postage (Inland, 30s. 4d.; Foreign and Colonial, 32s. 6d.)

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From the London Gazette.

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The Indian Paper Market.

The Agitation for a Protective Duty.

The evidence given before the Tariff Board by local paper mills appealing for an imposition of a protective duty of 10 to 20 per cent. on all imported papers (except newsprint), in addition to the revenue duty of 15 per cent. at present levied, has been published from time to time in this journal.

A strong protest has been made against the application of Indian paper mills by the Calcutta Paper Trades' Association, a body mainly composed of wholesale dealers in home manufactured and imported papers. It is contended that the imposition of a duty representing 30 to 40 per cent. would be injurious on general and economic grounds. The lack of earning capacity on the part of the home mills is attributed to the slump in trade which has affected the paper industry throughout the whole world, and not from any dumping. It is also suggested that the unfavourable position of home mills may be due to mismanagement and the lack of expert and technical knowledge.

A close examination is made of the papers produced by Indian mills and imported papers, and the conclusion arrived at is that the former may be considered suitable where finish and appearance are of no account and that the preference for imported papers is due to improved appearance and finish. It is admitted that the local mills have recently endeavoured to improve quality by adding imported sulphite to grass pulp, but this is qualified by the statement that "an impression created by 30 to 40 years of inattention to market demands cannot be wiped off within a short time."

The Calcutta Paper Traders' Association, after a survey of the whole range of the productions of local mills and the competing imported qualities, emphasies its firm belief that the imposition of protective duties would not confer the advantages local mills anticipate, but would lead to very injurious effects, direct and indirect. The necessity of an improved classification of imports is urged, as present returns are indefinite and misleading. The general conclusions of the Association are: (1) That country-made papers are, in many respects, not of the standard quality, and are unsuitable for the various purposes required by customers; (2) that the effecto f the duty would transfer only a small part of the trade to the local mills; (3) that inferior grades of imported paper would come in to fill up the gap.

The Association ridicules anything in the nature of dumping. The difficulties of the local mills are attributed to over-production and internal competition.

In reference to a statement made that some English manufacturers are foisting German papers on the Indian market as English after changing wrapper and label, the Calcutta Paper Traders' Association is of opinion that such cases must be too rare and isolated to deserve serious consideration. It is recognised that German and Scandinavian papers come through English mills (export departments) and houses, but they are invariably shipped from foreign ports, and not from English ports.

The Association disclaims that its interests are hostile to those of home mills, and says, providing customers' requirements could be met, and prices governed by competition and demand, that there would be no lack of preference on their part for the home product and even of strong efforts to push sales. The Association, however, is afraid that paper merchants, printers, bookbinders and other allied trades would seriously suffer if it were decided to place a 35 per cent. duty on paper, as foreign printers would be favoured to that extent, and naturally many publishers would consider having their books printed in England or Germany and import them as literature free of duty.

The Association has very serious doubts as to whether the proposed duty would help the paper industry, and suggests steps should be taken to promote efficiency in management and every economy in manufacturing operations. Instead of protective duties, it suggests that funds should be raised by levying a surcharge, say Rs. 10 per ton, on the importation of old newspapers (25,000 tons yearly), and by reserving a sum of 5 per cent. out of the 15 per cent. duty at present realised on paper. The sources of income mentioned should be earmarked to give such relief as the paper and pulp industry needed, with certain reservations.

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DICTIONARY OF PAPER TERMS.—Definitions of the Terms as used in the Manufacture and Merchandising of Paper. Published in book form by the Lockwood Trade Journal Co., Inc., New York. Bound in cloth, 6 × 9, 87 pp. Price 7s. 6d. Copies may be had of Stonhill & Gillis, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

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New Inventions

Envelope Making.

Apparatus for removing waste portions 12 from envelope and like blanks 11, which may be fed in the form of a web, or separately, as invented by the Smithe Machine Co., Inc., comprises a finger 17 which is pivotally and slidably mounted in a sleeve 36 and has an orbital movement A B C D, so that the waste portions are pressed downwardly through a slot in a table 15 and between slowly moving belts 58, where they are nested before being discharged into a receptacle 57. The stem 35

FIG. 1.

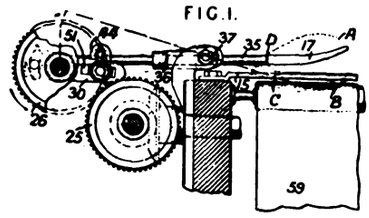


FIG 5.

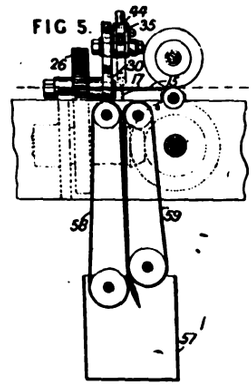
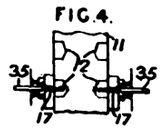


FIG. 4.



is adjustably mounted in a block 44, which is itself adjustably mounted in a slot 51 in a crank arm 30 driven by gears 25, 26. The arm 30 has a pin-and-slot connection with the gear 26, and the sleeve 36 is mounted on an eccentrically adjustable pivot 37 to vary the depth of travel of the finger 17. After its downward stroke, the finger 17 is withdrawn so as to clear the blank on its upward stroke. Independent devices may be mounted so as to remove waste from each side of the blanks, as shown in Fig. 4.

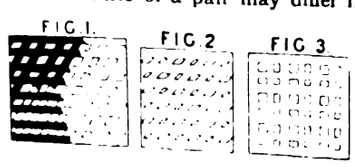
Non-corrosive Printing Inks.

An invention by the Holtmann and Co. Ges. Alt. relates to colours or inks used in printing from engraved cylinders which contain as an additional ingredient, for obviating corrosion of the cylinders and colour rollers or doctors, a viscous hydrocarbon of high molecular weight, such as the highest fractions of mineral oils and the viscous fractions of tar oils and tars. Other bodies such as waxes and paraffins may be added to increase the viscosity. A viscous organic acid, such as oleic acid, may also be added in the case of colours having a starch thickening. A medium such as heavy benzine may be added to prevent frothing.

Half-Tone Screens.

A half-tone screen, as patented by Mr. A. Schulze, consists of two sets of intersecting lines, one or both sets being formed of regularly recurring pairs of lines. The space between the lines of a pair may differ from

FIG 1. FIG 2 FIG 3



that between the pairs, the lines being of equal breadths, Figs. 1 and 2, or of different breadths, Fig. 3, or the lines may be of different breadths separated by equal spaces. A separate plate may be used for each set, the plates being cemented in contact or with an interposed layer, or the two sets may be drawn on the same or on opposite sides of one plate. The screen may be formed by recesses or furrows filled with an opaque or a non-actinic transparent substance, or the lines may be drawn on a coloured enamel spread on a glass plate, the enamel being then burnt in. Two lines may be drawn simultaneously, using two diamonds, or one line may be drawn in one direction and the other on the return. The screens have advantages where double exposure methods are employed, and are adaptable to any required special graduation of the negatives as for example for the taking of the red colours in a three-colour autotype or for the special requirements of offset printing.

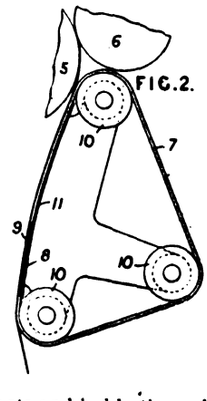
Collotype Printing Surfaces.

In this process, which is patented by the Akt.-Ges. fur Anilin-Fabrikation, a collotype printing surface is produced by sensitising with bichromate a layer on a suitable support of gelatine or like colloid which is wholly or substantially unhardened and which may contain a fine-grained material such as barium sulphate, drying the sensitised layer at a temperature some degrees lower than the melting point of the original colloid layer, exposing under a negative, and washing in moderately warm water of about 20–25 degs. C. Grain is produced in the exposed portions. In an example, gelatine with a melting point of 31 degs. C. is dried at about 28–30 degs. C.

Register in Multicolour Printing.

Mr. C. F. Dausmann has patented an invention whereby in printing by means of a multicolour printing press having a number of printing couples, the web, in passing between spaced printing couples, is subjected to induced electrostatic charges to hold it against lateral deviation. An endless blanket 7 in running over rollers 10 rubs against a fixed convex metal plate 11 so that an electrostatic charge is generated in the blanket,

FIG.2.



which attracts and holds the web of paper in register. The blanket consists of a heavy sheet of canvas 8 faced on one side with rubber 9 or a highly frictional rubber composition, and is located in the space between the upper and lower printing couples 5, 6. The blanket supporting rollers 10 are carried by a frame adjustably mounted in the frame of the press, as described in Specification 221,084. The blanket is moved over the metal plate 11 at the same speed as the paper web moves between the printing couples.

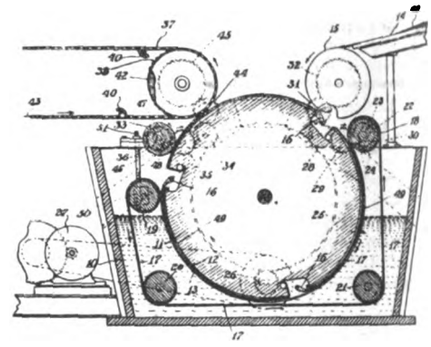
Paper Wetting Machine.

An inventoin described by Mr. R. W. Barker and communicated by the American Bank Note Co., relates to a paper wetting machine for conditioning paper for use in the making of inked impressions thereon, the machine being particularly adapted for rapidly conditioning high grade papers such as are used in making impressions from engraved, intaglio or undersurface printing plates.

The liquid bath which may be either ordinary water or water containing chemicals to prevent fermentation of any of the surface finish of the paper which may go into solution, is contained in a water-tight tank 10. The backing cylinder is shown at 11, and in the form of the invention shown, supports the two blankets 12 and 13 extending about the cylinder in superimposed relation, suitable gaps or recesses being formed in the cylinder and between different portions of the blankets for the reception of gripper mechanisms.

The paper is fed from a feed shelf 14 by a feeding mechanism 15 of any well-known type, gripper mechanisms 16 upon said cylinder receiving each sheet so fed. Said cylinder has three gripper mechanisms 16, but the number of such mechanisms is a mere matter of choice, as determined by the dimensions of the cylinder and the maximum size of the sheet to be dampened by the machine. The endless blanket co-operating

Fig. 1.



with the blankets 12 and 13 is indicated at 17, and the guide rollers therefor at 18, 19, 20 and 21. The rollers 18 and 19 are for bringing the blanket 17 into the desired engaging relation with the cylinder 11. The rollers 20 and 21 are positioned within the tank toward the bottom for guiding the blanket 17 from adjacent one of these rollers 19 to adjacent the other roller 18 or guiding the return reach of this blanket 17 and causing it to pass through the liquid bath, so that it arrives at the starting point of its co-operation with the cylinder 11, constituted by the contacting line between cylinder 11 and roller 18, in a fully soaked condition; and by the pressure exercised by the roller 18 and continued by the blanket 17 throughout its travel to roller 19, moisture is not only forced into the paper, but also laterally and at the rear thereof into the blankets 13 and 12. The moisture so transferred to the blanket 13 and assisted by the liquid the blankets 12 and 13 may absorb at their exposed edges in their passage through the liquid bath, will filter and spread over the whole extent of the blanket, being assisted in this to some extent by the squeeze roller and more particularly by the absence of pressure when travelling along the upper arc or inoperative part of the revolution of the cylinder extending from the squeeze roller 33 to the roller 18. It is evident that thus the blankets 13 and 12 will receive only a certain limited amount of moisture, sufficient, however, to moisten the surface of the paper in contact with blanket 13.

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The Paper and Board Consumer.

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THERE is no sign of improvement in trade as yet; and just at present the combination of hot weather and holidays is not calculated to create a boom in paper. Maybe there will be a fresh atmosphere toward the back end of the season, but nothing much can be expected before then. In particular there is a very serious depression in the tub-sized and fine paper section, the demand for this class of paper having fallen very low. For this the only explanation is that trade generally is downright bad and paper is being used and bought strictly to requirement. There is no question here of foreign competition, because in this class of paper home mills have the market to themselves.

* * *

IT would be both interesting and instructive to ponder carefully over the reasons for our monopoly in fine papers. Granted that we are not equalled by Continental papermakers in the manufacture of tub-sized grades, it yet remains that some very fine lines are made in three or four neighbouring countries, and existing conditions are certainly favourable to the foreigner in regard to price. Further investigation would focus attention on the value of the name or brand of the paper, for here the foreign maker is placed at a distinct disadvantage. If he adopts an English name and sets out to sell the product through a series of merchants or agents, the foreign origin of the paper would speedily become obvious and there is undoubtedly a strong prejudice among fine paper users against foreign adoption of English names.

* * *

THERE is nothing to prevent a merchant fixing a brand name of his own to a foreign-made fine paper; but he would have to shoulder the burden of large stocks covering a wide range of English sizes and substances. He would be very fortunate to turn his stocks over in such time as to make the venture worth while. All of which leads us to think that there is a vast amount of business value in a name, especially when it is in the form of a watermark as well as on the label. The time will certainly come when all English made paper will be named and a much greater percentage of it watermarked. In one sense this would be a reversion to older methods, because the bulk of printing and writing papers were watermarked fifty years ago.

* * *

IT may be said with some truth that the most rare thing to be encountered in the paper trade is the real salesman. There are plodders, triers, consistent callers, order collectors and an army of moderately good men who have experience and the support of their houses to help them maintain and sometimes develop a satisfactory sales record. The really successful salesman who possesses the faculty of selling paper, working up new ground, or improving the results from old ground is comparatively rare. Not many representatives of paper houses are able to strike out for new big business on their own initiative. A lot of them do not know an opportunity when it faces them, because they are not blessed with instinctive vision. Others have methods of approaching or handling their customers and prospects which are not calculated to inspire confidence, and occasionally breed a cold disregard. Then, finally, although a host of other things could be said, there is little deep knowledge of paper and its relativity among the paper salesmen of to day.

*

MANY readers will be in disagreement with us over the foregoing paragraphs. Of this we are assured, and yet we are certain that almost every board of directors in the paper trade will subscribe to the view that their greatest difficulty is to find a salesman of outstanding ability. For our own part, we believe that the three elements indispensable in the make-up of the successful salesman are personality, paper knowledge and enthusiasm. If conclusive evidence is desired of the scarcity of salesmen capable above the average, nothing better can be brought forward than the fact that high salaries are waiting in many directions for the type of men that can earn them.

House Built of Newspapers.

The first house in the world to be built of newspapers is to be found in the Pigeon Cove section of Rockport, Massachusetts, where a "paper" bungalow has been erected by an enterprising Cambridge man, Mr. Ellis F. Stenman.

The real origin of the innovation can be traced to Mr. Stenman's habit of saving his daily newspapers, which came to occupy an alarming proportion of his cellar space.

Being a practical man with rather an inventive turn in his makeup, Mr. Stenman decided to experiment. If he could compress his thousands of newspapers, something might be done which would solve the whole problem regarding both the newspapers and the bungalow he had long wanted.

In all something like 25,000 newspapers have gone into the walls of the Stenman bungalow. The walls are made of boards 6 ins. wide and $\frac{3}{4}$ in. thick. These boards are made up of 52 thicknesses of paper pasted on each side, folded and pressed in a two ton press for twelve hours, and then dried. After these strips had been nailed to the frame of the house they were covered with diamond-shaped shingles made of 20 thicknesses of paper, glued, folded and pressed in the same way as the wall boards. Coats of varnish were finally applied until the surface had a shiny appearance.

The experiment has apparently been very successful, as the bungalow withstood several heavy rain and wind storms.

A De-Inking Process.

An invention communicated to Mr. T. O. Hughes relates to an improved method for removing stains of ink, fruit, etc., from paper and to a stable and relatively inexpensive compound which can be used for this purpose. In the complete specification it is described as a one fluid eradicator, which, it is claimed, has a rapid and complete action. The compound is a mixture of two solutions, one of which acts as an oxidiser, while the other solution (which is of a nature not to be oxidised by the first named) acts as a decolouriser for the material resulting from the action of the oxidiser.

The oxidiser is a solution of a hypochlorite of an alkali metal, preferably sodium. This solution should be fairly strong and a 10 per cent. solution has been found to be practicable.

Ordinary hypochlorite is generally too alkaline in its reaction and enough dilute hydrochoric acid should be added to make the solution faintly alkaline, as tested with litmus paper. The other fluid is a solution which will not be oxidised by the hypochlorite and which has the property of forming a white or very light-coloured precipitate in its reaction upon the salts produced by the hypochlorite.

For this latter purpose two salts have been found useful in solution, namely, the pyrophosphate and the metaphosphate of an alkaline metal. The pyrophosphate in saturated solution may be used in the proportion of one part of the pyrophosphate solution to three of hypochlorite solution. The metaphosphate, in four or five parts per cent. solution may be used in the proportion of one of the metaphosphate solution to four of the hypochlorite solution These proportions are by volume and they may be greatly varied without departing from the invention, which is not limited to the proportions stated.

By using an excess of the above-described mixture and leaving it for a while upon the spot or line to be eradicated, the precipitate formed by the hypochlorite and phosphate and stain may be washed away and removed as well as being decolourised, especially where the ink contains organic matter.

Carbon inks and vanadium inks are not affected by this compound.

New Trade Marks.

SALMANGER.

458,551. Maps, printed cash forms and charts. V. K. Rotary Co., Ltd., Woodstock, Baring-road, Grove-park, London, S.E.12; manufacturers.—May 1st, 1925.

METROPOL.

454,921. Paper (except paper hangings), stationery and bookbinding, but not including pens, and not including any goods of a like kind to pens. Seidenpapier-Fabrik Eislingen Moriz Fleischer, Eislinen-an-der-Fils, Wurttemberg, Germany; manufacturers. —December 31st, 1924. Address for service in the United Kingdom is, c/o Frank B. Dehn, Kingsway House, 103, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

BASILDON.

Advertised before acceptance, the applicants alleging distinctiveness.

455,824. Writing paper, envelopes, writing pads, stationery compendiums and blotting paper. Millington and Sons, Ltd., 32, Budge-row, London, E.C.4.; manufacturing stationers.—January 30th, 1925.

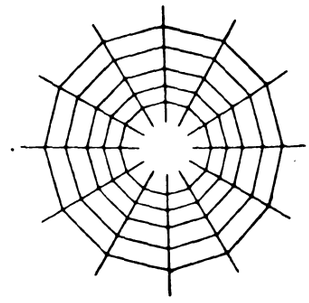
Agfa

457,568. Photographic papers and post cards. Actien-Gesellschaft fur Anilin Fabrikation (a joint stock company organised under the laws of Germany), An der Treptower Brücke, Berlin, Germany; manufacturers.—March 26th, 1925. (To be associated. Sect. 24). Address for service in the United Kingdom is c/o Abel and Imray, 30, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.2.

RITELEED.

Registration of this Trade Mark shall give no right to the exclusive use of the letter "R," or of the letter "D."

458,545. Paper (except paper hangings), stationery and bookbinding. Walter Leslie Dairs, 12, Craven hill, Hyde Park, London, W.2; engineer.—May 1st, 1925.



457,959. Waxed wrapping paper. Emile Frisch, 351, East Ohio street, Chicago, Illinois, United States of America; manufacturer of wrappers for bread and cake and sealing machines.—April 8th, 1925. Address for service in the United Kingdom is c/o F. W. Golby, 3, John-street, Bedford-row, London, W.C.1.

VISIDEX.

458,847. Paper (except paper hangings), stationery and bookbinding. Herbert Vaughan Davies, 10, Kennedy-street, Manchester, Lancashire; stationer and business organiser.—May 12th, 1925.

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BIGGER BUSINESS

will result if your overseas trade is developed. The "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer" SPECIAL EXPORT ISSUES provide the most economical method of obtaining forceful representation throughout the world.

Started nearly forty years ago, these special issues were almost instantaneously successful, and to-day "The British and Colonial Printer and Stationer" stands pre-eminent as the printing trade journal, carrying the message of British Print throughout the world.

Without exceeding the bounds of modesty, we can legitimately claim that this journal has made the export departments of certain firms, whilst it has increased the overseas business of its advertisers generally.

It is not for us to presume to instruct supply houses their method of doing business—we can only give you the experience of our advertisers:—

> "It will no doubt interest you to learn that during the past few years we made considerable additions to, and have extended our Export Dept. We thank you for the assistance that your Journal has contributed towards this export business.—C. B., Ltd."

"The British and Colonial Printer and Stationer" specially circulates in the following countries:—

Australasia.	East Indies.	Canada.
India.	West Indies.	United States.
South Africa.	China.	South America.
	Japan.	

The next Special Export Issue will be published on

SEPTEMBER 10th, 1925.

One of our representatives will be pleased to call upon you at your office, and at your convenience. He is entirely at your disposal for expert advice as to space, copy and lay-out.

Write us to-day!

STONHILL & GILLIS,
58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.
TELEPHONE:—HOLBORN 2439.

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Contractors to H.M. Printing Offices, India Office, Hon. Board of Inland Revenue, &c., and the Printing Trade generally for 50 years past.

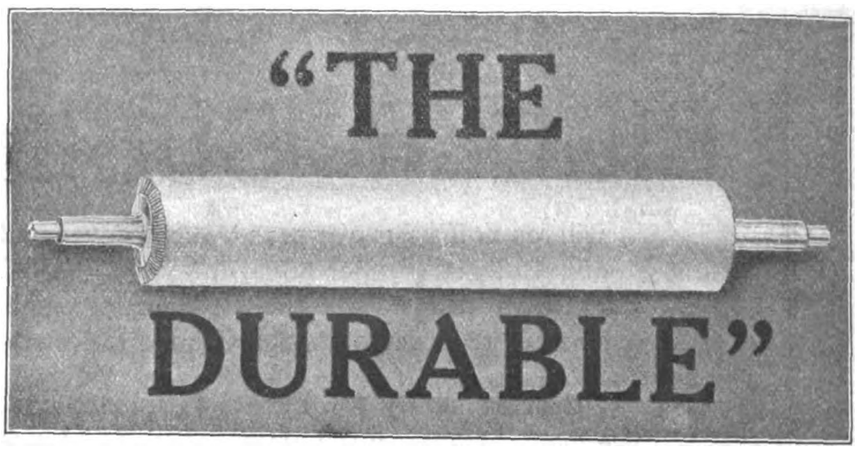
For every class of printing and every description of machine.

Known throughout the World for the past fifty years FOR QUALITY.

Price List free by post. This will give Diameters, Lengths, and other details of over 100 Rollers in running sizes.

Our Rollers should be judged by the quality and quantity of work done in a given time and the saving so effected, as well as by their durability and economy.

Carriages at Owners' Expense.



ROLLERS and COMPOSITION

TRADE MARK "THE DURABLE" REGISTERED

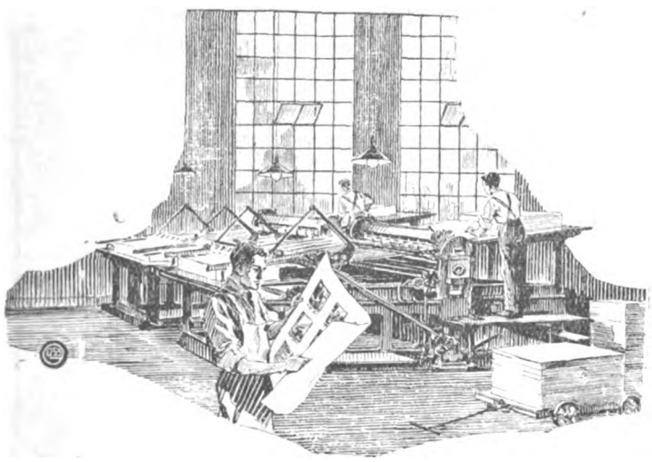
For HOME and EXPORT.

1868.

"The Durable" Printers' Roller Co., Ltd.

Lt.-Col. E. L. MARLER, Managing Director.

14, CHARLES STREET, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.1. Tel. No.: HOLBORN 1439.



Good Inks mean Better Production

LETTERPRESS
TRICHROME
PHOTOGRAVURE
LITHO
OFFSET-LITHO
Etc., Etc.

MAXIMUM Production—the secret of running machine-rooms **profitably**—depends largely on the use of inks that will enable the presses to run at their highest possible speeds without sacrificing the quality of the product.

L & B Inks are made to **help** production.

No matter how difficult the subject, they will print it cleanly, easily and with full density of colour **at the maximum speed.**

LORILLEUX & BOLTON LTD.

31/34, CURSITOR STREET,
CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

AGENTS:
AUSTRALIA: Middows Bros. (Australia) Ltd., 76, Clarence Street, Sydney, N.S.W.
BURMAH: Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co., Rangoon.
INDIA: Messrs. Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co., Post Box No. 174, Calcutta.
NEW ZEALAND: Neill Cropper & Co., Fort Street, Auckland. 7

S&P S&P

In Advertising and in Commercial Work the BEST QUALITY PRINTING will Pay.

This necessitates having the BEST INKS.

SLATER & PALMER

The Old Established BRITISH FIRM make them at their up-to-date Works:

Marshgate Mills, Stratford, Essex.

FINEST INKS for all MACHINES and all PROCESSES kept in Stock at THE OFFICE & STORES:

4, Wine Office Court, Fleet Street, LONDON, E.C.4.

Telephone – 211 Central.
Telegrams "Palmink, Fleet, London."

S&P S&P

Printed and Published by W. John Stonhill and Frederick Gillis, at 58, Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London E.C.4.—Aug. 6, 1925.

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PERIODICAL ROOM
GENERAL LIBRARY
UNIV. OF MICH.

AUG 25 1925

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 97. NUMBER 7. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: AUGUST 13, 1925. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

The reason why

some printers don't prosper is because they study only price and are "bluffed" into buying without ever comparing one machine with another.

On the other hand, there is the printer who goes all-out for—and gets—the finest machinery he knows of.

He's the man who prospers and you will find that his choice was

MANN OFFSETS

GEORGE MANN & COMPANY, LTD.

Lithographic Machinery Specialists for nearly 60 years.

HENRY ST., GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON W.C.1.

Telephone: Museum 5740. (3 lines).
Cables: "Lithoman, London."
Telegrams: "Lithoman-Holb-London."

He noticed—

how neatly and strongly they were built. Their speed, ease of operation and economical working convinced him, as it would convince you, that the price he paid was small in comparison with what he would save later on.

He realized that to maintain a constant standard of Printing Excellence he must have

MANN OFFSETS.

Quality—IN PRINTING METALS

WE attain the 'FRYOTYPE' Standard of quality by meticulous attention to every detail during manufacture; by providing the most up-to-date technical equipment and expert knowledge; by the absence of every particle of deleterious impurity from our metals.

The Results of using "Metal of Quality" are—

TO THE COMPOSING ROOM—Maximum output, good type.
TO THE FOUNDRY—"Formes" that "stand up" to the Moulding Press. Plates without blow-holes and "sinks."
TO THE MACHINE ROOM—Longer runs; clean clear print; good illustrations.
TO THE PROPRIETORS—A first-class production up to time at less cost; with the elimination of expensive (and irritating) delays.

Fryotype

PRINTING METALS

FRY'S METAL FOUNDRY,
25-42, HOLLAND STREET, LONDON, S.E.1.

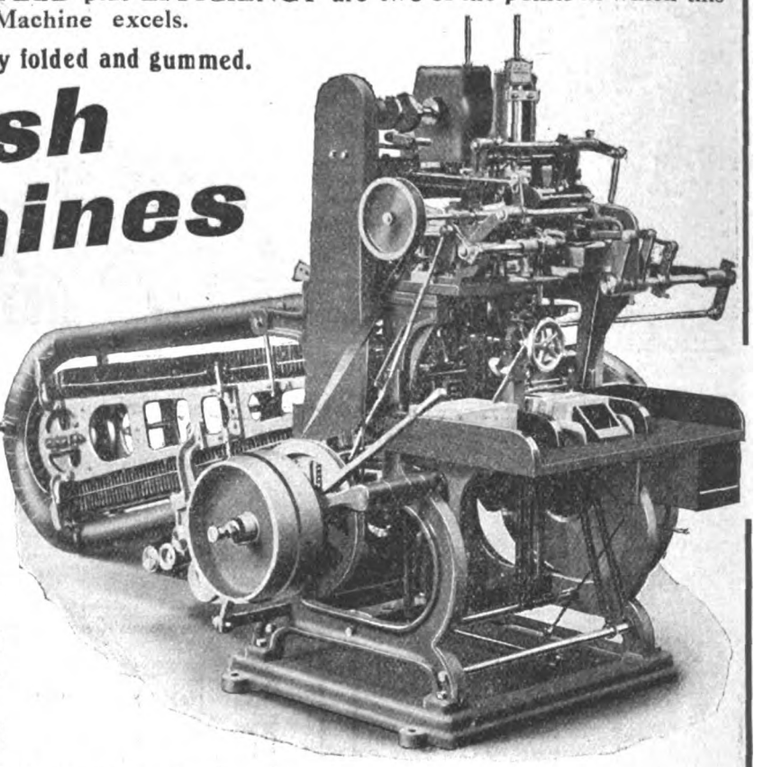
GLASGOW DUBLIN BRISTOL MANCHESTER
'Phone: Hop 4720. 'Grams: "Frymetalos, Sedist, London."

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In the making of Envelopes one of the things that count is Speed—Quick Delivery for the Customer and a High Rate of Production for the Manufacturer. SPEED plus EFFICIENCY are two of the points in which this IMPROVED TYPE of BRITISH Made Machine excels.

60,000 to 70,000 Envelopes per day, perfectly folded and gummed.

Buy British Machines



The High Speed "LEADER" Envelope Folding and Gumming Machine

is a Tremendous Asset to the Plant of any Up-to-date Envelope Manufacturer.

They are giving Real Production because they have:

1.—Semi-Rotary Plunger Drive. No Cam. (Patented).
2.—Adjustable for any size within fixed range.
3.—Improved Rotary Delivery, Grippers eliminated (Patented)
4.—Wipe Gumming of the Tip retained, at High Speed, by new mechanism (Patented).
5.—Improved Hot Air Drying arrangement.
6.—Continuous Chain Drive.
7.—Disengaging Gear fitted to Gum Boxes.
8.—Gum Boxes that are very accessible and easily replenished
9.—Recorders for counting Daily Output.
10.—Front Crosshead mounted on pillars, making machine open and accessible.

Write for Particulars.

DAVID CARLAW & SONS, LIMITED,
ESTABLISHED 1860
31, FINNIESTON STREET, GLASGOW.
London Representatives: **DAWSON, PAYNE & LOCKETT, Ltd., Dean Street, Fetter Lane, E.C.4.**

THE FIRM for PRINTERS' METALS

London Representative:
GLEN STEEL,
63 & 64, Chancery Lane, W.C.2.

JUBB'S

Established 1859.

Scottish Representative:
WM. GREIG,
97, St. Stephen Street, Edinburgh.

Head Office and Works - - - HUNSLET, LEEDS.

PERKINS, BACON & COMPANY, LIMITED,

Engravers and Printers for 40 years of First British Postage Stamps. Perkins Process of Hardened Steel Plates, Rotary Offset Lithography, Banknotes, Bonds, Postage Stamps, all Company Documents.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO TRADE ORDERS.

Address: SOUTHWARK BRIDGE BUILDINGS, SOUTHWARK, LONDON, S.E.1.
Established 1810 Codes: BENTLEY'S & LIEBER'S 5 LETTER. Phone HOP 1472. Cables: PERKALINE, LONDON

TRADE ONLY.



BADDELEY BROTHERS,

For Dies, Embossing and Perforating Presses, Plate Engraving, Relief Stamping, Lithography, Visiting Cards, etc. . .

Telegrams:
"BADDELEY," London.

MOOR LANE, E.C.2.

When writing Advertisers, Please mention "The British & Colonial Printer & Stationer."

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THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER

FOUNDED 1878. AND STATIONER PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board-Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 97. NUMBER 7. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: AUGUST 13, 1925. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

Good Printing as a Factor in Direct Mail Advertising

By J. CROWLESMITH, J.P.

(Director of Hazell, Watson and Viney, Limited, London and Aylesbury.)

Everyone must appreciate the splendid spirit of idealism which to-day inspires the men engaged in the advertising profession, whether that idealism is viewed from the standpoint of the man who produces and desires to sell the goods, the expert advertising agent, the magazine or newspaper proprietor, the printer or the purchaser of the goods so advertised. These diverse interests are, after all, mutual, and the higher we place our ideal the better will it be for all parties.

But, after all has been said for idealism, there is only one test in advertising—does it pull? Does the kind of advertising adopted enable the producer to reach the desired public and sell his goods? Is this business man, whose money we are spending, receiving value for his cash? It is this test—and this only—that we must apply in every case, and as we consider the particular form of advertising known as Direct Mail we shall see that—given certain conditions—it really does meet this acid test as it reaches the very individual the producer aims at—every time.

The purpose of this address, then, is to consider, very shortly, what I venture to describe as one, at least, of those vital conditions that make for sure success.

A Middle-Class Breakfast Table.

Let us look in for a moment at the breakfast table of a middle-class home. The post has just come in, the master has sorted the letters and handed over to his wife those addressed to the lady of the household, together with any he thinks will interest her. Now watch as she hurriedly slits open the letters. Some contain attractive brochures, others circulars—the booklet at once gets home. Daintily prepared, an attractive coloured cover, the inside opening (as the lady hurriedly glances through its pages) shows by nicely got-up illustrations, the latest styles, etc., surrounded by well-written letterpress. The whole brochure, by its arrangement and good printing, at once wins the woman who in home life is the head of the household. She realises it is worth studying carefully, and the booklet is put on one side to receive that attention its attractiveness deserves when the master of the house has gone off to his business, the children to school, and quietness falls upon the household.

Before you brush this illustration hastily on one side as a fancy picture, remember that at least 75 per cent. of the goods you advertise interests the woman. Proud of her home, as every British housewife is, fond and careful of her children, ever mindful of her husband's welfare, she is always scanning "print" for those thousand-and-one things that deal with health, ideal home life, labour-saving suggestions, etc. I repeat, these things cover at least three-quarters of the advertising that passes through your hands. If then, you have secured the interest of the woman in the home your advertisement has commenced to "pull," and more often than not sales result.

The Right Advertising Material to Mail.

But it is a mere truism for me to say direct mail advertising will be an utter failure unless you mail the right material. Let us, then, consider the character and quality of the advertising matter to be mailed.

It must me obvious that any money expended in direct mail advertising will be largely wasted unless the matter sent through the post is made attractive in every possible way. To reach this very desirable end the advertiser—be he ever so expert—must depend upon his printer. Our American friends have long realised this fact, and on the other side of the Atlantic we find printer and advertiser working in active co-operation in the interest of their common clients—the producer and the purchaser—with the result that some of the finest material for mail advertising is being turned out by the printing presses of the United States. It is for this self-same community of interest in Great Britain that I am now asking.

We ever need to bear in mind one fact: the average woman is to-day cultured and thoughtful. Whether thrifty or not every housewife seeks value for her money, and it is therefore essential if her attention is to be secured and held that the printing you send to her home should be attractive both in its style and its quality; should be to the point; and should, in its truthfulness, be reliable.

Brains and Careful Thought must go with Good Printing.

All printed matter sent by mail advertising should be carefully thought out and planned—both in its style and its contents. It does not in any way compete with Press advertising, but is rather its auxiliary. It is essential for conveying to the purchaser the full nature or character of the goods you offer. I note with satisfaction that many of our large advertisers have already realised this fact. The increased space available in the booklet enables the whole truth about the goods to be told by their producer, and the complete story is set forth in a way it is impossible for the newspaper advertisement to compete with. Hence its "pulling power."

But let no advertiser allow himself to be tied down to stereotyped styles or sizes. We need to learn the art of adapting ourselves to meet our clients' needs. To be bound to one size booklet is to court disaster. "Get up" is everything. Colour should be introduced with care and careful taste. New ideas, new types, drawings that are both original and striking, shapes which may be odd in themselves, but by their very oddity catch the eye. A write-up which compels its reading—and, above all, a quality of printing which appeals by its good taste and tone—all these things, as well as many another, should be commandeered in the service of the man who produces goods to sell and who looks to us for that service which will enable him to reach his purchasing public. How, I ask, can this service be better rendered in its completeness than by the advertiser and the printer working together to provide it?

Let me remind you that the printers of to-day have as a body caught the idealism of the advertising expert. We have our own artist and designing departments; we are constantly planning ideas and lay-outs for just that class of booklet which attracts the woman in the home, or for appeals aimed at the sterner business interests of the nation.

There are, of course, many useful kinds of material for mailing besides booklets. The folder with its snappy appeal; the dainty circular; the large, well-got-up postal card. All these are alluring and available. I hear of one advertiser who proposes to issue his announcements in book form, bound in cloth case, as he argues the woman will then keep the list on her bookshelf, and hence he secures in the form of a reference book a continuous advertisement.

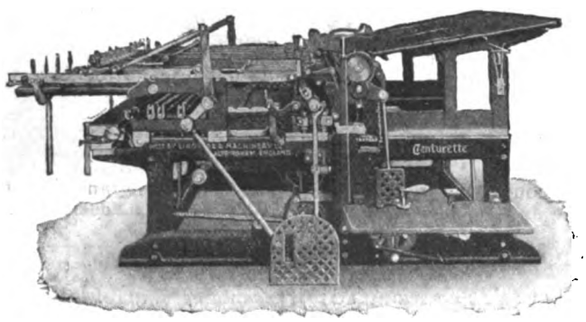
All I have said about the booklet applies with equal force to these and every other kind of printed advertising material you desire to mail—good printing is ever essential in the interest of the producer.

Is Good Printing Too Expensive?

You answer, good printing is expensive—and I plead guilty. It is bound to be the case. Quality spells skill—and skilled, brainy workmen must be paid. But think!

An Address delivered to the Direct Mail Advertising Session at the recent British Advertising Convention, Harrogate.

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It was not an easy matter to design a printing press to give both high speed and good quality, but it was achieved by the designers and builders of the Centurette—the two-revolution press which prints up to 3,000 impressions per hour and delivers its sheets either with printed-side-up or fly delivery, whichever the printer orders. It is made in the same works, and by the same skilled engineers, as the Miehle, at Altrincham in Cheshire.

Size for size,
the fastest two-revolution press is the

Centurette

LINOTYPE AND MACHINERY LTD.
9 KINGSWAY, LONDON

No advertiser takes expensive space on hoardings and then fills that space with cheap and unattractive posters.

Good print is never too expensive if it is effective.

I suggest to you it is not good business from your clients' standpoint, with the present extravagant charges we have to pay for postage, to incur that heavy cost—to provide carefully prepared address indexes of the people the producer desires to reach—and then, having secured this result, to hand over to the man or woman so reached a common-looking, badly printed booklet, circular or folder.

From the standpoint of real business this is simple madness, and results in wasting both your own efforts and your clients' money. We need to remember, cheap pamphlets, produced on common paper, carry with them into the home life you have reached at great expense an idea of cheapness, and tend to stamp the goods advertised as being equally as poor in quality as the printed matter which has been used to push them.

A Community Partnership in Service for the Producer.

Both the advertising expert and the printer are mutually interested in the success of the producer's appeal; both aim at giving the business man—whose money they are spending—the best possible service. The success of his approach to the public means increased business all round—hence it is essential that interests so interdependent upon each other should work in complete harmony, should act in perfect co-operation, should, in fact, be partners with the one aim of assisting in the mutual client's success by giving complete and efficient service.

A Great Industry.

Hence, in the name of the great printing industry, I offer to the advertising profession a real partnership in this realm of joint service, and, I would add, a partnership in no mean trade; a partnership which, if accepted, must inevitably prove of great importance to the interests you serve.

The printing industry ranks as eighth in importance in the United Kingdom. I talk of partnership and no competition. The advertising expert, if you will allow me to say so, has justified his existence and established his reputation, and as a trade we are glad to work with him in every way. We place at his disposal—brains, capital, plant, and skilled workmanship.

The total amount of capital invested in the general and periodical printing industry is approximately £110,000,000; the annual turnover is something like £130,000,000; while the wages and salaries paid in this great industry amount to £45,000,000 per annum. It is estimated that there are 200,000 skilled and 60,000 semi-skilled operatives engaged in the printing trade, and out of this total there are probably only some 20,000 women operatives.

This, then, is the service I offer for the advancement of your clients' interests.

A Future for Direct Mail Advertising.

Anyone who has studied this question—especially in America—must come to the conclusion that direct mail advertising has a great future in this country. Sooner or later the Government will be compelled to review the present high postal rates and will see (as the American Government has already seen) the futility of making postage

FLAT BED OFF-SET.

Have your Litho converted by the Flat Bed "Off-set" Specialists and make your Short Runs pay.

We have converted over 250 Machines—10 Repeats from one House.

Full particulars from Patentees and Sole Makers:

J. & S. EYRES, Ltd., 2 MILES PLATTING, MANCHESTER.

We Stock—Graining Machines. 'Phone: CENTRAL 2390. We Stock—Zinc Plate Beds.

When writing Advertisers, Please mention "The British & Colonial Printer & Stationer."

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so expensive that it not only retards the circulations of our magazines but by its heavy cost prevents the development of this most useful form of communication between the producer and purchaser.

It is true it is advertising and business, but it is advertising of a nature which is educative in its effect. Its success brings business to the producer, but it also adds to the health, thrift, and well-being, as well as to the comfort and enjoyment of the people of our land—and its success promotes trade and lessens unemployment. A reduction then of the high cost of postage cannot but prove beneficial all round.

I invite you to work side by side with the great and splendidly organised national Federation of Master Printers of this country, and an additional result will be that on this important and urgent question of postal rates we shall sooner or later win the desired victory. This will give a tremendous impetus in direct mail advertising, while the combination of interests I have outlined—all desiring to serve our age and generation in the department of business life into which we have entered—will reach its full fruition, and each section, the producer, his expert advertising representative, the printer, and the purchaser will realise to the full the profits which naturally follow successful and brainy enterprise.

Paper for India's Printing.

Tariff Board's Recommendations.

Important news is forthcoming from India. In the first place, the Tariff Board, which recently held a long investigation, has issued its recommendations, and in the second there is an official report on the treatment of bamboo.

The Tariff Board makes recommendations for the investigation of the possibility of the creation of an extensive manufacture of paper pulp from bamboo.

Stress is laid on the steady diminution of the world's supplies of coniferous woods and the increasing demand, and it is pointed out that, as papermaking material from wood becomes increasingly expensive, dearer paper is inevitable. It has been proved possible, the Board says, to make excellent paper from bamboo, and it therefore recommends that the Government should provide the capital to enable the existing Indian Paper Pulp Co. to increase its output from 2,500 to 5,000 tons yearly.

The Board further recommends that in place of the existing 15 per cent. *ad valorem* duties on printing and writing paper, there should be a specific duty of one anna (1d.) per lb. on writing paper and all printing paper, other than news-print, containing 65 per cent. or more of mechanical pulp. It considers that the prospect of the development of a considerable export trade in bamboo pulp is remote, since several years will be required to reduce the cost to 220 rupees (£14 13s. 4d.) per ton, the price at which export seems possible at present.

The action of the Government on the recommendations of the Tariff Board has not yet been decided, says *The Times* Simla correspondent.

The report of the Tariff Board is likely to cause great disappointment to the interests which own mills using grass, to which the Board have refused a protective duty of 25 per cent. on the ground that the industry does not come within the conditions prescribed by the Fiscal Commission. The mills are doing badly, but the Board state that they will never be able to face world competition without protection, except in one area in Northern India, and that their disappearance would not ultimately endanger any important national interest,

Bamboo on Sound Foundation.

Mr. Pearson (Forest Economist), in a preface to an official report by Mr. Raitt, papermaking expert to the Government of India, states that experiments with the special plant of the Imperial Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun under commercial conditions confirm the laboratory results. This, he declares, means a revolution in the methods of dealing with grass and puts the utilisation of bamboo for paper pulp on an absolutely sound foundation.

Review of Samples Received.

Art Papers and Boards.

Messrs. G. E. Kaye, Ltd., who are the representatives in this country for J. W. Zanders, the well-known papermakers of Bergisch-Gladbach, have sent for perusal a set of samples which demonstrate efficiency in the twin arts of papermaking and printing. The most striking example is a set of matt art papers and boards got up to look like a book in mediæval binding with straps and clasps. Actually the cover is a deckled edge paper, most beautifully printed in gold and colour and embossed. Giving credit where it is due, this is the sort of thing that Germany can do well, and there is much painstaking skill evidenced in the production of the matt-art folio. The papers and boards themselves cover a fascinating range of subtle tones, and their printing quality is testified to by a collection of finely printed half-tone specimens. Less ambitious but equally useful sample sets show Kreta and Krater cover papers and boards, in three substances, lining, medium and board. Both grades come within the category of speciality covers, having a two-toned mottled or repoussé effect. The Krater series has a sober colour range, while the Kreta series goes in for effect and secures its object. Finally, there is an album of printing papers ranging from hand-made antique to Japan vellum and including fine rag printings embodying diverse types of tone and character. The album is typographically treated in harmony with the papers, some reproductions of early printed work being especially well produced. Generally speaking, the paper is much better than the printing, which falls below our own standard; but as the samples are to show papers we can let that pass.

Caps and Greaseproofs.

Samples of wrapping papers received from Messrs. Davies and Royle, Ltd., of 7, Old Swan-lane, London, E.C., include "Nokia" M.G. white and buff caps, and "Tornator" greaseproofs, for which the firm are sole British agents. Both grades represent a high papermaking standard, and the prices quoted serve to explain the reason for the increasing demand for these named papers. The greaseproof has a very pleasing character, good colour and flatness, and is supplied glazed or unglazed, in sheets or on reels. Large stocks are carried, and the brand name guarantees regularity of stock and service, along with identity of source.

An Antient Craft.

This is the title given to a little sample book showing hand-made papers made by J. Barcham Green and Son, of Maidstone. To be quite candid about it, and it is not helpful to be anything else, the papers are exceedingly fine examples of the hand-made papermaker's art and the booklet is a miserable example of the printer's art. The paper samples are not properly presented; in fact, they are submerged by a disjointed *resumé* of paper history. On a sample of heavy ivory vellum we are told how bank notes are made, but find that there is no reference to anything but bank note paper. The history of the craft appears on a loan paper, which has no mediæval tradition about it. Organisation and modern law concerning hand-mades is treated on a sample of mediæval toned hand-made printing. In short, the booklet has lost its way. We can visualise a very elegant and commercially useful brochure and sample book dealing with hand-made papers costing little more than the present booklet, but carrying infinitely greater weight. And here is the crux of the whole case. A papermaker who enters the publicity arena must use professional service in just the same way that a builder must employ an architect. The compilation of booklets and production of publicity literature, like the writing of press ads., is an art requiring trained skill and long experience. Amateurish advertising is largely a waste of money and the sooner papermakers and paper merchants realise this, the sooner will their advertising standard be lifted to the level of that which exists in other important fields of manufacture and merchandise. As one well acquainted with modern publicity and printing and keenly concerned with paper, the writer can do nothing better than offer an unbiased personal service to those in the paper industry and merchanting trade who care to use it. Inquiries addressed to "Publicity Service," c/o The Editor, will receive attention.

Paper and Print for Catalogues.

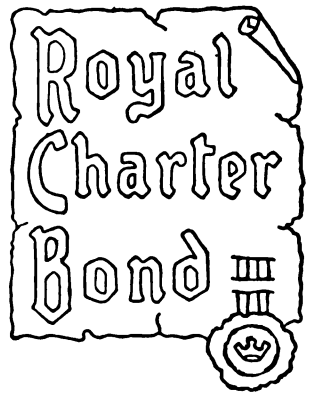
Some Important Considerations.

Dealing with the subject of catalogues for overseas markets, a correspondent of *The Times* refers to the importance of print and papers, and the effect of climatic conditions upon them.

For hot countries, where strong sunlight is experienced, cover papers that will not lose their tint should be chosen; as for interior paper, it should be durable even when exposed to the moist damp heat of many tropical countries. The colours chosen for cover papers, and for ornament of the text, should be such as are generally favoured by natives of the country concerned. The Spaniards, for instance, like red and orange, but dislike soft shades such as grey. Red and gold are colours specially favoured by the Chinese. Particulars of this kind can readily be supplied by the representatives in the country affected, and it must be remembered that colour schemes which to English eyes seem crude and vulgar are often delightful to the eyes of oversea buyers.

The thickness of the paper used for the text will largely decide the cost of postage, and should therefore be kept down to the minimum consistent with permanence. In regard to typography, a safe rule is to use lettering larger and more open than is necessary in Great Britain because not so much reading is done abroad, with the exception of a few countries, as is customary here, and the eye is therefore more easily repelled by small print.

Spicers Ltd. send out another very comprehensive collection of papers, cards and envelopes, and the variety in each section is enormous and appears to cover every possible requirement of the printer, the manufacturing stationer, and retailer. There are special clearance lines from the firm's card and cardboard factories, representing a wide range. There is also an excellent assortment of printing papers, while Spicers Ltd. are also making a special feature of best English made leather goods.



Facsimile of Watermark.

Is a high-grade paper at a moderate price.

It is obtainable in White, Azure and Sepia, in a wide range of substances together with envelopes to match.

A sample book showing each colour in all substances will be sent upon application (WITHOUT PRICES IF DESIRED).

VALUE!
REGULARITY!
RELIABILITY!
PROMPT DELIVERY!

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Paper Merchants and Wholesale Stationers,
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Telephones—Hop 6490 (Private Branch Exchange)
Grams—'Allardyce, Boroh, London.' (Two words).

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TYPON

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The Vertical Press is at your disposal for investigation at our Showroom—call and see it yourself.

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Mediaeval Watermarks.

How the Symbols of Mysticism Spread.

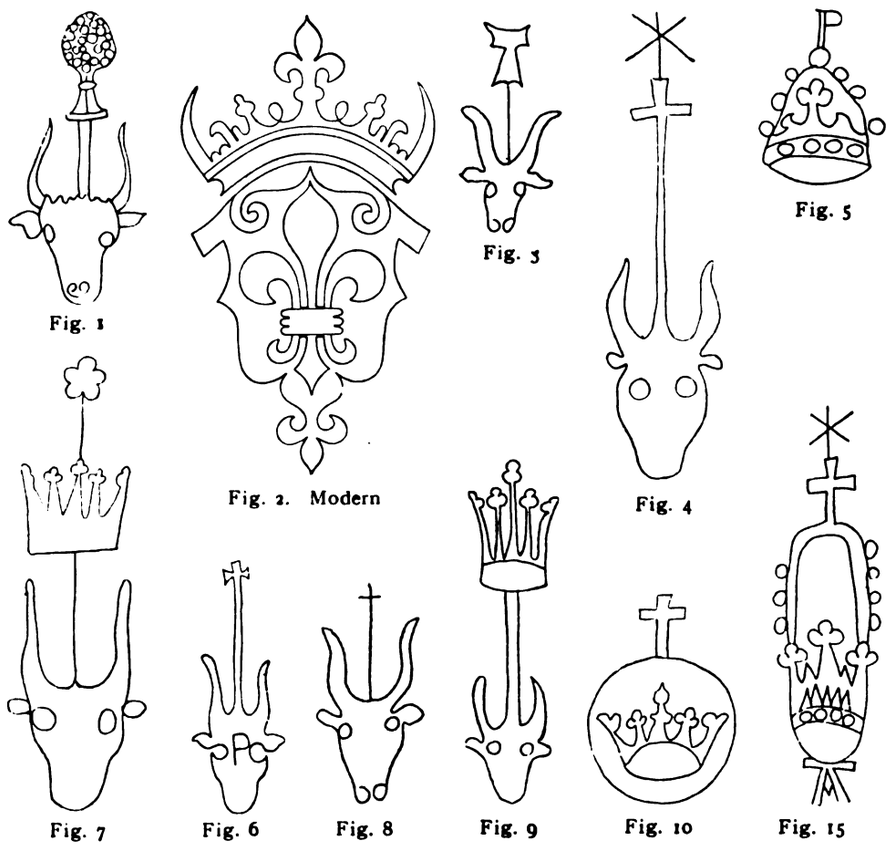
In a recent issue of "Spalding's Quarterly," above the initials, "H. B." and under the title, "Work is Prayer," there appeared an interesting article on mediæval watermarks. To the Editor of the "Quarterly" we are indebted for permission to reproduce the article and the loan of the blocks.

The conventional watermark of hand-made demy, imperial, and super-royal, is a Fleur-de-lys surmounted by a Crown from the sides of which taper two horns. The original meaning of Fleur-de-lys has previously been considered: the Horns are a curious survival of another standard mark, to wit, the head of an Ox. The first appearance of this Ox in papermark occurs in 1321: thereafter, says Briquet, who reproduces no less than 1,363 examples, it little by little became "banal" in Italy, Germany and France. A trade-mark is the immediate jewel of a tradesman's soul, and if hundreds of papermakers were simultaneously using a similar device the value of the sign as a trade-mark cannot have been great. This difficulty has been realised by previous investigators, and various theories have been put forward to account for the fact. It has, for example, been suggested that some imaginary papermakers' guild may have been affiliated with some supposed corporation of artists, and that as St. Luke was the patron saint of painters, the Ox may for that reason have become popular among papermakers. Such flimsy conjectures are rightly set aside by the judicious Briquet, who sums up his own lack of conclusions by saying, "all these hypotheses, and many others, do not emerge from the domain of supposition, and they can therefore without inconvenience be left on one side. All that concerns us is the popularity of this mark: the fact is real, the cause is unknown."

The present writer ventures to suggest that if our ubiquitous Ox be regarded as primarily an emblem rather than a trade-mark its persistent appearance in the form of a paper mark becomes comprehensible, and that so regarded the sign fits into the history of the period with the self-evident correctness of a jigsaw piece. The rationale of symbolism has always been based upon facts of very simple understanding; thus the lion typified strength, the fox cunning, the wolf greed, etc., etc., because such and such qualities were the characteristic features of certain animals. A reference to any standard work on symbolism will elicit the fact that an Ox was deemed to be the emblem of labour, this idea being obviously due to the fact that in primitive times the Ox was the puller of the plough and spent his days laboriously working.

The immense popularity of the figure of an Ox among papermakers and the knowledge that the Ox symbolised labour fit with singular propriety the fact that it was a cardinal doctrine among the industrious Puritans of the Middle Ages, that work was prayer. The character of these Puritans, whether known as Albigenses, Waldenses, Huguenots or what not, has been described as a combination of ardent mysticism, cold common sense, and tireless industry. The saying, "Laborare est orare"—"To work is to pray"—is usually attributed to the Waldenses; but the same idea was seemingly a dogma of the Albigenses, and it was equally a tenet of their successors the Huguenots. A mediæval inquisitor cited as being one of the tell-tale characteristics of all heretics the fact that "They live by their labour as artisans, their men of learning are likewise mechanics . . . they labour constantly, they study and teach." Symbols were believed to attract and radiate the influence of the Deity: some, such as the svastika, are still so regarded; there is nothing, therefore, fanciful in the conjecture that the symbols of mediæval mysticism would be carried into far countries by recurring streams of exiles. The extent to which this protracted exodus occurred from districts famous for papermaking is a fact fully known to history. It is said, for example, by Briquet, that French papermaking at one time gave employment to a million people in the province of Angoumois alone. Commenting upon the disastrous effect of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes upon this heretical district, he adds: "Most of the paper merchants who had succeeded in concentrating the business into their own hands were Dutch or English, all Protestants. Their departure from the kingdom, by depriving the master papermakers not only of the capital they needed, but of the extended business relations requisite for distribution, paralysed the manufacture."

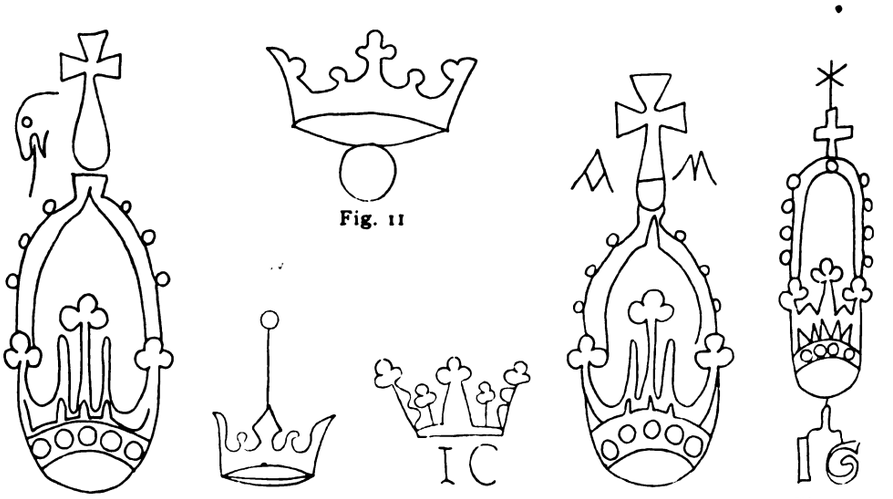
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Telegrams: Stonhill, Lud, London.
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Occasionally we have Rebuilt Smyth Book Sewing Machines to offer, such Sewers having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted with New Standard Parts where necessary. We erect and teach on a trial basis.—Box 13993.

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THE Owners of British Patent No. 167,182, for Improvements Relating to ESCAPEMENT MECHANISM for TYPEWRITING Machines are desirous of entering into negotiations with one or more firms in Great Britain for the purpose of exploiting the above invention, either by sale of the patent rights or by the grant of a license or licenses to manufacture on royalty.—Inquiries should be addressed to Messrs. Abel and Imray, 30, Southampton-buildings, London, W.C.2. 14668

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Mediaeval Watermarks.

How the Symbols of Mysticism Spread.

In a recent issue of "Spalding's Quarterly," above the initials, "H. B." and under the title, "Work is Prayer," there appeared an interesting article on mediæval watermarks. To the Editor of the "Quarterly" we are indebted for permission to reproduce the article and the loan of the blocks.

The conventional watermark of hand-made demy, imperial, and super-royal, is a Fleur-de-lys surmounted by a Crown from the sides of which taper two horns. The original meaning of Fleur-de-lys has previously been considered: the Horns are a curious survival of another standard mark, to wit, the head of an Ox. The first appearance of this Ox in papermark occurs in 1321: thereafter, says Briquet, who reproduces no less than 1,363 examples, it little by little became "banal" in Italy, Germany and France. A trade-mark is the immediate jewel of a tradesman's soul, and if hundreds of papermakers were simultaneously using a similar device the value of the sign as a trade-mark cannot have been great. This difficulty has been realised by previous investigators, and various theories have been put forward to account for the fact. It has, for example, been suggested that some imaginary papermakers' guild may have been affiliated with some supposed corporation of artists, and that as St. Luke was the patron saint of painters, the Ox may for that reason have become popular among papermakers. Such flimsy conjectures are rightly set aside by the judicious Briquet, who sums up his own lack of conclusions by saying, "all these hypotheses, and many others, do not emerge from the domain of supposition, and they can therefore without inconvenience be left on one side. All that concerns us is the popularity of this mark: the fact is real, the cause is unknown."

The present writer ventures to suggest that if our ubiquitous Ox be regarded as primarily an emblem rather than a trade-mark its persistent appearance in the form of a paper mark becomes comprehensible, and that so regarded the sign fits into the history of the period with the self-evident correctness of a jigsaw piece. The rationale of symbolism has always been based upon facts of very simple understanding; thus the lion typified strength, the fox cunning, the wolf greed, etc., etc., because such and such qualities were the characteristic features of certain animals. A reference to any standard work on symbolism will elicit the fact that an Ox was deemed to be the emblem of labour, this idea being obviously due to the fact that in primitive times the Ox was the puller of the plough and spent his days laboriously working.

The immense popularity of the figure of an Ox among papermakers and the knowledge that the Ox symbolised labour fit with singular propriety the fact that it was a cardinal doctrine among the industrious Puritans of the Middle Ages, that work was prayer. The character of these Puritans, whether known as Albigenses, Waldenses, Huguenots or what not, has been described as a combination of ardent mysticism, cold common sense, and tireless industry. The saying, "Laborare est orare"—"To work is to pray"—is usually attributed to the Waldenses; but the same idea was seemingly a dogma of the Albigenses, and it was equally a tenet of their successors the Huguenots. A mediæval inquisitor cited as being one of the tell-tale characteristics of all heretics the fact that "They live by their labour as artisans, their men of learning are likewise mechanics . . . they labour constantly, they study and teach." Symbols were believed to attract and radiate the influence of the Deity: some, such as the svastika, are still so regarded; there is nothing, therefore, fanciful in the conjecture that the symbols of mediæval mysticism would be carried into far countries by recurring streams of exiles. The extent to which this protracted exodus occurred from districts famous for papermaking is a fact fully known to history. It is said, for example, by Briquet, that French papermaking at one time gave employment to a million people in the province of Angoumois alone. Commenting upon the disastrous effect of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes upon this heretical district, he adds: "Most of the paper merchants who had succeeded in concentrating the business into their own hands were Dutch or English, all Protestants. Their departure from the kingdom, by depriving the master papermakers not only of the capital they needed, but of the extended business relations requisite for distribution, paralysed the manufacture."

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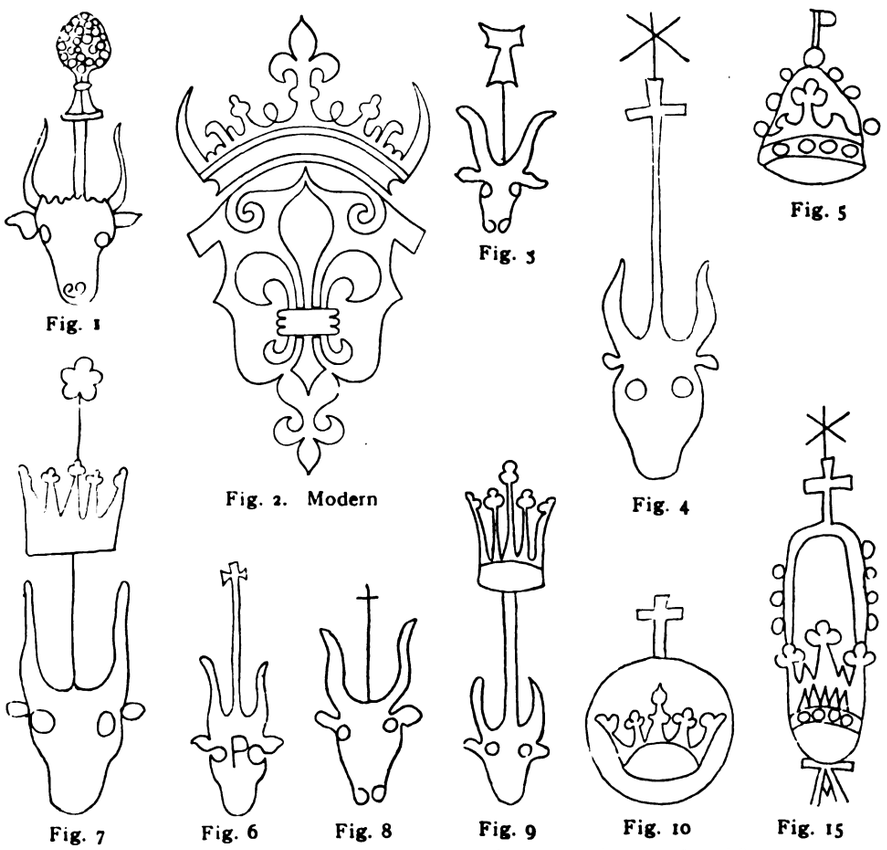


Fig. 1 Fig. 2. Modern Fig. 3 Fig. 4 Fig. 5

Fig. 7 Fig. 6 Fig. 8 Fig. 9 Fig. 10 Fig. 15

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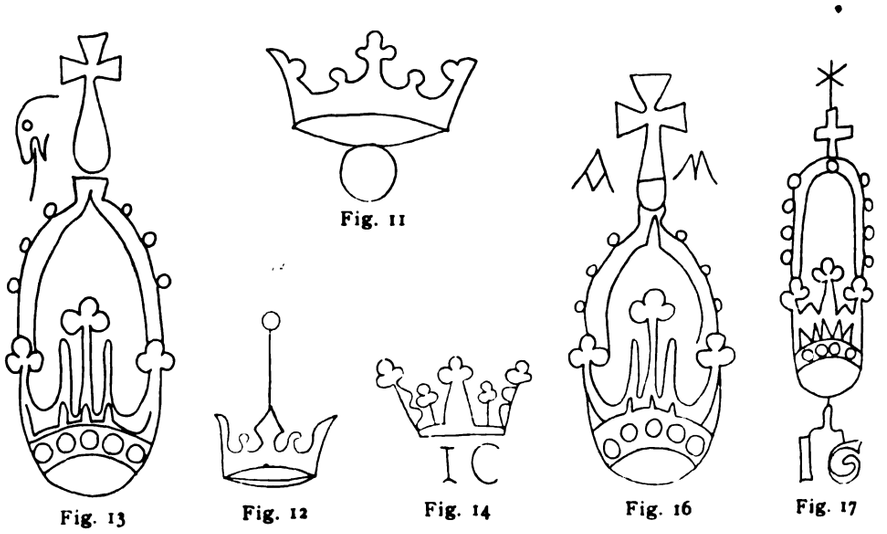


Fig. 13 Fig. 12 Fig. 11 Fig. 14 Fig. 16 Fig. 17

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LITHO STONE GRINDER (N.S.) requires Situation; experienced.—J. J. Griffiths, 6, Garvary-road, Custom House, E.16. 14666

WAREHOUSE OVERSEER seeks situation; age 31; thorough experience in periodicals and magazine work; ambitious, thoroughly competent; highest reference.—Box 14669.

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NEWSPAPER FOLDING MACHINE, by Foster, Preston; fold to 8-page demy, head cutter attached; good condition; in use every week. —Box 14670.

SECOND-HAND MACHINERY.—If you are wishing to dispose of Second-Hand Machinery relating to the Printing, Bookbinding, Box-making, Envelope and Bag-making Trades, etc., secure prompt and effective service by advertising in the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*.—Apply for special rates to the Publishers, Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

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1-3, Baldwin's-place,
Gray's Inn-road, London, E.C.1.
Occasionally we have Rebuilt Smyth Book Sewing Machines to offer, such Sewers having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted with New Standard Parts where necessary. We erect and teach on a trial basis.—Box 13993.

Machinery Wanted.

SECOND-HAND MACHINERY.—If you are in the market for Second-Hand Machinery relating to the Printing, Bookbinding, Box-making, Envelope and Bag-making Trades, etc., secure prompt and effective service by advertising in the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*.—Apply for special rates to the Publishers, Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

Patents, etc.

THE Owners of British Patent No. 167,182, for Improvements Relating to ESCAPEMENT MECHANISM for TYPEWRITING Machines are desirous of entering into negotiations with one or more firms in Great Britain for the purpose of exploiting the above invention, either by sale of the patent rights or by the grant of a license or licenses to manufacture on royalty.—Inquiries should be addressed to Messrs. Abel and Imray, 30, Southampton-buildings, London, W.C.2. 14668

When Writing Advertisers
PLEASE MENTION
"The British and Colonial Printer and Stationer."

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150, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4
Telephone No.: CENTRAL 6678.
Telegrams: Printanct, Fleet, London

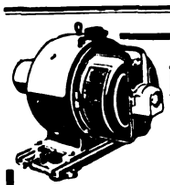
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Printing & Allied Trades

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RATING SURVEYOR

SALES BY AUCTION conducted in Town or Country, of Printers' Plant and Machinery.

VALUATIONS for Fire Insurance, Probate Company Promotion and Partnership.

The Valuations and Sales of Printing Plant executed by me during the TWELVE MONTHS ended 31st December, 1924, exceeded ONE & A HALF MILLION POUNDS STERLING.


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Motors
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CITY ELECTRICAL CO. LONDON
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Emerald Street,
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£? CAN YOU AFFORD
a Traveller in every Country of the World?

"The British and Colonial Printer and Stationer" is the Foreign Representative of the Printing Trade.

The next issue of the Special Export Number will be Published on Sept. 10th next.

The best positions are being Rapidly Booked.

Let us know when our Representative may call upon you.

See that your Space is Booked Without Delay.

STONHILL & GILLIS,
58, SHOE LANE,
LONDON, E.C.4.

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER

FORTY-SEVENTH YEAR.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

Tel.: Stonhill, Lud, London. 'Phone: 2489 Holborn

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All communications for the "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER" should be addressed and Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to—STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, SHOE-LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above, or from Messrs. W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., newsagents, 11, St. Bride-street, London, E.C.4.

Representatives:

London—Mr. STANLEY J. GILLIS 58, Shoe Lane, E.C.4

Lancashire and Yorkshire—Mr. W. C. FOSTER, 1, Duncan-street, Higher Broughton, Manchester.

France & Belgium—Mr. FELIX VANBUGGENHOUDT 196, rue Gerard, Brussels.

United States—LOCKWOOD TRADE JOURNAL CO. 10, East 39th-street, New York.

Representatives also in Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, Norway, Sweden, Finland, etc.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1925.

Surplus Printing.

COMPLAINTS are again made of what is described as unnecessary printing and publishing on behalf of Government departments. The latest complaint is in respect of what is described as an "imposing document" setting forth the number of spoilt ballot papers at the 1924 Election, with details as to whether they were rejected because they were unmarked, or void of certainty, or "because waggish voters had scribbled nursery rhymes or drawn caricatures of their mothers-in-law upon them." It is very easy, of course, to make allegations of waste without knowing all the details, but doubtless Parliament is responsible for a fair amount of extravagance in regard to its printing and its use of paper. Printers and supply houses who cater for their needs in the way of paper and type are not likely to complain of continued demand upon their resources, although perhaps, after all, due regard to economy in Government offices would help to ease the burden upon the taxpayers and industry as a whole, which in turn would help business to develop to the advantage of the printing and allied trades.

* * *

Trade Developments.

NEWS comes to hand of important developments in various areas of the paper industry. From India there arrives intelligence regarding the results of the inquiry by the Tariff Board into the application for protection by the paper and pulp industries of that country. At the same time there is issued a report concerning practical experiments which have been made with bamboo. These experiments, it is asserted, already confirm the laboratory trials and seem to suggest a very definite future for bamboo pulp. Utilisation of bamboo, however, it is anticipated, will be slow, but in view of the diminution of the supplies of coniferous woods both in Europe and in America the prospects for this comparatively new material are regarded as very hopeful. The other field whence news of projected development comes is Australia. We have already mentioned the scheme of the Amalgamated Zinc, Ltd., to turn the hard woods of Tasmania to account, and if there is any prospect of success in this direction it would seem that the efforts of the Australian company are the most likely to succeed, seeing that a fair amount of capital is available for the purpose. Here again, however, considerable time will elapse before Australian pulp and paper can become a factor in the market. At the same time British printers and all who are concerned in the industry will do well to watch the steps which are being taken, both in India and Australia. It will be noted that very urgent claims are being made for protection in both countries. The Tariff Board of India, however, does not go in wholeheartedly for protection, but it suggests certain alterations in the tariff; and in view of the immense possibilities for the production of cheap paper from bamboo recommends that financial assistance should be given to each of the two companies at Nahiti and in the Carnatic. In putting forward this recommendation, the Board holds that abundant supplies of bamboo are likely to become the basis of a considerable industry, capable of meeting the country's requirements and even providing substantial quantities of paper for export if the world prices remain at the present level. Also in the case of the Tasmanian experiment, State assistance is sought. Thus, the Amalgamated Zinc Co. are advising the Tariff Board to recommend a deferred duty of no less than 40 per cent. on wood pulp and certain classes of paper. While this duty is not to come into force until the local production is sufficient to meet a substantial proportion of Australian requirements, the mere suggestion indicates additional competition for British papermakers from what might be described as new areas of production.

Winterbottom Scholarship.

The committee responsible for the Winterbottom Scholarship Competition for those engaged in the bookbinding trade, has awarded the scholarship to Mr. E. W. Pipkin, a journeyman forwarder engaged at Messrs. Hazell, Watson and Viney, Ltd., Aylesbury.

A good number of applicants from London and the provinces sat for the test examination, and after a careful scrutiny of the papers and interviewing the candidates, Mr. Pipkin was awarded the scholarship, which means that he shall attend the London School of Printing for one year's whole-time course of instruction with a view to receiving an intensive training to prepare him to hold an executive position.

The response made by bookbinders to the invitation to sit for the competition was very gratifying and the examination proved that there are a number of young men in the trade who are well qualified to receive this course of instruction to prepare them to hold executive positions.

The Winterbottom Book Cloth Co. are to be congratulated upon being the first to found such a scholarship.

THE death has occurred at Glasgow of Mr. Hugh N. Livingstone, a well-known journalist. For the past six years Mr. Livingstone had lived in retirement. Born in 1847, he began his newspaper work in 1866 as a reporter on the staff of the *Falkirk Herald*, and before being appointed joint editor and manager of the *Greenock Advertiser* in 1874, held positions on the reporting staff of the old *Morning Journal* (Glasgow), *Birmingham Morning News*, and the *Glasgow News*. He was for a short period on the *Scotsman*. In 1876 he joined the *Evening Times* (Glasgow) staff, and continuing for 43 years, latterly acting as deputy-editor and chief sub-editor. He was in his 79th year.

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Government Printing Waste.

Question of Chart-Producing for the Admiralty.

Renewed criticism is made of Government waste and extravagance in the matter of printing. The present reference is particularly to chart-production for the Admiralty. Mr. Mark Howley, in a letter to the Press this week, writes:—

"For nearly a century charts required by the Admiralty were made by private firms who specialise in this work, an arrangement which, during the war, underwent its severest test. It emerged justified, however, for there was not one instance of an Admiralty secret being disclosed. Some idea of the volume of work involved is seen in the fact that in the fiscal year 1911-12 the total expense of preparing charts was £33,086. Offset to this, however, was the sum of £31,643 realised on account of sales to the public.

"For some unknown reason, the Admiralty soon after the war, when Mr. Baldwin was Financial Secretary to the Treasury, decided to produce charts on its own account. A factory was erected at Cricklewood, costing £101,950. When this information was dragged from an unwilling Administration in March, 1923, it was admitted that a further sum would be required properly to equip the premises, already laid out on the Admiralty's usual grandiose scale. But this is not all. Deprived of their Government contracts, the firm which had for so long adequately met all requirements had to remove to smaller premises, and their old printing works still await a purchaser.

"It is not easy to discover the financial consequences of the change-over, but Government returns show that credits for work executed May, 1923, to March, 1924, totalled £38,288, yielding a net profit of £1,648. As, however, the work is not charged up on a competitive basis, and the prices at which charts are sold to the mercantile marine are monopolist prices, this profit is no indication that the work is being executed either efficiently or economically.

"About two years ago, the then Government instituted an inquiry—the report of which is awaited—into the working of Government printing offices, the Cricklewood enterprise being presumably included. The report will, no doubt, contain some revelations, although, as it will deal with general policy rather than with individual enterprises; details of this Cricklewood venture may have to be pressed for."

Printers and Advertising.

The printing industry is ready and anxious to give every assistance to encourage people to buy British goods by an advertising campaign, the idea of which has received the support of the President of the Board of Trade and was strongly advocated at the British Advertising Convention at Harrogate—writes Mr. A. E. Goodwin, secretary of the Federation of Master Printers, in a communication to *British Industries*, the organ of the Federation of British Industries. But printers wish to emphasise the value of direct mail advertising, which tends to be neglected in this country. A surprising statement was made at Harrogate, based upon carefully prepared comparative costs, that a folder in three or four colours advertising the Wembley Exhibition would be posted direct to every householder in the country at a total cost of £50,000, half the estimated appropriation required for a similar campaign in newspapers. The Federation of Master Printers has issued an elaborate folder in five colours showing "Seven Ways to Build a Business," the third effort of the Collective Advertising Campaign, designed to increase the use of direct by-mail advertising.

"THE ESTIMATOR."—Any printer who has not yet obtained a copy—or as many copies as his establishment requires—of "The Estimator" for 1925-6 should not delay in making application to the printers and publishers, Messrs. Wm. Sessions, Ltd., Ebor Press, York. This neat octavo volume is a most valuable quick reference guide to costs in the printing and allied trades. A paper-wrapped edition has been widely circulated, and an edition in leather binding is available at 7s. 6d. a copy, post free.

Florence Book Fair.

The British Section.

The Department of Overseas Trade has received a report from the British Consul at Florence on the Second International Book Fair, which was opened by the King of Italy on May 3rd, and closed on July 5th.

The arrangement of the British Section was most favourably commented upon, says the report, and great pleasure was expressed by the public at having books so placed that they could be easily handled, the comfort of the reader being well studied as compared with other sections.

As regards the selection of books, criticism was expressed that some publishers did not exercise much judgment in the selection of the class of book which might have a ready sale. For instance, many books on English cookery and a too large assortment of cheap novels were included in the exhibits. Foreigners are unlikely to buy these publications, and their room might have been better utilised by showing books of more importance and greater interest. Generally speaking, however, the British publishers were to be congratulated upon their generous response to exhibit, and there is little doubt that for variety, make, texture of paper, quality of printing and binding, the British Section held a foremost place in the Exhibition. A marked and attractive feature of British exhibits was the variety of books of every description for children. Books on architecture, furniture, art, archæology and gardening were much admired, and the various medical publications were examined with interest.

The financial side of the Fair was favourable on the whole to the British Section. Sales for the first month amounted in value to 2,000 lire, but larger orders have come in since from booksellers. Certain foreign sections apparently had fixed rebate terms in advance, and this gave rise to some complaints that replies to enquiries on the subject of rebates addressed to British firms were not readily forthcoming.

The following countries also exhibited: Italy, France, Germany, Lettonia, Mexico, Poland, Roumania, Jugo-Slavia, Siam, Switzerland and Venezuela. There was also an international exhibit of sacred books, Jewish publications, and a Japanese Section showing old prints and books. All sections were interesting, Germany's in particular being excellent, but visitors could not inspect the books, generally speaking, as they were under glass. France exhibited, among others, cheap editions of popular works, tastefully bound, but the printing and the paper were of inferior quality. There is no doubt that both the French and German Sections were doing good business.

EMPIRE PRESS MESSAGES.—The Pacific Cable Board on August 1st, reduced the rate for Press messages exchanged between Canada (except Vancouver City) on the one hand, and Australia and New Zealand on the other hand, from 5d. per word to 4d. per word, and further reduced the rate from August 10th to 3¾d. per word. The Press rate for traffic between Nancouver City and Australia or New Zealand has been reduced from 3¼d. per word to 2¾d. per word.

Personal.

SIR ALBERT SPICER, who is staying with Lady Spicer at Llandrindod Wells, was stepping out of the way of a motor-cycle and sidecar when he slipped and fell across the machine. His injuries are slight, but he is suffering from very severe shock and has been ordered several days' complete rest.

AFTER having just braved all the perils of a trip to China at an advanced age, it is strange that Sir Albert should have met with this mishap in a quiet part of Wales. Happily the accident was not a serious one, though it might well have been.

SIR ADOLPH AND LADY TUCK and MISS SYBIL TUCK are staying at Cabourg, Normandy.

MR. R. B. SIMNETT, president of the South-West London Master Printers' Association, and vice president of the London Association, is leaving with Mrs. Simnett for a cruise in the Mediterranean on September 23rd.

MR. SAMUEL HEATH SIDDERS, a member of the firm of Sidders, Ltd., booksellers, of West Ealing, was married recently at Hanwell to Miss Yates, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Yates, of Hanwell.

MR. JOHN WILKINSON, of Wrexham, foreman printer in the employ of Mr. Robert Jones, printer and shipping agent, has been appointed on the commission of the peace for the borough of Wrexham.

MRS. JULIA S. MONRO, for many years a pensioner upon the funds of the Printers' Pension Corporation, attained her 103rd birthday on Tuesday.

MR. DAVID MACKIE, JUN., who for nearly three years has been assistant editor of the *Buchan Observer*, has been presented by the staff with a gold watch on leaving to take up the editorship of the *Southern Reporter* at Selkirk.

MR. HAVELOCK WILSON, it is interesting to learn from his autobiography, "My Stormy Voyage Through Life," which is published by the Co-operative Printing Society, began his career as an apprentice to a firm of printers and lithographers.

MR. W. C. POWERS leaves for his trip to America on August 26th and hopes to return early in October. He aims to visit some of the new paper mills and acquaint himself with recent developments.

THE Empire Parliamentary Association delegation to Newfoundland, which left London last Friday morning will witness the opening of the new mills of the Newfoundland Power and Paper Co., erected by Armstrong, Whitworth and Co.

MR. S. C. D. GALLOWAY (Samuel Jones and Co., Ltd.), who has been paying another flying visit to India, is expected back this month.

ACTUAL **LOOSE LEAF** MANUFACTURERS

Established 1908.



METAL PARTS AND COMPLETE BINDERS

British Loose Leaf Mfrs., Ltd.,

Dept. E, Finsbury Street, LONDON, E.C.2.

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Commercial Intelligence

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Allied Newspapers, 33s. 6d., 33s. 1½d, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 21s. 10½d., 22s.; Allied Northern Newspapers, 6½ p.c. Mort. Gtd. Deb. Stk., f.p., 98⅝, 98¾; Amalgamated Press, 43s., 43s. 4½d.; Associated Newspapers, 22s 9d., 23s. 4½d., Def., 6, Pref., 18s. 10½d.; British Glues and Chemicals, Pref., 14s.; Cassell, Pref., 21s., *Daily Mirror*, 6¼, 6½, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 25s. 9d.; *Daily Sketch* and *Sunday Herald* Deb., 105¼, 104½; John Dickinson, 29s. 9d.; *Illustrated London News*, 8s.; *Irish Times*, 6½ p.c. (second) Cum. Pref. 15s. 7½d.; International Linotype, 67; Kelly's Directories, 7½ p.c. Pref, 22s. 6d.; Lamson Paragon 12s. 6d, 10 p.c. Pref., 21s. 3d., xd.; Newnes, 33s 6d., Pref., 16s. 1½d.; Odham's Press (4s. shares), 2s. 10½d, 6 p.c. Cum. Pref., 12s. 9d., 7½ p.c Cum. A Pref., 14s. 3d.; C. A. Pearson, Pref, 15s. 3d., 16s.; *Sunday Pictorial* Newspapers, 80s.; United Newspapers, 7½ p.c. Pref., 20s. 1¾d., 20s. 3d.; Waterlow and Sons, Def, 38s. 3d., 38s. 6d., Prefd, 21s., 4 p.c. Pref., 15s.; Weldons, 32s. 10½d., 32s. 6d., Pref., 18s. 1½d.; Winterbottom Book Cloth, 17s. 9d.; Wyman and Sons, 43s.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY PRESS.—Net profit for year to June 30th, 1925, was £2,210, plus £169 brought in. Directors recommend 12 per cent. dividend on the ordinary shares, less tax, carrying forward, subject to directors' and auditors' fees, £511.

NEW COMPANIES.

ALSTON RIVERS, LTD.—Capital £2,500; proprietors and publishers of newspapers, magazines, periodicals, year books, books and other literary works, etc. Private company. Subscribers: A. S. Higgs and C. L. S. Weeden. Registered office: 18, York-buildings, Adelphi, W.C.2.

ALDERSON AND SPENCE, LTD.—Capital £5,000; printers, pattern card-makers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: J. F. Rhodes and W. Comfort. Solicitors: A. V. Hammond and Co., 21, Bridge street, Bradford.

ANN ECCLES AND SON, LTD.—Capital £10,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of printers, lithographers, stereotypers, photographic printers, photo-lithographers, engravers, die-sinkers, stationers, advertising agents, publishers, booksellers, newspaper proprietors, etc. Private company. First directors: W. J. Amherst and G. R. Pridie. Registered office: 27, Love-lane, E.C.

DORLAND AGENCY (CITY).—Capital £6,000, in £1 shares; advertising agents and contractors, publicity specialists, printers, booksellers, designers, reporters, publishers, etc. Private company. Permanent managing directors: Geo. Wm. Kettle and Julian David Marks. Solicitors: Ashurst, Morris, Crisp and Co., 17, Throgmorton-avenue, E.C.

STAFFORD PRINTERS, LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of a printer and stationer carried on as the "Stafford Press" by C. Williams at 125A, Islington, Liverpool, and to carry on the same and the business of publishers, advertising and press agents, etc. Private company. Subscribers: C. Williams and Mrs A. Williams. C. Williams is the permanent governing director. Registered office: 125A, Islington, Liverpool.

SPALDING, MARKS AND CO., LTD.—Capital £100, in £1 shares; general merchants and agents, agents for, importers and exporters of, and dealers in stationery, printers, publishers, dealers in paper and other materials, etc. Private company. Permanent directors: S. F. Spalding, C. G. McCann and J. G. J. Marks. Registered office: Drury House, Russell-street, W.C.2.

HIGH WYCOMBE AND DISTRICT BILL POSTING CO., LTD.—Capital £600 in £1 shares; to acquire the business of bill posters carried on by J. Plumridge, H. Knight and H. V. Halson at High Wycombe. Private company. Directors: J. Plumridge, H. Knight and H. V. Halson. Registered office: Newland, High Wycombe.

SERVICE ADVERTISING CO., LTD.—Capital £5,000; advertising contractors and agents, printers, engravers, designers, printing block makers, publishers, bookbinders, paper-makers, etc. Private company. Directors: F. P. Phillips, P. H. Thomson, A. L. Day and H. Q. Foord. Registered office: 2-3, Norfolk-street, W.C.2.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfactions registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfactions is not compulsory).

THOMAS DE LA RUE AND CO., LTD.—Satisfaction in full on May 27th, 1925, of trust deed dated November 26th, 1921, securing £1,200,000 debenture stock.

LEA AND CO., LTD. (printers, wholesale stationers, etc.).—Mortgage dated July 19th, 1925, to secure £1,500, charged on 15, 17 and 19, Broad street, Northampton. Holder: Mrs. M. Green, 50, East Park-parade, Northampton.

SIDGWICK AND JACKSON, LTD. (publishers, etc.)—Land registry charge on 44, Museum-street, Bloomsbury, dated July 10th, 1925, to secure all moneys due or to become due from the company to the National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

DRAWING OFFICE SUPPLIES, LTD.—Satisfaction to the extent of £1,000 on June 30th, 1925, of debentures dated August 25th, 1921, securing £44,000.

UNITED NEWSPAPERS (1918), LTD.—Satisfaction to the extent of £20,000 on December 31st, 1924, and to the extent of £87,000 on June 30th 1925, of debenture stock dated March 29th, 1919, securing £200,000.

FREDERICK PRINTING CO., LTD.—Satisfaction in full on July 17th, 1925, of mortgage and charge dated June 11th, 1920, securing £2,000.

EDWIN THOMAS AND CO. (1925), LTD. (stationers, etc., London).—Particulars filed of £5,500 debentures authorised July 30th, 1925, charged on the company's undertaking and property, including uncalled capital, the whole amount being now issued.

CHARLES MORGAN AND CO., Ltd. (stationers, etc.).—Land registry charge on 182-3-4, High Holborn, and 13, 15 and 17, Goldsmith-street, with plant, etc., dated July 24th, 1925, to secure all moneys due or to become due from the company to the National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

FREDERICK PRINTING CO., LTD.—Mortgage and land registry charge on Whitefield Tabernacle, Leonard-street, Moorfields, both dated July 8th, 1925, to secure £5,500. Holders: F. C. T. Mortimer and Mrs. J. Mortimer, The Shamrock, Finchley-road, N.

ALFRED ROUTLEFF AND CO., LTD. (newspaper proprietors, etc., Uxbridge).—Particulars filed of £1,000 debentures authorised July 22nd, 1925, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the whole amount now being issued.

RECEIVER APPOINTED OR RELEASED

PAYZU, LTD.—A. E. Tilley, of 8, Staple-inn, W.C., was appointed receiver on July 30th, 1925, under powers contained in debentures dated November 27th, 1924.

FALLS PAPER MILL CO., LTD.—H. W. Garnett, of 61, Brown-street, Manchester, C.A., was appointed receiver on July 30th, 1925, under powers contained in debenture dated February 20th, 1924.

CROCKFORD HALES SERVICE, LTD.—W. R. Gaff, of 54, New Broad street, E.C.2, was appointed receiver and manager on July 21st, 1925, under powers contained in debenture dated September 20th, 1921.

OLD TOWN RIBBON AND CARBON CO. (ENGLAND), LTD.—J. F. James, of the Ledgers, Stoke Park, Slough, was appointed receiver and manager on July 21st, 1925, under powers contained in debenture dated September 2nd, 1924.

J. M. OUSELEY AND SON, LTD.—H. Beswick, of 9, John-street, Adelphi, W.C.2, was appointed receiver on July 8th, 1925, under powers contained in debenture dated September 4th, 1923.

From the London Gazette.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

D. Cohen and I. Park, advertising agents, 104, Cricket-field-road, Clapton, London, N.E., under the style of the Enterprise Advertising Co.

Edith M. Duckworth and K. Schofield, printers and lithographers, at George-street, Openshaw, Manchester, Lancaster, under the style of Duckworth and Schofield.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914.

RECEIVING ORDER.

G. A. A. Clowes, Pear Tree Cottage, Claygate, Surrey, and 17, Queenhithe, London, E.C., paper merchants' traveller.

Strike at Paper Mills.

Union Withdraws 600 Paperworkers.

About 600 employees of the Culter paper mills, Aberdeenshire, have been on strike since July 31st. For some time past five non-union workmen have been engaged at the mills, and the union have withdrawn their members until these five men become members of the union or are replaced by union workmen.

Negotiations are meantime in progress between the Employers Federation of Paper-makers and the union.

The Culter Mills Paper Co., Ltd, have four machines, 63, 72, 75 and 96 ins., turning out writings and fine printings, tinted, envelope, plate glazed and art papers, extra superfine pulp boards, chromo and enamels, cards, pasteboards, etc.

German Paper Boom.

Short Supplies and Rising Prices.

The Berlin correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Co. states that the German paper industry reports a boom, with rising prices. Exports are rapidly increasing and the supply of pulp wood is short. The development of the artificial silk industry has caused a great demand for bleached cellulose.

The demand at present exceeds the supply, but production is hampered by shortage of capital for importing foreign wood.

THE National Federation of Newsagents is refusing to handle the *Stockport Observer*, a recently published weekly newspaper, because of its reduction in price from 2d. to 1d. The action is stated to be in accordance with the policy of the Federation in maintaining the present selling price of newspapers.

MR. R. ROSCOW has been appointed to succeed the late Mr. Albert Kay as manager of Messrs. Olive Bros. Ltd.'s paper mills, Woolfold, Bury. Mr. Roscow has been works manager for the firm for some years.

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New British Patents.

For the benefit of our readers we have arranged for any inquiries relating to Patents, Designs and Trade Marks to be answered, free of all charge, by a Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Patent Agents. Inquiries should be addressed, in the first instance, to the Editor.

Applications.

Akt.-Ges. fur Anilin-Fabrikation. Collotype printing. 19,270.
Brehmer Folding Box Co., Ltd. Fibre board cases for loud speakers, etc. 19,203.
Eckardt, E. E. Production of line drawings, etc, from photographs. 19,143.
Gravenstein, G. Manufacture of printing plates. 19,174.
Morris, E. T. Printing machines. 19,248.
Rowley, A. G. Writing ink. 19,223.
Standard Compositor Akt.-Ges. Manufacture of printing plates. 19,174.
White, A. E. (Weeks Co.). Pencil printing machines. 19,558.

Specifications Published.

1924.

Akt.-Ges. fur Anilin-Fabrikation. Production of photo-mechanical printing surfaces. 236,508.
Barker, R. W. (American Bank Note Co.). Numbering heads for printing consecutive numbers. 237,430.
Luce, R. C. and Cleland, Ltd., W. W. Folding boxes of cardboard or the like. 237,401.
Timson, A. R. Means for supporting inking rollers and damping rollers in printing machines. 237,454.
Wood, H. A. W. Construction of machinery, and printing and other machines produced thereby. 237,310.

1925.

Cogery, H. E. D., and Bertrand, C. F. B. G. Loose-leaf binders. 228,541.
Jockusch F., and Schaefer, W. Loose-leaf note books, files and the like. 237,533.

WIDESPREAD tribute was paid to the memory of Mr. Feargus Delittle, a director of Messrs. Delittle, Fenwick and Co., Ltd., printers, of York, on the occasion of the funeral. The printing industry was represented by members of the firm of Delittle, Fenwick and Co. (including Mr. J. O. Fenwick, director), Mr. A. M. Wisely (York Master Printers' Association), Mr. C. P. Clay (Messrs. Cooper, Dennison and Walkden, Ltd., London), Mr. J. T. Ellerker, Mr. T. J. Elvidge (Messrs. W. M. Stevens, Ltd., and the Yorkshire Printing Works, York), Mr. Sykes (Messrs. Ben Johnson, York), and Mr. W. Morley (York Typographical Society).

GERMAN imports into New South Wales during April included printed books to the value of £1,270.

WITH its July issue the *Caslon Circular* attains its 50th year of existence, a fine record even in the printing industry. Mr. Thomas W. Smith was the first editor and Mr. William Blades one of the earliest contributors.

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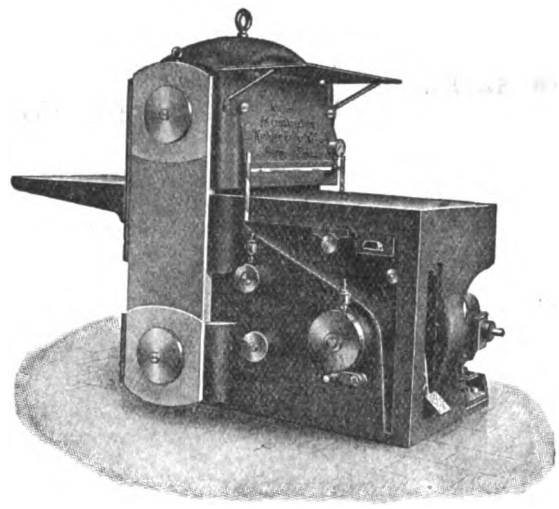
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"PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL LETTERING," by E. G. Fooks. London: Sir I aac Pitman and Sons, Ltd. Pp. 87, 9 in. × 6½ in. Price 3s. 6d. net.

This volume is described as "A Practical Guide to Ticket and Showcard Writing, Sign Writing and other forms of Decorative Lettering," and it well fulfils the claim or purpose thus expressed. It is written primarily, we gather, for the beginner or amateur, and starts with the simplest forms of letters, indicating also the instruments and materials which the letterer requires, proceeding to more elaborate forms, and also giving an introduction to ornamental and illustrative work. The volume is profusely illustrated, information being conveyed largely by example and drawing. There is not much by way of examples of actual lettered cards or tickets, the purpose of the book being to provide the student with the elements and principles which he can proceed to utilise according to his own taste or requirements.

HEBREW TYPE SPECIMENS.—From the Oriental Department of the German firm of H. Berthold, of Berlin and elsewhere, we received recently a book of Hebrew type specimens, a handsome volume of 80 pages in large quarto. The book is of such distinguished character that it is much more than an ordinary specimen of type, and constitutes a printed work of informative and inspirational value to those concerned with Hebrew printing. On the back of the cover the firm's name is represented in Hebrew characters on a shield richly ornamented in gold and colours; and on the front is the same shield but in Roman letters, adapted to the Hebrew forms The contents introduce us to the Oriental richness of colouring, much more gorgeous than ours. The firm of Berthold has for its aim to furnish Hebrew printers with designs in the West-European style, in order to exercise a good influence on the Hebrew printing trade in general, stimulating the more artistic use of type. In the book we find all the different varieties needed for job-printing work, such as letter-heads, business cards, bills of fare, wine lists, etc., as well as splendidly executed patterns for festival occasions, which will serve the purpose of providing excellent models for adaptation. In addition to these there are bookpages with marginal notes and commentaries, here and there brought into relief by a few words or lines printed in red. By their arrangement, in which refinement and artistic feeling is shown, these pages give proof of the highly decorative value of the Hebrew characters. Messrs. Berthold inform us that this is the first of their Oriental specimen books and that Arabic, Turkish and Persian editions will follow. The volume shows much typographical ability in its design, as well as great enterprise in its production, and should do much to popularise the name of Berthold.

LINOTYPE BODONI SERIES.—A most delightful example of typographic printing reaches us from Linotype and Machinery Limited in the form of a pamphlet showing the use of the Linotype Bodoni series and Parma ornaments. It contains examples of title pages, book pages and jobbing items, together with specimens of newspaper work—text and advertisements—all conspiring to show the beauty and variety of printed matter which the printer can produce with the aid of this admirable type and decorative material. It is worth noting that Linotype Bodoni is supplied in 12 sizes from 6 to 48-point, the 6 sizes from 6 to 14 point being duplexed with italic and supplied complete with small caps.

STYLE OF THE HOUSE.—Greater uniformity and better quality of work should result from the use by their employees of the booklet, "House Style and General Information for the Guidance of Readers and Compositors," which has just been produced by Messrs. Spottiswoode, Ballantyne and Co, Ltd., of London, Colchester and Eton. Simply, but excellently designed and printed, it contains not only guidance for the firm's readers and compositors in respect of choice between alternatives of style in spelling, punctuation, etc., but also much valuable reference matter which every printer needs to have at hand.

BOOKLET ON TYPEFOUNDING.—"The Origination of a Type" ("Die Entstehung einer Schrift") is the title of No. 8 of the Book Trade Monographs issued (in German) by the Verlag des Deutschen Buchgewerbevereins, Leipzig. This neat, paper-wrapped octavo booklet of 58 pages is well illustrated and excellently produced. The author is Heinrich Hoffmeister, of Frankfurt. The price is two marks.

VERY fine examples of three and four-colour printing are again a striking feature of the *Bridewell and Bromley Magazine*, the house journal of the Grout Engraving Co., Ltd., a new copy of which has reached us. The high quality of this production helps to convey the passion for excellence which the firm expresses in its block-making.

Art and Publicity.

Quite an event of the autumn publishing season will be the appearance of a new "Studio" volume under the title of "Art and Publicity," which breaks fresh ground. Its object is to bring together every kind of artistic work (other than posters, which have been previously dealt with) that is carried out for commercial purposes—not merely that of England alone, but of every part of the world. How France sets the stamp of elegance on her commercial products, how America captures the imagination of the consumer by a novel appeal, and Germany by powerful design, all this is shown in a remarkable series of 400 illustrations, 100 of which are in colour. As nothing of the sort exists elsewhere, and the book represents the sum of the world's experience in the practical utilisation of art, it should make the strongest appeal both to the business community and to the art-loving public in general. It will be published on September 1st at 7s. 6d. in wrappers and 10s. 6d. in cloth.

ROUMANIA has made certain modifications of export duties. Printing type exported from Roumania is now subject to a duty of 5 lei pe (o kilogs.

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TRADE PUBLICATIONS.

BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER, THE. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4. Founded in 1878, this weekly journal is the recognised medium for Printers, Stationers, Box Makers, Envelope Makers, Bookbinders, etc. Its pages contain the latest improvements in machinery, descriptions of new processes, and commercial intelligence and current news. Subscribers get the paper for 52 weeks for 13s.

BOOKBINDER, THE, forms a Monthly Section of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, and subscriptions are booked for these issues at the rate of 3s. 3d. per annum, including postage. Special contributions appear from the pen of leading authorities. Publishers: Stonhill & Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

TRADE PUBLICATIONS.

DICTIONARY OF PAPER TERMS.—Definitions of the Terms as used in the Manufacture and Merchandising of Paper. Published in book form by the Lockwood Trade Journal Co., Inc., New York. Bound in cloth, 6 × 9, 87 pp. Price 7s. 6d. Copies may be had of Stonhill & Gillis, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

LITHOGRAPHIC TRADE REVIEW, THE. This forms the subject of a monthly section of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, and these issues are obtainable at an annual subscription of 3s. 3d. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

PAPER TRADE REVIEW, THE WORLD'S. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4. This weekly journal established in 1879, gives particulars of Papermaking Machinery and Processes, Current Prices of Raw Materials, Market Reports, Interviews with Leading Men associated with the industry, Commercial Intelligence, etc. Annual subscription: 26s. plus postage (Inland, 30s. 4d.; Foreign and Colonial, 32s. 6d.)

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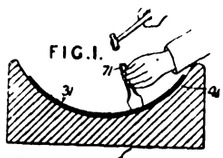
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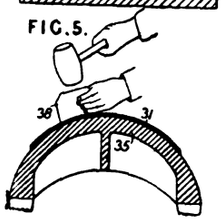
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New Inventions

Curved Printing Plates.

An invention by Mr. L. W. Claybourne is for the purpose of bringing low portions of the printing face of a curved printing-plate into correct elevation, one or more tools, having convex operative faces, are provided for impacting the back of the plate opposite to the low portions. Prior to this operation the plate 31 is preferably placed upon a convex saddle 35, Fig. 5, and beaten by a mallet and a concave block 38 of hardwood. A proof print is taken from the plate, and the positions of low portions of the printing



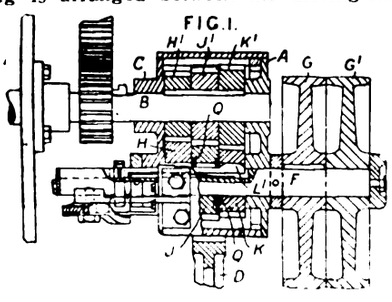




surface are marked on the back of the plate which is then placed upon a concave anvil 41, Fig. 1. The tools 71 employed for pressing these portions of the plate outwardly have impact faces curved in one direction in conformity with the curvature of the plate, and these impact faces are preferably in the form of protuberances 65, Fig. 4, of small area so that the metal of the plate may enter the depressions 66 between the protuberances, thereby avoiding distortion of the printing surface by excessive lateral flow of the metal. A series of tools having different forms and spacing of the protuberances may be provided. The protuberancems may be square or may be elongated, either along the curvature of the tool or transversely thereto, and may be arranged in a single line or in a series of parallel lines, according to the shape and size of the part to be treated. If a single point, such as a letter, is to be raised, a tool having a single blunted point may be employed. The concave surface of the plate is finally shaved.

Variable Speed Gearing.

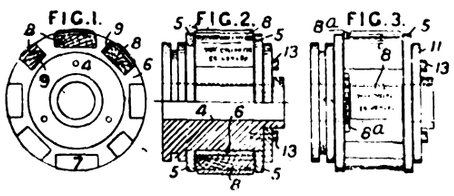
In an invention by Messrs. Charlton, in driving platen or other printing-machines, a gear-box containing variable-speed gearing is arranged between the driving-shaft



and the first motion shaft F which is fitted with fast-and-loose pulleys G, G1. The gear-box A contains a three-speed gear of the kind which driving-connection between wheels H1, J1, K1, fixed on the driving-shaft B, and wheels H, J, K, free on a first motion shaft F, is made by a sliding key having a spring-pressed extension L1 provided with bevelled ends to permit its passage past washers Q arranged between the gears H, J, K. The key is actuated by levers to change the gear, and the box A is mounted on a standard D or in the ordinary framework of the machine. The shaft B is mounted in bearings C in the gear-box. In printing-machines in which the shaft B cannot be mounted in the gear-box, the box is supported on the floor or the machine frame, and the secondary shaft of the variable gearing is geared by chain-and-sprocket or other gearing to the driving-shaft of the printing machine.

Printing on Paper Strips.

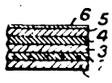
Under a patent by Messrs. Cotton, Smith and Harkness, a small printing-roller for printing on cigarette or like paper strips is constructed to receive removable printing blocks 8 which are substantially rectangular in section but have curved printing faces. On the roller 4 is placed a brass,



steel or wood ring 6 having on its periphery a number of diametrically-opposed recesses 7 in which the blocks 8 are set up with packing pieces 9. In view of the small diameter of the printing roller, the blocks are made less in depth than the usual type height. End plates 5, a ring 11 and screws 13 serve to clamp the blocks in position. Printing blocks 8a, Fig. 3, may be provided for printing at right-angles to the main blocks 8. A ring gauge may be used to set the printing faces of the blocks at the required diameter.

Printers' Blankets.

Printers' blankets, under a patent by Mr. A. F. Decker, comprise a layer of rubber or cork composition between two fabric facing layers, at least one of which is composed of wool. Two composition layers may be provided between the facing layers, and separated by a central layer of woollen or cotton fabric. The blanket



shown consists of cotton or other fabric 1, rubber or cork composition 2, woollen or cotton fabric 3, rubber or cork composition 4, cotton or other fabric 5, and an ink repellent coating 6 If the first layer is of cotton, the layer 5 is of wool, and vice versa. A suitable rubber composition is a benzol solution of rubber treated with sulphur, and the cork composition may be made up of 26 parts of ground cork, 20 parts of linseed or castor oil, 1 part of gum Kauri, and 3 parts of resin, or 50 parts of ground cork, 38 parts of oxidised linseed oil, 2 parts of oxidized castor oil, 5 parts of gum Kauri, and 3 parts of resin. The ink-repellent layer 6, which may be applied as a number of successive coats, or as a prepared film, may be composed of a nitro-cellulose solution and a "softening agent such as castor oil, lanolin, tricresyl phosphate, lard oil, cotton seed oil, etc., in which metal powders have been ground. A suitable composition is 1 lb. of nitro-cellulose, 1 gallon of ethyl acetate, and 8 ozs. of castor oil for the first coats. For the top coats, the oil is omitted, and 10 per cent. of bronze powder is incorporated in the nitro-cellulose solution.

Compressing Printing Plates.

Mr. L. W. Claybourne has patented an apparatus for compressing printing plates so as to bring all parts of the printing surface into the same plane or into the same cylindrical surface, comprises a hardened pressure surface on which the plate is laid face downward, and a compression member having a hardened operative surface parallel to the pressure surface, adapted to be brought into contact with the back of the printing plate under sufficient pressure to compress the plate and bring all parts of the printing surface into contact with the pressure surface. The operative face of the compression member is preferably formed with protuberances and depressions so that the compression of the plate is effected without distortion of the printing surface.

Moistening Paper.

An invention by Kohoylt Aktiengesellschaft seeks to avoid what are described as the drawbacks of the methods at first used for moistening paper.

It has been found that a uniform penetration of the paper with moisture can be obtained by precipitating on it moisture out of the surrounding air. This is effected by cooling the conveying cylinders by artificial means to such a degree that the paper is cooled to a temperature below that of the surrounding air, preferably below its dew-point, and moisture is precipitated on the

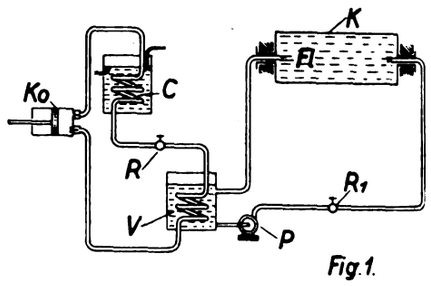


Fig.1.

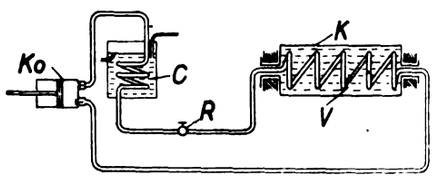


Fig.2.

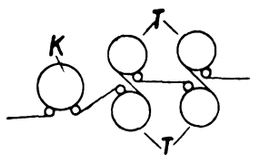


Fig.3.

paper. Of course, the precipitation takes place in an extraordinarily uniform manner. By supplying air containing a suitable degree of moisture and by adjusting the temperature of the paper it is easily possible to control the degree of moisture in the paper. Therefore, it is not necessary to rewind the paper and to ripen it by storing, but the paper may be prepared for the satining process in one single operation.

The cooling of the cylinders is effected by artificial means, for instance by passing through them a cooling fluid such as brine, which is cooled down by a separate cooling machine, or by placing the evaporator of a cooling machine immediately in the interior of the cooling cylinder.

An apparatus for carrying out the invention is illustrated in a diagrammatic form in the accompanying drawings.

In Figs. 1 and 2 K designates the cooling cylinder of the paper-machine Ko the compressor, C the condenser, V the evaporator, R the control valve of a cooling machine.

In Fig 1 F designates the cooling fluid, for instance, brine, which is supplied by the pump P to the cooling cylinder, the temperature of the cylinder K and the paper thereon being regulated by means of the valve R^1.

In Fig. 2 the evaporator V is shown arranged in the interior of the cooling cylinder K.

Fig. 3 is a diagram showing the disposition of the paper-machine, K designating the cooling cylinder and T the drying cylinders.

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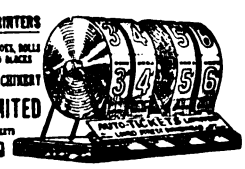
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The Paper and Board Consumer.

Matters of Interest to Printers, Bookbinders, Paper Box, Paper Bag, and Envelope Manufacturers, etc.

FOR the moment the danger of a coal strike with all its attendant reaction upon the industrial life of the country has been averted. The last big stoppage in 1921 cost Great Britain £200,000,000, at a low estimate. The next one will cost more because of the growing tendency of labour to unite in these matters. It is devoutly to be hoped that a peaceful settlement will be found.

* * *

CONDITIONS remain customary (if that is an acceptable term) in the paper trade. Prices are also unaltered, although there have been signs of a slight easing in the direction of super-calendered and M.G. poster printings when quantities have been in question. The most remarkable thing in these quotations is the difference in price quoted by various merchants for the same papers, often enough when the paper comes from the same mill. It may be possible to standardise sizes, weights and contents, but uniformity in price is apparently beyond the bounds. Even the printers have not yet devised ways and means of standardising prices, except on paper, accepting this remark in a single sense.

* * *

AN instance of curled paper came under our notice the other day which serves to emphasise the desirability of knowing all the facts of the case before pronouncing decisions or making complaints. A stationer engaged in ruling up some bond paper expressed his dissatisfaction with the stock owing to its behaviour. What was actually happening was that perfectly flat paper went into the machine and emerged curled up round the edges. With any knowledge of paper at all it should be readily appreciated that ruling ink is wet, that a heavy pattern imparts much moisture to the side of paper ruled, that this side will expand slightly and push against the other side which remains normal, producing curl. Under intelligent supervision, the ruled paper would be given a fair chance to dry out, thus removing the curl; but if a high stack of paper is made and allowed to settle, further trouble might with some degree of assurance be anticipated Other things could be said to the paper-ruler who helps to make paper troubles, were it not that he might look askance at comment from the manufacturer's side.

* * *

IN connection with the paper standardisation arrangement, the Master Printers' Federation has produced a price conversion chart giving equivalent rates for 480, 516 and 1,000 sheet basis accompanied by the cost per 100 and per 10 sheets. The sheet is issued at 6d. with a reduced rate for quantities, and during the period of transition it should prove an indispensable help to all those whose daily routine includes estimating, costing or the invoicing of paper.

* * *

WE have yet to see the first definite evidence of the new standards in practice. Necessarily it will take time to get the system under way, and in the meantime there will be a certain amount of confusion. We cannot quite understand why paper merchants have not taken the opportunity to circularise their customers announcing their policy or mode of procedure. Printers who keenly desire to order their future stocks of paper according to the new system are naturally waiting to know whether they can be accommodated. In the meantime they will keep their buying down in order to speedily eliminate stocks made up on the old basis The sooner merchants announce their ability to supply standardised paper, the sooner will the more progressive paper users think about replenishing their stocks. On the other hand, merchants may rest assured that there are quite enough printers and stationers with sufficient lack of appreciation of standardised paper to account for all their stock which is made up for selling under the old methods. Later on these gentlemen will be a bit of a nuisance.

Openings for British Trade, etc.

Inquiries have been received by the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence), 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1, to whom further inquiries should be addressed with the reference number quoted.

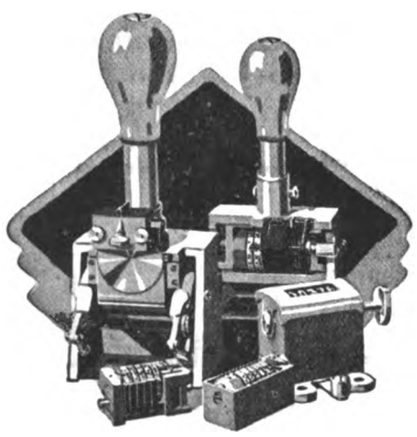
BRITISH INDIA.

An Indian firm established in the Bombay Presidency for 25 years is anxious to negotiate with British firms wishing to develop the sale of stationery, etc., with a view to undertaking their agency for Bombay and territory served therefrom. (Reference No. 127.)

UNITED STATES.

A commission agent in Minneapolis desires to act as sales representative for British manufacturers of stationery, playing cards, etc. He is a British subject and is prepared to act on a commission basis only. (Reference No. 148.)

THE death has occurred at Clach-lan, Cults, Aberdeenshire, of Mr. Alex. Johnston, who carried on business as an oil, colour, chemical, and paper manufacturers' supplies merchant in Aberdeen. He was 59 years of age, and was the last surviving son of the late Mr. John Johnston, paper manufacturer, Culter Mills. Mr. Johnston served his apprenticeship as a papermaker, but later went into the business of supply merchant.



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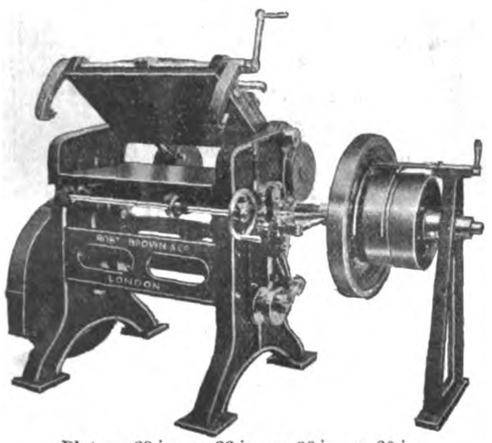
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WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

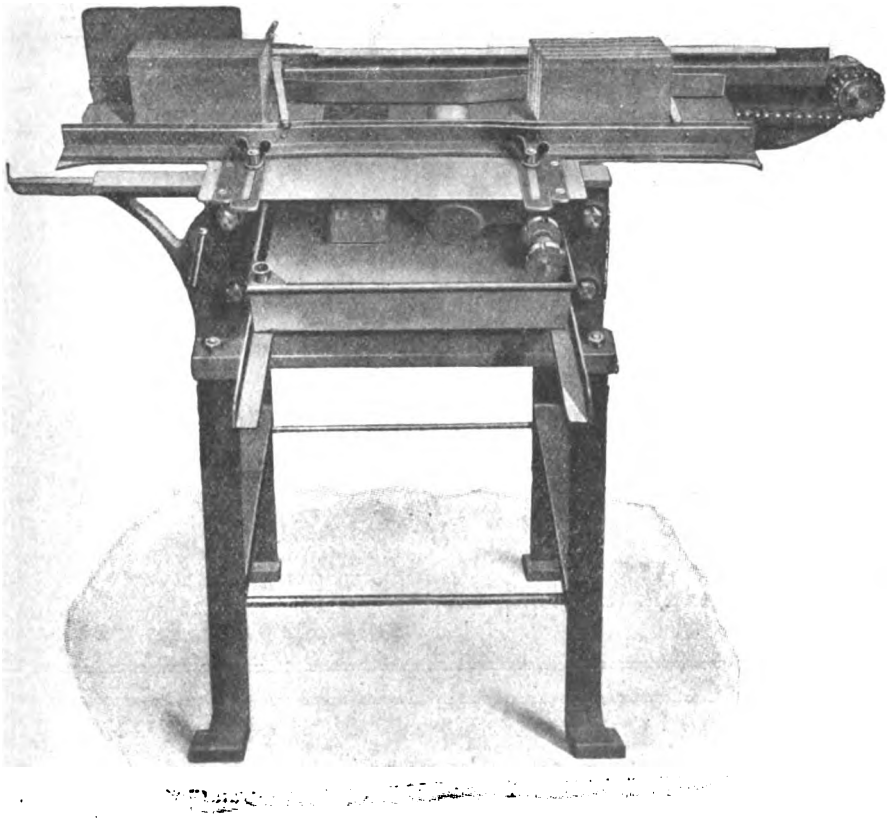
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VOLUME 97. NUMBER 8. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: AUGUST 20, 1925. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

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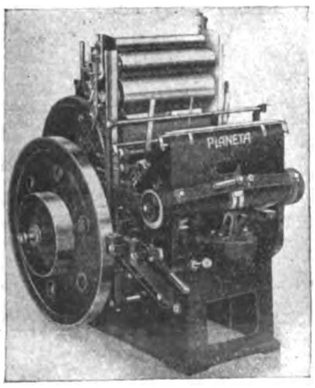
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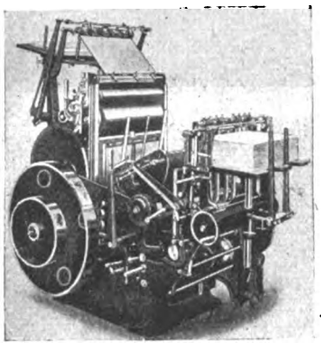


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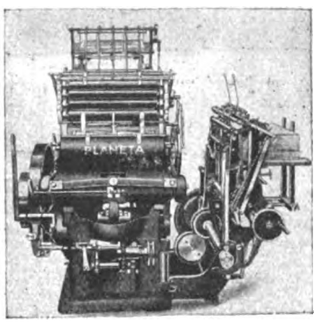
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VOLUME 97. NUMBER 8. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: AUGUST 20, 1925. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

Calendars as an Advertising Medium.

By N. HILLS PATTERSON
(The Hills Press Ltd., Sunderland).

When I first went to business, some thirty years ago, the calendar trade in this country was in rather a poor way. It is true that there were calendars on the market reproducing good pictures, by Royal Academicians and others, but the great bulk of the calendars produced were of poor quality and distinctly vulgar and inartistic in their production, and a large proportion of them were imported from Germany and the U.S.A. It was the day of the grocer's wall calendar with big pictures in chromo-lithography, mostly either florid landscapes or sentimental productions highly coloured both in fact and in fancy. Some of the artistic calendars on the market were from American houses, but even these, and those from the British firms, were far from the standard we have now reached, both as regards picture and the all-important mounting and general get-up.

I cannot give you the actual date at which British firms first produced stock calendars, but Messrs. Forman, of Nottingham, have a copy of a stock calendar hanging in their office, dated 1885, and have also a photo of a calendar printed in colours for a Nottingham customer, dated 1873.

It is the claim of certain firms in the U.S.A. that they originated calendars, but 30 years ago they were importing a good deal more from England and Germany than they were exporting. Many of the pictures which were reproduced by British firms at that time were so appreciated in the States that others were obtained at a later period from the same British artists, for reproduction as calendars in U.S.A.

Within the next ten years there was no progress as far as British houses were concerned, though the florid wall calendar had already commenced to wane in popularity. The American houses of Osborne, Murphy, and Knapp had, however, improved in all directions and were really sending us first-class calendars.

It was about 1905 that British firms began to wake up to the possibilities of advertising calendars and to profit by the example of the American firms, gradually improving their article, and fifteen years ago we had very big rivals to the American houses, notably amongst them Bemrose, of Derby, and Forman, of Nottingham. The German-made calendar had ceased to be a serious factor, for one reason because the German firms had failed to understand the British market; for obvious reasons I shall refrain from going into any detail on this point.

Since the War, British houses have multiplied and their productions are no longer second to those of the American in any way; the work now turned out in this country is of a very high artistic order, excellent pictures when pictures are used, the finest of colour-printing by all sorts of processes, while the letterpress or die-work and the mounting are equally good. The American houses have been forced to withdraw from our country or to combine in order to hold any market at all, the imported calendar is well on the decrease and the home-made calendar is now supreme. I have already mentioned Bemrose and Forman, but I do feel that I would also like to pay tribute to the work turned out by Messrs. Pulmans, and there are quite a number of other firms all doing the finest work.

While, therefore, we may say that our progress has been satisfactory and the present state of this part of our business is good, with the output of advertising calendars and the demand for them undoubtedly increasing, we must not be satisfied to merely stand still. The German houses and other foreign houses are now looking at the possibilities of our market and its particular needs, and I have this year had many samples sent to me of foreign calendars. Nothing I have as yet seen is at all equal in artistic merit to British work, and the Britisher still holds his own, but we must go on improving our article and keep at the top.

After this brief historical survey, I propose to divide my paper into two parts, the first dealing with what may be called the stock calendar, which is sold from a sample and merely has the letterpress matter altered for each customer, and the specially-made and designed calendar.

The Stock Calendar.

With the stock calendar the position as it now stands is, in my opinion, quite satisfactory. Many firms have very wide selections of the most excellent quality for customers to choose from, and I do not see that there is possibility of much improvement in this regard. Not only are all the well-known processes called upon for the pictures, tri-colour, gravure, offset, etc., but also we have such beautiful specialised processes as Derby-print, Pontoprint, and others, all called upon to give the very finest of work at very low prices. The only things that are wrong with this trade are that we might sell a very great many more than we do, and, secondly, that our representatives do not take enough care in selling the calendars and in giving the customer just the right calendar necessary for his particular business.

We do not sell *enough* because, as a general rule, the local printer is not awake to the business, he does not do it and he thinks that the ground is already fully covered by the large firms who send representatives to his town or district. He does not realise that practically every manufacturer or trader is a potential buyer and that no representatives from other parts of the country can possibly cover all these possible buyers. If in every town with a population of 100,000 there was one live printer who obtained sample sets of really good calendars from the manufacturer whose goods he fancied would suit him best, with additional printers for larger towns, the consumption would be greatly increased, to the great benefit of British trade. No business would be taken from others, but new business created—a vastly better thing, and what we printers are trying to do with our Collective Advertising Campaign.

Secondly, I do not think that anything like sufficient attention is given to the very important point of selling a calendar which suits the special trade of the purchaser, with the result that he finds that the calendar he has sent out with the hope that the lady of the house would put it in her drawing-room has found its way to the kitchen or even the maid's bed-room. To sell identical styles of calendar to a jeweller and a potato merchant is obviously wrong, and yet it is constantly done all over the country.

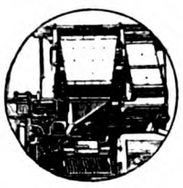
The "final destination" is the deciding factor in choosing or producing an advertising calendar, and the man who can rightly choose that calendar is the man who knows the circle in which it is to be distributed. This applies just as much, in my opinion, to the potato merchant as to the jeweller. The merchant seeks to advertise his good judgment and his good service, and the better calendar he gives the better may be his potatoes. He is a man of discernment and courage.

These remarks do not apply to the trade calendars which are bought by specialists to be distributed to particular trades to advertise their service. Such calendars serve a very useful purpose when they are distributed to offices, factories or shops. In these cases, what we call "commercial calendars," with large monthly or daily tear-offs attached to printed boards, are probably the most useful and most appreciated.

The representative should make it his business to find out exactly where the buyer desires that his calendar should be placed

A paper read before the recent British Advertising Convention, Harrogate.

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The Flexibility of the Linotype

The two Linotype models—Model 4 and Model 6—are arranged in several styles to suit the requirements of any office. This arrangement safeguards the user against the premature purchase and upkeep of surplus eqipment; at the same time it enables him to build up his equipment as and when necessary.

THE MODEL 4 LINOTYPE can be supplied with—

One, Two or Three Regular Main Magazines, *or*

One, Two or Three Regular Main Magazines and Two Side Magazines, *or*

Three 72-Channel Main Magazines and Two Side Magazines.

THE MODEL 6 LINOTYPE can be supplied either with—

Two or Four Main Magazines, *or*

Two or Four Main Magazines and Two or Four Side Magazines.

The complete equipment of main or side magazines can be added later when the need for it arises.

LINOTYPE & MACHINERY LTD.
9 KINGSWAY, LONDON, W.C.2

in the house or office to which it is sent, whether to the drawing-room or to the kitchen, to the office of the managing director or to the office boy, and show his patterns accordingly. Incidentally, this means a better order, as in most cases if it is pointed out that while a design is certainly cheap and effective in its way, it is not of any high merit artistically and is unsuitable for hanging up in a living-room or a private office, and that it may therefore, in many cases, be wasted advertising. Sale of a better and more costly article will result and the customer will also be better satisfied.

The buyer should choose the class of calendar which will best suit his known connection. No one can know that connection as he knows it. The larger advertiser who adopts advertising calendars as an advertising medium and supplies many agents with one standard calendar, irrespective of the class of customer served by each of those agents, is taking a heavy risk of adopting an unprofitable line of publicity. The advertiser who decides to place a very large order at the lowest possible price is degrading the standard of his advertising. He should not forget the high standard which has been attained by this specialised industry. If he realises the experience and service which lie behind the varied samples which are on sale in the stock advertising calendar trade, he will promptly recognise that a calendar costing 3d. or 4d. is much below the standard which is demanded and received by the general public to-day. "If a thing is worth doing at all it is worth doing well," and this should be the motto of the calendar advertiser.

The calendar is the direct, the personal and particular form of advertising. It is not broadcast, but it certainly has a pronounced radiation.

The amount of money wasted in unsuitable and inartistic calendars is, we all know, enormous. We all of us receive a large number of Calendars every January—how many do we keep? Only those fitted to survive, by reason of either usefulness or artistic merit; the rest are given into the factory or to our servants. But we all hesitate to throw away anything really good, and it is therefore only the really good which we should sell to our customers, and which our customers should buy.

Representatives must also be provided with a wide range of samples; all risk of selling identical designs or pictures to more than one firm in a small district must be avoided; it causes great annoyance and inevitably a lost customer.

There is one other point with this type of calendar where I do not think things are quite all they should be, the letterpress matter which is printed on them. In far too many cases this is a great deal too prominent, and people do not like it. I have heard of lots of calendars where the letterpress matter was so prominent that the receivers would not put them up in their private houses or offices—a case of wasted advertisement; we are not giving our customers calendars only as a pleasant Christmas gift, but we want our name and our calendar combined to be before them for the year. Keep the size of the letterpress down, and, where it is possible, let it harmonise with the mount and the picture into one artistic whole. Have a sample or two die-stamped instead of merely printed, show

"INKS THAT PRINT WELL!"

R. A. BARTLETT, LTD.

Managing Director: R. A. BARTLETT. Director and General Manager: A. E. EARL

Printing Ink, Varnish & Colour Manufacturers,

SPECIMEN BOOK ON APPLICATION.

8, HYTHE ROAD, N.W.10. Telephone: 3043 Willesden.

THE HOUSE FOR BEST INKS.

London Sales Manager: FRED. H. HOWE.

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the effect, state the advisability of the extra expense, and why, and again increased turnover will accrue.

The advertising calendar for the house or private office should not be treated as a poster.

The Specially Made Calendar.

I have dealt so far with the type of calendar which the printer cannot himself adequately handle; it is a specialised trade where he should deal with the trade houses—dealing with large quantities, buying copyrights of pictures, having their own blocks or plates, etc., a speculation the printer cannot possibly undertake. But we have quite another type of calendar, that which is specially made for a customer as an individual order, and here the printer can do the business himself. This is a sadly-neglected trade, and far too small attention has as yet been paid to its possibilities; there is business waiting to be created, and not small business either.

This business is mainly one of large orders; in fact, no one who buys in small quantities such as hundreds can afford to have special blocks and designs and date-pads made for the order; it would be too costly. But there are a great many firms who would buy by the 1,000 if they had a sound proposition put before them, and were given an idea which would advertise their own particular trade.

As examples, may I mention a few special calendars which my own firm have turned out during the past year: A foolscap folio twelve-leaf calendar, one month to a page, large block on each page illustrating parts of the works of the firm and showing the nature of the work they turn out, an iron foundry; another twelve-leaf calendar of the same kind, but illustrating twelve showrooms, each showroom showing articles of clothing suitable for the month-date beneath, for a wholesale clothier and costumier; another on a bevelled board with monthly date pad and a large illustration of a Diesel engine as a background; a daily tear-off pad with sections of steel and wire ropes on each side of it for a cable manufacturer; an art mount calendar with a view of Stationers' Hall and a brief description of the old Hall beneath it, for a manufacturing stationer; a large monthly date-pad with patterns of silk, 24 colours of them, arranged in design above the pad; a palette-shaped board calendar with specimens of colours dabbed on the palette; and many others. These are merely a few ideas to show the endless possibilities of the special calendar. This is the type of calendar which is kept and not thrown into the waste-paper basket; it does not come expensive in the quantities such firms can buy by the thousand, and the result is more than commensurate with the expense.

And this is business which any good local printer and binder can easily handle and create for himself; there is no difficulty about it. Let him fix on a firm, study out what he thinks would be right for them, get up his idea in the rough, submit it, and he will be surprised at the size of the order and the business he has created.

I have seen during the past month or so an interesting and valuable development of the daily tear-off pad; in place of a blank leaf with only the month and figure on it or in place of the usual stock motto beneath, the firm in question had got someone to select special mottoes for them; it was a rope-making firm, and they had collected 313 different quotations all of them referring to rope, string, packing, or tying in some way or other, or else to their firm or its locality; every motto was apposite to the firm's business. The idea was rather fascinating, and while no doubt the labour was great the result of *interest* was achieved.

Good Packing Essential.

One final word on the selling of advertising calendars: That of the packing. Too great care cannot be taken over this; the goods are sent out at a time of year, as a rule, when our Post Office has a most abnormal amount of goods to handle, when there are amateurs and casual labour employed, and when goods get rather carelessly handled. In any case, a calendar with its large surface, combined with its light weight, is a thing easily bent and crumpled. Point this out of your customer and advise him to order strawboards front and back for all that he wishes to send by post and not deliver by hand; it is most advisable and all means extra business once again. A bent or torn calendar is wasted money every time; it gets thrown away. This is especially the case with the daily tear-off variety, which should in all cases be packed in cardboard boxes and also have a pad of waste-paper put in to balance the heavy and thick date-pad and prevent it being rubbed loose or crooked on the mount. One day last January I received six large calendars, none of them costing less than a shilling each and two double that price, and three of them were spoilt through inadequate packing; to spend that amount on a calendar, and then fail to spend an extra penny on boards or boxes is sheer folly, and yet it occurs in a very large proportion.

The importance of the right use of the calender as an advertising medium cannot be exaggerated, and I do not feel that it is fully appreciated even yet. Look at it; for a sum of a few pence, plus a design intelligently purchased and sold, you are placing your client's name and business before his client for a whole year, day in and day out. In our Federation Advertising Scheme we attacked many thousands of buyers of printing three times over for a sum of one shilling each, and we were proud of the achievement; but the calendar beats even this hollow, and, furthermore, it is not a collective scheme but individual, advertising that particular firm's own business and product and no one else's. What form of advertisement can possibly keep a firm's name daily before his customer or prospective customer for a few pence or even a shilling or two for twelve months on end? Not even the daily Press could claim anything like such a result, no matter what they may state as to the advantages of newspaper advertising over direct mail advertising.

We have a vast amount of new business waiting to be created at our very doorsteps, a field almost without bounds; let us be up and doing.

In conclusion, I would like to express my thanks to Major Dudley Forman for the help he has given me with this paper; he is not entirely in agreement with all I have said, but I have gratefully adopted many of the suggestions he has sent me.

New British Patents.

For the benefit of our readers we have arranged for any inquiries relating to Patents, Designs and Trade Marks to be answered, free of all charge, by a Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Patent Agents. Inquiries should be addressed, in the first instance, to the Editor.

Applications.

Carlaw, D., and Carlaw and Sons, Ltd., D Envelope-making machines. 19,800.

Cleland, Ltd., W. W. Cardboard, etc., boxes. 19,701.

Dausmann, C. F. Machine for applying carbon sheets to printing cylinders. 19,765.

Ehinger, C. Closures for envelopes, etc. 19,615.

Green, C. F. Fork for composing, etc., type. 19,982.

Jaek, C. Printing surfaces. 20,001.

Luce, R. C. Cardboard, etc., folding boxes. 19,701.

Marks, E. C. R. (Automat Moulding and Folding Co) Sheet-feeding and severing mechanism. 19,841.

Serra, G. Playing cards, etc. 19,989.

Specifications Published.

1924.

Barker, R. W. (American Bank Note Co.), Proof press for multi-colour work. 237,695.

Hutton, R. W. Collapsible cardboard containers also available for display boxes. 237,771.

Koppe, A. T. Photographic printing apparatus for making offset press plates. 237,648.

Rose, W., and Rose Bros. (Gainsborough), Ltd. Wrapping or packing machines. 237,734.

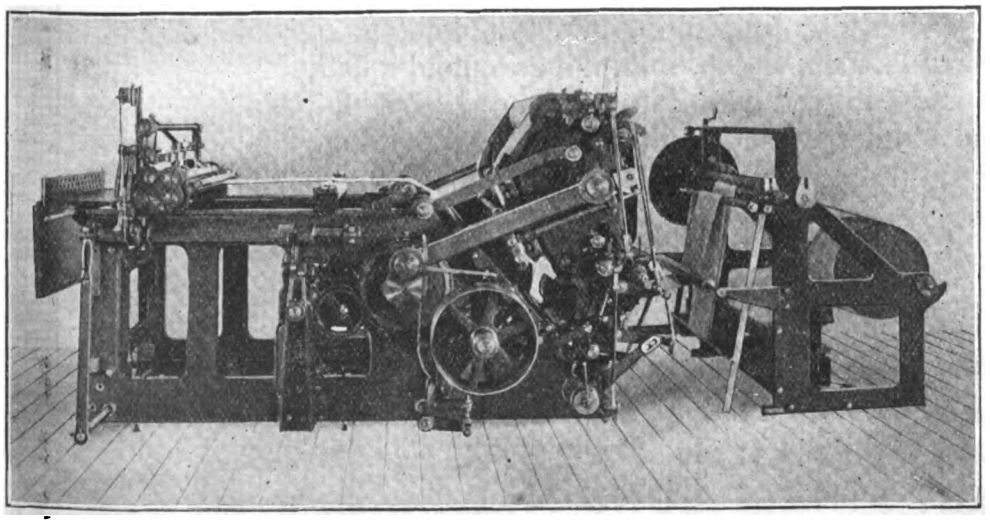
Spiess, G. Sheet feeding devices for use in printing, folding and the like machines. 231,128.

1925.

Linotype and Machinery Limited. (Mergenthaler Setzmaschinen Fabrik Ges.). Slug-ejecting mechanism for typographical matrix composing and line-casting machines. 237,835.

Standard Compositor Akt. Ges. Type-setting and line-casting machines. 229,278.

VICTORY-KIDDER



REEL FED PLATEN PRESS.

Prints from the flat in one or two colours to register.

DELIVERS PRODUCT CUT TO SIZE—Unequalled for Economical Production.

TRADE VK MARK

Manufacturers of—

NEWSPAPER PRESSES,
ROTARY PRINTING MACHINES,
SLITTING MACHINES,
REGISTER SHEET CUTTING MACHINES.

TYPE-HIGH NUMBERING MACHINES.

If you are Contemplating Additions to your Plant we welcome your enquiries.

Victory Kidder Printing Machine Co., Ltd.

Victory Works: Birkenhead

London Office:—BLACKFRIARS HOUSE, E.C.4.

Telephone:—CITY 1050.

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represent the perfect medium for black-white photo-reproduction work.

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The Typon Process does not call for exceptional treatment or highly skilled labour. No special equipment is required.

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1-4, RED LION PASSAGE, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.

Telephone: CENTRAL 1376

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Printing, Bookbinding and Kindred

TRADES OVERSEERS' ASSOCIATION.

Discussing the Winter Programme.

The August meeting of the above Association was held on Tuesday of last week at the usual headquarters, St. Bride Institute, Bride-lane, E.C. Owing to the unavoidable absence of both Mr. J. Fleming and Mr. A. G. Aves (president and vice-president respectively), Mr. J. A. Esler (the Association's hon. technical representative) was unanimously voted to the chair. As was to be expected, the holiday season was responsible for a rather smaller attendance than usual.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been disposed of, several items of correspondence were submitted, amongst the more important letters receiving attention being those from the following: Messrs. F. C. Peacock, W. G. Lowe, E. J. Cattell, F. J. Hess and G. A. Esler.

The letter from Mr. Esler reviewed the work of the committee of the Winterbottom Scholarship and the examination held in connection with the scheme. Amongst other things it stated that twenty-one candidates throughout the country had sat for the examination, and that the examiners were Mr. J. R. Riddell, Mr. George Bell (London manager of the Winterbottom Bookcloth Co., Ltd.), and the writer of the letter. Testimony was paid to the strict fairness displayed throughout the examination, and a very good opinion was formed of the general character of the candidates and of their suitability to eventually hold executive positions in the bookbinding industry.

As mentioned in last week's issue, the successful candidate was Mr. E. W. Pipkin, a journeyman forwarder engaged at the Aylesbury branch of Messrs. Hazell, Watson and Viney, Ltd.

The secretary read a letter proposed to be sent to the Federation of Master Printers in connection with the negotiations the Association is conducting with the Federation on the notice question.

On the proposition of Mr. J. Lee, seconded by Mr. S. J. Wills, the contents and form of the letter were unanimously endorsed by the meeting.

The next business was the consideration of the winter social programme.

The first of these events discussed was the coming-of-age celebration, which is to be held at the King's Hall, Holborn Restaurant, on Saturday, September 26th. Each of the stewards for this function (Messrs. A. J. Jones, A. H. Smith and A. E. Walters) spoke of the excellent arrangements that were being made. Each speaker expressed a strong desire that the members should endeavour to worthily mark this important milestone in the Association's history.

Owing to the proximity of the coming-of-age celebration on September 26th, it was decided that the annual smoking concert should be held on the third, instead of the first, Tuesday in October, to be preceded as last year by a supper to be held at the Talbot Restaurant.

It was also agreed to hold the annual bohemian concert and ladies' night, the date for this event to be Saturday, November 28th, subject to the secretary being able to book suitable accommodation.

The next item on the agenda was entitled "An Informal Talk on Current Topics," members being invited to bring forward grievances of any kind from which they may be suffering. No response, however, was made to this invitation.

The secretary then announced that Mr. Saunders, the editor of *Amateur Gardening*, would give a lantern lecture at the November meeting on the subject of gardening.

A vote of thanks to the chairman brought the proceedings to a close.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. J. J. Vernon, of 42, Sidney-avenue, Bowes Park, who was for many years the head of the Entering Desk of Spicer Brothers. As a boy of 15 he entered the employ of the old firm of Spicer Brothers in 1862, retiring in January, 1922. The funeral took place at Highgate Old Cemetery on the 7th inst., amongst those present being Mr. J. T. Steele, director and secretary of Spicers, Ltd., Mr. H. Pritchard, and Mr. J. O. Toott. The directors of the company, and also the staff, sent wreaths.

New Composing Machines Bring New Business

¶ One of our customers tells us that the **extra** work he has been able to handle since he replaced his old, out-of-date machine with an Intertype has paid for the installation.

¶ It is a demonstrable fact that keeping a machine too long—failing to take advantage of new inventions successfully applied in the trade—is a definite source of loss.

¶ There are many British printers to whom we should like the opportunity of proving that an up-to-date Intertype—the Better Machine—will quickly pay for itself out of the **extra** work its installation makes possible. If you have an old composing machine, let us discuss this matter with you. Send a card to-day—there is no obligation.

INTERTYPE LIMITED

Britannia Street, King's Cross, London, W.C.1

Set in Intertype Cheltonian Series. Border Slide No. 654.

Clondalkin Paper Mills.

Anxiety Over Their Continued Closing

Although Clondalkin Paper Mills have been closed for the past 18 months, no effort is being made to have the industry revived. Recently an attempt was made to float a company, and a prospectus issued, but it did not attract sufficient capital, says the *Irish Independent*, although under the Trades Loans Facilities Act £25,000 would have been given as a loan. It is believed, however, that the project fell through over a question of option shares. The view is expressed that it is a pity the mills should remain closed, as the machinery is of an up to date type, and the situation such as would contribute to success.

It is stated definitely, however, that in order to attain success the one great essential would be to have the management controlled by a board of experts.

In this regard an *Irish Independent* representative was informed by a prominent Dublin man interested in industrial development that the mills would be much more likely to be a success if under the management of a Norwegian or a Swede, in whose countries the industry was developed to absolute perfection.

He declared definitely that there was a future before the mills if taken over by the right people with expert management. In this connection it is interesting to note that advertisements have appeared in a Dublin paper asking for suitable sites for paper mills.

In a letter to the *Irish Independent*, Mr. Philip Scher says that paper is in error in stating that the project to re-open the plant fell through over a question of option shares. The cause of failure to open the mills was due to under-subscription by the public. Had the issue been subscribed, it was the intention to secure the best talent available to place the mills on a secure profit-earning basis. Mr. Scher agrees that it is a pity the mills should remain closed. The machinery is up-to-date, and the situation of the plant such as would contribute to success. Since the flotation was not successful, he is arranging to complete the purchase outright.

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Trade Notes.

THE Manchester Envelope Co. have removed to Meco Works, Buxton-street, Manchester.

THE late Mr. John Martin Wigley, of Market-street, Lancaster, printer and stationer, left £5,717.

A FIRE at the premises of The Alma Press, West Hartlepool, which did damage estimated at £250, originated in some bales of paper.

THE Tyne Printing Works, Ltd., 22 and 24, Side, Newcastle-on-Tyne, have just acquired, by private treaty, the extensive premises in Pilgrim-street, with an area of over 900 square yards.

THE Printing and Allied Trades Miniature Bisley meeting will be held on the Ham and Petersham Range on August 29th, when the shooting championship of the printing trade will be decided.

THE late Mr. Henry Charles Anning, of Hermon Hill, Wanstead, Essex, London director of the *Bristol Times and Mirror* and its associated papers, left personal estate of the net value of £764.

MR. JAMES HALL WILSON, who has just died at the age of 70 years, had been head of the reading department of the *Daily Mirror* since the first day of the publication of that journal in 1903. His father was a newspaper proprietor in India.

MR. WILLIAM WHITE, who for over 25 years had been a member of the composing staff of the *Newcastle Chronicle*, was taken ill while out walking on Saturday, and, being conveyed home, passed away shortly afterwards. He was formerly with Messrs. Andrew Reid and Co., Ltd.

THOROUGH appreciation is being shown by the members of the National Union of Printing, etc., and Paper Workers of the Union's new convalescent Home at Filey, Yorkshire. The Home, we understand, has been practically full up with patients during the whole of the summer months.

To meet the long-felt want for some medium of intercourse between the various sections of the very large Welsh population in London, the Union of Welsh Literary Societies and the Young Wales Association have decided to publish on October 15th the first number of a monthly organ, to be known as *Y Ddolen* (the *Link*). It will be sold at 2d.

WE understand that the committee responsible for the annual gala and sports' day of the National Union of Printing, etc., and Paper Workers have decided to discontinue this event, which has usually been held about this time of the year. The trophies which figured so prominently on the sports programme of this organisation will in future be competed for at the annual gathering of the Printing and Allied Trades Charity Sports Association.

ON the invitation of the management of the *North Mail and Newcastle Daily Chronicle*, about 40 of the most prominent advertisers in the Newcastle district and their friends, assisted at Thursday night's performance of "It Pays to Advertise," at the Theatre Royal, Newcastle. Mr. W. G. Tully, northern advertisement manager of the *Newcastle Chronicle*, Ltd., acted as host and made full and adequate arrangements for the comfort of the guests.

THE death has occurred at Deal of Mr. Augustus May, who was in his 68th year. Mr. May was apprenticed to the printing trade at Deal and afterwards joined his brother in taking over a business at Highgate, where their activities included the issuing of a magazine, "The Ratepayers' Journal." The brothers were afterwards associated in enterprises at Ventnor, where they published two newspapers, and at Ashby de-la-Zouch. During the war Mr. May assisted in the composing-room of the *Hornsey Journal* offices.

MR. A. W. BADDELEY, the oldest printer in Boston, Lincolnshire, has passed away at the age of 74. The son of a Wesleyan minister, the deceased gentleman went to Boston from Malvern as a journeyman printer in 1876, and worked for the late Mr. Roberts in Strait Bargate. The business was subsequently taken over by Mr. Stubley, Mr. Roberts' foreman, and Mr. Baddeley commenced on his own account.

MR. E. N. SOMERS, secretary of the Industrial Development Association in Dublin, is anxious that the supplies of printing and stationery likely to be required in the forthcoming Senate election should be exclusively of Irish origin. He suggests that two recent instances of the use of imported letter paper printed abroad by existing senators or by business firms of which senators were the head, renders it desirable to sound this note of warning.

IN celebration of its 40th anniversary, the *Calgary Daily Herald* has published an interesting supplement giving a reproduction of its first number. The contrast between the Calgary of 40 years ago and the city of the present time is illustrated by photographs of the tiny wooden "shack" in which the first number was printed and the tall building in which the present office is housed, with a powerful broadcasting station erected on the roof, which distributes news over a large area of the Prairie Provinces.

A GOOD SPECIMEN OF PRINTING.—An excellent example of printing recently executed by the Blackfriars Press, Ltd., 17-23, Albion-street, Leicester, has just reached us from this well-known establishment. Under the title of "Regent-street, Past and Present," the work, which is quarto in size, harmoniously combines the commercial with the artistic aspects of typography, the whole of the printing having a very pleasing effect. By the use of high-quality paper, type and blocks, good printing and a careful and systematic arrangement of the display, the publication, in addition to its historical value, is a very worthy specimen of the art of the printer.

THE new evening paper which Mr. Harold Harmsworth proposed to establish at Exeter in association with his Plymouth properties, the *Western Morning News* and the *Western Evening Herald*, and in connection with which elaborate arrangements had been made, will not now be published. The staff had been engaged, everything down to the last detail provided for, and the first issue was to have appeared this month. The undertaking arrived at between the *Western Morning News* Co. and *Western Times* Co. (Exeter) in regard to the two evening papers at Torquay, which resultered in their amalgamation a few weeks ago, completely altered the position in the local newspaper world. The bulk of Mr. Harmsworth's editorial staff at Torquay, numbering about a dozen, are being absorbed as district reporters and in other capacities in connection with the *Western Morning News*. The mechanical and commercial staffs who received notice were given an additional fortnight's pay.

MR. G. W. REDFERN, formerly of Messrs. T. H. Saunders and Co. (London), has recently been appointed by the well-known and old-established firm of Messrs. Standard Products Corporation, of New York, paper manufacturers, to act as their sales manager in their office, 119, Queen Victoria-street. Mr. Redfern had some 25 years with his late firm, covering buying and selling and other departmental work. With his present firm his energies will be chiefly confined to their carbonising tissues.

Lord Burnham & Inter-Imperial Trade.

THE delegates of the British Press who are on their way to attend the Imperial Press Conference in Australia spent a pleasant day at Suva, Fiji, on August 13th, as guests of the Government and the Chamber of Commerce.

The party arrived at Auckland, New Zealand, on Monday en route for Australia, and were given a civic reception at the Town Hall. Sir Christopher Parr greeted the delegates on behalf of the Government.

Viscount Burnham said that the delegates were quite overcome by the warmth of the welcome they had received. He felt that New Zealand was the most homelike of the British Dominions. After mentioning that New Zealand did more trade with Great Britain per head than any other country of the Empire, Lord Burnham expressed the hope that one result of the conference would be to drive home the benefits of inter-Imperial trade.

After the reception the delegates were entertained at lunch by the Auckland Press, who also organised motor trips and other entertainments in their honour.

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99 & 101, Worship Street, London, E.C.2,
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Manufacturers of
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(Prepared as specified by the U.S.A. Bureau of Standards).
Sole Agents for Great Britain & Ireland:
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FUNERAL BENEFITS
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Though Non-Union— Why Be Improvident?

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3/- per lb.—The recognised ink medium for Litho, Offset and Letterpress. BEWARE of imitations.
Manufactured and sold exclusively by—
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LEADS AND CLUMPS.
HIGH GRADE METAL
THE NICKELOID ELECTROTYPE CO. LTD

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Trade Union Matters.

THE Executive Council of the Typographical Association have nominated Mr. J. D. French, the general president, for the Arrangements Committee of the Annual Conference of the Labour Party, and Mr. F. O Roberts, a member of the Executive Council, for the Executive Committee.

PAPER WORKERS AND HOLIDAYS.—At a meeting of the joint members of the National Union and Amalgamated Society of Paper Workers, held at the Trades Hall, Radcliffe, Lancs, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: "That this meeting of the joint members is strongly opposed to any alteration of the local holidays until such alteration is agreed upon by the whole of the workers in the district." The Employers' Federation of Papermakers are strongly opposed to the September holidays, and the meeting was called for the officials of both societies to report upon the meeting held in Bury by the Federation of Papermakers in regard to the holiday.

TYPOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION AND THE NEWSMEN'S AGREEMENT.—The secretary of the Manchester Branch of the Typographical Association has informed the Executive Council that at a special meeting of the members of that branch the local committee was instructed to take steps to prevent the agreement made on May 5th between the Typographical Association and the employers' representatives respecting the working conditions of newspaper workers from coming into operation in offices in Manchester. The secretary inquired from the Executive Council if the branch committee had power to give such instructions, and if, following such instructions, news chapels were bound to accept them. The Executive Council have informed the secretary that the branch committee have no power to issue such instructions.

Durability of Platen Machines.

Messrs. William J. Light and Co, Ltd., 36-38, Whitefriars-street, E.C.4, who are the sole agents for the "Tip Top" Jobbing Platen, write us as follows:—

Past sales records indicate that 75 per cent. of all the platens bought in 1925 will be out of the hands of the original owners in 1929, either traded, sold or junked. With each change someone takes a needless loss. To the original owner it will average 50 per cent., because he must pay such items as freight, handling charges, selling costs, etc.

Thinking people believe this is an enormous economic waste, a sacrifice to too many models, high pressure selling methods, and inefficient engineering and construction.

The makers of the "Tip Top" platen started years ago to determine why platens wore out before their time. They developed and put into operation a scientific method of determining the "endurance factor" of every part used in "Tip Top" platens. Then, by a systematic process of refinement and improvement, each part was brought nearer and nearer perfection. How certain this progress has been is evidenced by a recent investigation showing that the *life of all "Tip Top" platens then in service was many years beyond the average.*

With this accurate, fundamental knowledge, the latest "Tip Top" has been designed.

If you, too, believe that trading a platen every year or two is wasteful—if you believe a platen should give a minimum of 15 years of satisfactory, economical service, we recommend you to see the "Tip Top."

In this 15-year platen you will find economy without sacrifice of performance, low price without disappointment in efficiency or looks, great impressional strength without unnecessary weight, high speed, and the lowest upkeep cost, we believe, of any platen in the world.

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Replies may be addressed to Box Numbers, Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58 Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4, for which a fee of 6d. is charged to cover Postage of Replies.

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FORTY-SEVENTH YEAR.

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1925.

Printing Revolutions.

THE daily press have been devoting some attention to that interesting photo-typesetting machine which is the invention of Mr. J. R. C. August and Mr. E. K. Hunter. A somewhat novel suggestion now made is that wireless might be employed to operate a number of these machines simultaneously all over the country. The idea of applying wireless to typesetting is not an entirely new one. We believe it has been mentioned in connection with the linotype machine, but apparently so far without practical results. Nevertheless, we are doubtless on the eve of extraordinary developments in many directions, and wireless will certainly play a great part in some of them. In regard to printing, active minds are at work in the search for simpler and less costly methods, particularly in substitution of typesetting. Of course, if success should be achieved, there would be a revolution not only in the composing-rooms of printing works, but throughout the whole of the mechanical departments. It is rather early yet to say to what extent these innovations will be put into practice; but those who are responsible for the elaborate and patient experiments which have been made, appear to be supported by high confidence. Moreover a rather widespread interest has been aroused among scientific and engineering bodies, while the authorities of the Science Museum, South Kensington, where examples of Caxton's work are preserved, have invited the inventors to provide exhibits representative of the capabilities of the machine as a permanent historical record of developments in the printing art.

Profit Sharing.

THE movement to give employees a greater interest in their work by allowing them to share in the profits has made much headway in the printing industry. Considerable success has attended the schemes which have already been introduced and the firms who have adopted them appear to have derived no little benefit. Mention has already been made of the fact that a committee of the Federation of Master Printers has submitted schemes which they suggest might be adopted. In reviewing these schemes in an article in *The Times* (Trade Supplement) last Saturday, Mr. Howard Hazell, president of the Federation, points out the benefits to be derived from profit sharing. As he says, anything that can be done to increase the efficiency of a business deserves careful consideration, and when the employees receive a share of the profits there is no doubt that they will have regard to avoidance of waste and loss of every kind. The object of all these schemes is to create goodwill amongst the employees, to increase efficiency and render better service to the customers, with the result that the position and stability of a business is improved and all connected with it benefit. It is not without good reason that Mr. Hazell declares that the crying need of the present time in all industries is for better methods of production and a higher efficiency which will reduce the costs of production and so enable manufacturers to meet the fierce world-wide competition of to-day. He asserts that the profit sharing scheme if at all successful must promote efficiency, as everyone employed in the organisation will know that waste or loss of any kind must affect the profits and reduce the sum that is available for distribution amongst the employees. At the same time, the system should lead to a lowering of costs. If lower costs can be obtained by these methods, then the need of the industry has been met, and the result has been obtained, not by reducing wages, but by greater efficiency, while the income of the employees is increased.

The Late Mr. Godfrey Phillips.

Mr. Godfrey Phillips, to whose lamented death we briefly referred last week, passed away suddenly at his house at Westcliff from bronchial pneumonia. Thirty-four years of age, he was a partner in the firm of Messrs. Phillips Bros. and Ellis, manufacturers of gold leaf, and dealers in bronze powders, etc. Mr. Phillips had acquired an extensive knowledge of the trade with which he was identified, and was held in very great respect by a wide circle of representatives of the printing and bookbinding section of the industry, with which he had been associated since he was 15 years of age.

MR. W. J. WHELAN, the secretary of the Dublin Typographical Society, has been presented by the members of the Society with a Chesterfield suite of furniture on the occasion of his marriage.

MR. GEORGE CAPEWELL, of the composing-room staff of the *Ross Gazette*, has been presented by the directors with fifty preference shares in the company on his retirement after nearly fifty years' service.

MR. JOHN WILLIAM HARVEY, a Leeds printer, has been admitted to the Leeds General Infirmary suffering from a crushed hand, which had been caught in machinery at his works.

MR. HARRY LING, the president of the Malden Bowling Club, has won, for the second year in succession, the Single-Handed Championship of this club, defeating in the final tie Mr. J. Young by 21 points to 18.

MR. C. BAKER, papermakers' agent, 83, Cannon-street, London, has extended his offices and has opened a special sale room to be devoted entirely to the high-class esparto papers and boards made by Messrs. J. A. Weir, Ltd., of Kilbagie. He will continue to supply the wholesale trade only.

THE late Mr. John Forrester, of Duneaves, Broughty Ferry, N.B., a director of Valentine and Sons, Dundee, and other companies, left, in addition to considerable real estate, personal estate in Great Britain valued at £44,859.

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Government Printing and Economy.

Rebuke for the Stationery Office.

Mr. A. E. Goodwin, secretary of the Federation of Master Printers, this week addressed the following letter to the *Manchester Guardian* under the heading "Economy and Government Printing":—

"Two years ago the Government appointed a committee whose allotted duties were to consider 'the question of carrying out printing for State purposes in Government establishments, and to report to what extent, if any, it is desirable that such Government establishments should be continued in the future, as to the general conditions under which they should be maintained, and the principles on which work should be allocated to them." Colonel John Gretton, M.P., was the chairman, and representatives were selected from all political parties and officials from the Post Office and the Treasury. It is understood that this Committee has completed the taking of evidence, and, in reply to a question in the House of Commons recently, it was stated that the report would be presented to Parliament before the end of the year. In the meantime, a publication has been issued by his Majesty's Stationery Office entitled "Brief Guide to Government Publications," and this booklet gives a general description of the various publications issued by the Stationery Office.

"It is desirable that publicity should be given to the activities of the Stationery Office and that the public should know how they can obtain the information contained in the Government report; but those who regard economy as the most necessary virtue for the present Government to practise would find in this list food for thought. A more serious matter, however, is the insertion of two paragraphs in this booklet which appear to prejudge the issue referred to the Government Committee of Inquiry. The following statement appears on page 5:—

In 1824 the vote for the supply of stationery and printing to Government departments was £59,760, the staff numbering 44. To-day, 100 years later, the establishment consists of 1,718 people and the expenditure is one and a-half million pounds annually. The Stationery Office now owns its own printing press, and, although they cannot undertake all Government printing, they have been instrumental in effecting a large economy in expenditure.

"The concluding sentence is certainly open to question. It is surely for the Committee of Inquiry to determine whether the existence of the State printing works has effected any economy in the huge expenditure of this department.

"Another statement, as follows, is made on page 30 of this booklet in the reference to the high price of official publications:—

That the cost of both printing and paper is reduced to the lowest limit compatible with efficiency by the system of competitive trader in the open market.

"This, again, is a question on which the report of the Committee of Inquiry will be awaited with interest, because, on the authority of the Auditor General, in his annual report for 1921–22, it is asserted that the system of competitive tendering had been found unsatisfactory, and that suitable work was being allotted to the Government printing works in a quantity sufficient to keep the works employed to the highest degree of efficiency. I particularly desire to draw attention to this *ex parte* statement whilst the whole matter is *sub judice*, and the Committee is still considering its report.

Printers at Play.

The fourth annual sports of Messrs. King and Hutchings, Ltd., printers, of Uxbridge, Ealing, Southall and Harrow, were carried out on August 8th in fine weather and with complete success. The joint hon. secretaries of the "K. and H." Sports and Social Club, Mr. J. E. Holland and Mr. H. Hughes, were supported by a good working committee consisting of Messrs. A. C. Simmons, F. G. Hookham, V. O. Hughes, H. Wheeler, F. L. Tomlinson, J. S. King, jun., and W. Garland, and Miss E. Richardson. These had the wholehearted assistance of the following officials on the ground: Starter, Mr. H. Wheeler; judges, Messrs. C. E. King, J.P., J. S. King, B. J. Duffin, L. Fearnley, W. G. Smith, John Smith; stewards, Messrs. J. D. Robinson, A. Potter, W. H. Mott, J. Pitman, E. D. Glasgow and Miss Hook.

As in previous years the employees were entertained to tea by the directors, after which Mr. A. C. Simmons, on behalf of the "K. and H." Sports Club, offered thanks to the directors for their interest in the club in the past year, and the financial assistance which had helped to make such a pleasant afternoon possible.

Mr. H. C. Hutchings said it was very nice of Mr. Simmons to mention the kindness of himself and his wife. It was always a pleasure to see the employees.

Mr. C. E. King, J.P., the managing director, said the committee had worked extremely well in carrying out that annual event. The policy of friendship between employer and employee which "K. and H." had always fostered would, he hoped, continue from year's end to year's end. The directors were delighted to uphold to the utmost this annual function where they could be one with the other enjoying themselves as one whole family party.

At the conclusion of the sports Miss M. King (Ealing) presented the prizes, and was warmly thanked for so doing by Mr. B. Herbert.

Fire at a Printing Works.

The ground floor of a four-storied building, occupied by Messrs. James Pool and Sons, Ltd., envelope manufacturers and lithographic and letterpress printers, Upper Thames-street, London, was severely damaged by fire on Tuesday night. On the arrival of the fire brigade the ground floor, which was stored with envelopes, reams of paper, and other inflammable material, was blazing like a furnace, but they succeeded in confining the fire to the ground floor, although the upper part of the building was damaged by smoke.

Personal.

LORD RIDDELL has offered a trophy for a rifle shooting competition among journalists employed on the London and suburban Press. The competition is to take place on September 5th and 6th at Bisley. A prize will be offered for the highest score made by a member of the Press Club.

SIR ROWLAND BLADES, M.P., is among the aldermen of the City who are eligible for election as Lord Mayor of London. Sir Wm. R. Pryke, however, is the senior of the aldermen who are eligible.

COLONEL E. F. LAWSON, D.S.O., M.C., will preside at the 31st annual dinner of the Readers'. Pension Committee, which will be held at the Holborn Restaurant on Saturday, October 17th.

MR. PHILIP W. HALL, who is associated with Messrs. R. Hoe and Co., Ltd., is on a visit to England. Mr. Hall was formerly the head of the Hall Printing Press Co., the business of which Messrs. Hoe absorbed in 1924.

FOR many years the Hall Co. specialised in the manufacture of rotary lithographic and rotary offset presses, and in view of the great improvements during recent years, Messrs. Hoe are desirous that printers interested will take the opportunity of meeting Mr. Hall during his two or three weeks' stay by visiting their offices and works, Borough-road, S.E.1.

MR. S. STUBBINGS, secretary of the London Branch of the Bookbinders' Union, is at present spending his annual holiday at Weston-super-Mare.

ON the occasion of the 103rd birthday of Mrs. Julia S. Monro, for many years a pensioner upon the funds of the Printers' Pension Corporation, she was the recipient of a letter from the secretary of the Corporation (Mr. Joseph Mortimer), while Mr. W. E. Hebditch, a member of the Council, called to congratulate her.

MR. G. D. STAFFORD, who for forty years has been on the staff of Messrs. R. Robinson and Co., Ltd., printers and wholesale stationers, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and for the last 21 years has been overseer, has been the recipient of a presentation by his colleagues.

SIR ALBERT SPICER, we are glad to learn, is getting on quite satisfactorily after his recent accident, though his progress is rather slow. No bones were broken, but he is still somewhat stiff and sore from bruises.

MR. JOHN ELLIS, who has been associated with the publishing department of the Liverpool *Daily Post* and *Echo* for the last sixty-three years, has just celebrated his golden wedding. He was the recipient of many congratulatory messages, especially from his colleagues of the *Post* and *Echo*. Mr. Ellis is the oldest employee of the papers.

MR. HUGH M. JACKSON, a well-known figure in the paper, printing and stationery business in the North of Ireland, and formerly on the staff of Messrs. W. and G. Baird, Ltd., has been appointed a Justice of the Peace for Belfast.

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The Bookbinder

Notes and News.

Slower Demand for Bookbinding.

Trade continues to be on the quiet side in the bookbinding industry and all sections are affected by the lack of demand. Trade generally is very poor and the bookbinding establishments merely reflect the condition of the whole country. Less business in the more important industries means less call for books and stationery of every kind in every direction. Banks are not consuming book space as they did a year ago, and even then the demand was below normal Shippers, brokers and commercial houses generally are having such a quiet time that they are exercising stringent economy in the purchase of stationery. The effect upon bookbinding is that in most of the large towns the number of unemployed members on the books is very disquieting.

Suggested New Line.

Letterpress and publishers' bookbinders are perhaps not so severely affected by order shortage as those on the stationery side. The surprising thing is that there is such a steady market for literature considering the pessimistic spirit that prevails in the country. Educational development must be mainly responsible for the growing desire to possess books, and something is to be said also for the modern form of bookcase, which has had some influence upon the accumulation of books for the domestic library. Technical education is another source to which we must look for an incentive to purchase books. But, of course, the overwhelming demand is now, as it always was and always will be, for fiction, the bulk of which is bought, read and loaned until it finds a resting place in the junk store or dustbin This is all to the good for bookbinders. There is a very strong argument in favour of the cheapest possible form of case binding that can be found for that class of book which is of sheerly ephemeral interest. Why not paper-covered cases with modern pictorial or decorative treatment and no wrapper? There is room for something of the kind and it would cheapen the cost of production considerably.

Technical Bookbinding.

The Manchester College of Technology has just issued its syllabus of day vocational courses in printing, process work and photography. The courses are arranged for those who are already engaged in, or intend to enter, the printing and allied trades, and are based on full attendance all days except Saturday. Bookbinding practice is included in the curriculum and the department is equipped with modern bookbinding equipment and an up to date striker ruling machine. It is a much more difficult matter to efficiently equip a technical bookbinding department than, say, a model letterpress machine-room, and manufacturers apparently take a less keen interest in bringing their binding equipment under the practical notice of students. The one thing that the modern bookbinder needs to know more of regarding his trade is the development of machine processes. Perhaps it is because so few of the latest machines are made in England that there is so little keenness on the part of manufacturers to have their machines represented in technological equipment.

Speciality Papers.

Some beautiful samples of imitation leather surfaced fancy papers recently came beneath our notice. Of foreign origin, they represent what must surely be the high-water mark in speciality papers of this description. Primarily intended for de luxe box or case coverings, they would also have occasional use in the production of fine brochures. Crocodile and hide embossings are shown with silver and gold and mingled or self colour effects. Altogether, they are most beautiful.

The Time Docket.

Evidence from many quarters goes to show that the time docket works very smoothly in the bindery. The best results are secured where bulk times only are recorded by the men, leaving analysis of these aggregates to be made by the overseer. In one large bindery of our acquaintance the system works so smoothly that repeat orders work out with closely approximate accuracy and there is very rarely any need to question times or figures. There are still quite a large number of firms whose faith in costing methods (or is it lack of acquaintance?) is so frail that they still adhere to the old habits of hazard and guess. However, the experiments have all been made and the more progressive houses have demonstrated beyond question that time dockets and systematic costing are a practical and even simple proposition in the bookbinding department. When all binders come to realise this, there will be less need to call attention to the cut-price and profit-losing practice which is so much the present vogue.

The Story of Gold Leaf.

The story of gold leaf goes back at least as far as 1706 B.C., when it was used by the Egyptians for decorative purposes, especially on mummy cases. Homer refers to gold leaf. "The Temple of Solomon," we read, "was profusely gilt."

Pliny got down to figures of interest to manufacturers. In his house a single ounce was beaten out in 750 leaves, each four fingers square. By 1711 Parisian leaf makers from a single ounce were beating sufficient leaves to cover more than 146 square feet. Nowadays, the leaf beaten from an ounce covers 200 square feet.

In "It Is Never Too Late to Mend," written in 1856, Charles Reade describes a "she-thief" gilding in an English gaol. With adroit touch "the jade slips the long square knife under the gossamer gold leaf, which she has blown gently out of the book—and turned it over: and now she breathes gently and vertically on the exact centre of it, and the fragile yet rebellious leaf that has rolled itself like a hedgehog is flattened by that human zephyr on the little leathern easel."

"After the leaf is cut in three she dabs her hair with the brush, this contact applying to the camel hair "a soupcon of some very slight and delicate animal oil, which enables the brush to take up the gold leaf, and the artist lays a square of gold in its place on the plaster bull she is gilding."

Same Now as Years Ago.

The history of the manufacture of gold leaf is a very interesting one, and it is done to a very large extent in the same manner as it was years and years ago, machinery not having been introduced to any great extent, as in the case of other trades.

It is believed that gold beating was brought to America from England in 1807. Thirteen years later, in 1820, John Hastings, of Hastings & Co., came from England and started a gold-beating shop. This company is to-day one of only 72 firms in the United States over one hundred years old and in the absolute control of the family which founded it. It is probably the only firm in the U.S. in which the second generation is controlling the business with the passing of a century.

Thinnest Substance in Commerce To-day.

The process of manufacture as it is carried on in this shop is indeed a most interesting one. The gold is beaten so thin that the final product is 1 280,000 of an inch in thickness, and its gossamer tissues have many industrial uses besides bookbinding. A five-dollar gold piece beaten into a gold leaf would cover fifty square feet of surface, and the product is known as the thinnest substance used in commerce to-day.

Gold bars from the U.S. Mint, 999.9 fine, are alloyed with silver and copper—according to the shade desired—the standard colour being known as XX., or extra deep, which is 22½ carats fine.

A long narrow bar 12 x 1 x ½ inches is cast and rolled into a ribbon about 525 feet long. After cutting this into one-inch squares, the gold beater takes 150 pieces of the gold, which are interleaved with as many parchment paper leaves (imported from Paris) four inches square forming a packet called the "cutch." All packets are held together with parchment bands.

Beating the "Cutch."

The cutch is beaten for twenty minutes with a heavy hammer on a smooth marble block until the gold has thinned and extended to the edges. It is then taken from the cutch, and each piece is quartered. The 150 pieces have thus become 600 pieces, and these are interleaved between 600 pieces of gold beater's skin, forming a packet called the "shoder," which is four and one-half inches square.

Another beating then takes place, more careful, more delicate and more precise than the former, until the gold has expanded as far as the shoder will admit. This second beating takes about two hours. Each piece is again quartered, the 600 pieces becoming 2,400 pieces. These are again interleaved with gold beater's skin and form three packets, each containing 800 pieces, called the "mould," which is 5¼ inches square.

The leaf is now so thin and delicate that much greater care and thought must be used. The slightest change in the weather now affects it, so the beater has to use all his knowledge to keep it from breaking up or going into holes. This third beating takes four to five hours.

A "Mystery" of the Craft.

How the workman manages to beat all the pieces equally and yet beat none into holes he alone can answer. It is one of the mysteries of the craft. The finished leaf of gold is about 1/280,000 of an inch in thickness.

The cutters then trim the uneven edges from the leaves with a sharpened reed set in a tool, named a "wagon." Twenty-five gold leaves are placed in a book of tissue paper, the leaves of which have been covered with rouge to prevent the thin leaves of gold adhering to the paper. This finishes the process.

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Breath Used More Than Touch.

So delicate is the work of cutting, in the process of which the breath is used more than the touch, that only about 80 per cent. of the beaten leaves are available for putting in the books, the trimmings being remelted.

Each mould skin is well cleaned on both sides with a hare's foot and white powder before it is used again, as a perfect leaf cannot be beaten unless the skins are well cleaned between each beating. A sixteen-pound cast-iron hammer is used on the cutch, nine to twelve pound on the shoder and six to eight pound on the mould.

The gold beater's skins mentioned are made from a very delicate membrane, lining the intestines of the ox, the preparation of these skins being almost wholly in the hands of one firm in London, who supply the demand of every country where gold leaf is produced.

These skins are now also used in the manufacture of balloon bags on account of their thinness, lightness, and strength. Six hundred thousand gold beater's skins were used in the construction of the giant airship ZR-2, lately destroyed.

Many Varied Uses.

While one of the principal uses of gold leaf is in the bookbinding trade for stamping the names on books and gilding the edges of them, it is also used on the edges of playing cards and for stamping the manufacturer's name on hat bands and in shoes. Another large use is by sign painters in gilding trucks, railroad cars and engines, lettering on windows and board signs of all kinds, as well as on domes and crosses. Picture frames and furniture are also gilded with genuine gold leaf.—From "Bookbinding Magazine" (New York).

Leipzig Fair.

Special Advertising Exhibits.

In addition to the ordinary exhibits at the Leipzig Fair, there is being held, during the Autumn Fair from August 30th to September 5th, a Special Advertising Exhibition in the rooms of the State Academy for Graphic Art and Book Trade, and it has been possible this time to increase the floor space for same by 60 per cent. Negotiations are also pending for stances outside for displaying advertisement clocks and pillars. By means of the well-known red arrows and pillars, much more numerous than at the last Spring Fair, a special street will be formed leading to the Advertisement Exhibition, where many interesting exhibits will enlighten the general public as to the methods and the importance of advertising. It is confidently expected that this special Exhibition, which attracted something like 60,000 visitors at the Spring Fair, will prove an even greater draw at the coming Autumn Fair.

Arrangements have been made with the Customs Authorities at the German Frontier by which, instead of baggage being examined in the usual waiting-rooms and Customs bureaux, the officials will inspect same in the train, and thus save the travellers any unnecessary trouble and delay in connection with the examination thereof.

WRAPPING OF BREAD.—Mr. Neville Chamberlain, in a written reply to Capt. Crookshank, says he agrees that the wrapping of bread is desirable in the interests of cleanliness, but he fears that the increase of price which might result if the universal adoption on the practice were made compulsory would outweigh any advantages which might be secured. He does not, therefore, intend to introduce legislation to make wrapping compulsory.

Ethics of Bookcloth Selling.

Binders' Customers Approached.

We referred in a recent issue to a practice of certain bookbinders' supply houses of getting into direct touch with the binder's customers which is arousing much concern amongst bookbinders in the United States. A resolution of protest was called forth from the Employing Bookbinders' Association of New York by the fact that certain bookbinders' supply houses engaged in the selling of cloth and imitation leather have inaugurated a practice whereby they approach the binder's customers and offer to sell them their goods at a certain price, provided said customers agree to take a considerable quantity within a fixed period. Thereafter, these customers, in giving orders for the binding of books, direct the binders to purchase for the binders' account certain cloths or imitation leathers direct from such supply houses as have made these arrangements with the customers.

Our reference to this matter brings us a letter from the London manager of Messrs. Bentley, Smith and Co., Ltd., who makes the not unexpected remark that the malpractice complained of is not confined to the United States. In England, he says, some of the bookcloth manufactures and merchants canvas publishers and supply them not only with patterns but also with prices. The matter is an important one, and one upon which a useful service might be performed by trade readers who care to express responsible opinions for publication in our columns.

Our correspondent, by the way, takes the opportunity to assure us that Messrs. Bentley, Smith and Co., Ltd., make it a rule to deal absolutely with the binder, whom they supply with pattern books for the use of his customer, the publisher. He also sends us a couple of pattern books which show bookcloths, art vellums and art canvas in a large and attractive variety of colours, qualities and finishes, all of which are kept in stock.

Paper Certificates.

Certificates in connection with papermaking classes held at the Royal Technical College, Glasgow (lecturer, Mr. Gilbert Gunn), during the session 1924-25, have been issued as follows:—

Advanced Class.

Second Class Certificate: James Fairlie Downes, 1, Sutherland-avenue, Pollokshields, Glasgow. Also gained 1st Class Certificate, Grade 1, of the City and Guilds of London Institute.

Second Class Certificate, Thomas Bain, Planting Mill, Denny.

Elementary Class.

First Class Certificate: James Kay Horsburgh, Mill House, Linwood.

MESSRS. E. A. BRISTOW AND CO., papermakers' agents, Temple Bar House, Fleet-street, London, inform us that their Dutch mill, La Société Royale Hollandaise, Maastricht, is now making vegetable parchment, and it is claimed that their quality is equal to that of the best makes.

AMERICA and Canadian interests announce their intention immediately to erect a £1,000,000 paper mill in the Greater Winnipeg district if the Dominion Government will contract with them for water-power and pulp wood rights.

Loose Leaf Post Binders for Egypt.

The Commercial Secretary at Alexandria (Mr. E. H. Mulock) reports that the Survey of Egypt, Ministry of Finance, desire to receive tenders for the supply of loose leaf binders as follows:—

(a) 1,000 loose leaf post binders for Land Book. Over all outside dimensions to be: Length, 52 cms.; width, 40 cms.; depth, 8 cms.; inside clearance, 6 cms. Capacity 200 leaves, size 50·8 by 38 cms.

(b) 2,000 loose leaf post binders for duplicata and deed negatives. Over-all outside dimensions to be: Length, 48·5 cms.; width, 30·5 cms.; depth, 7 cms.; inside clearance, 6 cms. Capacity 200 leaves size 45·4 by 29 cms.

The binders are to be in accordance with specification and firms quoting are requested to send samples with their offer.

Quotations should be made f.o.b. port of shipment and exclusive of insurance. Sealed tenders and samples must be presented to the Surveyor General of Egypt, Giza (Mudiria), Egypt, and must reach him on or before noon of the 6th October, 1925.

A copy of the specification, conditions of tender and samples of the sheets showing the shape and the position of the posts may be inspected by interested United Kingdom firms at the Department of Overseas Trade (Room 41).

ALLARDYCE & Co. Ltd.
PAPER
· RULING ·
MERCHANTS
85 Southwark St. London.

is a business which requires absolute precision. The work must be correct in every way.

When your order is received we place at your disposal highly skilled workmen who are running the most modern machinery.

With prompt service and first-class workmanship thus guaranteed, you are sure that you have the BEST.

We will rule your own paper or execute the whole job throughout from our own extensive stocks.

It is also worth your while to remember that we stock the largest variety of RULED BILLHEADS in the trade.

VALUE!
REGULARITY!
RELIABILITY!
PROMPT DELIVERY!

ALLARDYCE & COMPANY, LTD.,
Paper Merchants and Wholesale Stationers,
85, SOUTHWARK ST., LONDON, S.E.1
Telephones—Hop 6490 (Private Branch Exchange)
Grams—"Allardyce, Boroh, London." (Two words).

BS & CO. LTD
BOOK CLOTH

BENTLEY SMITH & CO., Ltd.
2, King Edward Street, London, E.C.2. **38, Faulkner Street, Manchester.**
London Telephone Nos. { Cent. 9751 / City 7502
Telegrams: { "Stanway, Cent., London." / "Liber, Manchester."
Manufacturers of
BOOKBINDERS' CLOTH.
Common Colours Art Vellums Paper Lined Cloths Art Canvas
Cotton Buckrams Looseleaf Canvas ***Speciality*—ART FABRICS.**
Glasgow Agent: J. B. MACNAUGHTON & CO., Ltd., 57, Hope Street. *'Phone—Central 1939.*

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Commercial Intelligence

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Allied Newspapers, 33s., 34s.. 8 p c. Cum. Pref., 22s., 22s. 6d.; Amalgamated Press, 42s. 9d., 43s, 9d.; Associated Newspapers, Def., 5 1/16, 6 1/16; 5 p.c. Pref., 18s. 6d., 19s. 6d.; British Glues and Chemicals, Pref., 14s.; Cassell, Pref., 21s., 22s; *Daily Mirror*, 6½, 6⅝; John Dickinson, 29s. 9d.; *Illustrated London News*, 8s.; International Linotype, 67; Kelly's Directories, 7½ p.c. Pref, 22s. 6d., 23s. 6d.; Lamson Paragon 12s. 6d, 10 p.c. Pref, 21s. 3d.; Newnes, Pref., 15s. 6d., 16s. 6d; Odham's Press (4s. shares), 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 6 p.c. Cum. Pref, 13s., 14s, 7½ p.c. Cum. A Pref., 13s. 9d., 14s. 9d.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 15s. 3d., 16s.; Waterlow and Sons, Def, 38s. 3d., 38s. 6d., Prefd, 21s., 4 p.c. Pref., 15s.; Weldons, 32s. 10½d., 32s. 6d., Pref., 18s. 1½d.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

AMALGAMATED PRESS (1922), LTD.—An interim dividend of 1s. per share (less income tax) on the ordinary shares having been paid in January last, the directors now recommend a final dividend of 2s. per share (less income tax), making 15 per cent. for the year. In view of the fact that the period has been one of acute depression in almost all industries, the results of the year's trading, as disclosed by the accounts, may be regarded as highly satisfactory. In spite of the condition of trade in general, the company's revenue from advertisements during the year has been the largest in the history of the business. On the other hand, costs of production and expenses generally are continuing to rise.

DAILY MIRROR NEWSPAPERS.—Interim dividend 7½ per cent. (A year ago same payment.)

SUNDAY PICTORIAL NEWSPAPERS (1920).—Interim dividend 6¼ per cent. (A year ago same dividend.)

NEW COMPANIES.

LEE-CHADDERTON CO, LTD.—Capital £300, in £1 shares; commercial, legal and manufacturing stationers, typists, copiers, etc. Private company. Permanent directors: H. Lee, G. F. Chadderton, T. S. Meldrum, T. S. Bryden and W. D. Bryden. Registered office: 65, Imperial-buildings, 15, Oxford-road, Manchester.

COLLINS AND MACDONALD, LTD.—Capital £100, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of advertising agents, printers and publishers carried on at 159, Peckham Rye, S.E., as "Collins and Macdonald." Private company. Permanent directors: J. Collins and A. J. Macdonald. Registered office: 48 and 49, Queen Anne's chambers, Westminster, S.W.1.

ESTATES REVIEW, LTD.— Capital £100 in £1 shares; proprietors and publishers of newspapers, periodicals, magazines, books, etc. Private company. Permanent directors: A. Sockett and A. E. Sockett. Secretary: A. H. Sockett, 25, Old-buildings, Lincoln's-inn, W.C.2.

JOHN HAMILTON, LTD.—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares; proprietors and publishers of newspapers, magazines, books and other literary works and undertakings, printers, stationers, bookbinders, etc. Private company. Directors: C. H. Daniels and Mrs. Mary F. Daniels Solicitors: Eland, Nettleship and Butt, 4, Trafalgar-square, W.C.2.

ASSOCIATED PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINTERS, LTD.—Capital £3,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of Philip G Hunt and Co., and the London Photo Printing Co., recently carried on at 332, Balham High-road, S.W., by the late P. G. Hunt, and since his death by his executors, and to carry on the business of photographic, photogravure, collotype, photo-process, photo lithographic, chromo-lithographic photo-chrome and general printers, engravers, block makers, etc. Private company. First directors: R. G. Hunger, H. G. Butler and A. R. S. Sneath. Registered office: 332, Balham High-road, S.W.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfactions registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfactions is not compulsory).

MORRIS WALLPAPER CO., LTD.—Mortgage on 107 and 109, Kirkgate, Wakefield, with plant, etc., dated July 20th, 1925, to secure all moneys due or to become due from the company to the National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

LIBRARY PRESS, LTD. (publishers, etc., London).—Issue on July 24th, 1925, of £500 debentures, part of a series already registered.

DE GRUCHY AND CO, LTD. (stationers' printers, etc., London).—Debenture dated July 23rd, 1925, to secure £1,500, charged on land at Clerkenwell and the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holders: Branch Nominees, Ltd, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.

EASTERN COUNTIES ADVERTISING CO., LTD.—Debenture dated August 5th, to secure £350, charged on the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: R. G. Acock, 69, London street, Norwich.

REMINGTON KRAFT PAPER CO., LTD.—Deposit on July 20th, 1925, of deeds of Albert Mill, Albert-road, East Retford, to secure all moneys due or to become due from the company to Barclays Bank, Ltd.

RICHARDSON PRINTING INK CO, LTD.—Mortgage on certain property at Tanfield, Chopwell and Rowlands Gill, dated August 4th, 1925, to secure all moneys due or to become due from the company to the Bank of Liverpool and Martins, Ltd.

A. WEEKES AND CO., LTD. (music publishers, London).—Mortgage dated July 27th, 1925, to secure £12,000 charged on 14, Hanover-street, and 6, Pollen-street, Hanover-square, W. Holders: Trustees of the Liverpool Victoria Friendly Society.

SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, HAMILTON, KENT AND CO, LTD.—Particulars filed of £30,000 debentures authorised June 18th, 1925, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, but excluding any shares held by the company carrying on business as booksellers, stationers or newsagents, the amount of the present being £12,000.

WESTMINSTER ADVERTISING SERVICE, LTD.—Particulars filed on August 1st, 1925, of £5,000 debentures authorised August 7th, 1924, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the whole amount being now issued.

GODFREY, SKINNER AND BROWN, LTD. (printers, engravers, art journalists, etc. Blackfriars, S.E.).—Particulars filed of £500 first debentures and bonus of 5 per cent. authorised July 31st, 1925, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the whole amount being now issued.

FINANCIAL NEWS, LTD.—Satisfaction in full on December 31st, 1924, of charge dated July 31st, 1917, securing £60,000 with a premium on part thereof. (Notice filed August 6th, 1925).

UNITED NEWSPAPERS (1918), LTD.—Satisfaction in full on July 23rd, 1925, of charge dated November 28th, 1921, securing £20,000.

ELD AND BLACKHAM, LTD. (stationers, Birmingham).—Satisfaction in full on July 30th, 1925, of mortgage dated October 18th, 1923, securing all moneys due or to become due from the company to Lloyds Bank, Ltd., not exceeding £2,500.

CATHOLIC PUBLISHING CO, LTD. (Liverpool).—Satisfaction as to the balances outstanding thereon on or before October 24th, 1922, of debentures dated May 20th, and August 23rd, 1909, and August 14th, 1915, securing £3,000, £1,000 and £1,000 respectively.

BANKRUPTCY.

Re ERNEST THURSFIELD, Claverton-street, Pimlico.—This debtor attended on August 11th at the London Bankruptcy Court for public examination upon accounts showing liabilities £1,142 and assets "nil." In the course of his evidence, the debtor stated that in Oct ber, 1920, he commenced to trade as a manufacturers' agent. From December, 1920, till December, 1922, he was engaged in endeavours to introduce into this country a multicolour printing press of German manufacture; owing to the failure of the German firm, his efforts were not successful, and he incurred liabilities amounting to £1,000, mainly cash advanced, during the period. The examination was concluded.

Re ROBERT TOTTENHAM PARKER, High-street, Kensington.—The public examination of this debtor was held on August 11th, before Mr. Registrar Mellor at the London Bankruptcy Court, the accounts showing liabilities £825 and assets "bad debt £27." Replying to Mr. V. Armstrong, the official receiver, the debtor stated that in or about October, 1921, he secured an agency for a preparation known as Bell's Reliance Multicolour Printing Preparation; in March, 1922, his agency business was acquired by Bell's Reliance Multicolour Printing Preparation, Ltd., a company formed for that purpose, with a nominal capital of £3,000; the purchase consideration of £1,000 was satisfied by an allotment of 1,000 shares, and he was appointed manager and director of the company, which position he held until he retired in March, 1923. The debtor attributed his failure and insolvency to the loss of moneys invested in and lent to Bell's Reliance Multicolour Printing Preparation, Ltd, and to lack of remunerative employment. The examination was concluded.

RECEIVER APPOINTED OR RELEASED

W. F. WHITEHEAD, LTD.—H. W. D. Soper, of 7, Great Winchester-street, E.C.2, ceased to act as receiver or manager on August 5th, 1925.

ARTHUR HENTSCHEL STUDIOS, LTD.—P. M. Harper, incorporated accountant, of 329, High Holborn, W.C.1, was appointed receiver and manager on August 1st, 1925, under powers contained in debentures dated June 29th, 1922.

From the London Gazette.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

M. J. Gayan and A. C. Wren, printers, 1, Amelia street, Silvertown, under the style of Silvertown Press.

F. W. S. Pinder and J. Goldman, advertising agents, 71, Fleet street, London, under the style of the Gran-Goldman Service.

RECEIVING ORDER.

J. A. Laurie, 49, St. Alban's-street, Rochdale, Lancaster, printers' stockkeeper.

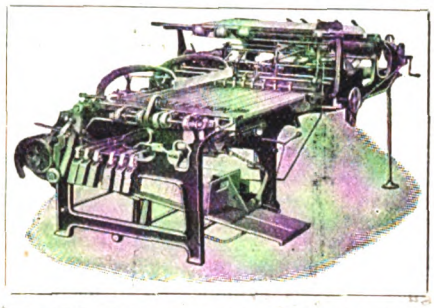
NEGOTIATIONS are proceeding for the acquisition by the Prussian State of the Stinnes Berlin newspaper enterprises, which publish, among other journals, the *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* and the *Staatsanzeiger*.

HYLTE MILLS, SWEDEN. — Exaggerated rumours have got about concerning the floods in the neighbourhood of the Hylte Mills, Sweden. Although slight trouble has been experienced, it is not sufficient to affect delivery in any way. As a matter of fact, there has been a shortage of water for some time, and the recent heavy rainfall has come as a relief to the district.

A SYDNEY (Australia) firm of manufacturers' agents desire the representation of British manufacturers of boxed stationery and general stationery sundries. They claim to have a good connection in Australia in those lines. (Reference: D.O.T., No. 157).

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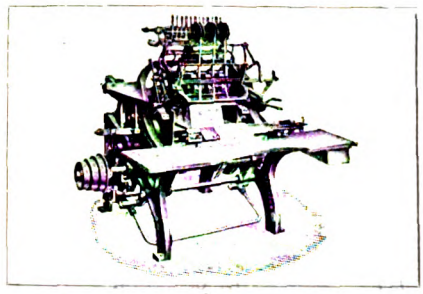
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FOLDING MACHINE.

Fitted with Full Automatic Rotary Feeder.
Output up to 3,500 sheets per hour.

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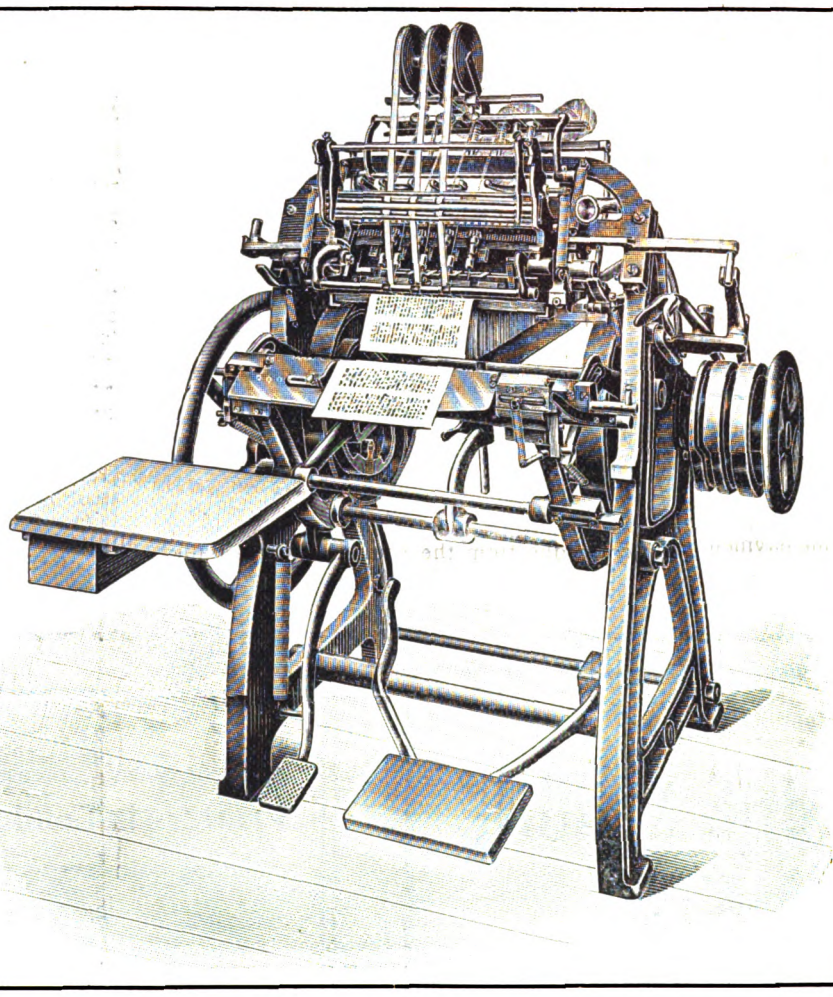
THREAD BOOK-SEWING MACHINE.

For Heavy Account Books and Light Letterpress.

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CORNER WIRE STITCHING MACHINE.



ORIGINAL BREHMER

No. 4a.



WIRE STITCHING MACHINE.

CAPACITY 7/8 in.

ORIGINAL BREHMER BOOK-SEWING MACHINE.

38¼

FOR LIGHT LETTERPRESS WORK.

Size **A** - - To sew books up to 14 × 10 ins.
Size **B** - - To sew books up to 20 × 12 ins.

FOR 7/16 in. TAPE and FRENCH SEWING

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO:—

AUG. BREHMER'S (BRITISH) SUCCESSOR LTD.

12, CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1.

Telephone: CLERKENWELL 3126. Te'egrams: PAPYRUS, FINSQUARE, LONDON.

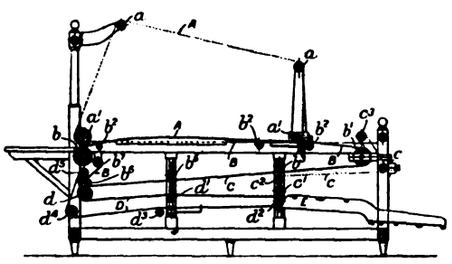
The Official Agent for Gebruder Brehmer, Leipzig, the Sole Manufacturers of the Original Brehmer Machines.

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New Inventions

Paper Ruling Machines.

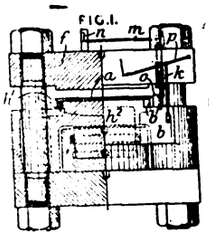
In an invention by Mr L. Waite and relating to ruling-machines of the kind through which the paper to be ruled is traversed between endless cords and cloth or other aprons, the lower portion of the upper cloth B runs throughout in contact with the upper surface of the lower cords C, and the lower surface of the lower cords C with the upper surface of the lower cloth D, both throughout their entire length, so that the paper is held tightly between cords and

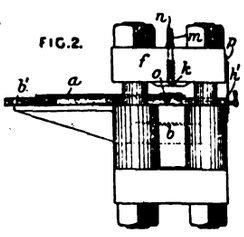


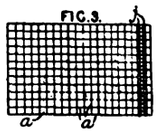
cloth after entry between the cloth B and cords C, and is delivered flat to the lay-boy E. The upper cords A and lower cloth D are guided by the usual rollers a, a1, d . . d5. The upper cloth B passes around main rollers b b1 and past guide rollers b2, b3, and then beneath a roller b5, around a roller b6, and over a roller b7, in order to contact its lower surface throughout with the lower cords C. The cords C pass around a tensioning-roller c, a guide roller c3, and the roller d of the cloth D, and then under a roller c1 and over a roller c2 in order to contact their lower surface throughout with the cloth D.

Embossing Presses.

An embossing machine, patented by Messrs. G. P. Bryan and O. E. Armstrong, is more particularly for use in forming showcards by impressing coloured paper characters into cardboard, is provided with means of indicating the depth of impression of the dies comprising engaging parts on the pressure members, one of which has an indicator attached thereto, and the other of which is adapted to receive a sample of the material to be embossed, whereby the scale over which the indicator moves can be calibrated to indicate the depth of impression of the dies. The dies are held on a table a slidable on an hydraulically operated member b of the press, and provided with guide bars b1 for this purpose. To enable the press to emboss a cardboard sheet larger in area than the engaging members of the press, the table a is made longer than the press and successive sections of it are positioned between the pressure members by a pointer h1 co-operating with markings on one of the guides b1, or by a gravity-actuated pawl h2 or spring-pressed balls engaging notches in the guide. The means provided to indicate the depth of penetration of the dies to ensure uniform impression, comprise a block o attached to the member b and a downwardly-pressed plunger k mounted in the upper press-head f. The upper face of the block o is level with the top face of the type and the lower face of the plunger k normally level with the lower face of the head f. A sample of the cardboard is placed on the block o or the cardboard on the table extended to overlap the block so that when the machine is set in operation and the plunger k is engaged by the cardboard on the block, the plunger moves a distance equal to the depth of the impression. This movement is transmitted to a pointer m moving over a scale n graduate to indicate the depth of impression of the dies. A separate arrangement, consisting of a pointer p pivoted on the member f and on a link attached to the member b,







may be provided to indicate the relative movement of the two pressure members. The member b may be raised initially by hand, hydraulic means being used only to produce the final pressure. The member b may be fixed and the head f hydraulically-operated, a balance weight being provided to lift the head from the work after the embossing operation.

POSTER PRINTING
(Letterpress)
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The finest selection of Poster Types in the Trade.
LANGLEY & SONS, LTD., The Euston Press.
Works: 6, 8, Euston Buildings, London, N.W.1.

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29 St. Bride St.,
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Works: MITCHAM & BERMONDSEY.
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An increased number of
Printers in London & the Provinces
including both large and small firms, are finding it economical to use
Slater & Palmer's
"Acme" Jobbing Black Letterpress Ink at 2/= per lb.
THE "UTILITY" INK;
Good in 1912——Better in 1925.
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LONDON, E.C.4.
Telephone—Central 211.
Telegrams—"Palmink, Fleet, London."
S&P S&P

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Printing and Allied Trades' Directory

BUYERS' GUIDE TO SOURCES OF SUPPLY.

Rates per Insertion: 3/- Minimum (not exceeding three lines) - each additional line, 1/- extra.

Discounts on Weekly Insertions: 13 times, 10 per cent.; 26 times, 15 per cent.; 52 times, 20 per cent.

BOOKBINDERS' MACHINERY AND SUPPLIES.

FRIEDHEIM, LTD., OSCAR, 25, Water-lane, Ludgate, London, E.C.4. "Martini," "Simplified," Book-Sewing Machines; Thread-Stitching and Knotting Machines; Cloth-Slitting and Cross-Cutting Machines from the Reel; Guillotines and Trimming Machines; Folding Machines fitted with "Camco" Continuous Rotary Feeder, "Spiess" Patent; Book Rounding and Backing Machines; Wire Stitching Machines.

BOXMAKING MACHINERY.

FRIEDHEIM, LTD., OSCAR, 25, Water-lane, Ludgate, London, E.C.4. Combined Rotary Cutting, Scoring and Creasing Machines; Rotary Cutting Machines; Corner Cutting and Slotting Machines; Bending Machines (Flat); Corner Staying Machines; Wire-Stitching Machines, etc., etc.

BRONZING MACHINES.

FRIEDHEIM, LTD., OSCAR, 25, Water-lane, Ludgate, London, E.C.4. Flat Bronzing Machines.

COMPOSING AND TYPE-SETTING MACHINES.

INTERTYPE LTD., 15, Britannia-street, London, W.C. 1. Text and Display Machine, flexible, and economical. Send for descriptive literature.

ENVELOPE MACHINES.

CARLAW, DAVID & SONS, LTD., 31, Finnieston Street, Glasgow. High Speed Adjustable Envelope-making Machines for all sizes and shapes; Blank Cutting Machines; Cutters; Embossing Machines, etc.

ENVELOPE MACHINE MANUFACTURERS.

FRIEDHEIM, LTD., OSCAR, 25, Water-lane, Ludgate, London, E.C.4. Envelope-Making Machinery of every description; Punching Machines; Paper-Bag Making Machines.

FOLDING MACHINES.

CANADIAN-AMERICAN MACHINERY CO., LTD., 63, Farringdon Street, E.C.4. ('Phone Cent, 1165). The "Cleveland" and "Camco" series. A Folder for every need, from Eight Crown down to Demy Folio.

OFFSET MACHINES.

CRABTREE, R. W., & SONS, LTD., Water Lane, Leeds, makers of "Ensign" Super-Offsets in all sizes for Sheet or Reel feed, in One, Two or Three Colours, or for Perfecting.

PAPER BAGS AND CARRIER BAGS.

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BOOKBINDER, THE, forms a Monthly Section of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, and subscriptions are booked for these issues at the rate of 3s. 3d. per annum, including postage. Special contributions appear from the pen of leading authorities. Publishers: Stonhill & Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

DICTIONARY OF PAPER TERMS.—Definitions of the Terms as used in the Manufacture and Merchandising of Paper. Published in book form by the Lockwood Trade Journal Co., Inc., New York. Bound in cloth, 6 × 9, 87 pp. Price 7s. 6d. Copies may be had of Stonhill & Gillis, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

LITHOGRAPHIC TRADE REVIEW, THE. This forms the subject of a monthly section of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, and these issues are obtainable at an annual subscription of 3s. 3d. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

PAPER TRADE REVIEW, THE WORLD'S. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4. This weekly journal established in 1879, gives particulars of Papermaking Machinery and Processes, Current Prices of Raw Materials, Market Reports, Interviews with Leading Men associated with the industry, Commercial Intelligence, etc. Annual subscription: 26s. plus postage (Inland, 30s. 4d.; Foreign and Colonial, 32s. 6d.)

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The Paper and Board Consumer.

Matters of Interest to Printers, Bookbinders, Paper Box, Paper Bag, and Envelope Manufacturers, etc.

TRADE continues to be rather quiet with papermakers and merchants; but in printing circles there appears to have been a slight livening up. According to some sellers of papers, there are signs of improving trade; but so far we have seen nothing to warrant the conclusion that conditions have definitely taken a turn for the better. There cannot be much hope of anything approaching a trade revival until the holiday season is over, for one thing; or until the overseas outlook improves, for another. Eastern tangles are crippling the textile industry, cramping shipping and shipbuilding and reacting upon our engineering. Nearer home the unsettled condition of Europe, the Russian boycott and the continued fluctuation of exchanges retards trade recovery and development in inter-trading, while enabling low-currency countries to undercut us in the available markets. At home, industry is very unsettled, labour production is relatively low, and costs of production are relatively high. The result is that, excepting in odd cases where there is a monopoly or some form of Government protection, profits are exceedingly difficult to secure and high selling prices are the rule.

* * *

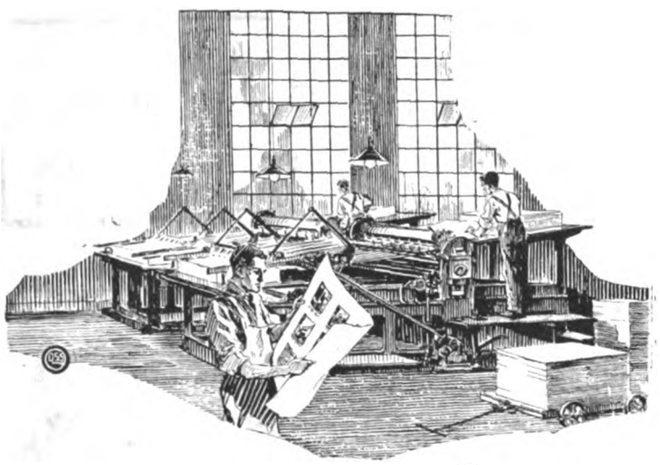
THERE has recently been concluded an agreement between the paper merchants and the printers which aims at regulating the sale of paper to users of the newer types of duplicating and office printing machinery and equipment. The high price of printing during the war, and for two or three years after, of self-printing appliances into those offices presented an opportunity for the installation and warehouses where large quantities of printed matter are regularly consumed. The high prices obtained and consequent fat profits made by these users of printed matter during the boom years left them with a surplus, which went partly to the Government and partly in the purchase of extras. Self-maintenance in printing made a strong appeal and many machines were purchased up and down the country. Then came the question of paper supplies, and there is no doubt that many dealers and some merchants went direct to the office and warehouse user of automatic printing and duplicating machines. Printers, who had lost a lot of their old business, claimed the paper part of the trade. The user preferred to go for lower prices to the paper houses, a number of which refused to deal direct. Others actually sought and still seek the business; but they do not want the printer to think such is the case, lest in grasping at new trade they should lose the old.

* * *

IF complexities are looked for in this question of direct supply, they can be found in abundance. There is no burking the main issue, however. So long as the printer is the main customer of the merchant, the merchant should give a square deal and protect his client's interests. There is a clean line of cleavage between a legitimate printer and the private user of a machine for his own office or warehouse needs. It is grossly unfair of any paper merchant to support the development of paper-usage for printing under conditions prejudicial to the interest of the printing trade. Under the new agreement the Paper Merchants' Association has promised not to advertise or solicit orders for paper direct from users of office printing appliances outside the printing trade. This is one of those cases which typifies the sheer necessity of carrying representative organisation to its utmost limit. When an association agrees on a policy, it pledges its members, but leaves them exposed to whatever action non-members may care to take. Merchants and paper dealers owning no allegiance to any organisation can concentrate to their heart's content on direct trading or any sort of trading they desire. Printers, through their organisation, should supplement the efforts of merchants to secure right methods by agreeing to boycott non-members who continue to cater direct to office users for paper orders.

* * *

THE first new price list with prices arranged per thousand sheets has arrived from Messrs. Portals, Ltd. All the leading lines are itemised in order of size and substance with the present weight per 480 sheets and the new price per one thousand sheets Doubtless we will shortly be hearing from other merchants who are at present busily engaged in revising their tables.



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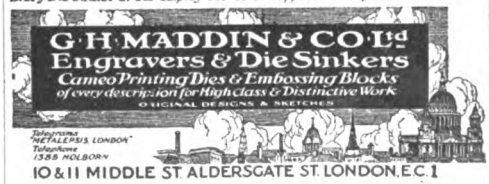
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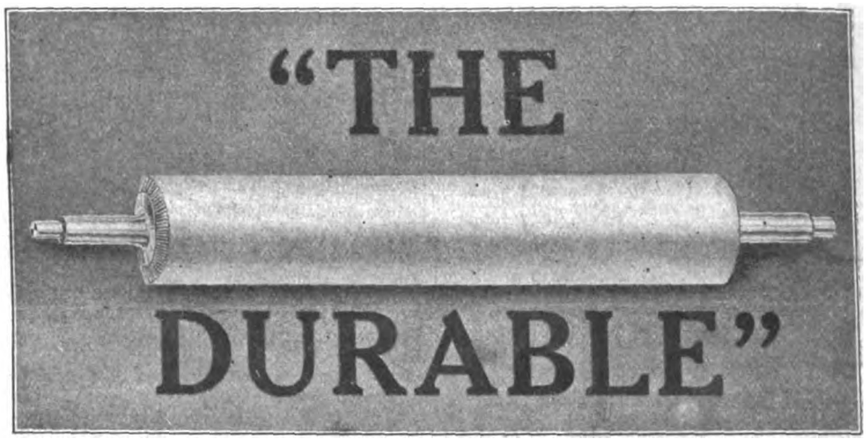
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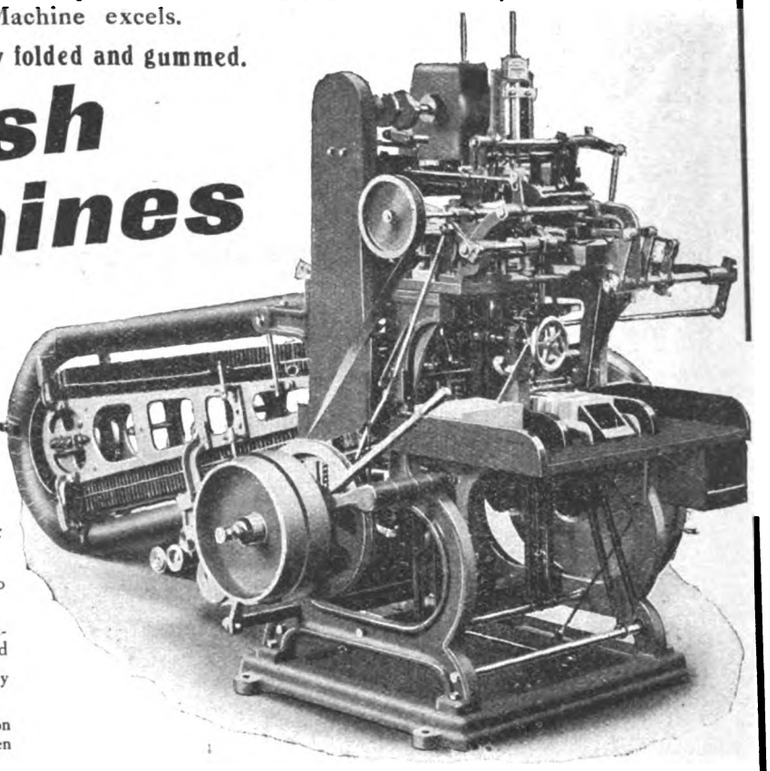
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VOLUME 97. NUMBER 9. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: AUGUST 27, 1925. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

THE TRIUMPH OF Modern Offset Lithography

By JOSEPH GOODMAN, F.R.P.S.,

City and Guilds of London Honours Silver and Bronze Medallist, Lithography and Photo-Mechanical Processes. Author of "Practical Modern Metalithography," etc.

Although the metal zinc is infinitely more extensively used as the metallic printing surface in offset lithography in all parts of the world, nevertheless there are still a considerable number of lithographic establishments that continue to adhere to the use of aluminium plates and aluminium rotary cylinders as the metallic printing media for the offset machines. Consequently there are many litho printers who have not had experience of zinc plate work, and likewise a larger proportion who lack the experience of aluminium plate work, since they have been more or less wedded to their apprenticeship training. As there are many important features of difference in the employment of these two metals in all forms of lithographic offset machinery, we shall now deal with the practical manipulation and use of aluminium plates for this work in much the same way as we have already done with zinc.

Aluminium Printing Surface for Offset.

For those firms who may contemplate establishing aluminium printing surfaces in their works, the first consideration will be the selection of good sheets uniformly thick and well rolled. The surface that is selected for the printing should be free from blisters or loosely attached shell or rolled skin; therefore both faces should be carefully scrutinised and the best surface selected for the graining.

Aluminium plates are now manufactured for lithography with a guaranteed purity of 99¼ per cent. of aluminium. Different makes of offset machines have different gauges of thickness. The most popular gauges are 22 and 33. Of course, these aluminium plates can be purchased from the supply houses ready grained and prepared with either a fine grain, medium or coarse matt grain surface suitable for all classes of work. Necessarily all aluminium plates for use in offset work must possess this "tooth" surface; and the more perfect the tooth or grain, the better for the machineman.

As with zinc so with aluminium plates, the transferrer finds that we can transfer more easily and more quickly with a finer and shallower than with a coarser and deeper grain. On the other hand, the offset minder likes a good emphatic grain, as it acts as a more perfect reservoir for the damping water, whereas a too decidedly smooth grain would retain so minute a film of water as to make it difficult to print some of the heavier colours and to keep the plate free from gum and colour tinting. This disparity of practical conditions between the transferring section and the machine end of metal plate lithography is inevitable, but invariably the machine end condition is the one that prevails, as the difficulties at the transferring end can be the more easily composed and negotiated by bestowing a little extra time for the operation of rolling up.

Aluminium Plate Graining.

The initial procedure, then, with aluminium plates is the graining. When the texture of the grain that is required for the work in hand has been decided upon, the graining is accomplished in the same graining machine as used for the zinc plates. The chief difference in the finish of the grain is that the apexes will appear to be rather more sharp and crisp than the similar scale of zinc plate graining assumes. Again, the reflection of the light from the aluminium grain is somewhat different from the zinc, but after a little comparative experience with the two metals the lithographer is soon able to appraise the exact and true values of these appearances.

After the graining and the washing off of the newly grained plate is accomplished, the affinitising for transferring is the next procedure, and is carried out as described below.

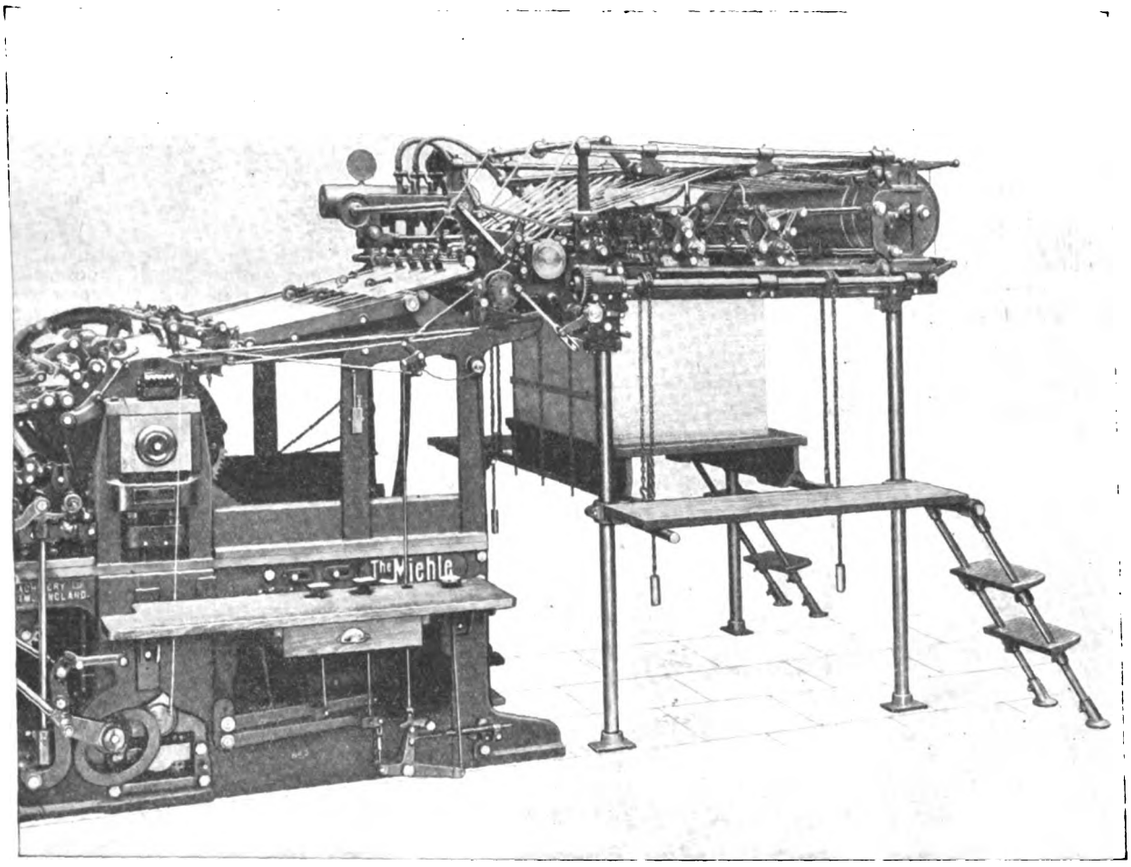
The best practical and technical method of manipulating aluminium plates is "Transferring." Before laying the aluminium plate upon the transfer bed, dust it carefully over, back and front, so as to remove any particle of grit or fibre that might be adhering to it. A piece of clean rabbit fur skin is good for this purpose. If the plate has been in stock for a long time, it should be washed over with a small quantity of the following stock solution:—Nitric acid, 10 ozs.; water, 1 gallon; powdered alum, 8 ozs. Then rinsed and dried quickly. Or it may be similarly treated with a solution of sulphuric acid, 1 part; water, 30 parts. Either of these solutions will re-sensitise the plate to greasy substances.

The lay mark for the transfer should not be marked on, utilising a straight edge, and allowing about 2¼ ins. for rotary gripper space. The front edge may then be bent down in the gripper bars of the iron bed of the transfer press, and just tightened up to hold the plate securely.

The best transfer paper to use for the aluminium plates is the Everdamp transfer paper, both transparent and opaque varieties. If either of these is used, then no preliminary damping of the plate is necessary. When French transparent transfer paper is used upon a damp plate, the solids do not go down firm, but if a small piece of common washing soda is added to the damping water, it enables these solids to go down firm. Before running the transfers down to the plate, brush over the surface very lightly with a broad camel hair brush to remove any fluff. The patched up transfer sheet is then laid in position to the ruled line, the backing sheets are put on, and the carriage run through under a light pressure, increasing it gradually until the transfer is run down completely. The paper is then peeled off, the plate washed over with clean water to remove the coating composition, and fanned dry. Any "touching up" is done with litho writing ink, or a 6 H hard lead pencil may be used. The plate is now "gummed-up," spreading the gum to a thin film with a specially kept gum cloth; then fanning dry.

Washing out over the dry gum next takes place (without using any water whatever) with the following "Asphaltum tincture" and fanned dry: Asphaltum powder, 1 lb.; ben-

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This Pile Suction Feeder can be supplied in three different styles:—

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A four-page folder, Reference No. 808, which fully describes the complete feeder, will be sent on request, together with particulars of styles (2) and (3) if so required.

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zole, 1 pint; turpentine, 5 pints; tallow, 4 ozs.; oil of lavender, 1 oz.; beeswax, 4 ozs. Melt all together, and when liquid add the turps; the asphaltum should be mized with the benzole.

Now wash the gum off, with warm water for preference, and rub up the job with black ink and soft rag, employing the gum sponge in conjunction, as usual. Follow by rolling-up with the black "nap" roller, till all the work is sharp and firm. Then dust the work with Colophonium powder (resin), followed with French chalk. Finally, clean up the plate.

Government Contracts.

Contracts were placed with the following firms during July:—

H.M. Stationery Office.

PRINTING, RULING, BINDING, ETC.

Contracts for Northern Ireland: Group 17 (1925); Group 18 (1925).—Wm. Strain and Sons, Ltd., Belfast.

Group 19 (1925).—A. W. Emerson, Banbridge.

Group 20 (1925).—R. Carswell and Son, Ltd., Belfast.

Group 21 (1925).—W. and S. Magowan, Newra.

Group 22 (1925).—R. Carswell and Son, Ltd., Belfast.

Group 23 (1925).—W. J. Greer, Armagh.

12,000 Pads Form P. 119.—W. P. Griffith and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

2,750,000 Books U.I. 80.—H.M. Stationery Office Presses, Harrow and London, E.C.

7,000 Engine-room Registers.—McCorquodale and Co., Ltd, Wolverton.

12,000 S.O. Books 135.—Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., Dunstable.

6,650 Diaries, 1926.—J. Dickinson and Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead.

Binding 3,640 Rate Books for Naval Stores.—Dow and Lester, London, E.C.

920 Books D. 162, Admiralty.—W. P. Griffith and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

45,250 Books Factory Form 37A.—H.M. Stationery Office, Harrow.

100,000 Books "The Story of the Frieze."—Howard and Jones, Ltd., London, E.C.

915,250 Form 64E in 862 sorts.—H. Howarth and Co., Ltd., Manchester.

2,000 Army Book 183.—McCorquodale and Co., Ltd., Wolverton.

2,000 Army Book 216; 1,000 Books Register of Marriages.—Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

Crown Agents.

MACHINERY, LINOTYPE.—Linotype and Machinery Ltd., London, W.C.

Market for Photographic Goods.

A report from Mr. Luther L. Holman, U.S. Vice-Consul at San Salvador, states that according to local dealers there has been a marked increase in the sale of camera and other photographic goods in Salvador during the past year. Estimates place 85 per cent. of the photographic supplies as coming from the United States, and the remaining 15 per cent. from Germany and France. Exports of photographic paper from the United States to Salvador during 1924 amounted to 2,827 lbs., compared with a total of 17,332 lbs. to all Central America.

SWEDISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The Year Book 1924 published by the Swedish Chamber of Commerce for the United Kingdom contains a wealth of information concerning the activities of the Chamber and the commerce of Sweden. The trade reports present useful data in an agreeable form and are contributed by expert members in England and Sweden respectively. With regard to the pulp and paper industries, the reports are very complete, and embody statistics which it is useful to have in this handy and permanent form. The volume has a portrait of Mr. T. D. Nuttall (Bentley and Jackson, Ltd.) as a frontispiece, followed by a biography. There is also the 18th annual report of the council and an account of the proceedings at the annual meeting of the Chamber, together with a list of members, etc. Altogether a useful and well-arranged volume.

Production of Periodicals by Photo-Offset.

By RICHARD ABRAM.

The production of periodicals by the photo-offset process has now reached that stage when it is safe to predict that the future holds great promise of more existing publications being turned over to offset and serious consideration being given to the creation of new ones, particularly those which are composed of about 30 per cent. illustrations.

The change-over from letterpress to offset entails a considerable initial outlay, more especially in the photographic and machine departments, particularly where offset is not at present operated. The existing composing-room equipment can be used with but little alteration.

The writer's opinion may be stated here, from an exhaustive study of phototype composing machines, as existing at present, that no alternative to the present slug-casting or monotype machine is within the bounds of practicability.

For a clear explanation of the present method of working editorial and advertising matter will be treated separately. A particular study of advertising is essential, and will be dealt with first. The writer may be forgiven for dealing with it at length, but it has been his experience that considerable misconception has arisen in the minds of advertisers and their agents regarding the possibilities—and the limitations of offset, and nothing short of an intensive educational campaign can convince them of the inestimable benefits accruing from the use of it.

Advantages in Illustrations.

In the first place, blocks are not required, although it is cheaper for the printer, at the present stage, to use existing line blocks, of an open character, than to photograph from sketches. Half-tones should be made from the original—whether photographs, wash drawings, or other originals which would be reproduced as half-tones by process methods.

Advertisers will find, with a growing use of offset, that, instead of having blocks of varying screens made, they will be able to furnish bromide prints to the offset printer, who will hold those prints in the form of originals for repeat advertising, just as the letterpress printer holds original half-tones, stereos, or electros. He will find that, in varying the space used for his advertisements, it is possible, without any additional cost, to alter at will, in shape or size, his illustrations to suit the available space. The advantage which this method has over letterpress work cannot be emphasised too strongly.

For line work, advertisement illustrations may be obtained from any original line drawing or from impressions of existing blocks. Border or other designs may be cut out and used in a multitude of ways, without any expense whatever. The procedure is briefly this: the advertiser makes a layout in the usual way to the space available, using sketches, pulls or blocks. A negative is made of the illustrations of the size required, and from that four blue prints are made. The compositor takes the blue print of the illustrations in the advertisement, and sets up whatever type matter is required. Pulls are taken of the type portion and the blue prints pasted in position for submission to the advertiser. When the final "O.K." is received a bromide print is made of the line illustrations, the use of which will be observed later. It has been found in practice that advertisers are perfectly willing to "O.K." proofs submitted with blue prints of the illustrations. The same procedure is observed in the case of half-tones, except that bromides are not made for the photographic processes, the reason for which will be apparent when we reach that stage known as "going to press."

Reproducing Type Matter.

Editorial matter is treated in much the same manner, that is, blue prints are made of the line and half-tone illustrations to the required size. The type matter is set to fill the space, whether in regular columns or irregular spaces around the illustrations. Where intricate cut-out illustrations are used, or where they occupy more than an even column or columns, experience has taught that a layout sheet, ruled or printed with columns and white spaces showing, is admirable as a guide for the machine operator. The blue print is trimmed close around the edges and pasted down exactly where required, and the composition is proceeded with. Press proofs are submitted in galley form of the editorial matter, which is then cut as required to fill the given space, and pasted up on the layout sheet, on which the blue prints are pasted, and returned to the composing department for revise. The make-up is proceeded with, page proofs being submitted, with the blue prints in position, to the editorial department. Where illustrations occur in advertisements or editorial matter, the space is blanked out by the compositor and the pages are sent down for press in the usual way.

It has been found that the most convenient size negative is a 20 by 24, so it follows that the most expedient method of taking impressions for photographing, of the average size journal (12 by 9), is to impose four pages in one forme, and take the good impressions from that forme. Machine plates taking eight pages of the journal are printed from a negative made up of two of these fours, so it will be apparent that each four laid down for the letterpress prover must be imposed so that two fours together form an inner or an outer of the sheet to be printed. The paper used for obtaining impressions is an ordinary white matt art, needing less exposure than a paper with a "surface."

Proving the Letterpress.

The aim of the composing department should be to eliminate, as far as possible, make-ready on this sheet, by the use of new type for advertisements, and the intelligent use of machine-set type for editorial matter. Modern composing departments are equipped nowadays with type that—with the elimination of stereotyping, and the use of monotype display machines or the Ludlow typecasters—ensures a perfect printing surface. As blocks are not used, it has been found that a perfect impression can be obtained with little make-ready, providing an up-to date letterpress machine is used for proving. As the film of each four pages, when photographed, has to be transferred from a 20 by 24 negative to a negative large enough to cover each inside or outside-eight, a piece of rule is inserted at the outside of each head, centred between them, and at the foot of each back, centred also, the impression of which is a guide when laying down the film on the larger glass, such glass being previously ruled between the heads, backs and gutters. It will be observed that this method of obtaining a proof of four pages has an advantage over proving eight pages, namely, it is possible to proceed for press immediately any four pages (conforming to the imposition) are "O.K.," without waiting for a complete eight pages, as would be the case in stereotyping a plate for a letterpress machine. This enables the letterpress prover, artist, camera operator, stripping operative, and the re-touching artist to be working on the publication at the same time. It has been found, too, that with late advertisements, late corrections or news, it is possible to insert at the last moment—just before printing down.

Concluding Operations.

To return to the proof from the letterpress prover. This is passed to the artist, who proceeds to paste on it, in position as shown on the proofs, bromide prints of headings, advertisement and editorial illustrations, in line, and to black out where half-tone or fine line illustrations are to appear. The whole sheet, after being passed for the camera, is then photographed. The remaining operations, stripping the film from the smaller negatives and the assembling of the line and half-tone films on the same glass are proceeded with, and the whole prepared for printing down, which is done with a speed usually associated with newspaper production.

Late news and late corrections and additions may be made on the negative by scraping away the portion to be altered and the insertion of the corrected portion—always useful for later editions of the periodical.

No attempt has been made to give formulæ, or to explain in detail the processes of camera, stripping or printing down, as these follow the latest developments of photographic practice, and deserve volumes of explanation.

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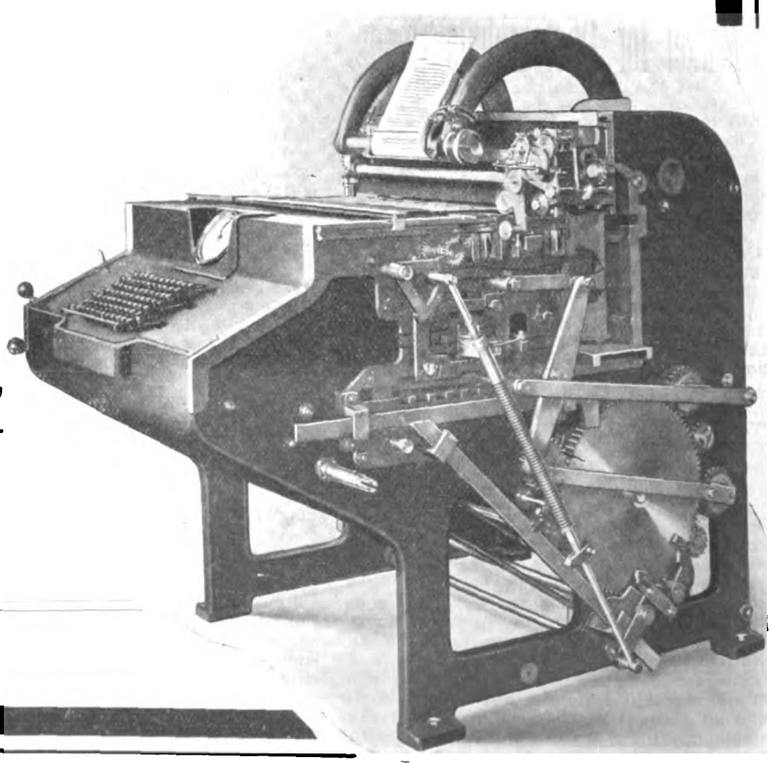
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Who's Who

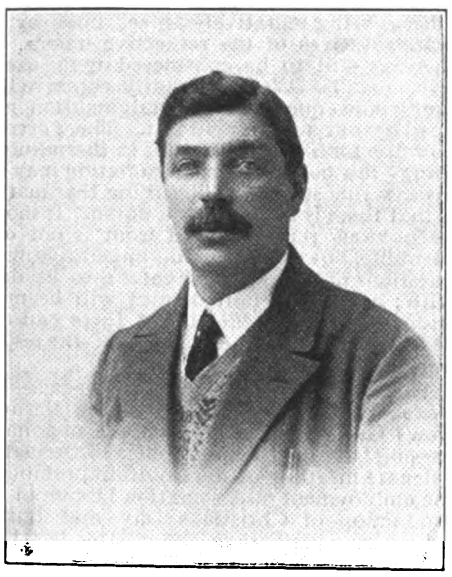
IN THE

PRINTING & ALLIED TRADES.

Mr. Woodgate Stevens.

Mr. Woodgate Stevens is probably best known to the industry as the energetic secretary of the London branch of the Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers, a position he has held for a period of 31 years. As showing the progress made by the London branch of this Society during Mr. Stevens' occupancy of the secretaryship, it may be mentioned that the number of members has grown from 250 in 1894 to 1,600 at the present time.

Mr. Stevens, who was born in London, was apprenticed as a lithographer at the office of the Monotype Printing Co., which was then



Mr. Woodgate Stevens.

situated off the Strand, but is now extinct. After spending a short time at Messrs. Truscotts he found his way to Messrs. Blades, East and Blades, where he was engaged as a journeyman lithographer. On leaving this old-established firm of lithographic printers to assume his present office in a full-time capacity, Mr. Stevens received from Mr. George Rowland Blades (now Sir George) the personal good wishes for his future welfare. This incident Mr. Stevens always recalls with a certain amount of pride.

Recently the subject of this brief sketch had the honour of being chosen chairman of the London District Committee of the J.I.C. Besides holding this important appointment, he is secretary of the London Printing and Kindred Trades Federation, succeeding in this post the late Mr. Alfred Evans in 1915. This organisation, of which Mr. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., is president, has a roll strength of some 75,000, and has done excellent service to the industry in dealing with questions affecting wages, hours, overtime, etc., in London, especially during the war.

Mr. Stevens has many other spheres of voluntary activity. He is vice-chairman of the Employment Exchange of the City of London. He has also been for a considerable time a useful member of the Lithographers' Auxiliary, an institution which has raised considerably over £3,000 towards securing pensions for aged lithographic printers and their widows. His interest in technical education finds an outlet as a member of the Advisory Council of the London School of Printing and as one of the oldest members of the L.C.C. School of Engraving, Bolt court. He is also a member of the Book Production Committee of the L.C.C. Regarding the lithographers' national organisation, Mr. Stevens has always loyally supported Mr. T. Sproat, the general secretary. During the time he has occupied his present post, the London secretary has served the national body on the occasion of the Lithographers' International Triennial Congresses at Paris, Milan, Copenhagen, Berne, and Cologne.

Mr. Stevens performed a great deal of valuable work during the war, more particularly as a member of the Food and Profiteering Committee for the City of London.

Lithographic Trade Review.

NOTES AND NEWS.

TRADE generally in the lithographic section of the industry is reported to be quite satisfactory, whilst as far as London is more particularly concerned conditions are described as very good. As regards unemployment, figures to hand show employment amongst lithographic printers in London as quite normal, whilst the conditions prevailing to-day are much better than those that obtained in pre-war days.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Secretariat of the International Federation of Lithographers was held in Cologne on August 6th, 7th and 8th, at which the question regarding the manning of offset machines was under discussion. This matter, which has been the subject of a good deal of discussion on the Continent for some time has arisen out of the differences of opinion existing between the typographic and the lithographic unions as to which of the two sections should have offset printers under its control. The meeting was attended by some thirty representatives from different nations, the following being present as the spokesmen of the lithographic workers of the United Kingdom: Messrs. T. Sproat and F. Boaler (general and assistant secretaries of the Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers), Rupert Kneale (general secretary, Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Artists), and Woodgate Stevens (London Branch secretary, Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers).

WE understand that as a result of the deliberations of the conference a decision was arrived at by a large majority that the offset machine be controlled by the lithographic unions of the several countries.

DURING the course of the conference the delegates from the different countries were entertained to a banquet by the local German lithographic association, and altogether an enjoyable and instructive time was spent.

THE Federation of Master Process Engravers has been questioning its members with a view to the obtaining of agreed rates for a schedule of photo-litho prices. The questionnaire has brought a number of replies that need much dissecting and arranging, so the matter has been referred to the committee appointed to consider the matter, and when their report is presented it will be carefully considered.

REMARKABLE success is attending the effort of the lithographic industry in the United States to found an institute of training and research. The Lithographic Technical Foundation may now be said to have been definitely established. The original intention of raising $600,000 has been realised and the endowment fund is expected to increase, if it has not already done so, to $1,000,000. The movement originated with Mr. Alfred B. Rode, a well-known New York lithographer, who desired to establish some means for the adequate training of apprentices and at the same time found some institute that would have as its slogan "Co-ordination of Education and Research." This idea came into Mr. Rode's mind but a few months ago and it was not very long before he had interested numerous other members of the industry in a plan to establish a Research Laboratory at the University of Cincinnati. Meetings have now been held in various important centres, and the lithographers of the United States have rallied with enthusiasm and generosity to support a movement that must do much to assist the progress of lithography in America.

THERE is perhaps no name better known in the roll of lithographic artists than Joseph Pennell's, and all who have appreciated his art will learn with interest that he is about to issue in America a volume of reminiscences entitled "The Adventures of an Illustrator." Mr. Pennell's relations with lithography, art and literature, furnish a rich store of information and anecdote upon which to draw, and this volume will contain gleanings from his experiences in America, England and other countries. The volume is to be profusely illustrated with his drawings, etchings and lithographs, many of them reproduced for the first time, as well as by portraits of the authors with whom he worked, made by Whistler, Sargent, Beardsley, Bracquemond, Chase, St. Gaudens, together with examples of the work of artists of Europe and America. A de-luxe edition will contain two illustrations in colour and an original signed etching that are not included in the regular edition. The publishers are Messrs. Little, Brown and Co., of Boston.

THE annual meeting of the Lithographers' Auxiliary to the Printers' Pension Corporation was held on Thursday at the "Red Lion," Red Lion-street, E.C. Included in the business of the evening were the election of officers, consideration of the report and balance sheet and the alteration of rules. From the various items in the balance-sheet for last year the Auxiliary appears to have experienced a prosperous season. In October the committee had in hand a sum of £396, and the profit on the year's working reached £430. The total funds paid to the Corporation with interest now amounts to £3,690, and nine pensions have been bought, representing £3,600. The meeting re-elected Mr. J. Mynott hon. secretary for the ensuing year.

THE report of the Swiss Society of Master Lithographers for 1924 deals with various matters, including import and export duties, applications from foreign countries to have printing done in Switzerland, wages, insurance, etc. Standardisation of paper is engaging the attention of all printers, and papermakers, who have opposed the idea, seem now inclined to consent; it is hoped that the matter will be settled in 1925. The question of prices has been much debated, especially amongst photo-engravers who cannot agree *re* prices of blocks. The report states that blocks have been sold at pre-war prices though wages have increased 150 per cent. and raw materials 100 per cent. at least. Finally much space is devoted to the old quarrel between printers and lithographers on the offset question.

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Necrology

Mr. Frederick J. Hall.

We regret to record the death at Oxford—after an operation, following a short illness—of Mr. Frederick John Hall, Controller of the Oxford University Press. He was 61 years of age, and had spent his whole working life in the service of the Press. He was the son of a Crimean and Indian Mutiny veteran, who, on retiring from the Army, held official positions in the University. In August, 1878, he went to the Press as junior clerk in the Controller's counting house. He there worked his way to a position of trust, and in February, 1900, was transferred to the London office, where for many years he worked under Mr. Henry Frowde. There he was especially concerned with problems of manufacture, costs, and prices, and was largely responsible for the planning of Bibles, prayer-books and cheap reprints of the classics. In April, 1915, on the resignation of Mr. Horace Hart, the Delegates of the Press appointed Mr. Hall to be Printer to the University (Controller of the Press). On both the scholarly and the commercial side of his work, Mr. Hall showed distinguished ability, and under his management the Press came very creditably through the trying period of the War, and was afterwards extended and improved. The University in June, 1922, conferred on him the honorary degree of M.A. He married Alice, the second daughter of the late Mr. John Streaks, who was himself for over 40 years an official of the Press. The funeral takes place to-day (Thursday) at 2.30. The first part of the service will be held in the Church of St. Michael and All Angels, Summertown, Oxford, and the second part at Wolvercote Cemetery.

Mr. Victor Lawson.

The death has occurred, from heart disease, of Mr. Victor Fremont Lawson, editor-proprietor, and publisher of the *Chicago Daily News*. Had he lived until September 9th he would have completed his 75th year. In the early nineties, together with Mr. Melville Stone, he founded and became first director of what has become, probably, the greatest news-gathering service the world has ever seen—the Associated Press, which has thousands of correspondents all over the world. Beginning life as a printer's boy, he became one of the richest and most influential newspaper proprietors in the States.

THE death has occurred in Edinburgh of Mr. Kenneth Annandale, head of the printing works of Messrs. Leslie, Perth.

MR. FRANCIS EDWARD TIFFIN, editor and proprietor of the *Plympton District Times*, South Devon, was found dead in bed at his home on Saturday morning. A native of Guildford, he was 54 years old and some years ago owned a paper at Purley.

MR. WILLIAM BISSET, whose death has occurred at Blairgowrie, was for many years a compositor in employ of John Leng and Co., Ltd., and rose to the position of day foreman.

THE sudden death of a compositor named Edward Ernest Stevens, aged 63, Brockley, was the subject of an inquest held at Greenwich last week. A verdict of "natural causes" was returned.

MR. CHARLES EDWARD RUTHERFORD who died suddenly at Jesmond, Newcastle, on Saturday, at the age of 62, was the second surviving son of the late Mr. John Henry Rutherford, who was at one time proprietor of the old *Newcastle Courant*.

AN unemployed papermaker, James Henry Tressider, aged 69, was found drowned in the Aire and Calder canal at Stourton, near Leeds.

SENOR ARMANTO ALVARADO, the publisher of *El Dia*, was shot by two men as he was getting out of his car outside his house on Thursday. He died later in hospital.

THE officials and workmen of the town of Grand Falls, Central Newfoundland, where Lord Northcliffe 20 years ago established his paper mills, have received legacies left by him under his will amounting to a quarter of a million dollars.

Personal.

MR. FRANK COLEBROOK, F.A.I., has returned to London from a visit to the United States. He was called to New York in a matter involving newspaper rotary machines to give evidence upon an appraisal he had made.

MR. COLEBROOK had the satisfaction of seeing a decision promptly reached in what had been protracted litigation, and a decision largely in accord with the conclusions he had formed and to which he had testified in examination and cross-examination.

AFTER this settlement Mr. Colebrook inspected various newspaper and important printing and engraving plants in New York, Boston, Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, Washington, Philadelphia and elsewhere. He also inspected the New York works of Messrs. Robert Hoe, and the Chicago works of Messrs. Goss, both rotary newspaper machine makers, besides a number of concerns related to newspaper production such as those of the Mergenthaler Linotype Co. and the American Type Founders.

MR. COLEBROOK was made a member of the University Club of New York and of various newspaper and city clubs.

MR. J. E. PENGELLY, a member of the composing staff of the *Western Evening Herald*, Plymouth, last week completed half a century of service in the printing department of the associated newspapers.

SIR ALBERT SPICER, who was knocked down by a motor cycle at Llandrindod Wells, is making very slow progress and is still too ill to be moved.

MR. FRANK LLOYD has given £500 for the fund for the extension of Croydon Church.

LIEUT.-COMMANDER THE RT. HON. EDWARD HILTON YOUNG, D.S.O., D.S.C., M.P., who is to be chairman of the newly-appointed Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance, is editor-in chief of the *Financial News*.

MR. S. SHARPE, formerly advertisement manager of the *North Star*, has been presented by Tyneside friends with a smoker's cabinet on leaving to take up the managership of the *Blackpool Times*.

MR. PERCY WATSON, for many years news editor of the *Evening Standard*, has been appointed advertising manager of the *Morning Post* as from next Tuesday.

MR. W. R. HURST, the American newspaper magnate, has purchased St. Donat's Castle, in South Wales, and this purchase is associated with rumours of a newspaper venture in London.

MR. JOHN R. HASTINGS, managing director of the *New York Evening Journal*, and Mrs. Hastings, sailed last week from Southampton in the "President Harding."

MR. ARCHIBALD R. GRAUSTEIN has been chosen to succeed Mr. Dodge as president of the International Paper Co. A graduate of Harvard University and a well-known member of the legal profession in the U.S., Mr. Graustein came first into intimate contact with the Canadian paper industry through his work on the re-organisation of the Riordon Co.

SIR VANSITTART BOWATER, M.P., the Governor, and Mr. Deputy J. J. Redding (the Deputy Governor), and the Court of Assistants of the Irish Society, which administers the estates of the Corporation of London in the North of Ireland, have returned to London after their annual visit to Londonderry and Coleraine.

MR WILLIAM PENMAN'S genial presence is again welcomed in London paper trade circles, after an absence of about two months in Scotland. Whilst staying at Ardrossan he, unfortunately, was indisposed, thus prolonging his absence.

Trade Union Matters.

UNITED STRIKE ACTION.—The principal subject of discussion at the Trades Union Congress to be held at Scarborough next month will be proposals for giving the General Council or a special council the power to call upon individual unions to strike, or to call a general strike. It is interesting to note that a printing trade union, the London Society of Compositors, is to put forward an amendment which "deprecates any proposals having for their object the merging of all the affiliated bodies into one union," and objecting to substituting the general strike plan for "the present method of each industry proceeding in the way best suited to its needs and possibilities."

PRINTING UNIONS AND AMALGAMATION.—The Scottish *Typographical Journal*, discussing the proposed amalgamation of the Typographical Association, the Scottish Typographical Association and the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants, says: "The negotiations have progressed to the point of a scheme being tentatively agreed upon by the representatives of the respective unions, but this has still to be considered by the executive councils. We can readily conceive that the whole question of amalgamation may now be put to the acid test. There need be no cause for alarm in this, for in the nature of things the course of amalgamation may not always run smooth. The thing that matters is that there is a desire for a union. It should be obvious that a united front is not only desirable, but necessary and imperative, when questions of hours and wages are to be dealt with; and such a united front will be made stronger and more effective if there can also be a unification of the schemes of the respec- unions."

T.A. AND CHRISTMAS NEWSPAPERS.—The *Newsman*, the official organ of the National News Guild, commenting on the unanimous passing at the Typographical Association delegate meeting of a resolution prohibiting the employment of Association labour in the production of Christmas Day and Boxing Day newspapers, says the matter has been placed in the hands of the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation, with a view to securing national agreement. Whatever may be the attitude of the constituent unions of the Federation, says the *Newsman*, the T.A. stands pledged to the policy of non-co-operation in the production of newspapers at the festive season of the year.

T.A AND CORRECTORS OF THE PRESS.—The Correctors of the Press recently submitted to the Typographical Association an Executive resolution declaring that the present radius agreement was not satisfactory, and suggesting that the following clause be added: "The A.C.P. and the local chamber of the T.A. shall have discretionary powers to defer any applications when, in their opinion, the state of the unemployment book does not reasonably allow of additions to membership of either organisation." The Executive Council of the Association have considered the suggestion, but have informed the A.C.P. that they cannot agree to it.

Retail Book Trade Workers' CONFERENCE.

The Retail Book, Stationery, and Allied Trades Employees' Association opened its annual conference at Southport on Wednesday. The Mayor of Southport will attend the official luncheon to-day (Thursday). This Association, which was formed in 1919, has during the last two years more than doubled its membership, and it is expected to show a large increase this year. This year's conference, presided over by Mr. S. H. Hunt, of Ealing, is the first to be held outside London.

MESSRS. WARDILL AND GILBERT, of 12, Upper Thames-street, London, continue to handle the high-class papers produced by Unterkochen Papierfabrik, Wurtemburg, and have recently booked substantial orders. The papers produced by this firm cover a considerable range, including writings, boards (white and coloured), fine white printings, white and duplex envelope papers and embossed papers and boards. Two machines (59 and 63 in. wide) give a production of 60 tons a week.

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SALE BY AUCTION.

In the High Court of Justice—Chancery Division.

In the matter of WALBROOK & CO., LTD. Sauvee and Another v. Walbrook & Co., Ltd., 1925. W.1859.

13, 14, and 15, WHITEFRIARS ST., LONDON, E.C.4.

Important and Extensive Sale of Letterpress & Magazine Plant and Machinery.

COMPOSING DEPARTMENT includes: 10 LINOTYPES (including 2 Model 4); 20 Founts Matrices; Ventilating Equipment; Double Crown, Royal, Demy, and Crown Folio Proof Presses; 4 Roller Galley Presses; 13 Iron Imposing Surfaces, up to 96in. by 36in.; Large quantity Galleys, Chases, Frames, Racks, etc.; 25 Tons Book and Jobbing Type; 18 Tons Lino and Stereo Metal.

LETTERPRESS MACHINERY comprises: AN EIGHT CROWN "ELBY" SELF-FEED PERFECTING PRESS; Ex. Quad Royal Wharfedale by Dawson & Sons; 3 Quad Crown ditto; Double Demy and Double Crown Wharfedales; Demy Folio Falcon Safety Platen by Waite & Saville; Demy Folio Caxton Platen by John Haddon & Co.; Demy Folio Bremner Platen by Harrild & Son; 2 Crown Victoria Platens.

BINDING DEPARTMENT includes: 4-42in. Self Clamp Guillotines by Furnival & Harrild; 42in. Book Trimming Machine by Harrild & Sons; 7 4a Reel Wire Stitchers by Aug. Brehmer; CHRISTENSEN STITCHER FEEDER WITH 4 HEADS; Tatum Power Punching Machine; Quad Demy Cundall Folding Machine; Nipping Presses; Round Hole Punching and Standing Presses.

ROTARY PLANT comprises: THREE SINGLE REEL ALL SIZE "MARINONI" ROTARY PRINTING AND PERFECTING PRESSES with open delivery, printing 50in. wide, cut off 21 to 40ins. with slitter. Speed 5,000 per hour, with Rotary Casting Box, 2 Finishing Saddles, Boring Machine and Routing Machine.

ONE SINGLE REEL ALL SIZE "MARINONI" ROTARY PRINTING AND PERFECTING PRESS with folder, Speed 6,000 per hour, printing 43in. wide, cut off 33½ to 53½ins., with Rotary Casting Box, Finishing Saddle, Boring Machine and Router.

ONE SINGLE REEL ALL SIZE "MARINONI" ROTARY PRINTING AND PERFECTING PRESS with open delivery and folder, printing 43ins. wide, cut off 33 to 55ins. speed 4,000 per hour, with Rotary Casting Box, Finishing Saddle, Boring and Routing Machines.

ONE SINGLE REEL SET SIZE "MARINONI" ROTARY PRINTING AND PERFECTING PRESS, width of sheet 63ins. printing 44 pages with one cover plate, cut off 18½ins., variable width of section 11⅞ins to 12⅞ins. with quire delivery folder, two double headed wire stitchers, will print coloured cover, speed 5,500 per hour of 44 pages, with Rotary Casting Box, Finishing Saddle and Boring Machine.

ONE TWO REEL SET SIZE "MARINONI" ROTARY PRINTING AND PERFECTING PRESS with colour attachment, quire delivery folder, width of sheet 49ins., width of section 12¼ins. and 12ins., cut off 16½ins. Double Stitching Head, speed 10,000 per hour of 32 pages with Rotary Casting Box, Finishing Saddle and Boring Machine driven by 25 H.P. ELECTRIC MOTOR WITH HOLMES CLATWORTHY SYSTEM of semi-automatic control.

60ins. Slitting and Re-reeling Machine; Collis Disc Edge Planer; 18½ins. Back Planing Machine by J. Esson; A "Lion" Routing Machine by H. Williams; 2 Stereo Hot Presses; 32ins. Stereo Mangle by R. Hoe & Co.; 2 Metal Melting Furnaces; Iron Circular Saw Bench; 2 Flat Bed Stereo Casting Boxes; Portable Iron Imposing Surface; Matrix Rolling Surface. Shooting Bed and Plane; Nickelling Plant by Canning & Co., Ltd.; 30 Founts Electro Matrices for Poster Type.

GENERAL AND WAREHOUSE: 7 Electric Motors 3-h.p. to 26-h.p; 2-25-h.p. Marshalls Loco Compound Undertype Steam Engines; 2 Electric Conveyers; 20 cwt. and 10 cwt. Paper Reel Weighing Machines by H. Pooley & Son; 7 cwt. and 4 cwt, Platform Weighing Machines; 6 Sets of Block and Fall Tackle; 9 Paper Trucks and Trolleys; Carrier Tricycle; All Steel Waste Paper Baler; Crab Winch.

FIXTURES, FITTINGS, AND OFFICE FURNITURE: Stock of Paper, Inks, etc., which will be sold by Auction by Mr.

ROBERT H. RUDDOCK

with the approbation of Mr. Justice Romer, on the premises as above on

THURSDAY, 17th SEPTEMBER, 1925, at 11 o'clock.

May be viewed day prior and morning of Sale and Catalogues of Messrs. Davies Bros., Chartered Accountants, 27, Clements Lane, Lombard Street, E.C.4; of Messrs. Reddall Osborne & Co., Chartered Accountants, 1, Guildhall Chambers, Basinghall St., E.C.2, of Messrs. Walbrook & Hosken, Solicitors, 4, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C.4, and of the Auctioneer, 71, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4. Telephones: Central 8740/1.

Tenders.

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF ISLINGTON.

PRINTING AND STATIONERY.

THE Council Invite TENDERS for the Execution of PRINTING and the Supply of STATIONERY for a period of One Year, Two or Three Years, from October 1st, 1925.

Form of tender, schedule and contract may be obtained at the Municipal Offices, Tyndale-place, upon payment of one guinea, which will be returned upon receipt of a bona-fide tender.

Sealed tenders, endorsed "Printing" or "Stationery," must be delivered to me not later than Noon on Tuesday, September 8th, 1925.

The Council do not undertake to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order,
C. G. E. FLETCHER,
Town Clerk.

Municipal Offices,
Tyndale-place, Islington, N.1.
August 22nd, 1925. 17139

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Paper Trade Review

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Replies may be addressed to Box Numbers, Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58 Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4, for which a fee of 6d. is charged to cover Postage of Replies.

Telegrams: Stonhill, Lud, London.
Telephone: 2439 Holborn.

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LINOTYPE OPERATOR (L.S.C.) seeks engagement (firm closing down), piece or good 'stab; reliable, experienced, speedy; charge own.—43, London-road, Clapton. 14675

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WAREHOUSE OVERSEER seeks situation; age 31; thorough experience in periodicals and magazine work; ambitious, thoroughly competent; highest reference.—Box 14669.

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SECOND-HAND MACHINERY.—If you are wishing to dispose of Second-Hand Machinery relating to the Printing, Bookbinding, Box-making, Envelope and Bag-making Trades, etc., secure prompt and effective service by advertising in the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer.*—Apply for special rates to the Publishers, Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

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WANTED, Second-Hand JUSTIFIERS FOOT PUMP; state condition and lowest cash price, and where to be seen, to W. Miles and Bros., Morley-road, Chadwell Heath, Essex. 14675

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WASTE PAPER: ITS RECOVERY AND RE-MANUFACTURE. By James Strachan. A Fund of Information; price 12s. 6d.—Stonhill and Gillis, Publishers, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.

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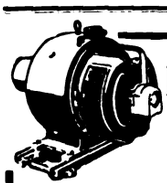
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The Valuations and Sales of Printing Plant executed by me during the TWELVE MONTHS ended 31st December, 1924, exceeded ONE & A HALF MILLION POUNDS STERLING.



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FORTY-SEVENTH YEAR.

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COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above, or from Messrs. W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., news-agents, 11, St. Bride-street, London, E.C.4.

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London—Mr. STANLEY J. GILLIS 58, Shoe Lane, E.C.4
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United States—LOCKWOOD TRADE JOURNAL CO. 10, East 39th-street, New York.
Representatives also in Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, Norway, Sweden, Finland, etc.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1925.

Lithographic Research and Training.

THAT the Lithographic Technical Foundation is well on the way towards forming an endowment fund of a million dollars is a fact that reflects great credit upon the lithographers of the United States, and it is good and stimulating news for lithographers everywhere. It means that American lithographers truly realise the importance to their industry of technical education and research, and that they have sufficient solidarity of feeling to be willing to join in a big movement for the pooling of their resources for the purpose of a forward drive from which the trade as a whole is to reap the benefit. The fund will make possible on the one hand the closer linking of higher education with practical workshop experience, and on the other hand it links up the lithographic trade with scientific research by the establishing of a research department at the University of Cincinnati, with a University professor at the head of it. The research department will tackle a number of subjects in regard to which the lithographer is constantly meeting difficulty, commencing with the subject of paper, upon which, apparently, the professor has already prepared a report. Thus it is hoped, and confidently expected, that the Foundation is to become a big national movement for the betterment of an important industry. Lithographers in our own country have their difficulties about the provision of efficient labour for years to come; and the troubles with which papers, inks and other things can afflict the printer are not confined to America. British lithographers cannot but look with interest and admiration at this move of their American colleagues, and one cannot evade the question whether the British lithographic trade might not stand to benefit by some movement of a similar character.

* * *

Need of Increased Production.

MR. PERCY DENSON, managing director of Edward Lloyd, Ltd, the president of the newly formed Chamber of Commerce for Sittingbourne, made some forceful observations at the inaugural meeting. One of the chief thoughts before the Chamber, he observed should be how best they could assist production. Increased production meant lower cost per unit. It did not matter what the industry was, to lower the cost per unit enabled them to reduce their selling price, and a lower selling price meant not only a general increase in consumption, but it also enabled them to capture those markets, both at home and abroad, that were at present held by foreign firms. In his humble opinion increased production would solve many of our great problems. It was the only solution of the great problem of unemployment. Increased production was the only means by which we could secure that trade balance which was so essential to our very life as a nation. If the Chamber, by its counsels, could assist with that production, he thought its formation would be more than justified.

* * *

Larger Paper Imports.

IMPORTS of paper and cardboard into the United Kingdom last month—1,308,271 cwts,—show an increase of 8,023 cwts. (·6 per cent.) compared with July last year, and were 428,915 cwts. (48·7 per cent.) greater than in the same month of the preceding year. It is interesting to notice that the total deliveries in July give the highest figures since November (1,342,373 cwts.). In spite of the increased tonnage registered in July compared with twelve months ago, last month's value (£1,326,171) shows a reduction of £17,996 (1·3 per cent.). Contrasting the month just concluded with July of two years ago, however there was a rise of £357,570 (36·9 per cent.) Paper and cardboard sent to this country during the first seven months of the year—8,184,685 cwts., of the value of £8,378,402—represented an increase of 625,335 cwts. (8·2 per cent.) over the corresponding period last year, whilst the value rose by £631,063 (8·1 per cent.). Of the various classes of paper received during the month, printings (448,523 cwts.) were the largest item, and constituted 34·2 per cent. of the total quantity, an increase of 48,614 cwts. compared with July last year.

* * *

Imports of Printings.

NEWFOUNDLAND was the largest supplier of printings during the month, with 180,317 cwts., a figure which shows the substantial advance of 26,212 cwts. upon July last year. Sweden took the second position with 89,254 cwts., and exceeded her figure of twelve months ago by 28,718 cwts. Smaller shipments were received from Finland (48,369 cwts.) to the extent of some 19,000 cwts.

* * *

British Paper Exports.

OVERSEAS shipments of British paper and cardboard last month—468,682 cwts.—reached the most satisfactory figure during the past twelve months, due principally to the bigger requirements of the Australian market. The month's total consignments, however, show a decline of 20,104 cwts. (4·1 per cent.) from the figures of July last year, but an increase of 193,017 cwts. (70·3 per cent.) over the figures for the corresponding month of 1923. The month's value (£846,937) shows a decline of £52,375 (5·8 per cent.) compared with July a year ago. Contrasted with July two years ago, however, last month's value was up by £267,221 (46 per cent.). Paper and cardboard exports during the first seven months of the year also present a favourable aspect. Amounting to 2,867,386 cwts., of the value of £5,612,704, they indicate an increase in quantity of 181,921 cwts. (6·7 per cent.) and of £385,683 (7·3 per cent.) in value. The two outstanding features of the export returns for July were the considerably increased shipments of printings and the greatly diminished quantity of packings and wrappings sent abroad.

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Trade Notes.

FISHER BOOKBINDING CO. (1912), LTD.—The chairman and directors announce that they have appointed the secretary, Miss G. V. Woodman (daughter of the late managing director, Mr. E. P. Woodman), general manager of the company. This will necessitate Miss Woodman's closer attention to the inside working of the business. It has been decided to run the factory as a five-day shop, and the office and works in future will not be open on Saturdays.

ANNOUNCEMENT is made of the dissolution of partnership between F. Ashton and F. H. Bodoano, bookbinders' merchants and leather goods manufacturers, 44, Lloyd-street, Manchester, under the style of Lochead and Howard's Successors; also between H. Isherwood and J. Isherwood, paper manufacturers, at Simonstone Paper Mill, Simonstone, Lancaster, under the style of Isherwood Bros.—so far as regards H. Isherwood; also between F. W. Strickland and E. T. M. Sizer, under the style of the "Elite" Publicity (Hull) Service, at 25, Charlotte-street, Kingston-upon-Hull, publicity agents and publishers.

IN the matter of a petition for arrangement by Sir John Irwin, trading as S. Irwin and Son, of 120 to 122, Upper Abbey-street, Dublin, and Newbrook Mills, Rathfarnham, a preliminary meeting of his creditors will be held on Monday, the 24th inst., in Dublin, at which a statement of affairs will be submitted and an offer of composition made.

CHARLES MARSDEN AND SONS, LTD. — A shareholder of Charles Marsden and Sons who communicated with the senior official receiver in companies liquidation, has received a letter from the senior official receiver stating that the company's assets are being realised by a receiver for debenture holders, and that it is understood the possibility of a surplus becoming available for distribution in the liquidation is extremely remote.

THE annual meeting of the Belfast Printing House Football League was held at the Belfast Typographical Society Hall, with Mr. T. G. Porter in the chair. The *Irish News* football club and the Easonians (Messrs. Eason and Co.) were admitted to membership.

THE Gwynne Cup, competed for annually by members of the Bowls Section of the Sports Club of the *Morning Post*, has been won by Mr. J. Ballantyne, who beat Mr. W. Robb in the final by 21 points to 14.

FOR leaving a newspaper lying on the grass in Brockwell Park, S.E., Charles Dudley, of Brixton, was fined 5s. by the Lambeth magistrate. The prosecution was at the instance of the London County Council.

THE late Mr. Joseph Furze, of Sefton, Endsleigh-terrace, Tavistock, a director of the Tavistock Printing Co., and for 40 years superintendent of the Commercial Cable Co., Liverpool, left £17,260 (net personalty, £15,649).

THE late Mr. William Paul Blevin, of Liverpool, printer, left £6,053.

MR. HUGH N. LIVINGSTONE, of the *Glasgow Evening Times*, whose death was recently announced, has left £100 to each of seven of his colleagues on the staff of that paper, and £500 to the Newspaper Press Fund.

THE late Miss Annie Lawson Barlow, of 7' Fleet-street, Bury (a daughter of the late Mr. W. S. Barlow, printer, stationer, etc.), left estate of the estimated gross value of £10,068, and £8,146 net. Mr. Tom Gilbert Barlow, of 9, Belle Vue-terrace, Bury, printer and stationer, brother, and Miss Clara Barlow, of 7, Fleet-street, aforesaid, sister, are the executors. The testatrix left £100 each to her executors.

THE late Mr. George Clapperton (54), of Apsley, Paddox, Oxford, chairman and managing director of Cannon and Clapperton for some years, a director of Messrs. Charles Marsden and Sons, Ltd., the Ford Paper Mills, Ltd., and the Irish Paper Mills, Clondalkin, co. Dublin, and other companies, left £15,565.

THE *Falkirk Herald*, which was first published in 1845, has issued an 80th anniversary number.

A GROUP of journalists representing leading British newspapers arrived in Montreal on Saturday for a six weeks' tour of Canada, on the personal invitation of Mr. E. W. Beatty, president of the Canadian-Pacific Railway. The journalists will make a thorough investigation of economic industrial conditions.

THE Empire Press Union delegates arrived on Sunday night at New Plymouth, New Zealand.

THE IMPORTERS CO., LTD., have removed to 300, Moorgate Station Chambers, E.C.2. (Phone: London Wall 3023).

QUICK TYPECASTING.—The latest issue (May-June, 1925), of the *Monotype Recorder* has the usual interesting and informative collection of items that one associates with this well-produced periodical. An article that strikes our eye is one which refers to a claim recently made on behalf of the Monotype Typecaster that one of these machines had cast 112 lb. of 24-point type in three hours. It appears that Mr. E. G. Bausor, who is well known in the London printing trade, queried the possibility of this, and was given a private demonstration in which the Monotype people were able fully to substantiate their claim. In the article to which we refer there is reproduced a letter from Mr. Bausor in which that gentleman admits having been enlightened as to the capacity of the machine and bears witness to the fact that in his presence 112 lb. of 24-point type were cast, under what might be termed fair conditions, in ten minutes under the 3 hours. Mr. Bausor proceeds to tell how he has since carried out in his own works a test giving a somewhat similar result in speed of Monotype typecasting.

PRINTERS ON STRIKE IN CHINA —It is reported from Shanghai that nearly five thousand workers of the Commercial Press struck on Saturday last. This is a purely Chinese concern and the largest printing works in China, and prints thousands of educational works. The strike is entirely economic. Numbers of the employees work 11 hours a day for $10 a month, fines are frequent, and the conditions of labour generally bad.

COPIES of the *Shanghai Mercury* Emergency Edition published during the printers' strike have come to hand. They are in typescript and manifolded by machine, and not only are the leading articles and news produced in clear type with bold headlines, but the advertisements are well displayed, and there is even an effort at pictorial embellishment.

Craft Lectures.

A series of six technical lectures arranged by the Stationers' Company and Printing Industry Technical Board will be held at Stationers' Hall, Ludgate Hill, at 6 30 p.m. on the second Friday in the month from October, 1925, to March, 1926.

At the opening meeting on Thursday, September 17th, at 6.30, prizes will be presented to London printing students by Mr. James MacLehose, M.A., LL.D.

Admission is free to all members who are employed in the crafts represented by the Company. Tickets can be obtained on application to the Beadle at Stationers' Hall.

Institute of Journalists.

The annual conference of the Institute of Journalists opened, under the presidency of Mr. Frederick Peaker, at the University Examination Hall, Cambridge, on Monday.

In his presidental address Mr. Peaker commented upon the dangers arising from the modern tendency of big newspaper amalgamations. It was a tendency which the journalistic profession could not but view with great anxiety, he said

At the resumed conference, on Tuesday, Sir Robert Bruce, editor of the *Glasgow Herald*, was elected president for the coming year.

Japanese Printing Exhibition.

Under the auspices of the Japan Typothetæ an International Printers' Exhibition will be held at Tokyo, the capital of Japan, during April, 1926. The intention is to show to the Japanese public the latest developments in printing both in Japan and abroad by exhibiting all classes of posters, books, magazines, etc., collected from all over the world.

In the last ten years printing has made rapid strides in Japan, where most of the modern processes are to be found on an experimental, if not on a commercial, scale. But the Japanese are still some way behind other countries, and Mr. K. Ohashi, president of the Japan Typothetæ, who recently visited the Federation of Master Printers in London, has asked the Federation to collect samples of printing for his exhibition. He has already secured promises of specimens from America. The secretary of the Federation will be glad to receive work from members to forward to Tokyo.

INCOME TAX SIMPLIFIED. — This is a very useful and handy brochure, prepared by Mr. Arthur Fieldhouse and Mr. E. Ewart Fieldhouse. It is described as "the only popular presentation on the subject giving 75 pages at 1s. 6d." The publication is a practical guide to the preparation of the return for assessment and contains instructions for obtaining repayment of tax. An index gives ready reference to the valuable contents.

SECURITY PACT

L an B (Roderzone) 25/- per lb.

PHIRMOLD 2/6 per lb. (dry)

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LITHO PRINTER (Priceless)

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LOWE & BRYDONE (PRINTERS) Ltd., VICTORIA RD., WILLESDEN, N.W.10

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Commercial Intelligence

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Allied Newspapers, 33s. 9d., 34s. 9d., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 22s. 6d., 22s. 3d.; Allied Northern Newspapers, 6½ p.c. 1st Mort. Gtd. Deb. Stk., 98⅝, 99¼; Amalgamated Press, 44s., 43s. 9d., Pref., 24s. 3d.; Associated Newspapers, 22s. 6d., Def., 6, 6⅛; British Glues and Chemicals, 3s. 7½d., Pref., 13s. 9d.; *Daily Mirror*, 6½, 6 7/16, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 26s.; *Daily Sketch* and *Sunday Herald*, Deb., 105⅛, 106¼; De La Rue, 15s., 13s; John Dickinson, 30s. 3d., 1st Pref., 83½. 83 xd., 2nd Pref., 83, 83½ xd.; *Financial News*, Pref., 10s., 6 p.c. 2nd Pref., 10s.; Ilford, 24s. 6d.; *Illustrated London News*, 19s. 3d., Pref., 16s. 3d.; International Linotype, 68¼; Kelly's Directories, 6 p.c. Pref., 21s. 3d., 21s., 7½ p.c. Pref., 22s. 6d.; Lamson Paragon, 13s. 3d., 13s. 9d., 10 p.c. Pref., 22s. 9d.; Lanston Monotype Corporation, 13s.; Linotype A Deb., 66; Newnes, 34s., Pref., 15s. 9d.; Odham's Press (4s. shares), 2s. 9d., 6 p.c. Cum. Pref., 13s., 7½ p.c. Cum. A Pref., 14s.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 16s. 3d.; *Sunday Pictorial* Newspapers, 76s. 10½d., Pref., 23s. 9d., 23s. 1½d.; R. Tuck, 21s., Pref., 88s. 9d., 84s. 4½d.; United Newspapers (1918), 7½ p.c Pref., 20s., 20s. 3d.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 38s. 1½d, Pref., 21s.; Weldons, 29s. 6d. xd., Pref., 18s 1½d., 18s. 7½d.; Winterbottom Book Cloth, 70. 3d., Pref., 21s. 10½d.; Wyman and Sons, Pref., 18s. 6d.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

WINTERBOTTOM BOOK CLOTH CO.—Interim dividend of 7½ per cent. actual, less tax, on ordinary. (Last year's interim same).

NEW COMPANIES.

JOHN HORN (ENGLAND), LTD.—Capital £15,500, in £1 shares; to adopt an agreement with J. F. Horn and Sir Robert Wilson for the acquisition of all or any of the assets and liabilities of the undertaking carried on as "John Horn (London), Ltd.," and to carry on the business of publishers, printers, booksellers, stationers, lithographers, papermakers, boxmakers, cardboard manufacturers, etc. Private company. Directors: J. F. Horn, M.A., J.P., and Sir Robert Wilson, Kt. Registered office: 97-99, Aldersgate-street, E.C.1.

LION PRESS, LTD.—Capital £4,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of general printers formerly carried on by R. A. Evans and S. T. Richards as "The Lion Press," at 97, Spon-lane, West Bromwich. Private company. First directors: W. I. Bassett, R. A. Evans, C. Keys, C. G. Keys, S. T. Richards and R. C. Yates. Registered office: 97, Spon-lane, West Bromwich.

G. MACDONALD AND CO., LTD.—Capital £500, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of a printer, publisher and bookbinder carried on by G. MacDonald at 27, Southampton-road, Hampstead, N.W.5. Private company. Directors: G. MacDonald and S. J. A. Garwood. Registered office: 27, Southampton-road, Hampstead, N.W.

HUBERT J. BARRETT, LTD.—Capital £15,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business now carried on by H. J. Barrett at 55, Major-street, Manchester, as "Hubert J. Barrett," and to carry on the business of calico printers and bleachers, dyers, papermakers and stainers, general printers, calenderers, etc. Private company. Directors: H. J. Barrett and J. Blakey. Registered office: York House, 55, Major-street, Manchester.

INTERNATIONAL AUTO-ADS, LTD.—Capital £100, in 80 10 per cent. participating preference shares of £1 each and 400 ordinary shares of 1s. each; automatic advertising contractors, advertising agents, publishers, printers, etc. Private company. Directors: A. H. Campbell and C. L. Clayton.

LONDON SERVICE AGENCY, LTD.—Capital £1,050, in 1,000 7½ per cent. cumulative preference shares of £1 each and 1,000 ordinary shares of 1s. each; advertising contractors and agents, billposting contractors, printers, publishers, etc. Private company. Directors: B. J. Davies and F. W. Southgate. Registered office: Holborn Viaduct House, E.C.1.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfactions registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfactions is not compulsory).

W. H. HORWOOD, LTD. (printers and stationers, London).—Satisfaction in full on July 16th, 1925, of second debenture dated December 18th, 1922, securing £200.

D. MUNRO AND SON, LTD. (bookbinders, etc., Newcastle-on-Tyne). — Particulars filed of £1,000 debentures authorised August 11th, 1925, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the whole amount being now issued.

WOOLSTONS, LTD. (booksellers, stationers, etc., Middlesbrough). — Mortgage dated August 6th, to secure £5,000 and mortgage dated August 7th, 1925, to secure £1,500, charged on certain properties in Middlesbrough. Holders: Darlington Equitable Building Society; and others.

WOOLSTONS, LTD.—Satisfaction in full (a) on July 31st, 1925, of debentures dated June 15th, 1907, securing £1,500, and (b) on August 4th, 1925, of mortgage dated February 20th, 1912, securing £2,000.

SIR W. C. LENG AND CO. (SHEFFIELD TELEGRAPH), LTD.—Satisfaction in full on August 4th, 1925, of first mortgage debentures dated April 29th, 1903, securing £100,000.

SAMUEL JONES AND CO., LTD.—Satisfaction to the extent of £3,000 on March 16th, 1924, of mortgage dated March 16th, 1923, securing £15,000. (Notice filed August 14th, 1925.)

SAMUEL JONES AND CO., LTD. (gummed paper manufacturers, etc., London).—Land registry charge on 51-71 (odd), Peckham-Grove, Camberwell, dated July 27th, 1925, to secure £3,000. Holders: London Assurance Corporation, 1, King William-street, E.C.

NATIONAL PAPER AND PULP CO. (1920), LTD. —Satisfaction to the extent of £3,000 on May 31st, 1925, of debentures dated January 10th, 1921, securing £200,000.

BRADSTREETS REGISTER, LTD. (London).—Issue on August 12th, 1925, of £2,600 debentures, part of a series already registered.

WESSEX ASSOCIATED NEWS, LTD.—Two "B" mortgages dated August 4th, 1915, to secure £3,000 and £2,000 respectively, charged on the company's undertaking and property, including uncalled capital, subject to charge dated June 27th, 1922. Holder: Lt.-Col. E. Lewis, 23, Bathwick-hill, Bath.

RECEIVER APPOINTED OR RELEASED

PREMIER PRESS, LTD. (Old Company), London. — E. James of St. Lawrence House, Trump-street, E.C.2, ceased to act as receiver or manager on August 14th, 1925.

RAPID COPYING CO. (London). — J. W. Bennett, of 173, Fleet-street, E.C., was appointed receiver on July 30th, 1925, under powers contained in debenture dated September 17th, 1923.

Stinnes' Newspapers.

It is now officially announced that Stinnes' newspaper, the *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, which was reported to have been bought by the Prussian Government, has actually been acquired by a group of private persons for 3,000,000 marks. The negotiations were conducted for tne new owners by the paper merchant, Herr Walter Salinger, and the textile manufacturer, Herr August Weber. Included in the block of property which has changed hands for the price named are also the *Frankfurter Nachrichten* and large typographical works in Berlin which are understood to hold a long and profitable contract for printing the official Gazette of the Reich and Prussian Government.

New British Patents.

For the benefit of our readers we have arranged for any inquiries relating to Patents, Designs and Trade Marks to be answered, free of all charge, by a Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Patent Agents. Inquiries should be addressed, in the first instance, to the Editor.

Application.

Dexter Folding Co. Sheet-feeding devices. 20,101.

Specifications Published.

1924.

Pitt, K. Apparatus for exhibiting pictures, advertisements and the like. 237,989.

Millbank, L. A. Combined embossing and printing presses. 237,998.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

1925.

Intertype Corporation. Matrix for typographical machines. 238,189.

Intertype Corporation. Matrix distributor for typographical machines. 238,190.

UNDER the failure of George Weightman, paper merchant and paper bag manufacturer, 60, Glentworth-road, Radford, Nottingham, a first and final payment is announced of 3s. 6d. in the £.

ACTUAL LOOSE LEAF MANUFACTURERS
Established 1908.



METAL PARTS AND COMPLETE BINDERS

British Loose Leaf Mfrs., Ltd.,
Dept. E, Finsbury Street,
LONDON, E.C.2.

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Australian Notes.

Gordon and Gotch (Australia), Ltd.—Increased Profit for Half Year—Proposal to Increase Capital — William Brooks and Co., Ltd.—Undertaking's Outlook Improves—High Price of Books—Big Reading Public in Australasia—Problem of Postage Rates — New Companies—Queensland Printers and Overtime—English Publishers' Agent Sails for Europe—Newspaper Profits.

(From Our Sydney Correspondent.)

THE report of Gordon and Gotch (Australasia), Ltd., for the half-year ended March 31st shows a profit of £46,948 compared with £33,833 the previous half-year, and £23,437 for the corresponding six months of the previous year. With £801 brought forward, £47,016 is available. A dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum on preference shares absorbs £4,000, at the same rate on ordinary shares, £16,000; a sum of £26,500 is transferred to the reserve (making £40,000 for the year), and £516 is carried forward.

Following the half-yearly meeting an extraordinary meeting of shareholders was to be held for the purpose of considering a proposal to increase the capital of the company to £600,000 by the creation of 100,000 new ordinary shares of £1 each.

ACCOUNTS of William Brooks and Co., Ltd., covering the year 1924, disclose net earnings of £4,083. That result is not as satisfactory as the board desired, but it is stated in the report that there has been a decided improvement in the outlook for the company, during the last six months. Gross trading profit was £66,099 and dividends from shares in other companies amounted to £227. With the sum brought in from 1923, there was available for appropriation a total of £10,483, from which the directors propose the payment of dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum. That will absorb £4,547, and the remainder is to be carried to 1925.

SINCE the 1924 account was closed, the directors have sold the company's Castlereagh-street property at what is stated to be "a satisfactory figure," which improves the company's financial position by about £30,000. The full benefits of that transaction will not be felt, however, for three years from April 1st last.

COMPLAINT of the high cost of books was made at the opening of the second annual conference of the Australian Book Sellers' Association, held in Melbourne. Mr. W. L. Raws, president of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, in extending a welcome to the delegates, expressed the hope that the conference would do something to bring the retail prices of books in Australia down nearer to the published prices. "The cost of distribution in Australia is high," he declared, "but I think the increased prices asked for books here is restricting the demand considerably."

A HIGH tribute to the reading capacity of the people of Australia and New Zealand was made during the sitting of the conference by Mr. George Robertson, of Sydney, who made the rather surprising declaration that the people of the two countries purchased five per cent. more books per capita than the people of any other land.

STRONG agitation has been coming forward in favour of a reduction in postage rates on books by foreign authors printed and published in Australia, it being urged that these rates should be the same as those charged on such books written by Australians. In furtherance of this agitation, a deputation from the Booksellers' Conference waited upon the Postmaster-General (Mr. Gibson). On behalf of the deputation, it was urged by Mr. George Robertson, representing the firm of Angus and Robertson (Sydney) that the works of British and American authors, if printed and published in Australia, gave employment to Australians, and so should be posted at the same rates as all-Australian books. Mr. Gibson declared that the adoption of such a suggestion would bring Australian rates below those of other countries, and said he did not think it could be done.

A RETURN to halfpenny postage for circulars was also urged upon the Postmaster-General, who promised to give the matter immediate consideration.

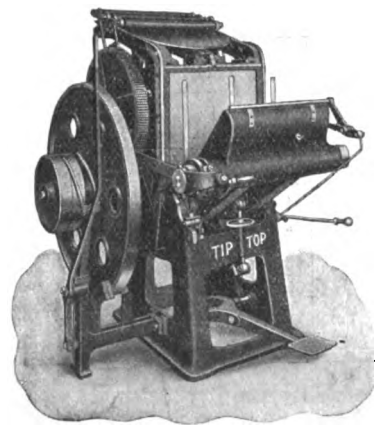
ACCORDING to a message from Auckland New Zealand, the business of the *New Zealand Herald* and *Auckland Weekly News* has been registered as a limited company, with a capital of £650,000, under the name of Wilson and Horton, Ltd.

AMONG those who are visiting Europe from Australia is Mr. H. Longden, the Australian representative of Messrs. J. Walker and Co., the English publishers.

THE Queensland Branch of the Printing Industry Employees Union of Australia has been giving consideration to the question of the limitation of overtime, following a recommendation of the Board of Management that, unless specially exempted by the executive of the branch for the purpose of meeting an extraordinary emergency, the number of hours of overtime which a member may work shall not be more than six in any one week, and not more in the aggregate than 18 hours in any four weeks.

THE principle of overtime work was generally condemned by the branch, but it was pointed out that although most desirable the difficulties of establishing a satisfactory system of overtime restriction in the industry were very great. The opinion was generally expressed that the operation of the recommendation was impracticable. This recommendation was not adopted at the meeting, nor was an amendment to the effect that overtime be entirely eliminated.

THE business arrangements in South Africa of Wiggins, Teape and Alex. Pirie, Ltd., have been amplified by the appointment of Mr. A. G. Booth, an expert from the Aberdeen Mills, as travelling representative for the Union.



"Tip-Top" Jobbing Platen

IS BUILT IN 4 SIZES.

Improved inking apparatus of the latest disc type. Platen is cast in one piece.

Camless drive of roller carriage.

Base and vertical bed cast in one piece.

Rigid, parallel impression.

Very handy an l simple impression regulator.

Throw-off of inking rollers.

Adjustable runner rails.

A Good Investment

The man who owns a Tip-Top Platen has the pleasing assurance that it will continue to serve him efficiently long after another platen would have to be replaced.

Even though he should use it twice as long as an ordinary platen, he knows he would still take pride in its performance and appearance.

His Tip-Top is an INVESTMENT that will yield from 50% to 100% dividends on the original cost.

And when he does dispose of it, its resale value will appeal to him as a further sound reason for purchasing another Tip-Top.

Delivery from London Stock.

Sole Agents:
36-38, Whitefriars Street,
Telegrams: **Winkolight, Fleet, London**

W. J. LIGHT & Co LIMITED

Fleet Street, London, E.C.4
Telephone: **CENTRAL 3839.**

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British Imports of Paper, etc.

Description.	JULY.		JAN.-JULY.		JULY		JAN.-JULY.	
	1924.	1925.	1924.	1925.	1924.	1925.	1924.	1925.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts	£	£	£	£
Printings and Writings...	399,909	448,523	2,099,869	2,234,443	411,704	436,122	2,112,231	2,175,582
Packings and Wrappings	369,627	346,564	2,193,360	2,509,560	444,887	420,515	2,666,706	3,032,804
Coated Papers	10,356	11,203	92,921	85,929	39,634	38,482	292,041	281,226
Stationery	5,736	3,602	35,084	26,045	25,545	18,985	157,545	137,998
Mill, Leather & Cardboard	111,536	124,621	730,219	804,083	121,656	126,245	768,808	833,677
Strawboard	346,874	311,774	2,145,463	2,155,451	155,770	132,257	938,192	960,402
Other Sorts	55,610	61,984	262,434	369,174	144,971	153,565	811,816	956,713
Totals	1,299,648	1,308,271	7,559,350	8,184,685	1,344,167	1,326,171	7,747,339	8,378,402

Printings Not Coated and Writings in Large Sheets.

From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Finland	67,992	48,369	624,419	391,112	61,613	43,398	563,733	347,040
Sweden	60,536	89,254	444,630	397,876	54,926	76,562	410,069	341,041
Norway	66,945	53,988	242,159	469,007	66,780	49,696	241,877	445,754
Germany	26,090	17,024	178,806	119,410	29,520	21,061	187,739	140,970
Belgium	2,229	1,158	16,518	12,752	4,897	2,278	30,449	22,497
United States	1,444	642	9,643	4,639	5,285	3,297	39,511	20,059
Canada	297	34,993	2,189	122,983	755	33,859	5,207	113,922
Newfoundland	154,105	180,317	388,309	564,059	165,775	180,838	408,652	569,217
Other Countries ...	20,271	22,778	193,196	152,605	22,153	25,133	224,994	175,082

Packings and Wrappings, including Tissue Paper.

From—	Cwts	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Finland	36,774	28,524	228,898	216,921	40,404	31,378	258,352	238,792
Sweden	125,932	133,407	848,847	945,687	145,741	153,938	993,007	1,099,689
Norway	83,982	67,539	293,061	500,193	95,799	78,580	335,719	581,318
Germany	80,327	70,978	542,879	528,260	93,703	83,917	610,990	620,676
Belgium	5,676	9,089	43,595	56,915	9,013	17,117	99,698	99,332
Canada	8,396	9,636	66,010	71,854	9,818	10,346	76,221	84,919
Other Countries ...	28,540	27,391	170,070	189 750	50,409	45,239	292,719	308,078

Coated Papers.

From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Germany	4,813	3,186	48,105	34,447	13,674	13,249	114,772	99,567
Belgium	2,813	3,482	12,987	20,635	7,665	9,694	36,937	59,364
France	1,200	1,671	8,228	7,206	7,090	5,955	45,261	33,523
United States	844	241	4,795	2,738	6,260	3,525	41,328	31,071
Other Countries ...	686	2,623	18,806	20,903	4,945	6,059	53,743	57,101

New Trade Marks.

GOLDEN ROD.

455,507. All goods included in Class 39, but not including pencils, and not including any goods of a like kind to pencils. Gretton, Russell and Co., 3, Roden-street, Ilford, Essex, merchants.—January 21st, 1925.

458,501. Paper (except paper hangings) and stationery, but not including carbon papers, typewriter ribbons, stencil papers, duplicating inks, printed publications or tracing cloth, and not including any goods of a like kind to any of these excluded goods. Ernest George Southey, trading as Colyer and Southey, 39, Cursitor street, Chancery-lane, London, E.C.4, and 66, Victoria-street, London, S.W.1, photo printer and stationer.—April 30th, 1925.

COLYER & SOUTHEY
Draughtsmen, Photo-Printers & Drawing Office Stationers
Head Office
39, CURSITOR STREET, CHANCERY LANE, E.C.4
Branch Office: 66 VICTORIA STREET, S.W.1

CATHEDRAL

CLOVE BRAND

454,812. All goods included in Class 39. Tosa Kami Kabushiki Kaisha (a corporation organised under the laws of Japan), 9, 3 Chome Kitadori, Nishi-Nagahori, Nishiku, Osaka, Japan; manufacturers.—December 24th, 1924. Address for service in the United Kingdom is, c/o Marks and Clerk, 57 and 58, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London, W.C.2.

CONTESSA.

458,647. All goods included in Class 39 Contessa-Nettel Aktiengesellschaft (a joint stock company organised under the laws of Germany), 5, Dornalden-strasse, Stuttgart, Germany, manufacturers.—May 5th, 1925. (To be associated. Sect. 24.) Address for service in the United Kingdom is, c/o Marks and Clerk, 57 and 58, Lincoln's-inn-fields, London, W.C.2.

DAYLITEBLUE.

458,349. Paper, for packing and wrapping purposes. Thos. Norman and Son, Falcon Works, Lynton-road, Bermondsey, London, S.E. 1; wholesale and export paper merchants and box makers.—April 24th, 1925.

NOSILLA.

459,596. Photographic printing papers. Morris Allison, 2, Tower-hill, London, E.C.3, merchant.—June 10th, 1925.

AIR-CUSHION

458,251. Playing cards. The United States playing Card Co. (a corporation organised under the laws of the State of Ohio, United States of America), corner of Beach-street and Park-avenue, East Norwood, City of Cincinnati, State of Ohio, United States of America; manufacturers.—April 21st, 1925. Address for service in the United Kingdom is, c/o White, Langner, Stevens and Parry, Jessel Chambers, 88, 89 and 90, Chancery-lane, London, W.C.2.

AN advertisement is always working.

LINO

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Newspaper Work,
Book Work,
Law Work,
Catalogues,
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etc.

Faces from 6 point to 12 point, Old Style, Modern, Cheltenham, Black, etc.

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FROM 2/- per thousand ens (read and corrected)

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Cast from Specially Mixed Virgin Metal and guaranteed True.

COMPARE THE PRICES!

	Our Prices.	Type-founders' Prices.	Saving.
	Per lb.	Per lb.	Per lb.
12 pt.	1/8	3/9	2/1
11 pt.	1/10	3/11	2/1
10 pt.	1/11	4/1	2/2
9 pt.	2/1	4/5	2/4
8 pt.	2/2	4/7	2/5
6 pt.	2/8	6/9	4/1

4d. per lb. extra is charged on all Founts weighing less than 10 lbs

MONO BORDERS—1/10 per lb.

Record Composition Co., Ltd.,

LINO Typesetters Typecasters MONO

3, West Harding Street,
LONDON, E.C.

'Phone - CENTRAL 6120.

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"From a Visiting Card to a Daily Paper."

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Bindings from Quarter Bound Cloth to Full Leather Solid Edges.

BAILEY BROS., LIMITED.

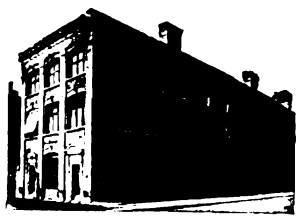
Established 1861.

DIRECTORS: F. DEANE BAILEY & J. ALEX. BAILEY.

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Telephone: North 462. *Telegrams:* "Bookbindery, Nordo, London."



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ARE SUPPLIED BY

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Telegrams—"Palmink, Fleet, London."

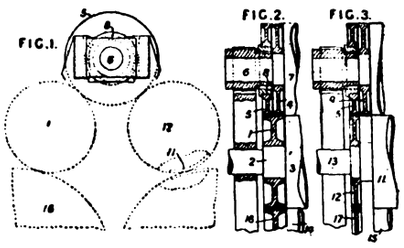
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New Inventions

Driving Gear for Offset Machines.

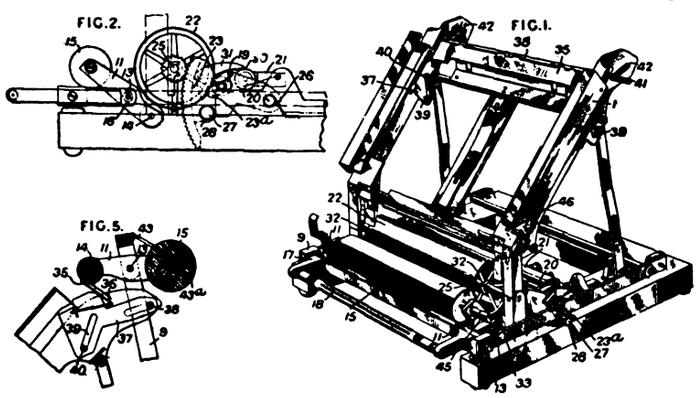
Under a patent by Linotype and Machinery, Ltd., driving-gear for a rotary offset printing-press of the type described in Specification 26195 12, comprises a wide gear 1, Figs. 1 and 2, on the shaft 2 of the first offset cylinders 3, engaging two substantially co-axial wheels 4, 5, of which 4 is fixed to the shaft 6 of the compression cylinder 7, and 5 rotates about a stationary hollow axis 8 fixed to the machine frame.



The wheel 5 also engages a wheel 12, Figs. 1 and 3 fixed to the shaft 13 of the second offset cylinder 11. In this arrangement the offset cylinders have a constant driving connection through the wheel 5 not affected by the movement of the impression cylinder away from the offset cylinders. Forme cylinders 14, 15, with driving wheels 16, 17, are driven by the wheels 1, 12, on the offset cylinders.

Inking Apparatus.

Mr. C. A. H. Bullock has patented an invention that relates to printing-presses of the kind described in Specifications 173,041 and 184,869, having an inking-roller and an impression-roller carried on the opposite ends of pairs of arms pivoted to a swinging frame and adapted to be brought alternately into contact with the type, provided with inking-mechanism of the kind comprising an intermediate roller arranged between a ductor roller and a distributing-drum and having its spindle mounted in



eccentric slots in oscillating plates whereby the distributing-roller is brought alternately into contact with the ductor roller and the distributing-drum. The inking roller 14 is carried by arms 11 pivoted at 13 to the oscillating frame 9 and receives ink when the frame 9 is at its lowermost position by contact with a distributing-drum 22, to which ink is supplied from a ductor roller 20 in a trough 21 by an intermediate roller 19. The latter is mounted in slots 23a in a pair of pivoted, toothed quadrants 23 gearing with pinions on the shaft 25 of the drum 22, so that when the quadrants are oscillated the intermediate roller 19 moves alternately into contact with the ductor roller 20 and distributing-drum 22 and the latter is also rotated. The quadrants are supported in normally raised position by a spring 26, and are depressed by contact of the swinging frame 9 with rollers 28 on pintles 27. On each upward movement of the frame 9, the ductor roller is rotated a small amount by means of a ratchet-wheel 30 engaged by a pawl 31 pivoted to one of the quadrants. Cam ends 32 on the drum 22 engaging rollers 33 on the frame move the drum endwise, and the drum is connected to its shaft 25 by a free-wheel device so as to be rotatable in one direction only. The inking-roller 14 carried by the arms 11 is normally held in contact with the type during the upward swing of the frame 9 by means of a spring 16 on the shaft 13, one end of the spring being secured to a frame 17 carrying a handle 18.

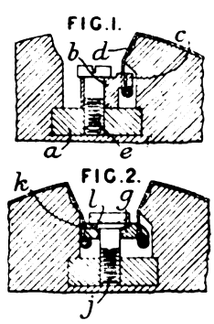
Cylinder, etc., Machines.—At the end of the upward movement of the frame 9 the arms 11, which carry the impression roller 15 at their other ends, are swung over by the lifting of the upper gripper flaps 35 to bring the impression roller 15 into position for contact with the type on the next downward swing. The arms 11 are held in this position by a pivoted catch 43 engaging a notch in one of the arms until rollers 45 on the shaft of the roller 15 enter guides 46 at the side of the machine frame and maintain the roller 15 in contact with the sheet to be printed. At this moment the catch 43 is released by contact of its curved extension 43a with the top of the machine frame.

Gripper Mechanism.—At the end of the upward stroke of the frame 9 the upper gripper flap 35, which is normally pressed against the lower flap by springs 36, is raised to receive the sheet by the action of studs 40 and cam slots 39 in a pair of plates 37 mounted on a rod 38 bridging the machine frame 1, the extremities 41 of the rod 38 projecting through slots 42 in the machine frame in the way of the arms of the frame 9. When the latter commences to move downward, the upper flap 35 is released and grips the sheet.

Securing Intaglio Plates.

Messrs. A. W. Penrose & Co., Ltd., and Mr. M. Owen have patented an invention whereby in an intaglio printing-machine having an engraved sheet secured to a cylinder, the leading end of the sheet is temporarily secured in a gap in the cylinder while the sheet is being wrapped thereon, after which both ends are engaged by drags

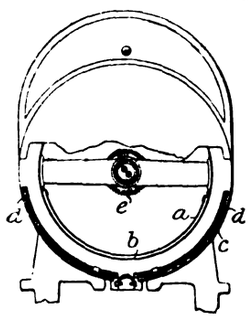
so mounted as to compensate for any difference in length between the sheets ends within the cylinder gap. The leading end d of the sheet is attached initially to hook members



b, secured by bolts e to the bed plate a in the gap and having hooks c engaging slots in the sheet end. When the sheet has been wrapped the cylinder, its slotted ends are engaged by drags g pivotally mounted on bolts j and positioned between the members b which are removed and replaced by drags g. The drags are formed with a spherical seating k for a similarly-shaped surface l on the bolt head, thus allowing for movement of the drag to compensate for any difference between the lengths of the ends of the sheet within the gap. Capping pieces, as described in Specification 223,757 and 233,554, may be used to fill the gap when the sheet has been secured.

Drying Stereo Matrices.

An invention by Mr. C. Winkler relates to a rotary drier for drying stereotype matrices, electric heating elements d encased in metal are arranged outside of the drum b carrying the matrix a, and naked electric



heating elements e are arranged within the drum. By this arrangement, the elements e need be switched on only during the actual drying periods, since they immediately radiate heat without loss of time involved in first heating a metal casing. The drum b rotates within a casing c.

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Paper and Board Consumer

Matters of Interest to Printers, Bookbinders, Paper Box, Paper Bag, and Envelope Manufacturers, etc,

Here and there are signs of a slightly increasing demand for paper of one sort and another. There is greater activity among printers as the autumn season sets in, and already the requirements of users of printed matter are coming forward for attention. Conditions at the mill end of the industry are not noticeably different from what they have been for the last few months. Generally there is a lack of making orders and practically all sections of the industry are affected. In the meantime, merchants are endeavouring to clear their stocks of paper to make room for fresh stocks on the new standards; and as there is still some uncertainty as to the course which future events will pursue, it is obvious that they will be reluctant to place large orders with the mills for some little time to come. The mills themselves are a bit doubtful regarding the outcome of the standardisation scheme; but it is up to them to force the issue as completely and as rapidly as possible in order to shorten the period of transition and hesitation.

* * *

Business has fallen off a little with some of the esparto mills, which formerly were able to secure all the orders they needed for their output. Price keenness has had a big influence on the esparto paper trade, and the odd eighth of a penny per lb. has in many cases been a weighty factor, even though that slight concession has been made possible only through a corresponding lowering in quality. Not all paper buyers are good judges of paper, though most of the experienced buyers in the wholesale houses certainly are. The average paper man does not exercise that fine discrimination which is essential in the judgment of esparto quality when eighths of a penny are at issue. Consequently, there is always an amount of chopping and changing about in esparto papers, and rarely is an order safe for repeat with any mill for any length of time.

* * *

One of the finest esparto mills in Scotland, probably the finest, realised some months ago that one of its leading lines in esparto papers did not return an adequate profit. Secure in the belief that quality would tell, the price was raised to a reasonable figure based on accurate cost recordings. Now, after a lapse of sufficient time to prove the results of the policy the price has been put back to its old level, which goes to show that there is a market price at which esparto papers will sell and a price at which they will not sell, regardless of improved quality standards.

* * *

Why do not esparto mills brand their papers, even though they are not watermarked, and whether they are supplied to the user direct or through the medium of the merchant? The user would be assured of something like uniformity where at present he cannot rely upon subsequent supplies being actually of the same make unless he buys from the mill direct. There is nothing to guarantee that a merchant will not change his mill for one making after another, and perhaps there is no reason why he should not do whatever he thinks best for his business. There is, however, a strong reason why the user should in many cases desire his standard lines of esparto paper to be kept standard. There is also as much reason for the mills that make esparto papers to name them and have that name retained in the open market.

* * *

This takes us to the matter of labelling paper, in which a distinct forward movement has been made by the agreement to have every parcel of paper bear a specification of its contents. Add to this a brand name label and we will be on the way to better methods in paper trading. It could hardly be credited, yet it is a fact, that a consignment of half-a-dozen different grades of paper arrived from one mill without any clue to the identification of quality, size, substance or anything else. Each ream had to be opened separately and in one or two cases scaled in order to know the contents.

Then, again, this question of labelling and branding, etc., is intimately connected with that of distribution. At present there are difficulties in the way of mill branding which are caused entirely by our methods of marketing paper. Some day paper will be put on the market in much the same way that certain textiles are, and it is a notable fact that the most successful fabrics on the market are those in which branding and distribution have been carried out on the lines advocated for paper. Unfortunately, there are so many self interests in paper, and such a complex mass of methods, that it seems well nigh impossible to re-organise. Standardisation of paper is a simple proposition compared with distribution. As with the former, perhaps the only manner in which anything will ever be accomplished will be by small instalments. Suppose, to begin with, the merchants and the mill that supply merchants could get together with the object of selling mill papers solely under mill brandings, supporting this with a definite agreement that making of paper for mills would in all cases bear a special discount not applicable to direct buyers; that would be a step forward in the direction of right distribution. The arguments against this policy come before us instantly, but they do not constitute a reason for not attempting to find ways of meeting and overcoming them.

* * *

Looking over a sample of a well-known cover paper in which rag fibres were intermingled with esparto and possibly a little soda wood, we were interested to note the way in which the rag fibres had absorbed the dye to a darker shade than the others. This was no detriment to the paper; rather it helps the mingled colour effect. What it did clearly was to demonstrate the lay of the fibres and the right and wrong side of the paper, indicate the direction in which the paper was made, emphasise the difference in fibre disposition on the upper and lower surfaces of the sheet, and show clearly which way the cut up sheet would fold without scoring. The student of papermaking knows all these things and looks for them; but the casual paper handler would perhaps not even bestow passing attention on such a matter. There is really the root of a long disquisition on papermaking in this simple case of a cover paper sample. Fibre lay is a factor which controls or at least influences strength, stretch, folding capacity, resistance, and practically everything else that matters in paper.

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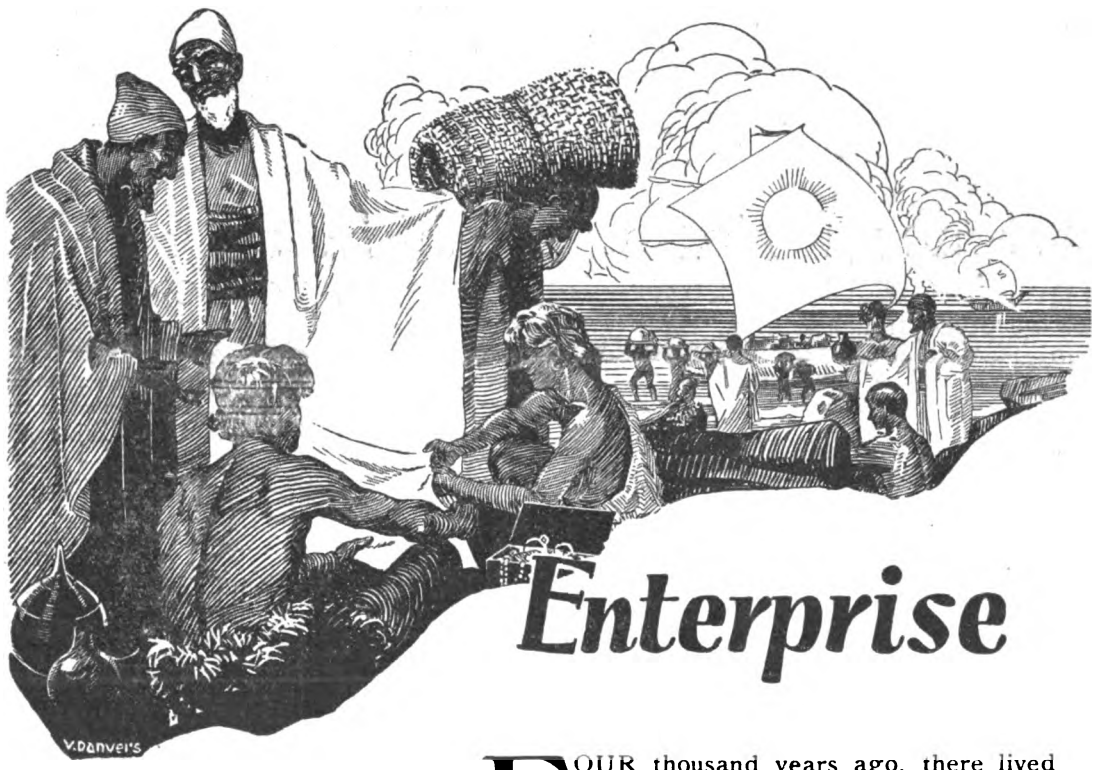
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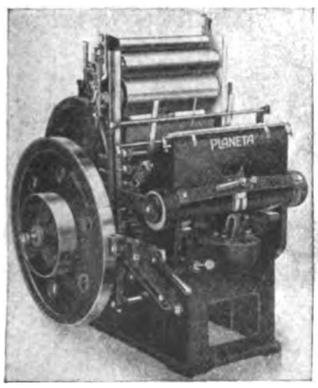
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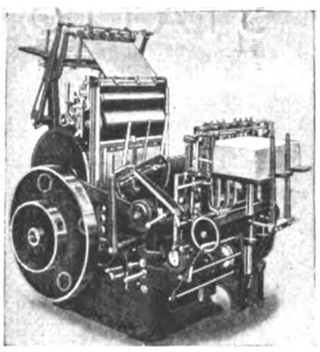


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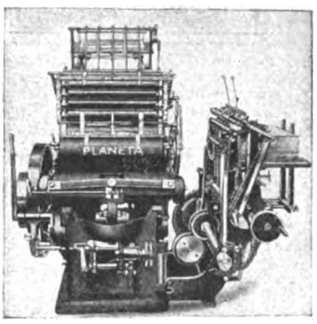
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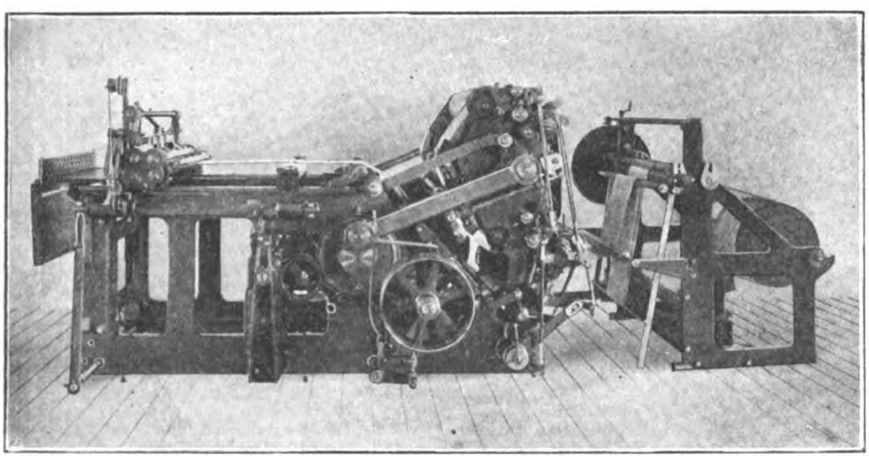
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The Curling of Fine Papers.

By H. H. HANSON.

INTRODUCTION.—Paper has probably curled since Fourdrinier Machines have been in existence, but it is only in recent years that the papermaker has had the matter called forcibly to his attention. The fact that curling is now so important is probably due mostly to the introduction of automatically-fed printing presses, the feeders of which cannot function if the sheets don't lie flat.

DEFINITION OF WORD CURLING AS USED HEREIN.—Curling has many manifestations all more or less related. In order to avoid confusion I am going to limit the main part of this talk to one kind of curling. The kind I am going to talk about is that which manifests itself in a rolled-up or turned-up edge and I choose this kind because it is fairly clean cut and probably the most common.

SOURCE OF DATA.—There will undoubtedly be some whose observations on curly paper will have been different from mine. I believe, however, that if we consider carefully the conditions under which our observations have been made, we will find our disagreements dissipated. My data has all been obtained in the manufacture of bond papers from sulphite and rag stock, machine, air and pole dried. The paper machines used have been standard Fourdriniers with suction couch-roll, two presses and a smoothing press or three presses.

DESCRIPTION OF CURLING EFFECT.—The time of development of the curl after the paper has been made varies considerably. Sometimes the edges will roll up as soon as the sheet comes off the cutters, sometimes the curl will appear gradually in the load as it stands in the finishing room, and sometimes the paper will apparently lie perfectly flat until the printer places it on the printing press. The first of these manifestations, where the edge curls up at the cutters as soon as the paper is free from restraint, I call "inherent" curl because it is apparently inherent in the paper as made. The second and third, where the curl develops more slowly, may also be at least partly inherent, but it requires some change in the condition of the paper before it begins to show up. We might call this the "delayed" curl.

As you have no doubt noticed, the direction of curl is almost universally the same on machine dried papers, namely, with the rolled edge in the machine direction and curling preferably towards the wire side. In the development of the causes of curling I have used this fact as a basis for analysis.

A Paper read at S.F. Division Superintendents' Association, Richmond, Virginia, P.A.

Fundamental Conditions Necessary for Curling.

DIFFERENCE IN LENGTH OF TWO SIDES.—Regardless of what brings it about, one fundamental fact is always associated with a sheet of curly paper, namely, that the concave side must be shorter than the convex side. To illustrate, let us consider two concentric circles. The circumference of the inside circle is always less than the outside one, no matter how small the distance between them. If we now imagine a sheet of paper rolled into a cylinder and look at the end section of the cylinder, we find two concentric circles represented by the inside and outside surfaces of the paper. Of course, the inside surface must be the shorter. A sheet of paper when curling tends to assume the shape of a cylinder, but only gets part way except in extreme cases. The curled shape being the natural shape, the concave side must be shorter than the convex side.

The difference in length of the two sides is not great. If we assume a sheet 8½ x 11 inches to have naturally the shape of a half cylinder, the 11in. direction being along the length of the cylinder, the difference in length of the two sides is only seven one-thousandths of an inch or about equal to the thickness of a sheet of 32 folio paper. We may therefore safely assume that curliness is due to something which makes the paper two-sided, terminating, when the curl has taken place, in the condition that one side of the sheet is shorter than the other. Since the curl is normally towards the wire side, we can further say that when curl has taken place, the wire side of the sheet is shorter than the felt side.

COHERENCE. — Before discussing the reasons why one side of a sheet of paper may be smaller than the other side, I wish to bring out one quality that paper must have in order that the causes of curling, whatever they may be, may get a chance to act. This quality I shall call "Coherence." To illustrate, let us consider two sheets of paper, one a blotter, the other a bond paper. The blotter is made from very free stock; it is fuzzy; it has comparatively little strength. Expressing all these points in another way, we may say that the individual fibres of a blotter are not very strongly bound together and each is free to move, irrespective of its neighbours, when for any reason it is put under stress. The sheet of bond paper, on the other hand, is made from well hydrated stock; it is beater sized, probably tub sized, and comparatively strong. In other words, the fibres are strongly felted together and strongly bound together by the gel or slime produced in beating and by the sizing. The individual fibres are not free to move, to contract or expand without affecting their neighbours, and thereby, the whole sheet. If when the sheet of blotting and the sheet of bond are exposed on one side to a condition under the influence of which the individual fibres shrink, the fibres of the blotter will simply pull apart from each other, but the fibres of the bond sheet, all shrinking together as a coherent unit, will cause the exposed side of the sheet as a whole to become smaller than the unexposed side. The result is a sheet of curly paper.

This factor of coherence is extremelv important. While it is not necessarily of itself a direct cause of curling, it is easy to see that if paper has two-sided qualities, increased coherence will produce increased curl. There is also the point that a sheet may be more coherent on one side than the other. This would be a direct cause for curling.

The Causes of Curling.

DRYING OUT OF ONE SIDE.—We now come to the real causes of curling. They are primarily, as we have seen, causes for two-sidedness in dimension. The first on my list is really the last to take effect, but it is very important, and some of the other causes are associated with it, so I bring it up now. It is the curl due to drying out of one side of a sheet.

Cellulose is hygroscopic. All paper contains more or less moisture, the exact amount depending directly on the humidity of the air to which the paper is exposed. We know that on a damp day paper feels soft and flabby, while on a dry day it feels hard and rattley. Translating this into figures, we find that on the damp day of, say, 75 per cent. relative humidity, paper will pick up 9 per cent. moisture if long enough exposed. On the dry day, of, say, 40 per cent. relative humidity, it will hold only 5 per cent. moisture.

Now suppose the sheet of paper of 5 per cent. moisture be tacked tightly to a board and exposed to a condition where it will absorb more moisture. We notice that the paper no longer lies flat, but gets bubbly and wavy. In other words, it has expanded and there is not room between the tacks for the flat sheet. If we dry it out again it returns approximately to its original condition, or in other words, it shrinks as it dries out. Now suppose a pile of paper containing 6 per cent. moisture, which is in equilibrium with about 50 per cent. relative humidity, be placed in a room of 30 per

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cent. relative humidity, the upper side of the top sheet will quickly dry out, whereas the bottom side will, for a time at least, be unaffected because it is not exposed. Of course, the result is that the upper side shrinks and the edges curl up. This is what very often happens in a print shop or finishing room to an apparently flat pile of paper. If the paper has a natural tendency to excessive shrinkage on the wire side, which it probably has, the condition of curl is very much exaggerated, because the wire side is usually the upper side. The wire side is also very often the side the printer likes to use because it is apt to be a little smoother than the felt side.

The usual humidity condition of a print shop in winter is between 20 per cent. and 30 per cent.; in other words, the air is very dry. Paper as shipped contains 4 to 7 per cent. moisture, the amount usually depending on the type of finishing operation and on the humidity to which the paper has been exposed in the finishing room. The 4 per cent. figure is approximately in equilibrium with a very dry room, but anything higher than that will dry out, and, if other conditions permit, will curl. From this it would seem that the thing to do is to always ship dry paper, but it isn't as easy as that, because in the summer time the print shop humidity is high and dry paper will show another kind of curl, namely, wavy edges.

TWO-SIDED FORMATION.—The Second on my list of causes is, "Two-sided Formation." If you examine carefully the two sides of a sheet of paper, you will find more fibres running in the machine direction on the wire side than you will on the felt side. A good way to prove this is to run some granite paper, where the coloured fibres will show it strongly. The explanation seems to be as follows: As soon as the stock leaves the apron and reaches the wire, a thin bottom layer of the sheet is quickly formed by the rush of water through a clean wire. This thin layer is held tightly to the wire by the weight of stock over it and it is therefore very little affected by the shake. It follows then that if the wire is travelling faster than the stock when the stock strikes it, and this is usually more or less true; these fibres on this bottom layer will tend to be pulled into the machine direction. At a given speed of the wire, the lower the head behind the slice, the worse will this result be.

What is the effect of this two-sided formation? Cellulose fibres, as we have seen, contract and expand as they give up and take on moisture. The expansion and contraction is largely in the diametrical direction; the change in the long direction is comparatively small. Thus as the two-sided sheet is dried, there is a tendency for the wire side to shrink more in the cross machine direction than the felt side. Actually it can't do this because the sheet is held firmly on the dryers and in the reel, but unless the fibres are pulled apart by their inability to shrink according to their desire, there will be a certain tension set up between the fibres on the wire side. At the first opportunity, which occurs when the paper is cut into sheets, the tension will take effect, pulling in the wire side and making the paper curl. The tension comes in the cross machine direction, making the curly edge in the machine direction.

TWO-SIDED ROSIN SIZING.—Next on the list is the "Two-sidedness of Rosin Sizing."

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You have undoubtedly noticed that if paper has a slight tendency to be slack sized, it is always the wire side that shows it first. This is because the rosin size is forced off the bottom side of the sheet on the wire by the flow of water through the sheet and by the suction boxes and suction roll.

Rosin is, of course, waterproof and is put into the paper for that reason. The result then is that paper is more waterproof or moisture-proof on the felt side than it is on the wire side. This effects curling in three ways. First, it means that the wire side dries more easily on the paper machine, leaving a tendency for the wire side to be shorter than the felt side. Secondly, the wire side will be more sensitive to humidity changes and more liable to shrink out of proportion to the felt side in a print shop. Thirdly, if the sheet is tub-sized, the wire side will pick up more tub size than the felt side, which will be shown to be very important.

Two-sided Tub Sizing.—My next item is "Two-Sided Tub Sizing." Tub-size, such as glue, starch and the modified starches, all exhibit the same characteristics as cellulose, as regards humidity changes. They expand and take on moisture or contract with a loss of moisture, according to the conditions to which they are exposed. But the changes undergone by those materials, under the same humidity changes, are much greater than those of cellulose, especially the change in dimension. You all know that a flake of glue or grain of starch will swell to many times its volume if properly treated with water. You know also that a sheet of paper gummed on one side will curl itself into a cylinder as the gum dries.

Tub size is applied to the surface of paper in the form of a colloidal solution. It penetrates more or less into the interstices of the paper, depending on the time interval between dipping and drying. As the moisture evaporates, it leaves a film of gummy material, covering the surfaces and the individual fibres. This film is much more liable to changes in dimensions with changes in moisture content than the sheet of paper it covers. The film is, moreover, strong if thick enough and very coherent, so that as it changes dimensions, it pulls the paper with it strongly.

We have seen that if paper is tub-sized it will pick up more size on the wire side than on the felt side. Therefore a thicker, stronger film will form on the wire side when the sheet is dried. This is especially true of machine dried papers where the time for penetration and therefore for equalisation of the two sides and body of the sheet is very short. This fact, coupled with the fact that the felt side contains a greater amount of non-hygroscopic rosin, gives us another condition, whereby drying out of the paper will cause greater and more forceful shrinkage on the wire side.

The Pole Mark.—There is one more curling cause which applies, however, to pole dried paper only; that is the "Pole Mark." The tub-sizing operation expands paper in the cross machine direction about 3 per cent. During drying again, the paper naturally shrinks about the same amount providing it is not under restraint. As the bunch of 15 to 20 sheets of paper hangs over the pole, that portion of the sheets hanging below the pole does shrink unrestrainedly. The part lying over the pole, however, is held by the weight of the hanging side and the pressure of the upper sheets, so that it dries under a condition of stress and does not shrink its full quota. After removal from the loft, this part, which was over the pole is larger than it should be and the result is, a long bubble across the sheet. This bubble persists through the finishing operation. When the sheets are cut by the printer into such sizes as he wants to use, a new edge of the sheet may run along the bubble. If it does, the edge will immediately turn up, giving a curly effect.

Effect of Varying Coherence.—We have now found four causes for curling of machine dried papers and one extra one for pole dried papers. It is safe to say that these causes for curling are nearly always present in the paper to some extent. The print shop condition exists regardless of what the papermaker can do and he cannot help getting some two-sided sizing and probably some two-sided formation. If this is so, then why doesn't all paper curl? The answer is three-fold. In the first place, these causes for curling can be reduced to a minimum by careful operation; secondly, we have the factor of coherence, through which the causes act, and, thirdly, there are at least two operations of the machine which counteract curling.

Let us consider for a moment the factor of coherence. A piece of blotting paper may be two-sided in all its qualities and yet it doesn't curl. As we have seen, the difference between this and the bond sheet is in the binding material added to the paper in the form of beating slime, rosin sizing and tub sizing. These materials, in addition to two-sidedness, are necessary to give curly paper, and the extent to which they are present is therefore a large factor in the amount a given lot of paper will curl.

Prevention of Curl.

Pressing.—As stated, there are some normal machine operations which tend to counteract the tendency for curling towards the wire side. One of these is "Pressing." On the last press the felt side of the paper comes in contact with the felt and the wire side in contact with the smooth surface of the press roll. The tendency then is for the felt fibres and threads to push into the surface of the felt side of the paper, giving a very slight hill and dale effect. This tends to enlarge the surface of the paper and at the same time produces a tension on the fibres of that side, which endures to some extent in the dry paper. It counteracts the tension on the wire side caused by two-sided formation, sizing and drying. The more pressure and the coarser the felt used, the more marked will be the effect.

Finishing.—Another operation tending to stop curl is "Finishing." Calendering or any kind of finishing tends to break down the bonding films between fibres and also the felting strength. In combination with this effect it stretches out the wire side, if this side has a tendency to shrink more than the felt side, until the two sides are more nearly equal. On pole dried papers it neutralises the pole mark of ledges so that it is hardly noticeable.

Air and Loft Drying.—Any kind of loft or air drying serves to neutralise the two-sidedness and curling caused by tub sizing, by allowing time between the dipping and drying periods. During this time the size penetrates into the sheet and it may be said to form a single uniform film covering and permeating the sheet. Therefore it does not harm except in making the paper more coherent; in fact, it probably does some good by tying the two surfaces together, so to speak. Loft and air drying also permit the use of comparatively small quantities of rosin size, tending to cut down the two-sidedness and coherent effect of this factor. This does not mean that loft-dried paper won't curl because the pole mark factor is very serious, but it does show that air-dried paper is much less liable to curl than any other tub-sized paper.

In addition to such of these factors of compensation as we can use, it is evident that we must take every possible step with other qualities to decrease the natural two-sidedness and coherence which we normally get. If the paper contains sulphite pulp the pulp quality is of enormous importance.

Having taken all precautions in the raw material and manufacture it is finally important that the paper shall be shipped with a moisture content as near the average print shop conditions as possible.

Lithographers and their Paper.

The Research Department of the Lithographic Technical Foundation of America is investigating the subject of paper used by lithographic printers. Professor Reed, the head of the department, has issued a report on the subject and it is hoped soon to give to the lithograph business some information regarding the making, the seasoning and general handling of paper, which will, it is hoped, be a boon to the industry.

Professor Reed, in conjunction with some paper manufacturers, is going further into these experiments, with an idea, if possible, of waterproofing the fibre which constitutes a sheet of paper, and by rendering it impervious to the variations in humidity lead to the saving of much money which these variations cost the industry annually.

There were two fatal accidents in the paper, printing, etc., group of trades in July and two cases of lead poisoning in the printing industry.

The London School of Printing.

An Admirable Year Book.

"The Year Book of the London School of Printing and Kindred Trades" for the session 1924-25 is remarkable for the high character of the examples it contains, and should be quite a revelation to those in the trade who still look askance at the technical institutions for training the youth of the craft, and pin their faith to the practical work of the ordinary printing office. The "Year Book" is a collection of practical examples of the work of the students attending the London School of Printing at 61, Stamford-street, S.E.1, and serves well to show the high state of efficiency to which the teaching in this institution has attained, as well as the variety of work that is included in the curriculum, which ranges from hand and machine composition to the finest class of illustrative colour printing, one of the latter specimens being printed in eleven colours.

The examples, which are bound in stiff paper covers, with end papers, form an extremely interesting selection. The illustrations are specially worthy of notice and show a finish and style that could scarcely be excelled even in the most up-to-date commercial establishment and many of the designs are the work of the students themselves, the subjects ranging from line and half-tone blocks and woodcuts to the latest developments in two and three colour printing. The machining and register show excellent work, and indicate that the students are obtaining a thorough grounding in the technics of their art. There are also several specimens of marbling done by the binding classes that emphasise the practical training that is being given in this branch of the trade, the "zebra" and the "twisted blue shell" patterns being striking, while the "paste marble" is of a quiet and pleasing character. The specimens of composition embrace all sorts of work, circulars, folders, commercial work and what the comp sarcastically refers to as "solid dig," the latter being represented by reprints of interesting lectures given to the craft by experts, and also in several booklets, of which, perhaps, "Cambridge Printing," may be called an *edition de luxe*, it being beautifully printed and well got up on a fine paper.

Newspaper work is represented by the *School Chronicle*, which is an attempt to teach students how to make up a newspaper page, and contains an interesting leading article and an admirable advertising effect in the display columns. There are also a few posters done by the students and produced by typographic and lithographic methods, and of these the School poster for the coming session is an excellent example, in two colours, and shows good taste in composition and design. A word may be given to the artistic calendar that accompanies the "Year Book." It is a wonderfully fine reproduction of an unfinished pencil drawing by Mr. E. Herbert Whydale, and clearly demonstrates the possibilities of the photo-lithographic offset process as a means of reproducing delicate subjects.

No better testimony to the utility of the London School of Printing could be given than a reference to the amazing increase of the number of students enrolled for the various classes. In 1912 the total number was 350; by 1918 this number had increased to 700; in 1922 there were 1,506, whilst at the 1924-25 session, 2,324 students attended the classes. This great increase should be gratifying to the Principal, Mr. J. R. Riddell, and his numerous and efficient staff of technical helpers who have brought the School to its present state of efficiency. The premises are being enlarged and before next session a new storey will have been added, which will accommodate many of the students who have hitherto been unable to enrol through lack of space. It may be interesting to mention that the "Year Book" and other specimens of printing are enclosed in a cardboard container which has been designed, printed, "cut-out" and made up by the students of the School; and we also note that the success of the School in competing for prizes has been very good. This serves to show how the youths attending the classes are encouraged to attain a loftier appreciation of the dignity of their craft and to aim at the highest state of efficiency.

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Trade Notes.

CREDITORS of Charles Murchland, printer and publisher, *Herald* Office, Irvine, will receive a dividend, October 10th, within the offices of Messrs. Thomson, Jackson, Gourlay, and Taylor, 24, George-square, Glasgow—says the *Edinburgh Gazette*.

A RUMOUR, circulated last week, that an offer of £5 per share had been received from Nobel Industries, Ltd., has been denied by the managing director of the Winterbottom Book Cloth Co.

THE *Hexham Herald* will in future be published from the printing works of Messrs. J. Catherall and Co., Beaumont-street, Hexham, on Tuesdays instead of Fridays. The *Hexham Courant* will also be published from the same office, but each paper will retain its own staff and individuality.

MR. W. S. BREWER, the proprietor, announces that the *Pembrokeshire Herald*, Haverfordwest, has been suspended, but that the jobbing printing works, which have recently been improved and extended, will continue under the same name.

MESSRS. J. COLLIS AND SONS will in future carry on business in their own name at Sunbury Common, Middlesex, having purchased the Sunbury Works, plant, machinery and stock-in trade belonging to Messrs. Ewart and Collis, Ltd. (in voluntary liquidation).

IN the Vacation Court on Wednesday of last week, before Mr. Justice Finlay, the British Broadcasting Co., Ltd., sought an interim injunction to restrain the *Wireless League Gazette* Publishing Co., Ltd., from infringing the plaintiffs' copyright by printing their weekly programmes in the defendants' publication, the *Wireless League Gazette*. The Judge said he felt he would not be justified in granting the order asked for. He felt some doubt whether the most meritorious work of the B.B.C. in the arrangement of their programmes was the subject of copyright, and he further felt a doubt as to whether, assuming that there was a copyright, there had been any breach of it. Therefore he would not make any order, but there should be a speedy trial so that the matter might be disposed of

THE first party to visit the new premises of the Bradford and District Newspaper Co. consisted of members of the Brighouse Engineering Society. Numbering about 30, the visitors were received on Saturday afternoon by Mr. H. C. Derwent (general manager), who explained the lay-out of the building. After the chief features of the mechanical appliances in use had been indicated, the visitors were photographed, and were then shown through the various departments by the general manager, who was assisted by Mr. J. W. Teale, Mr. Fred Skirrow, and Mr. Sidney Otty.

THE employees of Messrs. E. J. Arnold and Son, Ltd., printers, Leeds, were on Saturday entertained to a charabanc outing to Knaresborough by the proprietor, Mr. E. George Arnold, in celebration of the wedding of his son last week at Oslo. Tea was served at Knaresborough, during which Mr. L. J. Swaine expressed thanks to Mr. Arnold on behalf of the employees. Mr. Cecil Wright, who was the best man at the wedding, joined the company at tea.

MR. CHARLES WILLIAM BROCK, who has died at Leeds in his 80th year, had been previous to his retirement about three years ago on the composing-room staff of the *Yorkshire Post* for nearly 50 year.

ANOTHER old-time member of newspaper printing circles, has passed away in the person of Mr. E. J. DIXON. He was for over 30 years on the composing staff of the *Newcastle Journal*.

MR. JOHN MURDOCK, whose death at Leslie is announced at the age of 90, was formerly employed at Strathendry Paper Mills.

MR. FREDERICK LAW ARMSTRONG (51), Camberwell, S.E., general secretary of the Newspaper Society and of the Employers' Federation of Envelope Makers and Manufacturing Stationers, left £4,201 (net personalty £4,055)

THE late Mr. Edward Albert Coffin (otherwise Humphreys), of Ladbroke-grove, W., member of the staff of the *Sporting Life and Sportsman*, left £3,801.

AN International Exhibition of Professional Photography opened to the public on Monday at Princes Galleries, Piccadilly. It marks the centenary of photography—reckoning the practical beginning of the art as dating from the year 1825, when Daguerre first obtained important results from his experiments. The Exhibition is truly international in scope, and is regarded as the best and most representative of the kind yet held.

SIR CHARLES HIGHAM will deliver an address at the Old Colony Club, Aldwych House, Strand, on Wednesday evening, September 30th, on "Should the Government Spend a Million Pounds on Advertising?" The chair will be taken by Lieut.-Col. E. F. Lawson, chairman of District 14 of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World.

THE Publicity Club of London entertained the Publicity Clubs of Yorkshire to a cricket match the other day, and, notwithstanding the strong eleven fielded by London, Yorkshire won by a narrow margin, due in the main to some fine bowling by J. E. Bennett, of Bradford.

A LUNCHEON was given at Wellington (N.Z.) on Thursday by Mr. Coates, the Prime Minister, to the visiting British members of the Empire Press Union. Viscount Burnham was the principal speaker on behalf of the delegates.

A MOVEMENT has been initiated in New Zealand for the starting of a Welsh monthly newspaper for Australia and New Zealand, the prime mover being a young journalist on the staff of the *Christchurch Times*.

THE Chunghua Book Co. is one of the firms affected by the spreading strike movement in Shanghai, and has been compelled to grant large wage increases.

PRINTING presses, printing ink and type are free of customs duty on importation into Barbados.

DURING April, imports of paper and paper articles into Lithuania represented 562.4 thousand lits.

WAGE INCREASES.—An analysis of the wages now paid in nine principal industries comprising 19 representative trades, with the corresponding rates for July, 1914, is published by the *Daily Mail*, whose figures reveal that the average increase is 90·3 per cent. above the pre-war level even after including the returns for shipbuilding and engineering, in which the advance is only from 34 to 45 per cent. The Ministry of Labour cost of living figure for this month is 73 per cent. above that for July, 1914. Figures relating to the printing and allied trades in 27 large towns indicate that these trades are well up in the list as regards wage advances. Hand compositors and machine minders on book and jobbing work are credited with an increase of 107, and bookbinders and machine rulers with an increase of 116.

MONOMARKS.—An interesting batch of literature comes from British Monomarks, Ltd., 19, Abingdon-street, Westminster, S.W.1. In addition to brief descriptions of the scheme and particulars concerning subscriptions, there is a nicely printed pamphlet entitled "The Miracle of the Monomark," giving fuller details. The William Morris system of monomarks is a discovery which, it is said, will revolutionise the marking of goods. It goes further than that, however, since it aims at guaranteeing an absolutely unduplicated mark to every individual and firm. The usefulness of monomarks is limitless.

AN informative article on Claude Garamond takes first place in the new issue of the Linotype and Machinery *Record*, which is admirably printed by Mr. Geo. W. Jones, and forms a fine example of Linotype-set magazine work. Typographically the number gains interest from the rather startling use of borders built up of new Linotype ornaments designed by Messrs. Guido and Lawrence Rosa, of New Jersey. One feature, by the way, which we would not desire to see widely copied is the surrounding of initial letters by masses of ornamentation widely removing them from the lines to which they belong.

The FINAL PLATE MOUNT
(WESEL PATENT)
Provides absolute security to every user throughout every press run.
Particulars describing and illustrating the principle and operation of the Final Plate Mount and Hook from Sole Distributors—
THE NICKELOID ELECTROTYPE CO.,
10, New Street Hill, London, E.C.4.

Trade Union Matters.

T.A. AND PRINTING FEDERATION.—At the annual conference of the South Wales group of the Typographical Association, held at Brecon, a resolution was passed unanimously on a proposal that a ballot of the whole Association be taken on the question of terminating the alliance with the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation.

T.A. AND DEFAULTING MEMBERS.—At a recent meeting of the Executive Council of the Typographical Association, a report was read from the secretary of the Harrogate branch that he and the branch president had visited Ripon with the object of inducing several men employed there to rejoin the Association. Although several were interviewed individually, and arrangements made for a meeting, the men refused to attend. The secretary had since written to each ex-member, but about half had replied that they did not intend to rejoin the Association, and the branch committee considered that further efforts would be useless.

SUNDERLAND PRINTER AND T.A. FAIR LIST—Consequent upon a recent decision of the Executive Council of the Typographical Association that the proprietor of a Sunderland printing office who desired to be placed upon the "Fair List" of the Association must employ a member permanently, the secretary of the Sunderland branch has forwarded to the Council a letter from the proprietor appealing against the condition, but the Council have decided that as the office does not conform to the Association conditions the appeal must fail.

NON-UNION LABOUR AT WORCESTER.—The general president of the Typographical Association (Mr. J. D. French) has reported to the Executive Council that he recently visited Worcester and met the proprietor of a newspaper office, with whom he discussed the question of non-union labour in the machine-room. The proprietor declined to bring any pressure to bear upon the men to join, but promised that if they did so he would not object. Mr. French later addressed the men, and he reported that his visit had done good.

SCOTTISH PRINTING AND PAPER WORKERS.—With a view to augmenting the local benevolent fund of the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding, Machine Ruling and Paper Workers, a successful sports meeting was held on Saturday at Bridgend Park, Denny. The Denny branch had the assistance of the Kelvindale branch, members of which travelled from Glasgow in order to assist the local effort. A varied list of athletic events was arranged and made up an attractive programme. After paying all expenses, the benevolent fund will benefit to the extent of about £15. The draw for a gold watch was won by Mr. William Davidson, one of the visitors. In the presence of some 1,000 spectators Miss Lothian, the West of Scotland organiser of the Union, presented the prizes at the close of the meeting.

A WELL-ILLUSTRATED article on "Recent British, Canadian and American Posters," by Sidney R. Jones, is one of the features of interest to printers in the August issue of the *Studio*, the magazine of fine and applied art.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL
LONDON SCHOOL OF PRINTING
AND KINDRED TRADES
Day & Evening Classes
Courses of Instruction arranged to suit those desirous of improving their position in the Printing and Kindred Trades, including:
MECHANICAL COMPOSITION: LINOTYPE AND MONOTYPE COMPOSING . READING . LETTERPRESS MACHINE PRINTING INKS . LITHOGRAPHY . PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHY . STEREOTYPING AND ELECTROTYPING TYPECASTING . METALLURGY . SCIENCE . BINDING BOOKFOLDING . ORDER CLERKS, WORK . WAREHOUSE PAPER . GENERAL KNOWLEDGE . PRINTERS' SALESMANSHIP . BOOK CRAFTS . ADVT. WRITING AND DESIGN
Day Classes: 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., 2 to 6 p.m. Evening Classes: 6 to 9 p.m. Full particulars can be obtained on application to the School Office, which is open from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., and until 8 p.m. from Monday, 14th Sept., 1925. Telephone: Hop 409. Early application should be made for enrolment.
The next Session commences on Monday, 21st September, 1925
with increased accommodation and additions to plant and staff
61, Stamford Street, Blackfriars, S.E.1.

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Australian Notes.

Government Printing Office and Labour Conditions—Government Printery Dismissals—Directory Advertising Revenue—New Company—Libel Actions—Printing Works Accident.

(*From Our Sydney Correspondent.*)

THE question of whether wages and conditions in a Government printing office are subject to regulation under the Conciliation and Arbitration Act has been raised in respect of New South Wales. The Deputy-President of the Federal Arbitration Court has refused the application of the New South Wales State Government for the exemption of the Government Printing Office from the printing trades award. The State has members of the Printing Industry Employees' Union in the Government Printing Office, Department of Lands, Registrar-General's department and Department of Public Works, but it maintains that those employees are not engaged in an industry within the mea ing of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act; that they are engaged in carrying out governmental functions, and that the court has no jurisdiction to make an award regarding those employees.

THE Deputy-President, in declining to state a special case, as requested by the State, said the High Court had decided that States and persons naturally or artificially representing States when parties to industrial disputes were, in fact, subject to Commonwealth legislation under section 51 of the constitution if it applied to them on its true construction. His Honour was satisfied that the Government printing office was an activity that was within the principles definitely decided by the High Court.

RESENTMENT has been aroused by the fact that seventeen compositors, members of the Printing Industry Employees' Union, have been dismissed from the Government Printing Office on the plea that there is a shortage of work. Although the men were rated as casual employees, some of them had been in the department for many years, and they feel that they have been discriminated against. Married men have been given notice, and single men retained. In some cases newcomers have been kept on at the expense of the older hands.

THE annual report of the Postmaster-General's Department shows the magnitude of the revenue for advertisements in the Sydney and Melbourne Telephone Directories. The contract for the sole right for advertising in these books for five years brings in £54,260.

AMONGST new company registrations is that of the Ebsco Patents Pty., Ltd., which has been formed to acquire and carry on the business of handling, selling, hiring and manufacturing the Ebsco Patent Rotary Printer in Victoria and Tasmania. The capital is £30,000 in £100 shares.

THE Chief Justice entered judgment for defendants, with costs, in an action for alleged libel in which the Minister of Customs, Mr. Herbert Edward Pratten, was plaintiff, on a claim for £10,000 damages against the Labour Daily, Ltd., of Sydney, and Mr. H. A. Hunter, publisher. The Chief Justice, Sir William Irvine, presided, and there was a special jury of twelve. The case turned upon the difference between permissible political criticism and personal libel. The jury deliberated three and a half hours.

AN action in which £5,000 was claimed as damages for alleged libel by Charles Caylock, of Glen Huntly, horse trainer, against Sun Newspaper (Melbourne), Ltd., was down for hearing before the Chief Justice, Sir William Irvine, and a jury of twelve, in the First Civil Court. Settlement was come to out of Court. It was agreed that the £250 paid into court by defendant should be paid out to plaintiff as part of the settlement in the case.

IN a case at Sydney, Raymond Warwick, a minor, claimed £500 compensation from Albert William Brown, trading as the Boston Press. The declaration, alleging negligence and breach of the Factories and Shops Act, set out that the plaintiff, a youth under 16 years of age, while employed in the defendant's factory, was improperly allowed to oil the milling gear attached to a certain printing press, and that while so engaged the gear fell upon his hand, causing such injury and mutilation that portions of it had to be amputated. The defence was a general plea of not guilty. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for £50.

Government Contracts.

Contracts were placed with the following firms during July:—

H.M. Stationery Office.

ENVELOPES.—Chapman and Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; McCorquodale and Co., Ltd., Wolverton; Millington and Sons, Ltd., London, N.; Pirie, Appleton and Co., Ltd., Aberdeen; Livingstone Bros., Glasgow.

PAPER, CLOTH LINED.—A. E. Mallandain, Ltd., London, N.W.

PAPER OF VARIOUS DESCRIPTIONS.—J. Brown and Co., Ltd., Penicuik; J. Baldwin and Sons, Ltd., King's Norton; Basted Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Basted; Busbridge and Co. (1919), Ltd., East Malling, Caldwell's Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Inverkeithing; Carrongrove Paper Co., Ltd., Denny; E. Collins and Sons, Ltd., Glasgow; R. Craig and Sons, Ltd., Airdrie; Crompton Bros., Ltd., Bury; J. Cropper and Co., Ltd., Kendal; J. Dickinson and Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead; Fisher and Co., Ltd., Tamworth; Ford Paper Works (1923,) Ltd., Hylton; P. Garnett and Son, Ltd., Otley; Golden Valley Paper Mills, Bitton; J. B. Green and Son, Maidstone; Hollingworth and Co., Maidstone; W. Howard and Son, Ltd., Chartham; Imperial Paper Mills, Ltd., Gravesend; W. Joynson and Son, St. Mary Cray; London Paper Mills Co, Ltd., Dartford; C. Marsden and Sons, Ltd. (Receiver for), Tamworth and Barnsley; National Paper and Pulp Co., Ltd., Loudwater; New Northfleet Paper Mills, Ltd., Northfleet; Olives Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Bury; Portals, Ltd., Whitchurch; Ramsbottom Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Ramsbottom; Roughway Paper Mills, Ltd., Tonbridge; Ryburndale Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Ripponden; T. H. Saunders and Co., Ltd., High Wycombe; Smith, Anderson and Co., Ltd., Leslie; R. Sommerville and Co., Ltd., Creech St. Michael; St. Neots Paper Mill Co., Ltd., St. Neots; E. Towgood and Sons, Ltd., Sawston; Waterside Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Darwen; Watsons, of Bullionfield, Ltd., Bullionfield; Wiggins, Teape and A. Pirie (Sales), Ltd., Stoneywood, Hele and Devon Valley; Yorkshire Paper Mills, Ltd., Barnsley.

RECORD CARDS.—Spicers, Ltd., London, S.E.

TAGS, INDIA.—G. Hughes and Co, London, N.

WAXED STENCIL PAPER.—Ellams Duplicator Co., Ltd., Bushey; D. Gestetner, Ltd., London, N.

Crown Agents.

CABLE, PAPER INSULATED, ETC.—W. I. Glover and Co., Ltd., Manchester.

PAPER.—J. Dickinson and Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Olives Paper Mill Co., Bury, Lancs.

STATIONERY, ETC.—Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

George Mann and Co., Ltd., Outing.

On Saturday last the staff of the London works of Messrs. George Mann and Co., Ltd., held their annual outing at Brighton.

The journey was made by charabanc under ideal weather conditions, and a party of about 50 assembled at 1 p.m. for lunch at the South Coast Creamery. After an excellent meal, the managing director, Mr. George Wichmann, made a particularly appropriate speech, to which a response was given by Mr. H. Tongue. Several photographs were then taken, and the party dispersed to participate in the many and varied attractions of the seaside resort.

A very pleasant run back to town in the cool of the evening brought the conclusion of a very happy occasion.

THE Board of Education have agreed to a continuance next year of the first grade examination in papermaking under the auspices of the City and Guilds of London Institute.

Bradford Firm's Expansion.

The Bradford and District Newspaper Co, Ltd., has changed its headquarters, and the *Yorkshire Observer*, the *Bradford Daily Telegraph*, the *Yorkshire Observer Budget*, *Yorkshire Sports*, and the *Keighley News*, all of which are controlled by the company, are now published from Hall Ings and Drake-street, Bradford. The company's newspapers published admirable special issues last week, excellently recounting the history of the concern and indicating the big improvements in accommodation and equipment which the move to new premises involves.

The new composing-room has an area of 4,700 square feet, and includes thirty-two composing machines, comprising linotypes and intertypes. For the process of moulding, the mangle was supplied by Linotype and Machinery Limited, and the moulding press by Messrs. W. J. Light and Co. (Winkler, Fallert and Co.). The machine-room contains five of the most up-to-date presses, three by Linotype and Machinery Limited, and two by R. W. Crabtree and Sons, Ltd., of Leeds. Each of these is capable of turning out 40,000 copies per hour of a twelve-page paper, printed, folded and counted. Another interesting item in the equipment is the two-colour rotary contents-bill machine built by Messrs. Crabtree. This machine prints contents bills from curved wooden type at a speed of about 20,000 per hour. In the stereo foundry, there are two double casting machines, one by Linotype and Machinery Limited, and the other by R. W. Crabtree and Sons, Ltd. Each of these machines is capable of turning out four plates a minute.

The firm now claims that there are no finer newspaper premises or equipment in the country than those of the Bradford and District Newspaper Co.

Employment in Paper and Print.

The official report to the Ministry of Labour for July states that in the paper trade employment generally continued fair. Short time was reported in a few districts, particularly in the brown paper and hand-made sections.

With letterpress printers employment continued fairly good; in Birmingham it was slightly worse compared with the previous month, but in London, Manchester, Edinburgh and Glasgow there was an improvement. Employment with electrotyers and stereotypers continued good.

Employment in the lithographic printing trade was again fairly good; it was better than in June at Manchester and Glasgow, but was slightly worse at Birmingham. With lithographic artists employment was good in London, but slack, and worse than in June, at Manchester.

In the bookbinding trade employment on the whole was moderate and remained about the same as during the previous month; some short time was reported at several centres, including London and Edinburgh.

The percentage of unemployed among workpeople covered by the Unemployment Insurance Act in the printing and bookbinding trades was 4·6 at July 27th, compared with 4·9 at June 22nd and 4·9 at July 28th, 1924. In the paper and paper board industry, the percentage was 6·9 at July 27th, against 6·7 at June 22nd and 6·6 at July 28th, 1924. In the cardboard box, paper bag and stationery trades the percentage was 5·8 at July 27th, compared with 6·2 at June 22nd and 6·6 at July 28th, 1924.

DOLE OR SUBSIDY: F.B.I. VIEWS. — The Federation of British Industries have issued a report on the proposals which have been made in many quarters for subsidising industry for the relief of unemployment. The Federation have for a considerable time had a committee examining this subject, and have reached the conclusion that no subsidy scheme of a general character applicable to a large number of industries is possible. They are also inclined to be dubious as to the advantages of partial schemes especially adapted to particular trades, though they register their opinion that if suitable organisations could be devised for full and rapid consideration of the circumstances, the grant of occasional and temporary subsidies might prove of value in providing employment.

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Necrology

Mrs. Harmsworth.

We regret to announce that Mrs. Harmsworth, mother of the late Lord Northcliffe and of Lord Rothermere, died on Saturday at Poynter's Hall, Totteridge, at the age of 86. At the age of 26, she married Mr. Alfred Harmsworth, then a master on the staff of the Royal Hibernian School, Dublin. Three years later Mr. and Mrs. Harmsworth moved to London, where Mr. Harmsworth was called to the Bar in 1869. Mr. Alfred Harmsworth died in 1889 at the age of 52. The eldest son, Alfred Harmsworth, afterwards Viscount Northcliffe, was then near the beginning of his journalistic successes, and his prosperity became his mother's. Thenceforward, first in the house in London, which Lord Northcliffe and Lord Rothermere bought for her, later in her home at Poynter's Hall, Totteridge, she lived into old age, respected by her friends and revered by her children. Mrs. Harmsworth is survived by seven sons—Viscount Rothermere, Mr. Cecil Harmsworth, who was for some years Parliamentary Secretary for Foreign Affairs; Sir Leicester Harmsworth, Bt., Sir Hildebrand Harmsworth, Bt., Mr. St. John Harmsworth, Mr. Charles Harmsworth, Mr. Vyvyan Harmsworth, and by three daughters, Lady King, Mrs. Wild and Mrs. Burton. The funeral took place at St. Marylebone Cemetery, East Finchley, yesterday (Wednesday).

Miss M. F. Billington.

The death occurred in London on Thursday of Miss Mary Frances Billington, for many years a member of the staff of the *Daily Telegraph*, after previous experience on the *Echo* and the *Daily Graphic*. Miss Billington, who was one of the pioneers of journalism for women, was one of the founders of the Society of Women Journalists, of which she was president from 1913 to 1921, being succeeded by Viscountess Northcliffe. In 1920 she was the official representative of the society at the Imperial Press Conference in Canada, and recently she was nominated for the conference about to assemble in Australia, but her health did not permit her to travel. The remains were interred on Monday beside those of her father and mother in the churchyard at Chalbury, Dorset. Among many who sent floral tributes were: Viscount and Viscountess Burnham, Viscountess Cowdray, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. E. F. Lawson, women journalist colleagues of Fleet street, the Society of Women Journalists, Empire Press Union, the Cowdray Club, the proprietors of the *Daily Telegraph* and the editorial staff of the *Daily Telegraph*. A memorial service was held at St. Bride's Church, Fleet-street, E.C., on Tuesday, when the congregation was representative alike not only of various institutions identified with London journalism, but of organisations devoted to social work in which Miss Billington took deep interest.

Funeral of Mr. F. J. Hall.

The funeral of Mr. F. J. Hall, Controller of the Oxford University Press, took place on Thursday. The first part of the service was held in the Church of St. Michael and All Angels, Summertown, and was conducted by the Rev. H. R. Hall (brother), the Rev. H. S. Carpenter, and the Rev. V. C. Roberts.

Among those present were:—

The President of Trinity (representing the vice-Chancellor), the Mayor of Oxford, several delegates of the University Press, Mr. R. W. Chapman (secretary to the Press delegates), Mr. Humphrey S. Milford (Publisher to the University), Mr. W. Lewis (Controller of the Cambridge University Press), Captain Cumberlege (representing the Oversea branches of the Oxford University Press), several representatives of the London publishinghouse, Mr. C.M.Cross (representing the Master Printers' Federation), Councillor F. F. Vincent (President, Oxford Master Printers' Association), Mr. F. S. Thornton (Oxford branch, Associated Booksellers), Mr. G. F. Jones (representing South-Western Alliance of Master Printers) and the heads of departments of the Oxford University Press.

The burial took place at Wolvercote Cemetery.

SALE BY AUCTION.

Clearance Sale for Rebuilding Purposes.

6, 6a, and 25, Field Street, King's Cross Road, London, W.C.1.

Mr. EDWIN W. EVANS

is favoured with instructions to SELL BY AUCTION, on the Premises, 6, 6a, and 25 Field Street, King's Cross Road, London, W.C.1 on Tuesday and Wednesday, 15th and 16th September, 1925, at Eleven a.m. each day,

the Valuable New and Nearly New Letterpress, Stereotyping, Bookbinding, Lithographic and Box-Making Plant and Machinery,

comprising:—

Letterpress Plant: Model 1 Linotype, Quad Demy Century, Double Crown Stop-Cylinder Press by R. Hoe & Co, 3 Quad Demy Wharfedales, Demy Bremner Wharfedale, New Foolscap Folio Hewitt Safety Platen, Half Super Royal Colt, Crown Folio Chandler & Price Platen, Crown Folio Minerva Platen, Foolscap Folio Arab Platen, Foolscap Folio Minerva Platen, New No 3 Hewette Platen 11 by 7½in. No. 2 Gem Platen 11 by 7in., 10in. Self Inking Galley Proof Press, McCullum Proof Press, 7 Roller Galley Proof Presses, 4 Lever Galley Proof Presses, Double Royal and Double Crown Columbian Presses, 2 Super Royal and Crown Folio Albion Presses, New 48 by 31in. Iron Imposing Surface, Sheet Iron Galley Racks, 5 Iron Inking Tables, 80 Cast Iron Mounting Boards, Chases, 300 New Galleys, 75 Founts of Wood Letter, 200 Cases Point Type, 220 Doz. New Hempel Quoins, 150 Doz. New Wickersham ditto, large stock of new Shooters, Pick Brushes, Composing Sticks, etc, 50 Gross New 1½-point Brass Rule, 1 Ton New Leads.

Electro and Stereotyping Plant: New Hot Press, Platen 37 by 24in., 5ft. 3in. Bed, 3 Hydraulic Presses, Facing Lathe, New Flat Planing Machine, 18 by 24in. Surface, New Radial Arm Flat Routing Machine, New Type Toggle Press, New Power Bevelling Machine, 2 Combined Drill and Jig-Sawing Machines, 8 New Edge Planing Machines, Rotary Hand Planing Machine, Power Circular Saw Bench, 27in. Rotary Plate Dressing Saddle, 3 New Balanced Stereo Casting Boxes, 5 New Stereo Casting Boxes, Stereo Furniture Casting box, 5 Shooting Beds and Planes, 18in. to 28in., New 5-cwt., two 3-cwt, and one 1-cwt. Melting Pots, 9 Ingot Moulds, 5 double-handle Ladles, etc.

Binding Plant: Quad Crown 3-fold Book Folding Machine, 3 42in. Self Clamp Guillotines by Furnival & Co., 1 38in. and 2 32in. similar Machines, 32in. Guillotine by Furnival & Co., Hand Clamp, 4 26in. similar Machines, 2-Pillar Gold Blocking Press, Heating Surface 18in. by 22in., No. 33 Brehmer Book Thread Sewing Machine, Nearly New 30in. Perforating Machine, Nos. 4, 23, and 24 Brehmer Reel Wire Stitching Machines for Power, No. 4 Perfection Reel Wire Stitching Machine, 6 Wheel Treadle Paging Machines, 4 Wheel Hand Lever Paging Machines, New Repeater Self Feed Eyeletting Machine, New 10in. Wizard Hand Lever Perforator, 3 New Nipping Presses, Platen 20in. by 40in., 16 New ditto, Platens 15in. by 12in., 2 Relief Stamping Presses, Lever Die Press, 2 Copying Presses, Bundling Press, Iron Standing Press, Hand Lever Label Punching Machine, Platen 25in. by 15in., 1,500 Label Cutters, Treadle Eyeletting Machine, for Bench, Universal Round Corner Cutting Machine, No. 2360 Fitted Treadle, Hand Lever ditto, Sewing Frames, Laying Presses etc.

Lithographic Plant: Halligan's Lithographic Printing Machine, Demy Litho Transfer Press, 2 Demy Hand Litho Transfer Presses, 1,750 Litho Stones, 44in. by 33in. to 22in. by 17in, etc.

Box-Making Plant: 40in. Gum and Varnishing Machine, 42in. Rotary Cutting and Scoring Machine, 46in. Rotary Millboard Cutting Machine for Power, 38in. and 36in. Scoring Machines, 6in. Double Headed Round Corner Cutting Machine, 32in. Lever Millboard Cutter, 7in. Treadle Cutter Iron Stand, Corner wire Stitching Machine, Large Quantity of Steel Cutting Rule.

Miscellaneous: 7 5-h.p. Electric Motors, 500 volts, Platform Weighing Machine, Mahogany Desk, Glazed Showcases, etc.

On View Day Prior and Morning of Sale, and Catalogues of the Auctioneer.

150, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.

Telephone: Central 6678.
Telegrams: "Printauct." Fleet, London.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

Payment is accepted, for advertisements under the following headings, on the basis of seven words to the line (minimum three lines):—

Situations Vacant, Agencies,
Machinery for Sale and Wanted,
Businesses for Sale and Wanted,
Partnerships and Investments,
Miscellaneous.

One Insertion	3/0
Three Insertions	6/0

For every line exceeding three lines **6d.**

Situations Wanted.

Under this heading operatives are granted a Special Rate for a minimum of three lines (twenty-one words):—

One Insertion	1/6
Three Insertions	3/0

For every line exceeding three lines **6d**

Sales by Auction, Tenders,
Patents for Sale,
Legal and Financial Announcements.

Per line	1/0

Replies may be addressed to Box Numbers, Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58 Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4, for which a fee of 6d. is charged to cover Postage of Replies.

Telegrams: Stonhill, Lud, London.
Telephone: 2439 Holborn.

Situations Vacant.

STATIONERY TRAVELLER, with a connection, wanted to carry on commission a Series of NOVEL AUTOGRAPH ALBUMS as an additional line; the firm concerned already has a good connection all over the country and their books have sold well but their traveller has retired owing to advanced age.—Box 14680.

Situations Wanted.

COMP. (and MACHINIST), master printer, been out of trade some years, seeks situation in small office; steady and reliable; moderate wage.—57, Maury-road, Stoke Newington, N.16. 14679

COMP. (young, N.S.), General Jobbing and Stone, seeks situation,—J. T., 6, Frederick-street, Gray's Inn-road, W.C.1. 14676

LINOTYPE OPERATOR (L.S.C.) seeks engagement (firm closing down), piece or good 'stab; reliable, experienced, speedy; charge own.—43, London-road, Clapton. 14674

MINDER seeks situation; Wharfs, Platens, Half-Tone, Colours and Commercial; give out paper and cutting; knowledge of case; good worker.—A., 194, Blake-avenue, Barking. 14678

WAREHOUSE or WORKS MANAGER, sit. wanted by experienced man; News, Periodical, Commercial, Book, etc.—Apply, Box 14671.

Partnerships and Financial.

YOUNG MAN wanted to relieve elderly Printer; £500 secures Half Partnership; very old-established business.—Box 14681.

Machinery for Sale.

FIVE Second-hand LITHO ROTARY PRESSES for sale, as follows:—Two Quad Demy Offset Litho Rotaries, Two Double Demy Offset Litho Rotaries, One Quad Demy Direct Litho Rotary; all these presses are of well-known make.—Full particulars from Box 14677.

SECOND-HAND MACHINERY.—If you are wishing to dispose of Second-Hand Machinery relating to the Printing, Bookbinding, Box-making, Envelope and Bag-making Trades, etc., secure prompt and effective service by advertising in the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*.—Apply for special rates to the Publishers, Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's-place,
Gray's Inn-road, London, E.C.1.
Occasionally we have Rebuilt Smyth Book Sewing Machines to offer, such Sewers having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted with New Standard Parts where necessary. We erect and teach on a trial basis.—Box 13993.

Machinery Wanted.

SECOND-HAND MACHINERY.—If you are in the market for Second-Hand Machinery relating to the Printing, Bookbinding, Box-making, Envelope and Bag-making Trades, etc., secure prompt and effective service by advertising in the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*.—Apply for special rates to the Publishers, Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

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150, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4

Telephone No.: CENTRAL 6678.
Telegrams: Printauct, Fleet, London

Auctioneer and Valuer

TO THE

Printing & Allied Trades

FIRE LOSS ASSESSOR
NEWSPAPER VALUER
RATING SURVEYOR

SALES BY AUCTION conducted in Town or Country, of Printers' Plant and Machinery.

VALUATIONS for Fire Insurance, Probate Company Promotion and Partnership.

The Valuations and Sales of Printing Plant executed by me during the TWELVE MONTHS ended 31st December, 1924, exceeded ONE & A HALF MILLION POUNDS STERLING.

BRONZE POWDERS

of Exceptional Brilliance, Fineness and Covering Power.

Manufactured by Messrs. Bernh. Ullmann & Co., Fuerth, Bavaria, one of the largest makers of Bronze Powders in the world, these Bronzes can be relied upon to give satisfaction in every way.

1 lb. will go as far as 1¼ lbs. of most other makes.

Please send all enquiries and orders to the Sole Agents for the Printing Trade in Great Britain:

JOHN KIDD & Co., Ltd.

11, WINE OFFICE COURT, FLEET STREET : : E.C.4.

Midland Branch:
40, Church Street, Birmingham.

To all Non-Unionists in the Printing and Allied Trades:

JOIN THE

Printers' Provident Association

(Registered Friendly Society)

AND OBTAIN

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— and —
FUNERAL BENEFITS

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STANLEY G. C. JACOBS,
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Though Non-Union— Why Be Improvident?

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER PUBLISHED WEEKLY

FORTY-SEVENTH YEAR.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

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All communications for the "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER" should be addressed and Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to—STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, SHOE-LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above, or from Messrs W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., newsagents, 11, St. Bride-street, London, E.C.4.

Representatives:

London—Mr. STANLEY J. GILLIS 58, Shoe Lane, E.C.4
Lancashire and Yorkshire—Mr. W. C. FOSTER, 1, Duncan-street, Higher Broughton, Manchester.
France & Belgium—Mr. FELIX VANBUGGENHOUDT 196, rue Gerard, Brussels.
United States—LOCKWOOD TRADE JOURNAL CO. 10, East 39th-street, New York.
Representatives also in Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, Norway, Sweden, Finland, etc.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1925.

Toward Trade Revival.

THE holiday season has brought the usual period of slackness throughout the printing and allied trades, accompanied by the hindrances to business that are occasioned by the absence of principals and executives on vacation. In a few weeks, however, the holidays will be but memories of the past, and everyone will have settled down again to face the business opportunities of the autumn and winter months. Happily there are already signs of some improvement of trade, and direct advertising in particular is a field which is rapidly growing in importance and which holds out prospects of substantial returns to those printers who have the enterprise and ability to exploit it. In this connection it is fortunate that the collective advertising scheme of the Federation of Master Printers is now well under way and will shortly enter upon its second phase in helping the printer to "Sell More Print." This and every other aid should be utilised to the full, in order that the printing trade may experience the much-needed revival which now seems within the range of possibility.

* * *

Price of Strawboards.

DUTCH strawboards have eased considerably in price during the last month or so and agents' quotations are 10s. per ton less than the June lists. Stocks in hand are naturally accumulating, but business is far from brisk. Mill quotations have reached about the lowest point since the days before the war. A British firm selling direct from Dutch mills is offering to supply best-grade boards at tempting prices.

* * *

Other Boards.

WHITE wood pulp boards remain steady in price and are listed from agents' stock at £16 10s. per ton for 40s to 240s, £17 10s. for 400s, and £18 10s. for 500s and 550s. Glazed leather boards of Norwegian makes are quoted £16 and £16 10s. per ton.

* * *

British Paper in Australia.

NEWS that the Australian Trade Treaty with Canada has been ratified in the Commonwealth is still lacking. So much time has elapsed since Canada gave its decision that the question is being asked as to whether some eleventh hour hitch has arisen. To judge by expressions of opinion in Australia on the subject of the reciprocal treaty, this would not be surprising. The president of the Sydney Chamber of Commerce (Mr. J. M. Dunlop) evidently summarised the feeling of traders when he stated that he thought the proposed Canadian treaty was rather one-sided in favour of Canada. A particular statement regarding the news-print preference to the Dominion suggests a very friendly feeling towards papermakers in this country. Thus, it is stated, in the event of the preference becoming a fact, British manufacturers will almost certainly have to face a keen competition for the Australian market. That competition would be faced with better heart were it not for the fact that a large number of the Canadian mills are financed by United States capital. British manufacturers, it is pointed out, have spent large sums on their mills in the expectation of holding and increasing their exports to Australia. It is contended that nothing should be done to increase the difficulties which British industries are facing, or to aggravate the British unemployment problem. No one, of course, appreciates the force of these arguments more than the papermaker in this country, and he has served his customers in the Commonwealth so fairly and so well that a retention of a great deal of the custom hitherto enjoyed ought to be assured, whatever may occur to the Trade Treaty. That custom represents 68 per cent. of the total paper supplies to the Commonwealth, which is a higher figure than in the case of textiles or machinery.

* * *

"Art" Paper.

IN respect of coated papers, our view is that there is a marked sign of changing taste in what we call art papers. It is not a far call to the days when coated art paper was just introduced to meet the demand for a surface capable of receiving the inked impression from the new type of meshed or screened printing plate known as a half-tone block. The half-tone process was beginning to be accepted as a commercial proposition barely twenty-five years ago, and even in the leading printing trade magazine of twenty years ago practically all the illustrations in the advertisements were from woodcuts, which at that time cost 4s. per square inch, against 1s. per square inch for half-tone plates. The latter were pronounced perfect; but to modern eyes they are terribly crude. Experts claimed that smooth finished paper, free from chalk would yield the best results; but chalk or enamel art paper was gaining ground. In after years and up to the outbreak of war, the commercial taste ran in the direction of extremely glossy art paper, while in artistic and æsthetic quarters the elimination of coated paper was demanded. Matt art paper came along (from America) as a concession to the desire for elimination of gloss; but by running to the other extreme the printer was presented with a set of difficulties and an increase in the price of paper and cost of production, in consequence of which matt art paper made little headway in this country.

POSTER PRINTING

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The finest selection of Poster Types in the Trade.
LANGLEY & SONS, LTD., The Euston Press.
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Printers' Miniature Bisley.

A Successful Rifle Shooting Meeting.

Held last i Saturday at the Ham and Petersham R fle Range, the Printers' Miniature Bisley took place in excellent weather, and the meeting proved the most successful yet arranged by the Rifle Section of the Printing and Allied Trades Charity Sports Association. There were over 500 entries for the different events, despite the fact that the number of competitors, some 70 odd, was somewhat below the usual figure. Some excellent shooting was witnessed, and as a result of the meeting printers' charities will reap considerable benefit.

Mr. C. W. Kimpton (W. H. Smith and Son), who is this year's president of the Rifle Section, distributed the prizes at the end of the meeting, and in the course of his speech he referred to the recent winning of the King's Prize at Bisley by Mr. Archie Smith (W. H. Smith and Son). By way of encouragement to competitors to continue their rifle practice, he mentioned the fact that Mr. Smith had achieved his success after only about four years' shooting.

Some of the Results.

The Championship of the Printing Trade, awarded by the *Sporting Life and Sportsman*, was won by G. T. Foxon (Bradbank), who secured the gold medal, after shooting off a tie with N. C. Headland (London Label Co.), who took the silver medal. Their initial score was 299 points each. The third prize, a bronze medal, went to J. Gudgin (John Dickinson).

The "John Fry" Challenge Cup, in the Grand Aggregate competition, was won by G. S. Booth (Carmelite House), with 791 points; E. Grimwade (Bradbank) was second, with 790 points; and S. G. Phillips (P.O. Savings Bank) third, with 784 points. The first prize consists of the Cup, 30s. and a coupon, and the N.R A Badge, the last-named being presented by the *Graphic*.

The *Field* Challenge Shield for teams of four was won by the John Dickinson A team with the record score of 398 out of a possible 400.

The "Walter Haddon" Challenge Cup for teams of eight was won by the John Dickinson Rifle Club, who scored a record of 784 out of a possible 800.

The Rifle Section's popular secretary, who, of course had a very busy day on this occasion, is Mr. A. J. C. Pescud (*Field* Press, Ltd.).

Givers of Prizes.

Those giving prizes for competition at this meeting were the following:—*Field* Press, Ltd., Lanston Monotype Corporation, Major Astor, Proprietors of the *Daily Express*, Thos. de la Rue and Co., Ltd., Proprietors of the *Daily Telegraph*, Viscount Hambleden, Major Sir W. H. D. Acland, Bart., Proprietors of *Pearson's Weekly*, Proprietors of the *Graphic* and the *Daily Graphic*, Messrs. T. G. and J. Jubb, Proprietors of the *Bystander*, Messrs. Lorilleux and Bolton, Ltd., Messrs. Burge, Warren and Ridgley, Mr. Horton Harrild, The Society of Miniature Rifle Clubs, Mr. Iver Fraser, Messrs. George Mann and Co., Messrs. B. Winstone and Sons and the *Sporting Life and Sportsman*.

BOOKS FOR THE BLIND.—There has just been issued the annual report for 1924–5 of the National Institute for the Blind (whose headquarters are at 224 6 8, Great Portland-street, London, W.1). Amongst the very numerous activities of this most necessary and deserving institution is the production of embossed literature, and its dissemination amongst the blind—one of the most important branches of Institute's work. It is satisfactory to note that during the period under review not only has the production of embossed literature been very much augmented, but that it has been found possible in most cases to reduce the selling price of Braille books and periodicals. The Institute is the largest publishing house for the blind in the world, and at the present moment is practically working to full capacity in the production of Braille books, periodicals and music. Some indication of the scope of their work is given in the fact that 7,028 bound volumes in Braille were issued last year and 245,849 magazines and newspapers, whilst the output included other Braille literature and large quantities of music and also of Moon publications. The Institute relies upon voluntary contributions to enable it to supply these products to the blind at a fraction of the cost price.

Personal.

MR. HENRY CASAUBON DERWENT, general manager and secretary of the Bradford and District Newspaper Co, Ltd., appropriately celebrates the completion of a quarter of a century's service just as his firm makes the big expansion to which reference is made in another column of this issue.

THE present directors of this important north-country newspaper concern are Sir James Hill, Bart., Sir Arthur Marshall, K.B.E., Mr. Arthur James Hill, J.P., and Mr. Albert Hill.

THE company's works manager and chief engineer, Mr. H. Gilbert Derwent, served his apprenticeship in the machine-room of the *Bradford Daily Telegraph*, and with Messrs. R. Hoe and Co., Ltd., in London. He then had a long experience of newspaper plant with Messrs. Joseph Foster and Sons, Ltd., the Preston printing engineers, after which a period of South American experience and of war service preceded his appointment to his present position.

MR. EDMUND ARNOLD, son of Mr. E. George Arnold, the well-known Leeds master printer, who is principal of the firm of Messrs. E. G. Arnold and Son, and ex-president of the Federation of Master Printers, was married at Oslo (Christiania) last week to Miss Marie Bredal, daughter of Herr Bredal, of Oslo.

MR. H. D. THOMPSON, the head of Messrs. Bagot and Thompson, printers, London, has been presented by the staff with a smoking cabinet and an illuminated address on completing 50 years' association with the firm.

MR. D. G PETERS, after twenty-seven years' service as overseer in the machine-room of the *Yorkshire Observer*, has retired, and to mark the occasion his colleagues have presented him with an oak-mounted clock.

THE presentation was made by Mr. E. C. Derwent, general manager of the Bradford and District Newspaper Co., Ltd.

MR. J. A. MOIR, of the composing-room staff of the *Aberdeen Evening Express*, has been presented by the case-room staff with silver gifts on the occasion of his marriage.

MR. JOSEPH JONES has been elected president of the South Wales group of the Typographical Association.

MR. JAMES DOUGLAS, editor of the *Sunday Express*, who recently underwent an operation for appendicitis, has been moved from the nursing home in London to a convalescent home at Margate.

MR. F. J. MORTIMER, who for many years was the editor of the *Amateur Photographer* before it became associated with *Photography and Focus*, has been appointed editor-in-chief of the amalgamated journals. He succeeds Mr. R. Child Bayley, who occupied the position for over 25 years.

MR. BAYLEY has accepted a directorship connected with agricultural journals, but will retain a certain interest in the *Amateur Photographer* as consulting editor.

ENGINEER LIEUT.-COMMANDER J. BURNARD BULLOCK, R.N (S.R.), has succeeded Mr. Owen Letcher in the editorship of the *South African Mining and Engineering Journal*, which was founded by the late Major Clem D. Webb, M.C., and remains in the sole possession and control of Mrs. Webb, the widow.

MR. PHILIP MILLWOOD, formerly secretary and publicity organiser of the *Daily Herald*, has been appointed general secretary of the Civil Service Confederation.

MR. C. R. SEDDON, president of the Papermakers' Association, entered a nursing home at Leeds, and an operation has been performed for internal trouble. The operation, we are glad to learn, was successful, and the patient is progressing as favourably as can be expected.

SIR ALBERT SPICER has made good progress after his accident, and was able to return to London on Monday.

CAPT. W. R. MACILWAINE and Mr. A. W. Grodsky have been appointed directors of Arthur T. Dimmock, Ltd., Imperial House, Kingsway, London.

MR. JOHN TOD and his family have gone to Italy for a few weeks. Mr. Tod had the misfortune recently to fracture a muscle in his foot during a game of tennis.

THE wedding of Mr. H. Cecil Wild, a director of Messrs. W. G. Taylor and Co., Ltd., to Miss Muriel C. Moody took place Wednesday at East Molesley.

A RECEPTION followed in an historic mansion adjoining Hampton Court Palace, a magnificent ball-room being used for the purpose.

Visit to Croxley Paper Mills.

At the invitation of Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., Ltd., sixty members of the Publicity Club of London visited Croxley Paper Mills on Thursday afternoon, August 20th. The visit was organised by Mr. W. H. H. Radford, the energetic chairman of the Development Committee.

Upon arrival, after a pleasant journey by road, the party was received (in the unavoidable absence of Mr. D. M. Skeins, the manager) by Messrs. H. Kingham and F. Heckford, and conducted on a most interesting and instructive tour of the mills. Many of the scientific wonders of modern papermaking were demonstrated and explained, and it was quite evident that the standard of efficiency in this industry left little to be desired. The visitors were afterwards entertained to tea and each presented with a suitable souvenir.

After a brief word of thanks by Mr. Andrew Milne, chairman of the Publicity Club of London, to Messrs. John Dickinson for their hospitality, the party returned to London by motor, highly delighted with their experience.

New British Patents.

For the benefit of our readers we have arranged for any inquiries relating to Patents, Designs and Trade Marks to be answered, free of all charge, by a Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Patent Agents. Inquiries should be addressed, in the first instance, to the Editor.

Application.

Cheshire, E. Sheet-feeding device. 20,623.
Cleathero, E. T. Sheet-feeders for printing machines, etc. 20,853.
Cronin, L. C. Printing apparatus. 20,797.
Fellows, J. A. Book binding. 20,771.
Hassler, W. Cylinder presses for office, etc., use. 20,877.
Heenss, H. Feeding mechanisms for presses, etc. 20,625.
Nicholls, F. Intaglio plate printing. 21,085.
Petty, J. P., and Petty and Sons (Reading), Ltd. Box for packing printing blocks, etc. 20,631.
Ridderstrom, A. R. Folding machines. 20,056.
Traitteur, F. O. van. Apparatus for casting stereotype plases. 20,594.

Specifications Published.

1924.

Broughton, J. Guards for power presses and like machinery. 238,415.
Grosskopf, R. Printing presses. 238,394.

1925.

Hare, F. C. Loose-leaf binders. 238,495.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

1925.

Cheshire, E. Sheet-feeding device. 238,570.
Dexter Folder Co. Sheet-feeding devices. 238,547.
Heenss, H. Pneumatic feeding mechanisms for high speed presses, folding machines and the like. 238,572.

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Commercial Intelligence

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Allied Newspapers, 34s. 10½d., 34s. 7½d., 8 p.c 22s. 6d., 20s.; Allied Northern Newspapers 6½ Deb., 99¼, 98½; Amalgamated Press, 43s. 6d.; Associated Newspapers, 22s. 6d., Def., 6 3/8, Pref., 18s. 9d.; Buff Book, 19s. 3d., 19s. 6d.; Cassell Pref., 20s. 3d., 20s. 4½d.; *Daily Mirror* Newspaper, 6½, 8 p.c. Pref., 25s. 3d.; *Daily Sketch* and *Sunday Herald*, Deb., 105, 106; De La Rue, 15s. 3d., 14s. 4½d.; J. Dickinson, 30s., 30s. 6d.; *Financial News*, Pref., 10s. 3d.; Hazell, Watson and Viney, 15¼, 16, Pref., 7½, 7⅝; *Illustrated London News*, 7s. 6d., Pref., 16s. 9d., 1st Deb., 62½, 63; International Linotype, 70; Kelly's Directories, 7½ p.c., Pref., 22s. 6d.; Lamson Paragon, 12s. 6d., 5½ p.c. Pref., 15s. 7½d. xd., 10 p.c. Pref., 22s.; Lanston Monotype Corporation, 13s.; Linotype A. Deb, 66¼, B. Deb., 66½; Newnes, 33s., Pref., 15s. 6d.; Odhams Press (4s. shares) 2s. 9d., 6 p.c. Pref., 12s. 6d., 7½ p.c. A. Pref., 14s., 13s. 9d.; *Sporting and Dramatic* Pref., 26s. 3d.; *Sunday Pictorial*, 79s. 4½d., Pref., 22s. 10½d., 23s.; R. Tuck, 21s. 9d.; Waterlow and Sons Def., 39s. 4½d., Prefd. 21s., 19s. 6d.; Weldons, 26s. 10½d., Pref., 18s. 6d.; Winterbottom Book Cloth, 73s. 6d.; Wyman and Sons, Pref., 19s.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

BRITISH GLUES AND CHEMICALS.—This company proposes to pay, on the 29th inst., the dividend on the 8 per cent. preference shares for the half-year ending April 1st, 1922. The financial position has been greatly strengthened, the net profit for the year to May 31st last being £42,549—about seven times larger than that for the previous twelve months.

NEW COMPANIES.

MORRIS-OXFORD PRESS, LTD. — Capital £10,000, in £1 shares; proprietors and publishers of newspapers, periodicals, magazines, journals, books and other literary works and undertakings, reporters, collectors and distributors of information, printers, lithographers, stereotypers, electrotypers, photographic and colour printers, engravers, stationers, paper and ink merchants, publicity agents, designers of pictorial and display advertisements and of sketches and drawings for insertion in trade and other papers, contractors for advertising space in newspapers and other publications, and on railways, trams, omnibuses and hoardings, theatre, music hall and cinema programmes, etc. Private company. Subscribers: Wm. R. Morris, Reginald W. Thornton, C.A. Solicitors: Andrew Walsh and Bartram, Oxford.

JOHN BAXTER AND SON, LTD. — Capital £5,000, in £1 shares; printers and publishers, wholesale and export stationers, bookbinders, paper manufacturers and engineers, etc. Private company. First directors: W. Paterson, J. Gillies and J. C. Brodie. Registered office: 39, Elder-street, Edinburgh.

SCOTT GALLOWAY, LTD.—Capital £1,500, in £1 shares; to acquire the business now carried at 126A, Union-street, Torquay, Devon, as "Scott Galloway," and to carry on the business of photographers, photo-lithographers, photographic developers and printers, engineers, etc. Private company. Directors: G. Scott Galloway and E. Mann. Registered office: 126A, Union-street, Torquay.

STAPLE INN PUBLISHING CO., LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; business as indicated by title. Private company. Directors: C. C. W. Burrage, A. Gray, A. H. Montesole and F. W. Mowl. Registered office: 323, High Holborn, W.C.1.

LOMBARD FINANCE SYNDICATE, LTD.—Capital £2,100 in 2,000 cumulative 7 per cent. preference shares of £1 each and 2,000 ordinary shares of 1s.; to carry on all kinds of financial, advertising and agency businesses, etc. Private company. Directors: G. H. Howarth and C. R. Stiles, F.S.S., F.R.G.S.

GLASS PUBLICATIONS, LTD.—Capital £1,000 in £1 shares; to acquire the business carried on at Talbot House, Arundel-street, W.C., as *Glass* and to carry on the business of proprietors and publishers of newspapers, journals, magazines and books, printers, stationers, lithographers, engravers, bookbinders, booksellers, advertising agents, etc., and to adopt an agreement with Clement Saxton. Private company. Subscribers: H. G. Geves and A. G. Calton. Registered office: Talbot House, Arundel-street, W.C.2.

BRITISH TRADES EXHIBITIONS, LTD.—Capital £1,000 in £1 shares; to carry on, organise and promote all kinds of exhibitions and markets, etc. Private company. Directors: A. B. Dale and E. W. Schofield. Registered office: 35, Surrey-street, Strand, W.C.2.

THOMAS CHALMERS AND SONS (1925), LTD.—Capital £45,000 in 20,000 8 per cent. preference shares of £1 and 25,000 ordinary shares of £1; manufacturers of paper and pulp and articles made of and from paper, pulp, esparto, etc. Private company. First directors: Lt.-Com. K. Mackenzie, R.M., W. Harrison, A. Smith, T. P. Gillespie and J. Rowley. Registered office: Lochmill, Linlithgow.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfactions registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfactions is not compulsory).

DERBY MERCURY AND EXPRESS, LTD.—Particulars filed of £16,000 debentures authorised August 17th, 1925, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the whole amount now being issued.

DE GRUCHY AND CO, LTD.—Satisfaction in full on August 7th, of debenture dated January 1st, 1925, securing all moneys due or to become due from the company to Barclays Bank, Ltd.

BROWN AND RAWCLIFFE, LTD. (lithographers, etc., Liverpool).—Satisfaction to the extent of £4,300 on May 30th, 1925, of debentures dated June 16th and 25th, 1908, securing £9,000. (Notice filed August 18th, 1925).

ROBERT C. LAW AND SON, LTD. (printers, etc., Manchester).—Mortgage on freehold buildings Nos. 112 and 114, Rusholme-road, Chorlton-on-Medlock, Manchester, dated August 13th, 1925, to secure all moneys due or to become due from the company to the National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

PREMIER PRESS, LTD. (London).—Two land registry charges on (a) freehold premises Nos. 44-52, Little Surrey-street, St. George the Martyr, London, and (b) leasehold printing works and buildings Nos. 40 50, Lancaster-street, St. George the Martyr, London, both dated August 14th, 1925, to secure all moneys due or to become due from the company to Westminster Bank, Ltd.

BRITISH ART CO., LTD. (art publishers, etc., London).—Charge on leasehold premises Nos. 78 and 78A, Margaret-street, Marylebone, dated August 6th, 1925, to secure £3,000. Holder: Mrs. Ethel J. Haward, 138, Lauderdale Mansions, Maida Vale, W.

DERBY MERCURY AND EXPRESS, LTD.—Satisfaction in full on August 17th, 1925 (a) of mortgage and debenture (collateral) dated January 15th, 1925, securing £2,000; (b) of debenture dated November 25th, 1910, securing £1,000; (c) of debenture dated March 5th, 1909, securing £2,000; and (d) of debenture dated December 11th, 1908, securing £1,000.

ALLIED NORTHERN NEWSPAPERS, LTD.—Trust deed dated August 17th, 1925, to secure £2,300,000 6½ per cent. debenture stock, repayable at 102 per cent., with power to issue £700,000 further like stock on conditions contained in the trust deed. Deed constitutes specific charge on (1) £500,000 7 per cent. cumulative preference and £400,000 ordinary shares of Associated Scottish Newspapers, Ltd., of Glasgow, (2) £60,000 ordinary shares of J. M. Smith, Ltd., of Glasgow, (3) £85,000 ordinary shares of "Newcastle Chronicle," Ltd., and (4) £800,000 6½ per cent. redeemable second debentures of "Newcastle Chronicle," Ltd., and a floating charge on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Trustees for the debenture stockholders: Law Debenture Corporation, Ltd., 24, Old Broad-street, E.C.

RECEIVER APPOINTED OR RELEASED

CORNUBIAN PRESS, LTD. (Redruth).—P. R. Bawden, of Redruth, Cornwall, was appointed receiver on August 17th, 1925, under powers contained in debenture dated June 20th, 1902.

C. AND T. MILLER, LTD. (plain and fancy box manufacturers, etc., Manchester).—A. Yearsley, of 27, Brazennose-street, Manchester, ceased to act as receiver on August 15th, 1925.

ADLOWS, LTD. (publishers, etc., London).—Miss V. V. Noble, of 154, King's Cross-road, W.C.1, ceased to act as receiver or manager on August 15th, 1925.

S. AND P. MUSIC ROLL CO., LTD. (London).—E. Portlock, of 186, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, ceased to act as receiver or manager on August 13th, 1925.

BANKRUPTCIES.

Re GERARD JOHN MATHIESON, late of 32, Chapel-street, Mayfair, and Clarendon-road, Cliftonville, Margate. The first meeting of creditors herein was held at the London Bankruptcy Court on August 26th, a receiving order having been made on August 5th. Mr. E. Parke, official receiver, reported that the debtor had stated in preliminary examination, that he had always been in the printing and stationery trade, mostly on his own account, and was at present technical adviser to a company in the trade at a salary of £500 per annum, but he had not received any sum in respect of this, the company claiming that he owed it £3,000 in respect of excess profits duty which the company had to meet. The debtor roughly estimated his liabilities at £19,000 and valued his assets at £2,000. He attributed his failure to loss arising owing to foreclosure proceedings directly attributable to the War, and costs of unsuccessful actions. A resolution was passed for the appointment of Sir H. J. de Courcy Moore, chartered accountant, as trustee of the estate, his bond being fixed at £500. A committee of inspection was nominated consisting of Mr. A. L. Poulter, Mr. T. J. R. Stevens and Mr. W. E. Halter.

Re GEORGE A. ARNOTT CLOWES, Queenhithe, E.C., and Pear Tree Cottage, Claygate, paper merchants' traveller.—Under a receiving order made against this debtor on August 5th, the first meeting of creditors was held on August 24th at the London Bankruptcy Court. The debtor had lodged a statement of affairs showing ranking liabilities £3,004 and net assets £557. He had stated in preliminary examination that in 1906 he obtained employment and was appointed a director of a company in the paper trade and had been employed by them ever since as traveller and a director of the company, latterly at a salary of £350 per annum, plus 25 per cent. commission. He attributed his failure to loss of trade, and consequent loss of commission. A resolution was passed for the appointment of Mr. F. F. Sharles, I.A., 52, Queen Victoria-street, E.C., as trustee of the estate, his bond being fixed at £600.

From the London Gazette.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

A. Hulme and G. A. Boycott, ticket and general printers, 56, Thomas street, Manchester, under the style of E. Tapp and Co.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914.

RECEIVING ORDER.

A. Powell, 167, Ewart-road, Nottingham, litho printer.

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The Amalgamated Press.

Annual Meeting.

The ordinary general meeting of the Amalgamated Press (1922), Ltd., was held on Thursday, August 27th, at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street, London, E.C.

Sir George A. Sutton, Bt. (chairman of the company), presided.

The chairman said: Gentlemen,—Although we are met here to-day at a time of acutest industrial depression, the report which I have the pleasure to present to you shows so little reflection of the prevailing troubles that you will, I am sure, consider it highly satisfactory.

The profits, as you will have seen from the balance-sheet which has been placed before you, amount to £541,199 5s.

The continuous growth of advertisement revenue is the best evidence you could wish of the ever-growing popularity of your magazines and periodicals among advertisers and advertising agents. So great, indeed, has been the demand for space in three of them, *Answers*, *Home Chat* and *Woman's Weekly*, that we have had to make certain increases in the advertisement rates.

As I pointed out last year, this company does not derive its entire profits from the sale of periodicals and magazines. The Imperial Paper Mills, in which we hold the controlling interest, is now the second largest paper mill in the country, and, in addition, owns a controlling interest in timber limits in Canada. Further, your share interest in the largest printing ink works in the country, and your vast printing and publishing factories, place us in the fortunate position of being a great self-tained organisation.

I now have to move: "That the report of the directors produced, together with the annexed statement of the company's accounts at June 30th, 1925, be received, approved, and adopted, and that a final dividend for the year of 2s. a share, less income tax at 4s. 3d. in the £, be now declared on the ordinary shares."

The resolution was unanimously agreed to.

Ulverston Paper Mill Co.

Scheme of Arrangement Sanctioned.

Mr. H. Winstanley, sitting as the deputy of the Chancellor in the Palatine Chancery Court in Manchester, was asked to give his sanction to a scheme of arrangement between the Ulverston Paper Mill Co., Ltd., and its creditors and shareholders.

Mr. H. S. Barker, who appeared for the company, explained that it was incorporated in 1906, and took over as a going concern the business of paper manufacturers carried on at the Furness Paper Mills, Ulverston, under the style of Samuel Pollitt and Sons, Ltd. The capital was £20,000, in £1 shares, of which 7,406 were issued.

Mr. J. H. Hartley, of Blackburn, held mortgage debentures aggregating £2,000 and the bank held the other debentures to the amount of £18,000. Owing to the depression in the paper trade the company was involved in financial difficulties, but it was anticipated that the scheme now proposed would enable it to pay its creditors in full and tide over the depression. It was proposed to convert 7,300 of the unissued shares into cumulative preference shares, of which 3,300 would be subscribed and paid for in cash by three of the directors and three shareholders. Other shares would be taken by certain creditors in payment. It was proposed to pay in full unsecured creditors for £25 or less, and loan holders and other unsecured creditors would receive an immediate payment of half-a-crown in the pound, and the balance in three instalments.

The application was not opposed, and the Deputy of the Chancellor sanctioned the scheme.

THE arrangements for the sale of British Empire Exhibition stamps will be the same as last year. The cost of production of special stamps is approximately twelve times that of an ordinary stamp, and the expense of a general distribution is, therefore, prohibitive.

Culter Mills Strike.

A Settlement.

A settlement has been reached in the strike at the Culter Paper Mills, and work was recommenced there on Aug. 25th. The trouble began on July 31st, when some 500 or 600 employees ceased work as a protest against five non-union men being employed. Efforts had been made by the National Union of Printing and Paper Workers to bring all the employees within the organisation. For some time these five men held out against the demonstration, while the employers adopted an attitude of entire neutrality.

While this attitude received due acknowledgment from the Scottish secretary of the Union, the withdrawal of the workers was insisted upon and this led to the closing of the mill for four weeks, although there were orders to be executed.

Later however, the five men, we understand, consented to join the Amalgamated Society of Papermakers, but the officials of the National Union were not satisfied with this and the trouble persisted until Aug. 24, when a settlement was reached.

Mr. W. Dyson visited Culter on behalf of the Employers' Federation of Papermakers, and Mr. W. Ross went down for the National Union of Printing and Paper workers.

Neither employers' nor workers' representatives would state what the terms of settlement were. It was realised at the end of the week, says the *Scotsman*, that the position was an extraordinary one, and that what was described as "industrial tyranny" could not long continue. The employees generally express satisfaction that the strike of almost a month is over.

GOODS which may be imported into Czecho-Slovakia without licence and without declaration include the following:—*Paper and Paper Wares:* Coloured paper, also lacquered and white-coated paper, wall-paper, moulded wares of carton pierre, asphalt, and similar materials.

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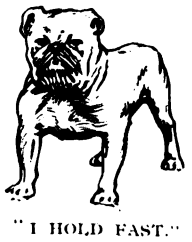
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In daily use for bales up to 2½ cwt. and 50" long without baling boards.

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THE MANUFACTURE OF PULP AND PAPER, Vol. V. London: McGraw-Hill Publishing Co., Ltd. Price 25s.

With the publication of the fifth and last volume of this work the gigantic task undertaken by a joint committee of the pulp and paper associations of Canada and the United States is completed, at all events so far as the first edition is concerned. This series of textbooks of modern pulp and paper mill practice are unique from many points of view, and they represent a very valuable service to the industry. The whole work is designed to bring together the fundamental subjects of mathematics and elementary science and the principles and practice of pulp and paper manufacture. The scope of the scheme enables the man with but little education to study in the most efficient manner the preliminary subjects that are necessary to a thorough understanding of the principles involved in the manufacturing processes and operations The preliminary subjects are all included in Vols. I and II. Vol. III is unique in that it is the first book in the English language to deal with the preparation of pulp. Vol. IV and V take up the manufacture of paper. All the subjects are treated in detail. Over 100 experts have been associated in the preparation of the text and great care has been taken to bring it accurately up to date.

The final volume now published is divided into six sections. In the first section the cylinder machine is described, as well as machines of special design and also various attachments used for the production of special papers. The different methods of driving the paper machine are covered in full detail.

Section 2 is divided into two parts. The first is an extremely well-written treatise on hand-made paper by Mr. Dard Hunter, and the second covers tub sizing.

Section 3 deals exhaustively with the finishing operations of papermaking, the operations covered including cutting and rewinding, supercalandering, plating, pasting, sorting, counting, packing and loading paper.

Section 4 on coated papers embraces the layout of the coating plant, the testing and preparation of the coating materials, a description of the different coating processes, as well as the drying and finishing operations.

A valuable part of the fifth section, which deals with paper testing, is a description of the microscope and methods of microscopical analysis of paper, and it includes also nine plates showing the standard fibres in their natural colours, which were prepared for the Bureau of Standards.

The sixth and final section treats of pumps, electrical equipment, heating and ventilation, and lubrication and water.

Thus concludes a task which has occupied five years, and Mr. J. N. Stephenson, the editor, and all who are responsible for the work have placed the whole industry under an obligation. The volumes are nicely got up and neatly printed, and there are numerous illustrations which help to an understanding of the text.

Foreign Paper Trade Directories.

Two Useful Books of Reference.

There recently came to hand two directories, one dealing with the paper trade of Germany and the other with Central Europe. The Paper Trades Directory of Germany (Papier Adressbuch von Deutschland) is published by the *Papier Zeitung* (Carl Hofmann, G.m.b.h., Dessauer Strasse 2, Berlin), the price, bound in linen, being 35 marks. The issue of this edition has been delayed for four years owing to various difficulties which can be understood. These same circumstances have also naturally given rise to a very large number of alterations in the addresses of firms, many of which have been dissolved or reconstructed, while new undertakings altogether have been formed. Its value, therefore, as an up-to-date reference can be appreciated. In future it is hoped that the work will appear regularly every two years. Running to 1164 pages the book is divided into four parts. In the first the paper, board and pulp manufacturers, rag sorting establishments and rag and waste paper dealers, are alphabetically arranged. Part 2 deals with firms engaged in making goods from paper and also printers, the arrangement here again being alphabetical. A useful classification is resorted to in Part 3, firms being arranged alphabetically under the following headings (a) factories making stationery and office requisites; (b) wholesalers and agents; (c) picture post card and art publishers, also wholesalers of post cards and pictures; and (d) stamp wholesalers and retailers alphabetically arranged. There is also in a subsequent part a useful arrangement of the firms in the paper trades according to towns and provinces, to which are added firms who are not members of the official association. Finally there is a list of mills according to their productions, and there is also included in the volume a list of associations in the paper trades. Thus the directory is a very complete index to the German paper industry and reference is facilitated by the insertion of cardboard dividers between the several parts.

We have also received the 21st edition of the Paper Trade Directory of Central Europe, published by Guntter-Staibs Verlagsgesellsnaft m.b.H., Biberach-Riss, Wurttemburg. The price of this work is marks 10.50. The directory, of 650 pages, is of a handy size, 5½ by 7½ inches, the contents being arranged in six parts. The first gives an alphabetical place register for Germany, Denmark, Alsace Lorraine, Holland, Austria, Poland, Switzerland and Czecho-Slovakia, this being followed by an alphabetical register of firms in the states mentioned. Part 3 gives very complete details concerning 1,708 paper, board, pulp, coloured paper and parchmentising firms, each record containing full details concerning the company, its branches, capacity and productions. There is also an arrangement according to states. Part 4 is an index to the sorts of paper and the suppliers in Germany, Austria and Czecho-Slovakia. Then there is also printed the trade customs of the organisations of manufacturers and users. All this information, covering such a wide area in so complete a manner, renders the directory of special value.

Bury's Industries.

Papermaking Machinery, etc.

In dealing with the industries of Bury, Lancs, a writer in the *Manchester Guardian Commercial* says that one of the largest individual undertakings in Bury is the firm of Messrs. Charles Walmsley and Co., Ltd., which, although a world-famed firm of papermaking machinery makers, started operations in 1866 as makers of mill engines and pumps of different types. In 1898 they constructed their first paper machine for the Sun Paper Co. at Pendleton, and from that date until 1910 turned out one machine per year. Since that date, however, sixty machines have been made, in addition to renewals and auxiliary machinery.

The firm, who are associated with the Armstrong-Whitworth group of undertakings, and who have recently established a Canadian branch to cater for the Canadian market, make not only the machinery used directly in the manufacture of paper, but also equip complete mills and provide plant for the entire process of papermaking.

Another firm of papermakers' engineers whose headquarters are in Bury are Messrs. Bentley and Jackson, Ltd., whose papermaking machines are running day in and day out in various parts of the world in the manufacture of different grades of paper, ranging from news-print to fine writings and tissues.

In the vicinity of Bury, at Radcliffe, there are the large papermaking firms of the East Lancashire Paper Mill Co., Ltd, and John Wild and Son, Ltd. In Bury itself the largest papermaking mills are the Elton Paper Mills of James Crompton and Brothers, Ltd. This firm was founded in 1856, and has progressively developed its production of white and coloured tissue papers, crinkled and typewriting papers.

THE Hungarian paper industry, like all other branches, has been suffering from lack of orders during past weeks. All the mills are burdened by crushing expenses and high prices of raw materials, especially wood.

Noteworthy Paper Exhibition.

Interesting Features of the New Museum at Munich.

The German Museum of Natural Science and Technology is the subject of an extensive notice in the *Papier Zeitung* and the main features of the section dealing with the paper industries cannot fail to interest generally.

Those who were fortunate enough to visit the International Exhibition of Graphic Arts in Leipzig just before war broke out in 1914 will remember the exceedingly interesting exhibit, due to the enthusiasm of Herr Zander of Berg Gladbach, of the complete Haynsburg hand-made paper mill. This mill was founded in the year 1700 and was ascribed to the Duchess Amalie of Zeitz-Weissenfels, daughter of the Great Elector, and was still producing paper in 1909. It contains three sets of stamps, made of wood shod with iron and working in stone troughs, the stamps being actuated by wooden pegs or cams on the wooden shaft which is turned by the water wheel. It is rare to find such an ancient plant still so complete and with the old wooden machinery in working order.

It was a wise thought which prompted the German Papermakers' Association to purchase this old mill, and still wiser to have it re-erected complete in the Museum at Munich.

It will be remembered that a replica of Louis Robert's original machine was amongst the side shows of Zander's exhibit at Leipzig in 1914. This was purchased by Sections 2 and 3 of the Papermakers' Co-operative Association and likewise presented to the Museum.

These things are shown in rooms No. 313, 314, 315 and comprise also exhibits showing the history of writing materials such as papyrus, palm leaves, birch bark, etc., from 1350. In addition the German machine builders have contributed machines and models of all kinds, bringing the exhibition of papermaking machinery right up to date.

In room No. 316 the development of the art of writing may be followed step by step from the primitive picture writing of prehistoric times, in stone and bone, through hieroglyphics, Phœnician, Greek and Latin, also through the oriental developments in Babylon, India, China and Japan.

The reproduction of a monk of the Middle Ages at work in his cell engaged upon his careful writing is startlingly realistic, with his implements lying around ready to hand.

In a neighbouring room the various methods for reproducing written and typed matter may be studied in close proximity to the various actual printing processes, beginning with Gutenberg and including the last word in offset printing, type-setting and casting machines.

These exhibits now occupy fourteen rooms and will be continually kept up to date.

Damage estimated at well over £5,000 was done by a fire that broke out in a large esparto grass shed at the Inverurie Paper Mills, belonging to Messrs. T. Tait and Sons, Ltd., on Monday afternoon.

A FULL illustrated report dealing with Poppy Day (November 11th), 1924, has been issued in brochure form and is both exhaustive and interesting. Committees for next Poppy Day are about to be formed throughout the country, and it may be useful to state that the headquarters of Poppy Day 1925 are at 145, Piccadily, London, W.1.

MR. H. HOLMES, late managing director of Charles Morgan and Co, Ltd, 182-184, High Holborn, has acquired an interest in the Vulcanoid Co., 87, Clerkenwell road, E.C., manufacturers of fancy penholders, medical containers, wireless accessories and similar goods in erinoid, lactoid, etc., and, with the former proprietor, Mr. F. Donaldson Gibbs, has formed a private limited company under the style of "Vulcanoid Co. (1925), Ltd."

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PAPER BAGS AND CARRIER BAGS.

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TRADE PUBLICATIONS.

BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER, THE. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4. Founded in 1878, this weekly journal is the recognised medium for Printers, Stationers, Box Makers, Envelope Makers, Bookbinders, etc. Its pages contain the latest improvements in machinery, descriptions of new processes, and commercial intelligence and current news. Subscribers get the paper for 52 weeks for 13s.

BOOKBINDER, THE, forms a Monthly Section of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, and subscriptions are booked for these issues at the rate of 3s. 3d. per annum, including postage. Special contributions appear from the pen of leading authorities. Publishers: Stonhill & Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

DICTIONARY OF PAPER TERMS.—Definitions of the Terms as used in the Manufacture and Merchandising of Paper. Published in book form by the Lockwood Trade Journal Co., Inc., New York. Bound in cloth, 6 × 9, 87 pp. Price 7s. 6d. Copies may be had of Stonhill & Gillis, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

LITHOGRAPHIC TRADE REVIEW, THE. This forms the subject of a monthly section of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, and these issues are obtainable at an annual subscription of 3s. 3d. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

PAPER TRADE REVIEW, THE WORLD'S. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4. This weekly journal established in 1879, gives particulars of Papermaking Machinery and Processes, Current Prices of Raw Materials, Market Reports, Interviews with Leading Men associated with the industry, Commercial Intelligence, etc. Annual subscription: 26s. plus postage (Inland, 30s. 4d.; Foreign and Colonial, 32s. 6d.)

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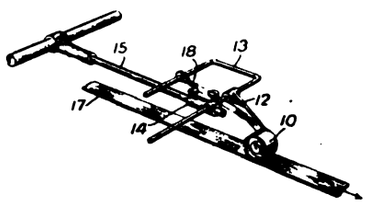
Post Office Orders and Cheques should be made payable to the Publishers, STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

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New Inventions

Sheet Feeding Apparatus.

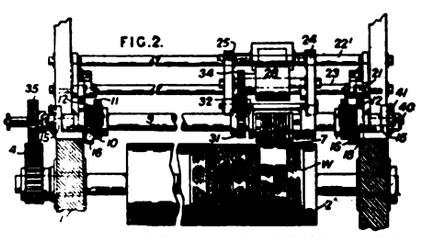
As patented by Mr. T. H. Backhouse, in sheet-feeding apparatus for printing-machines, etc., of the kind in which the sheets are carried on endless or like bands 17 and are pressed into contact therewith by pressure members as gravity-controlled rollers 10, the pressure members are arranged to be spring-controlled so as to damp out free vibration of the pressure

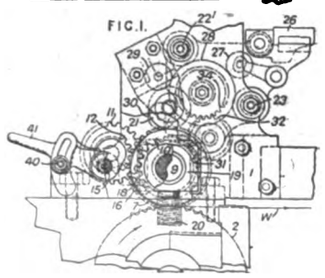


members to allow the apparatus to work at high speeds. The roller 10 is freely mounted in an arm 12 pivoted on a U-shaped rod 13 carried by an adjustable sleeve 14 on a spindle 15. The arm 12 is controlled by a spring 18 so arranged that its pull is substantially constant, and is small compared with the action of gravity on the roller 10.

A Late News Device.

Messrs. R. Hoe & Co., Ltd., have patented a late news printing device, which is provided with mechanism for effecting intermittent contact between the late news printing cylinder and the impression cylinder, such mechanism also permitting the printing cylinder to be permanently thrown out of contact with the impression cylinder. Intermittent alternate contact of the printing cylinder with the impression cylinder and inking mechanism is also effected. The shaft 9 of the printing cylinder 7 is driven by gears 4, 35 from the impression cylinder 2 and has, at each end, a fast gear 10 which drives, through intermediate gears 11, 12, a gear 16 loose upon the shaft 9. Cams 18, fixed to the gears 16, engage rollers 21 mounted in the side frames 1 of the machine and periodically move the cylinder 7 into contact with the web W passing round the

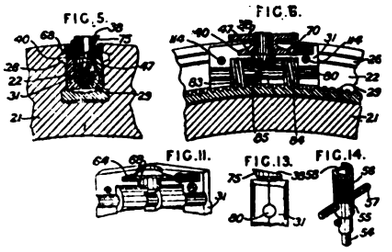




cylinder 2 against the action of springs 20 pressing upon the bearings 19 of the shaft 9. The gears 11, 12a at each side, are mounted on an eccentric portion of a stud 15 journaled in the frame 1 and having a slotted arm 41 engaged by a clamping nut 40 whereby the gears 11, 12 may be held disengaged from the gears 10, 16 to stop the rotation of the cams 18 so that the cylinder 7 remains out of contact with the web. The ink fountain 26 and inking rollers 27 . . 30 are mounted in brackets 24, 25, and the inking rollers are driven by gears 32, 34 from a gear 31 on the shaft 9. To permit the late news to be printed on any part of the width of the web, the cylinder 7 and gear 31 are slidable on the shaft 9 and the brackets 24, 25 are slidable on their supporting rods 22¹, 23. The gear 35 may be slidden out of mesh with the gear 4 to put the late news printing device entirely out of action.

Clamping Printing Plates.

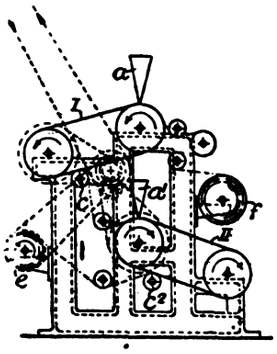
Mr. L. W. Claybourne has patented a device for clamping printing plates on a flat or cylindrical bed 21 comprising a block 31 adjustable on the bed and carrying a member 38 consisting of a plate-engaging jaw 75 and wings 40 adapted to engage recesses 26 in grooves 22 to hold the block on the bed. The block is formed in two pieces, Fig. 11, secured together by screws 114. In the upper portion of the block is a cavity 64 in which the member 38 is supported, slots 68 being provided in the block through which the wings 40 project to engage the recesses 26. The member 38 is held in any



desired position by a spring-pressed ball 70. Adjustment of the block 31 is effected by the rotation of a gear 47 journaled in the member 38 and meshing with a gear 85 on a horizontal spindle 80 carrying worms 83, 84 engaging a rack 29 in the bottom of the groove 22. When the bed is a cylinder with helical grooves, the bottom, side and top faces of the block 31 are shaped to fit the cylinder and groove surfaces. A spanner 55, Fig. 14, is provided with a slotted end 58 for engaging the jaw 75, and with a squared end 54 which fits a socket in the gear 47. It is knurled at 56 for turning quickly by means of the fingers, and has a handle 57 by means of which a greater force may be applied.

Coating Paper.

Paper for wrapping-up chocolate, etc., is coated on both sides with a layer of collodion, celluloid or the like in which metal powder is embedded. The paper as it travels from a roll f to a roll e is guided over supporting bands or rollers I., II., coating



material being delivered to one side of the paper from a hopper a and to the other side from a hopper a¹. The rollers supporting the bands I., II. may be heated to accelerate the hardening of the coating. Rollers c, c², co-operate with the bands I., II., as glazing rollers. The device is suggested by Mr. J. Marschall.

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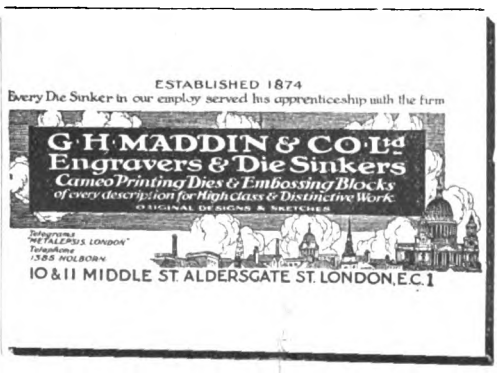
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The Paper and Board Consumer.

Matters of Interest to Printers, Bookbinders, Paper Box, Paper Bag, and Envelope Manufacturers, etc.

COPIES of an export supplement to the *Leipziger Neueste Nachrichten* which are issued in connection with the Leipzig Fair are interesting from the fact that they are printed by the rotary photogravure process. The first photogravure printed journal we saw was also a German publication, called *Der Welt Spiegel*, issued about the end of 1913. Of the two, the earlier example is by far the better and the paper used is a very potent factor in deciding the issue. The 1913 journal is on toned, well rolled paper such as is used for some of the high class supplements that are occasionally issued with English magazines to day. As against this the recent German export issue referred to is printed on a good class, clean coloured news-print. The pictures are infinitely better than anything we see in the modern newspaper from half-tones, but they do not compare with the photogravures in the 1913 effort. Some day our newspapers will very probably be printed by the photogravure or some closely similar process. Then we may get a picture page that will be worth looking closely at and newsprint may bring a fraction more per lb.

* * *

THE last twenty years have wrought a noticeable change in office systems, which in turn has had a pronounced influence on certain types of paper formerly in demand. Twenty years ago there was a steady request for manifold papers for use in duplicate books of all descriptions. The typewriter, filing cabinet and billing or listing machine, has turned the demand in the direction of bond and bank papers, loose forms and padded stationery. There is still a market for manifold papers, and all varieties are used, but not in anything like the quantity that they used to be. Time was when manifold papers of all sorts, oiled, waxed and untreated were an important feature of the manufacturing stationer's stock. Often enough there was trouble with the oiled variety through its tendency to stain the writing paper next to it in the book. And again it was fearsome material to handle for ruling and printing. Waxed grades were and are still infinitely to be preferred. Most duplicate books are sent out with carbon paper in the end, and the class of carbon paper used in the old days was of the moist variety which smeared at the slightest touch. The typewriter brought with it the hard-surfaced carbon paper and very little is now seen of the moist type.

* * *

JUST in the same way, the progress in office filing and recording systems has seriously affected the demand for letter-copying books, oiled paper and drying paper. There is still a substantial market for copying papers, and there are strong arguments to be advanced in favour of letter-copying books which always furnish better evidence than typed duplicates. There are very many shipping houses, solicitors, banks and public companies in which letter copying is carried out by the old methods. The great bulk of duplicating, however, is performed by the typist, and the progressive demand is certainly for bond and bank papers.

* * *

To the modern office filing equipment is also due the comparatively recent trend in the direction of colour distinction in paper. English papermakers have risen to the occasion and several mills are specialising on coloured banks and bonds in a wide range of shades. Others are making the mistake of confining themselves to a very restricted range of colours which gives little scope for departmental colour schemes. There is a definite and ever increasing field for coloured banks and bonds, and the specialist must have his substances ranging from large post 7/9 lbs. to large post 18 lbs. Considering what a useful and necessary size double-crown is in these papers, it is surprising how few firms cater for it. The great difficulty in these tinted papers is the very extensive stock which must be carried, and this constitutes a strong argument for specialisation.

New Trade Marks.

SILHOUETTE

458,615. Writing and printing paper, envelopes, writing cards and account books. John Dickinson and Co., Ltd., 65, Old Bailey, London, E.C.4; paper manufacturers.—May 5th, 1925.

The Trade Mark consists of a single Red Line at each Selvedge of the Tracing Cloth.

(A specimen of the Mark may be seen at the Patent Office (Trade Marks Branch), 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.2.)

Proceeded with by Order of the Court on evidence of distinctiveness.

459,644. Tracing cloth. The Winterbottom Book Cloth Co., Ltd., 12, Newton-street, Piccadilly, Manchester, Lancashire; manufacturers.—May 24th, 1924.

SAVOY ORPHEANS.

Registration of this Trade Mark shall give no right to the exclusive use of the word "Savoy."

459,967. Musical publications. Willy Jean Leon Fastinakel de Mornys, trading as W. de Mornys, 78, Queen's-gate, Kensington, London, S.W.7; musical director.—June 22nd, 1925.

GIRDER.

460,294. Paper (except paper hangings), stationery and bookbinding. John Dickinson and Co., Ltd., 65, Old Bailey, E.C.4; paper manufacturers.—July 3rd, 1925.

Carnation

457,321. Typewriter paper, note books, manuscript covers, ink, inked ribbons and carbon papers. The Miller-Bryant-Pierce Co. (a corporation organised under the laws of the State of Illinois, United States of America), 225 to 235, River-street, Aurora, State of Illinois, United States of America; manufacturers.—March 18th, 1925. (To be associated. Sect. 24). Address for service in the United Kingdom is, c/o White, Langner, Stevens and Parry, Jessel chambers, 88, 89 and 90, Chancery-lane, London, W.C.2.

ALL-IN-ONE.

User claimed from July 13th, 1920.

Evidence has been supplied that the Mark is in fact capable of distinguishing the Goods.

B453,464. Account books. Alfred George Blunden, trading as Alfred G. Blunden, 45, Swanscombe-road, Chiswick, London, W.4; a publisher of indexed account books.—November 8th, 1924.

PARAMOUNT.

458,543. Paper mounts or hinges for postage stamps, for use by philatelists. Thomas Cliffe, The Stamp Warehouse, Station-road, Colwyn Bay; foreign stamp dealer.—May 1st, 1925.

MR. WM. C. HAMILTON, papermakers' agent, The Old Mansion House, 73, Cheapside, London, in addition to the mills he already represents has been appointed sole agent for the United Kingdom and export for Messrs. Schuller and Co., Nijmeegsche Papierfabriek, Nijmegen, Holland, makers of glazed transparent greaseproof, white, coloured and embossed.

Review of Paper Samples.

Howard Smith Paper Mills, Ltd., of Canada.

The book is strong, serviceable and lettered back and side, which means an advantage in selecting it from the shelf. There is a classified index and an alphabetical index and all samples are folioed. Mainly it is a book of reference for the user and the distributor, made especially for the selection of appropriate papers. It would gain in value in the hands of the user if a chart were included, specifying the particular adaptability of the various lines. Under English methods a price list would be a very essential feature. The book is strong, compact, a handy size and thoroughly practical.

Coated Papers and Box-Boards for Offset Printing.

This collection, the product of Messrs Gustav Najork, of Leipzig-Plagwitz, is from Loeber, Ltd., of London, and comprises a range of cheap coateds specially manufactured to take colour offset. The samples are elaborately housed in an album very much like the gramophone record albums now in use. Each leaf holds a punched out wallet, through which the printed sample is visible. The colour work is quite good and proves the paper to possess special qualities, although offset printers do not prefer coated paper to work on. For cartons and box linings it may be necessary to use coated products, but the offset printer would avoid them if he could. A defect with these papers is that they polish on the picture with friction and the slightest mark shows. The difficulty of ink squashing, weakness and plucking has been overcome by the makers of these papers and boards by the introduction of a fine grain and a nap surface, along with an intense white colour which helps ink contrast. The sample book is a costly arrangement and the outer make-up is too much on the lines of a pattern case to commend itself to English taste.

Carbonising Papers, Tissues, etc.

This sample book is from Standard Products, Ltd., and contains American and French papers of the class mentioned. It comprises a finely selected range of carbon tissues in white and colours cased in cloth bound covers blocked in white. Unless there is some special reason for it, we cannot understand why printed matter was not indulged in. An index page and another page devoted to the products sampled would have made the book infinitely more interesting, informative and useful. Even a sample book should aim at selling paper.

ATTRACTIVE specimens of high class special papers for catalogues, note headings and announcements, with printed effects, have been received from Messrs. Fredk. Johnson and Co., Ltd., 11b, Upper Thames street, E.C.4.

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UNDER the sign of the letter "B" in the centre of the rising sun, representing the symbol of efficiency and service, Messrs. W. V. Bowater and Sons, Ltd., are sending out some fine samples of papers, including pure S.C., M.F., white art, imitation art, cream laid and bond, all of which deserve attention on account of their quality and value.

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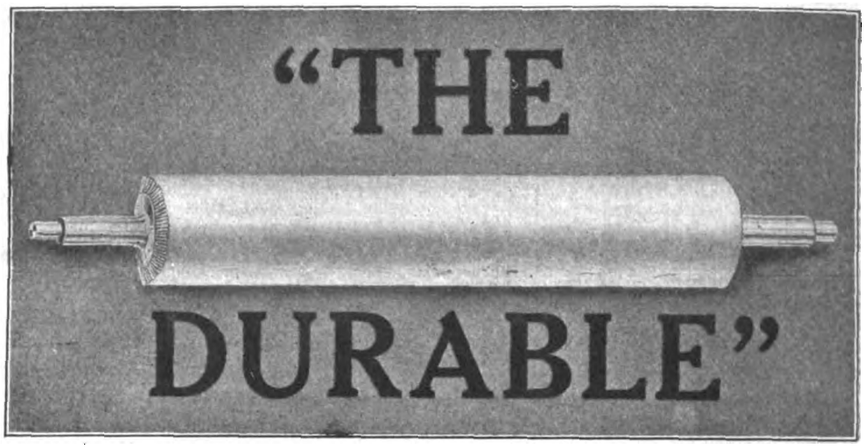
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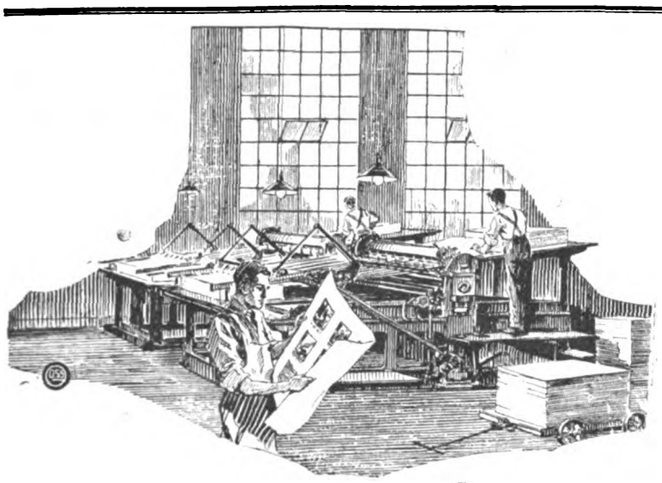
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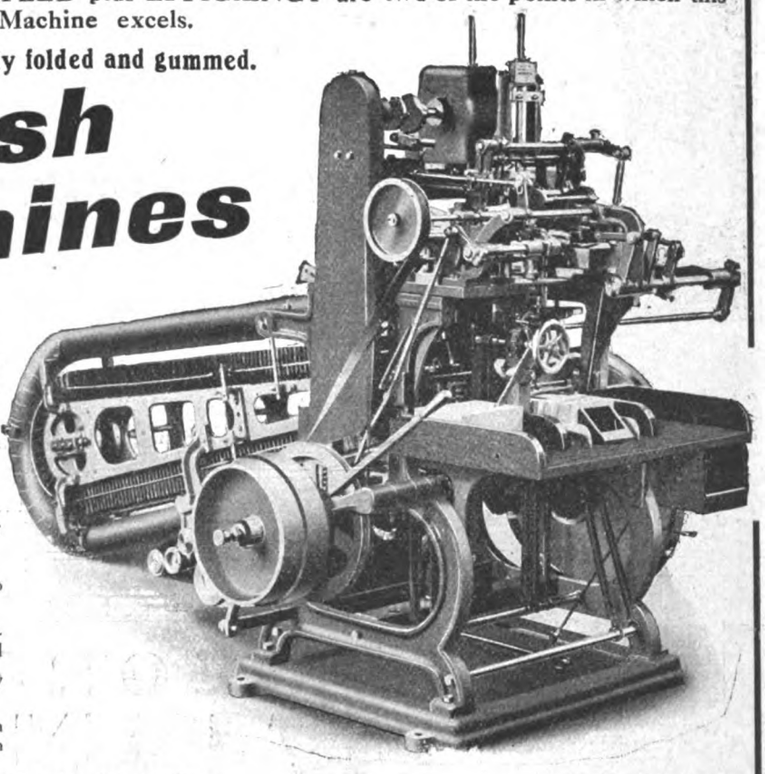
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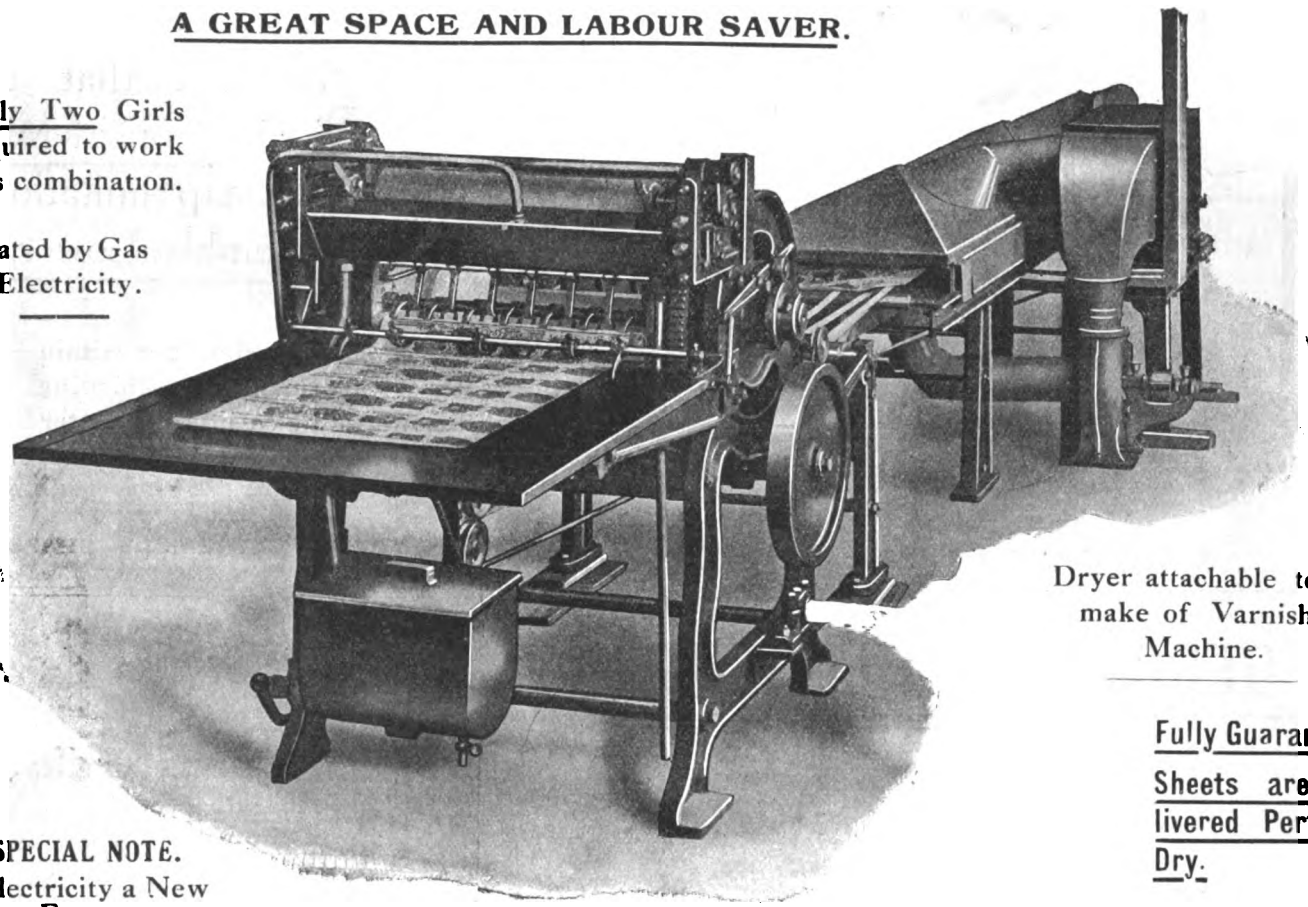
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Dryer attachable to any make of Varnishing Machine.

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Sheets are Delivered Perfectly Dry.

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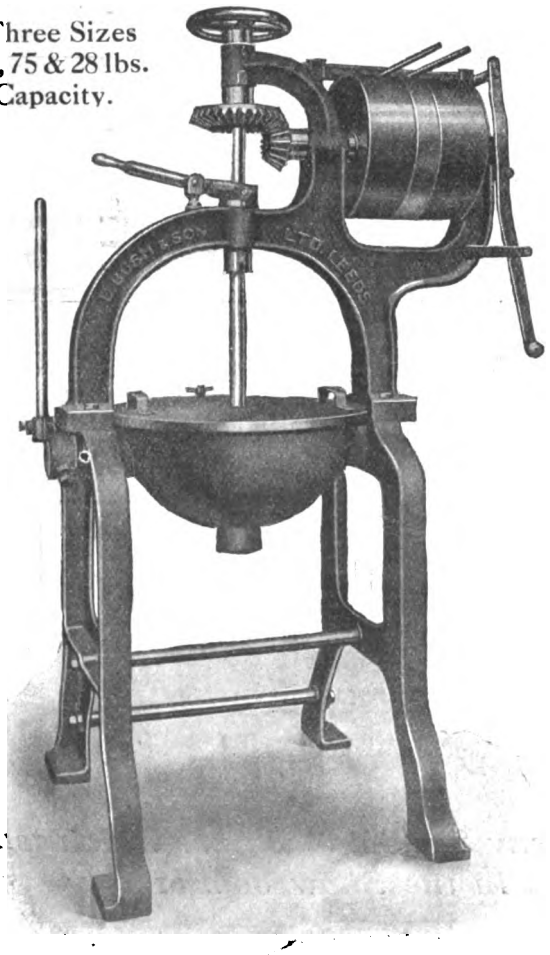
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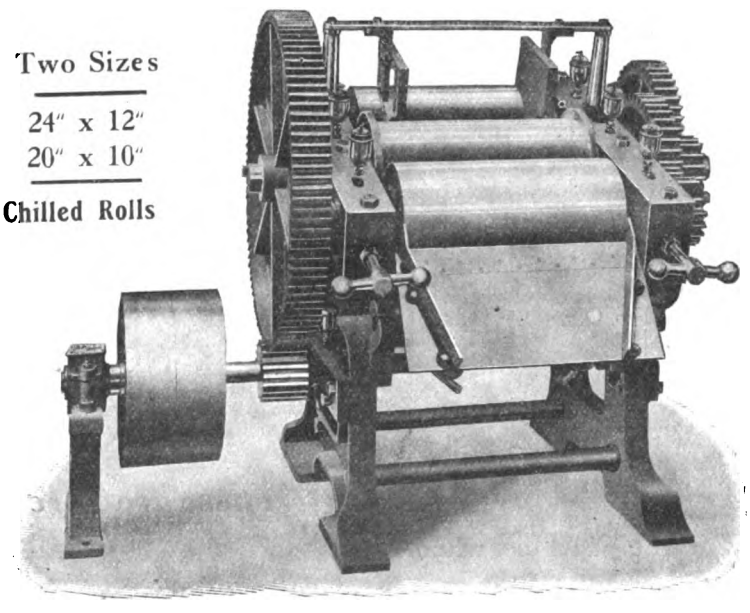
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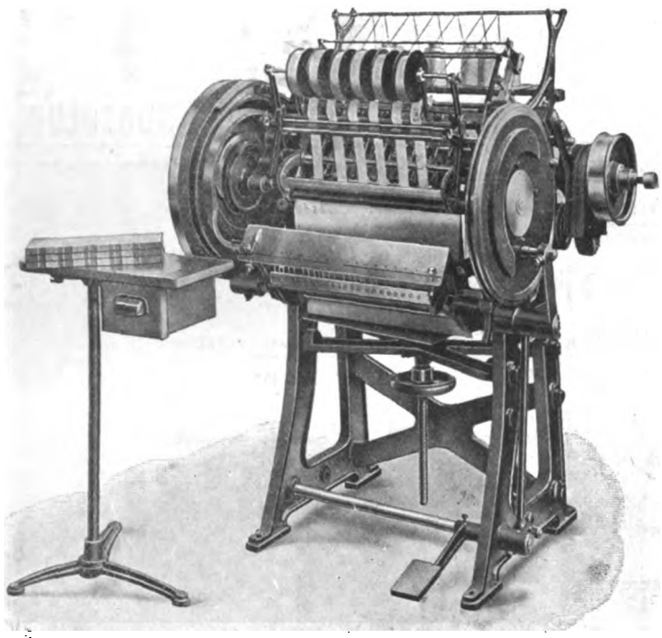
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The "MARVEL" Book Sewing Machine

IN spite of the fact that the "MARVEL" is Considerably Stronger than its cheap imitations, the price is Considerably Lower.

The "MARVEL" is thus put within the reach of the smallest bookbinding establishment, and also of the printer who has only occasional work for same.

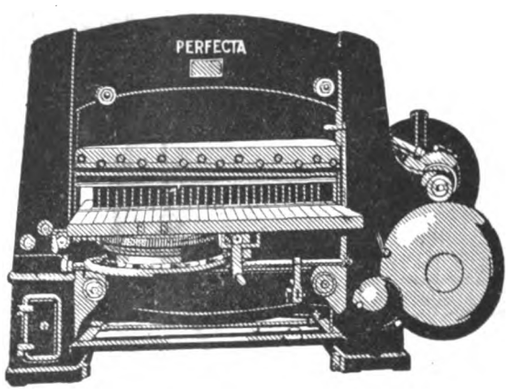
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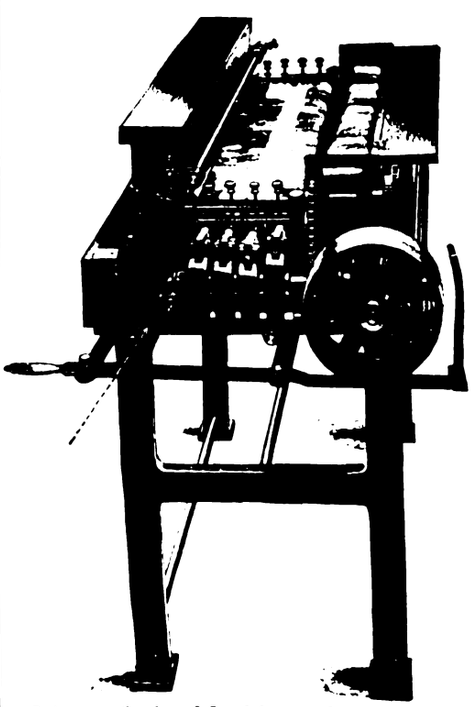
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of which a single London firm received 5 in 1923.





View of the Machine when open.

New Bronzing, Dusting and Burnishing Machine "PROGRESS"

CAPACITY OF THE MACHINE:

2,000 to 3,000 sheets of 36" length per hour.

Guaranteed to meet the requirements of the Home Office.

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NO SKILLED OPERATOR NEEDED.

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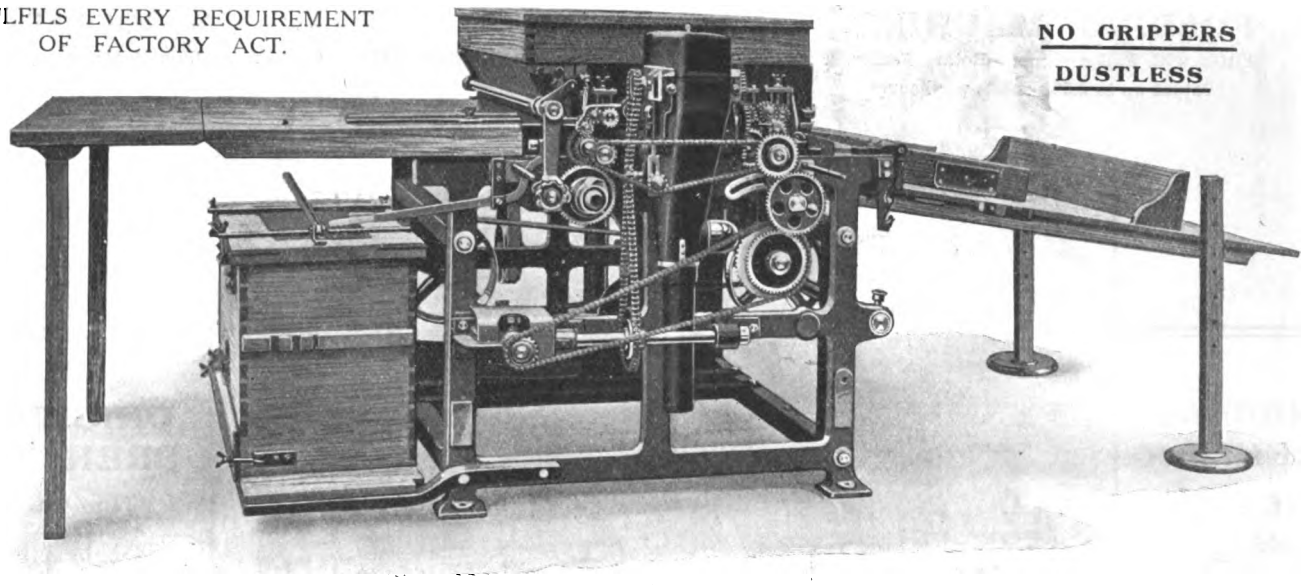
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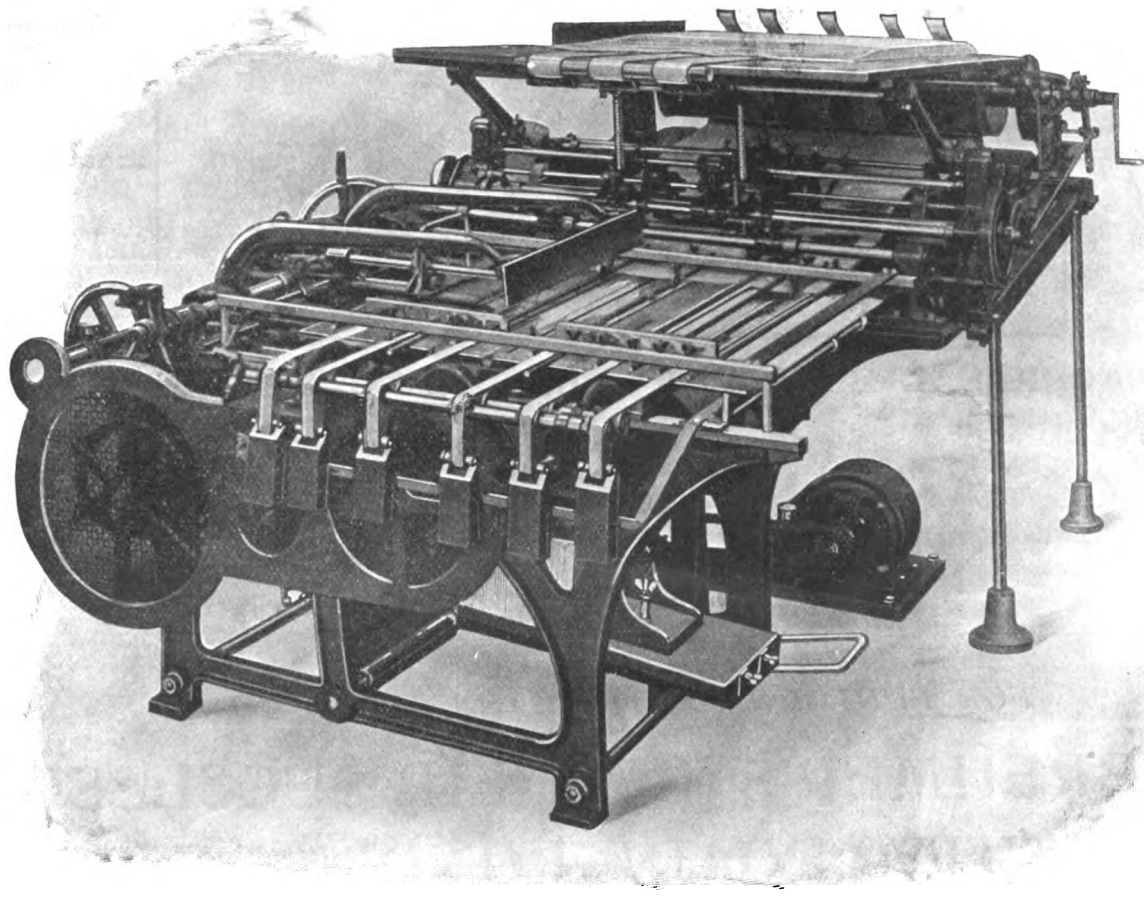
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Capable of Bronzing, Burnishing and Dusting off in one operation all classes of material up to Metal sheets, 3/16" thickness and with an OUTPUT of 6000 running feet per hour.

LATEST FOLDING MACHINE

FOR FULL OR SEMI-AUTOMATIC FEEDING.



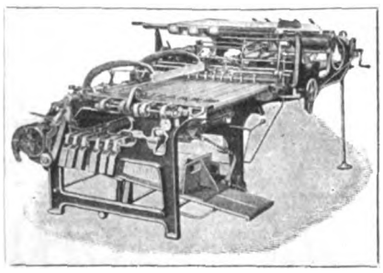
Capable of Folding ALL PAPERS, including Highly Glazed Art, at a speed of about 30,000 sheets per day of 8 hours.

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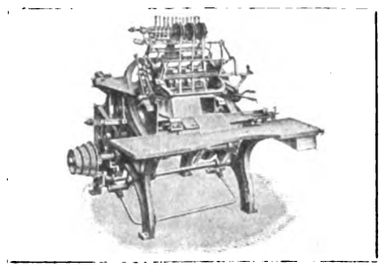
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Fitted with Full Automatic Rotary Feeder.
Output up to 3,500 sheets per hour.

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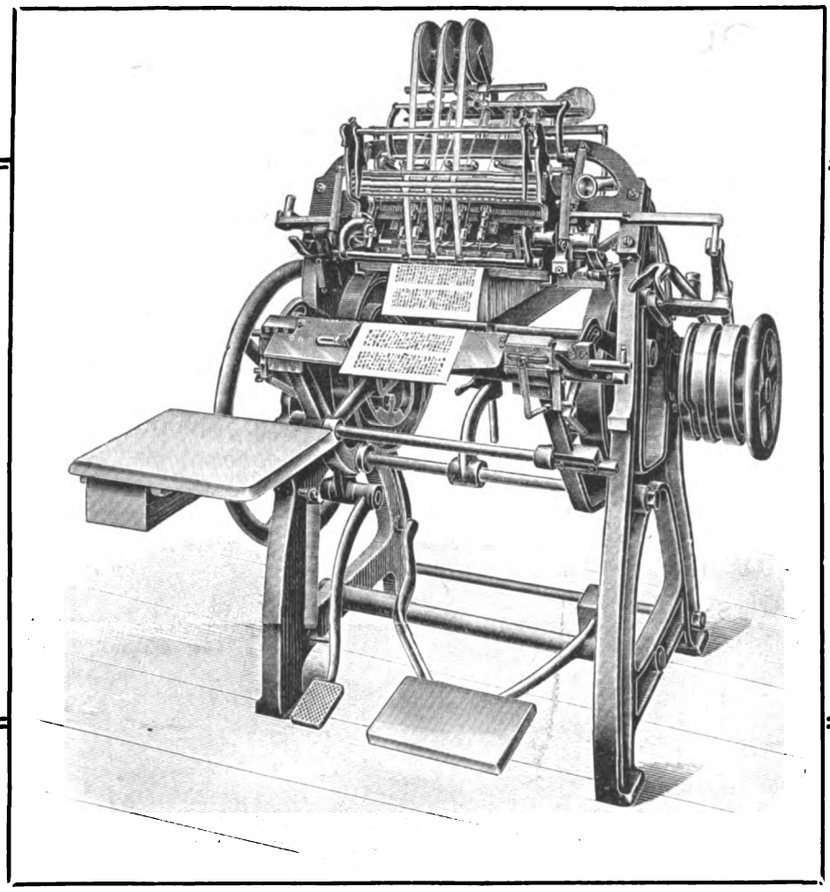
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For Heavy Account Books and Light Letterpress.

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CAPACITY 7/8 in

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FOR LIGHT LETTERPRESS WORK.

Size **A** - - To sew books up to 14 × 10 ins.
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You need inks, too, which are reasonable in price, i.e., cheap in the true sense of the word. And you need inks which you can get without undue delay.

It is just by constant attention to these important points during the long course of their business career that Kidd's has become a household word among printers for all that is best and most reliable in printing inks.

Kidd's Price List free immediately on application.

Printers who cast their own rollers should not fail to buy the celebrated "J.K." Roller Composition which is made from the same high-grade materials which are used in Kidd's "Resilient" Rollers. It is obtainable in strengths to suit all climates.

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Patent Two-Colour and Perfecting Rotary Offset.

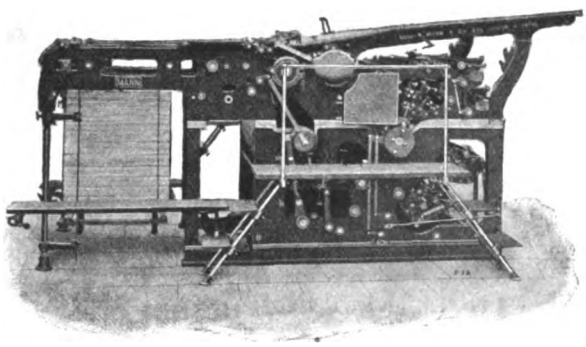
FITTED with Independent Damping Units to each plate, printed-side-upwards pile delivery, and only three main cylinders, this machine will print either—

Two Colours on the front of sheet, Same Colour front and back *(Perfecting)*, Different Colour front and back *(Perfecting)*, Single Colour front or back.

The change from Two-Colour to Perfecting is made in a few minutes by three simple adjustments.

Either damping units may be used to damp both plates or only one plate.

It is doubtful whether you could find a machine easier to operate.



Geo. Mann & Co. Ltd.

Offset Machinery Specialists,

HENRY STREET, GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON——WEST CENTRAL ONE.

Telephone: Museum 5740 (3 lines).
Telegrams: "Lithoman-Holb-London."
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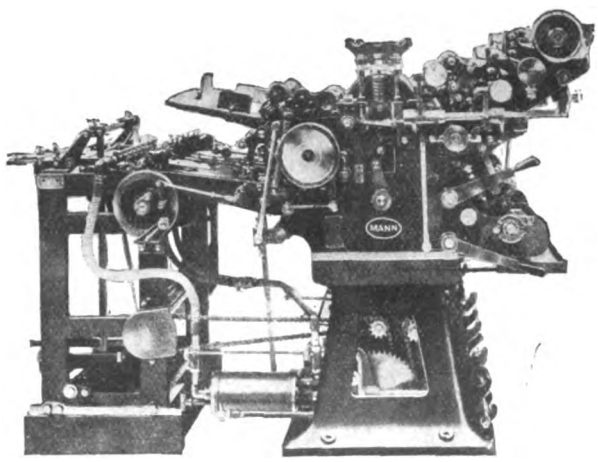
'Baby' (Demy Folio) Single Colour Rotary Offset.

THIS machine is supplied with or without an Automatic Suction Pile Feeder. Hand fed, the usual speed is 3,000 to 3,500 impressions per hour With the feeder, up to 6,000 impressions per hour are obtained.

The floor space, without the feeder, is 6¼ ft. by 4¼ ft., and with the feeder, 7¼ ft. by 4¾ ft.

Mann's "Baby" will just fit that empty corner and turn it into a little gold mine.

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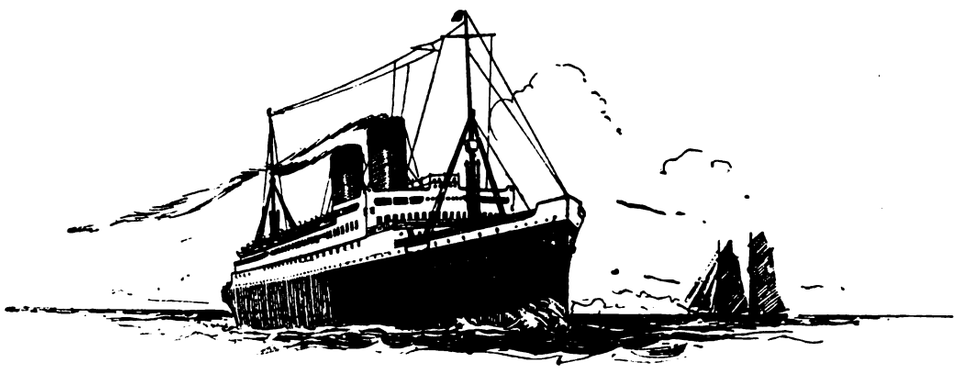
Australia & New Zealand: R. Collie & Co., Pty., Ltd., 194-196, Little Lonsdale Street, Melbourne; 230, Clarence St., Sydney; and at Adelaide, Brisbane and Perth.

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The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 97. NUMBER 11. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: SEPTEMBER 10, 1925. Special Export Issue. 4d.

Export Notes and Comments

The Struggle for Export Trade.

THE general outlook in respect of British export trade remains, unfortunately, a puzzling and not altogether satisfactory one. Those who some months ago looked for a definite boom in overseas business have not had their expectations fulfilled on any large scale; and in some directions—notably in China—unanticipated troubles have arisen, to the severe restriction of trade. There are, however, grounds for hope that the storm in China is spending its force and will eventually be weathered without permanent injury to this promising export field. In India, too, there are signs which encourage confidence for the future, whilst from various British Colonies come indications that the imperial idea is gaining ground and that real effort and enterprise on the part of British firms in the direction of encouraging trade within the Empire will meet with lively and gratifying response.

The Government's Responsibility.

THE Federation of British Industries somewhat startled the country recently by issuing an arresting report upon trade conditions, stating that the improvement manifested for some years had been stopped, and that a depressed state of trade gave indications of becoming permanent. In indicating possible means of remedying this, emphasis was placed upon the need that the Government should economise in expenditure and should reduce the taxation that weighs so heavily upon British industry at the present time. There can be no doubt of the crying need for greater effort at national economy than the present Government has given evidence of exerting. A severe cutting down of national expenses and a judicious remission of taxation would do great things for trade at a time when assistance is sorely needed.

The Need for Enterprise.

DIFFICULT as things are, however, there is much to encourage the exporter who is determined to make good. Some indication of the general overseas situation as it affects the British manufacturer is to be found in an official volume of nearly 800 pages issued receutly by the Stationery Office entitled "Survey of Overseas Markets." This survey of the position of British industry in relation to world markets embodies the conclusions of the committee appointed a year ago by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, then Premier, with Sir Arthur Balfour as chairman. It reviews very frankly the difficulties of the situation, and draws the moral of the need for something more than an easy-going continuation of methods that may have sufficed before the War. The committee call attention to the fact that, while the main forces with which our trade has had to contend are, so far as they arise in the overseas markets themselves, world forces, their effects are felt with special acuteness by a country like Great Britain, which depends so greatly on foreign trade to maintain the employment of its population. Of the forces referred to, some are without doubt transitory or removable, but others certainly represent permanent tendencies with which traders must inevitably reckon in future. It is therefore essential that all concerned should strive with all their power to accommodate their outlook, their methods, and their organisation to the changed and changing conditions of world trade.

Business Keenness in Australia.

AUSTRALIAN manufacturers, traders and merchants are particularly keen men of business, and their activities make considerable demand upon the resources of the printing establishments. Big strides have been made in recent years to enable craft houses to cope with the demands coming forward. Industrial unrest, however, acts as a brake, but in spite of this handicap, the printing industry is making steady headway. A favourable factor for British supply houses is the patriotic feeling which is entertained for the Mother Country. While this has not hitherto prevented large orders for machinery and other equipment going to America, the prospects of more orders being placed in England are better than they have been. British business methods are held in high esteem in the Commonwealth and this is bound to reflect to the advantage of home suppliers. With the development of industrial Australia the need for printed matter must extend at a big pace. Therefore it is advisable that the needs and opportunities of this vast territory should be studied with care and diligence.

New Zealand's Prosperity.

THE demand for printing presses and for the sundries and materials necessary for the production of printed matter varies very closely according to the general prosperity of a country, and it is therefore gratifying to the exporter who looks to New Zealand as a market to observe the big strides that country has been making. When the British members of the Empire Press Union visited Wellington the other day, the Prime Minister, Mr. Coates, put before them some striking figures. Since 1900, he said, the population, then 770,000, had nearly doubled, whilst in the last decade the total trade of the Dominion had increased from £47,827,000 to £104,592,000, the highest figure per capita of any country in the world. In 1900 the general revenue of the Dominion stood at £5,906,000. For the year ended March 31st last, it was £28,643,000, showing at the same time a satisfactory balance over expenditure. As showing the favour which New Zealand importers show toward the Mother Country, he pointed out that New Zealand had, unsolicited, given Preference to British goods and manufactures for many years past, and trade with the United Kingdom last year represented nearly 70 per cent. of the Dominion's total trade. Approximately 95 per cent. of the Government's orders of machinery and material were placed last year in Great Britain.

Opportunities in Western Canada.

USEFUL and timely advice concerning the openings for business in the Western Canadian market is furnished by the British Senior Trade Commissioner in Canada (Mr. F. W. Field). The report he has just sent to the Department of Overseas Trade is based upon observations made during a tour of Western Canada. Although the market is a relatively small one at present, it is bound to develop, and the capacity to consume the products of British manufacture will inevitably grow. It is a helpful factor that the sentiment of Western Canada, generally speaking, is strongly in favour of purchases within the Empire. This sentiment, indeed, pertains very largely throughout the Empire, and it is questionable whether our manufacturers and merchants take advantage of this. What can be done by a little initiative was demonstrated recently during the visit of a British manufacturer's agent to Newfoundland. He was received with open arms, and he returned with the largest single order that his firm had ever received. And there was more to follow!

Knowing Market Conditions.

A GREAT asset in catering for a particular market is to possess a knowledge of the local conditions. Mr. Field's report will help in this direction so far as Western Canada is concerned. He indicates how much may be wasted in time and money through ignorance of Customs regulations. For instance, a consignment of machinery was returned to the shipper in this country because he neglected to fill in a document regarding the fodder in which the machinery was packed. The Commissioner emphasies the point that it would be unwise to overlook the fact that a great number of firms now trading with Canada do not know the market, nor do they realise the adverse effect on present and future business, in a market which must eventually become one of prime importance, of the matters briefly outlined in this report, and of many others of a similar character. It is a mistake to under-estimate the strength of United States manufacturers in relation to the Canadian market. Large orders in hand for another country should not over-rule the importance on future trade of the proper handling of smaller orders for Canada.

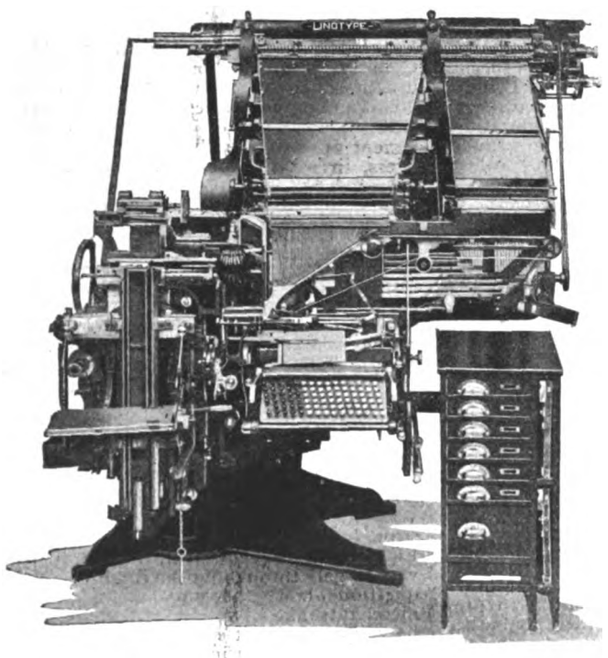
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Why it PAYS to set Display Work on the LINOTYPE

When the Linotype first supplanted a number of men for the composition of solid matter, it was immediately found to be the most economical means of producing set type. *Yet the case hands had not to move away from their single pair of type cases.*

The composition of display work at case, particularly large display, necessitates a deal of walking about from case rack to case rack—once for the setting and again for distribution.

But the All-Display Linotype here illustrated reduces large display work to the level of solid type matter, because—



The machine compositor has all the display faces he requires immediately at hand.

He sets all the lines of type he requires up to 36-point straight from the keyboard, just as he would set a "take" of solid 6-point.

There is no limit to the amount of display type he can set.

There are no "non-productive" hours—no "picking," no "turning," no heavy and frequent bills for new type.

And type distribution is entirely eliminated.

Is it not at least worth your while to think it over and send us your enquiries?

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POSTER PRINTING
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Let LANGLEY'S help you.
The finest selection of Poster Types in the Trade.
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Works: 6, 8, Euston Buildings, London, N.W.1.

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Try an Advertisement in the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

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3/- per lb.—The recognised ink medium for Litho, Offset and Letterpress. BEWARE of imitations.
Manufactured and sold exclusively by—
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Have your Litho converted by the Flat Bed "Off-set" Specialists and make your Short Runs pay.

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Full particulars from Patentees and Sole Makers:

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We Stock—Graining Machines. 'Phone: CENTRAL 2390. We Stock—Zinc Plate Beds.

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Canada's National Exhibition.

The Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto has just opened. A feature this year is the combined display of government bodies and co-operative societies, featuring especially Canadian-made products. Both Great Britain and France have also organised exhibits. British exhibitors are said to have been entirely satisfied at the results obtained through exhibiting at the C.N.E. in the past. More than 70 per cent. of last year's exhibitors will again be represented, whilst the total display of British products will be 50 per cent. larger than in 1924. Machinery manufacturers have an ambitious display in Machinery Hall. Last Saturday, September 5th, was the day chosen as Manufacturers' Day, in order that out-of-town visitors might have opportunity for a three-day stay in the city, Monday being Labour Day, a public holiday.

Printing Progress in South Africa.

A good deal of enterprise is being shown by newspapers in South Africa insofar as the mechanical equipment is concerned. A large Goss press has lately been installed by the *Rand Daily Mail* with fitting ceremony. This machine is the largest in Africa, and the work of erection was done by Messrs. Hubert Davies and Co., engineers, Johannesburg, being completed in the record time of 12 days. The previous world's record for such a task is said to have been established at the *Sun* office in Australia, three weeks then being occupied. The new *Mail* machine is 56 feet long (exclusive of the reel arms), 16 feet high (five decks), 6 feet 6 inches wide (exclusive of platforms), and weighs 155 tons. It will print an issue of 64 pages at the rate of 38,000 an hour, and smaller issues of pages at an increasing speed up to 78,000 an hour. When fully clothed it will carry 70 stereo plates of page size. Paper is fed simultaneous from four three-quarter-ton reels at each end of the machine, and comes out from the folders at the centre of the mechanism fully printed and counted.

Pretoria and Printing Classes.

An agitation is proceeding for the establishment of printing classes in Pretoria. In their absence the training of apprentices is being carried on with difficulty. The Pretoria Trades School appears to be the appropriate centre for such instruction and the attention of the principal is to be called to the matter. As there are 29 apprentices in training, it is thought these would form a useful nucleus for printing classes. The Transvaal Industry Joint Board is interesting itself in the subject and there are hopes that before long this crying need of the printing industry will be met.

School Requisities for South Africa.

Each of the four Provincial Councils in whose hands lies the control of the education of the young South African has before it at the present moment school building programmes of considerable magnitude, and we anticipate an early and substantial increase in the country's imports of school furniture and requisites—says the *British South African Export Gazette*. The trade is, as our readers are aware, now mainly British in origin, and has during the past two years grown in value very appreciably; but at the same time, we would point out that German competition is a factor calling for prompt recognition if the present satisfactory state of affairs is to be maintained. For example, imports of German school equipment into the Union were valued at only £246 in 1921, £1,096 in 1922, and £2,771 in 1923, but last year an increase to as much as £12,085 was achieved. The total trade, it is true, leapt in value from £19,395 in 1923 to over £56,000 in 1924, and the British share in the latter year was as much as £27,463, but even so the remarkable increase in business with Germany must necessarily cause anxiety to importers and shippers of British goods. Although Holland and America are both participating in the business on a larger scale than a year ago, they are not making such strides as is Germany, whose pre-war business in these lines was represented by a paltry £1,500 or so per annum, and it is evident that it is in this direction that the danger to British prospects of increased trade is most acute.

Business Conditions in Egypt.

An agricultural and industrial exhibition in Cairo from February 20th to March 6th, next year, ought to stimulate trade in Egypt. There is plenty of room for improvement after the recent disturbing conditions. A good deal of printing will be required in connection with the exhibition, and British supply houses ought to secure some of the orders which will be placed. It is hoped that the decision to promote this fixture indicates a return of peaceful conditions to Egypt, and that business will develop normally. For those who wish to know more about Egyptian affairs, a report prepared by Mr. E. H. Mulock, the British Commercial Secretary at Cairo, will be useful. The writer goes deeply into the question of British trade, and explains probable reasons why Italian competition is now so keen.

Better Business with Siam.

A report on the commercial situation in Siam at the close of the third quarter, 1924, prepared by Mr. H. R. Bird, Acting-Consul General, Bangkok, and published by the Department of Overseas Trade (1s. 7d. post free), makes the following reference to "paper, printed matter, and paper manufactures":—

"The United Kingdom has recovered its pre-war average of about one-third of the whole business done. The total imports were ticals 2,198,844 (£201,914), of which United Kingdom's share was ticals 751,914 (£69,046), against ticals 392,586 (£36,050) out of a total of ticals 2,010,983 (£184,663) last year. Advances are shown in all four divisions of the customs returns, the most marked being in printed matter other than books and music, where the sum of ticals 43,950 (£4,036) in 1922-23 has risen to ticals 251,321 (£23,078) in 1923-24." Contributions of various countries in respect of paper and paper manufactures (in ticals) were: United Kingdom 751,914, Japan 307,515, China 292,987, Hong Kong 271,988, Germany 158,007, Belgium 93,733, Denmark 91,115, all other countries 231,585.

Printing Ink for Europe.

Some useful indications of the position of the market for printing inks in several parts of Europe are provided by recent American consular reports. Ink is manufactured in Belgium by 16 concerns and the product is said to be sufficient for domestic demands and to export a surplus, according to a report from Brussels. Ordinary news-print ink is quoted for export at 7 cents per lb. The average annual imports of printing ink into Constantinople amount to 110,000 lbs. annually. The countries of origin rank approximately as follows: Germany 60 per cent, France 20 per cent., United Kingdom 10 per cent., and Italy 10 per cent. A very limited quantity is imported from the United States for special work. The duty on printing ink is $1.99 for 100 lbs. The American Commercial Attache at Stockholm reports that Sweden offers a market for printer's and lithographic ink. In 1923 Sweden produced inks to a value of $185,907 while during the same year only $65,127 worth was imported. The principal suppliers of the market are Denmark, Germany, Great Britain, United States, France and the Netherlands.

Posting to Brazil.

In order to save much annoyance, expense, and loss of time to Brazilian importers and others, catalogues and other propaganda matter should be sent to Brazil by letter or registered post. If sent by parcel post they are held up for weeks, and sometimes months, in the local post offices, added to which they have to pay a duty of $3 per kilo. Owing to the prevailing low exchange rates, with the consequent increase in the gold agio, this means that the actual duties payable are, roughly, 2s. 6d. per lb., which the majority of addressees now refuse to pay, so that the parcels are abandoned. Furthermore, taking parcels out of the Brazilian post offices is now a long and tedious process. Catalogues and pamphlets arriving by letter or registered post are subject to no delay in transit and pay no duties.

Trade with Russia.

It is, on the face of it, unfortunate that the Russian delegation which came to this country to place orders for textile machinery should have gone away without being able to fulfil their purpose. Their mission, however, does not appear to have been quite such a failure as at one time appeared. Some orders are understood to have been placed. But the expenditure of the whole five million pounds on machinery would have given a stimulus to other sections of industry which would have been very welcome. In the meantime a delegation of Labour Members of Parliament is visiting Russia to investigate the possibilities of improved trade between the two countries. It is much to be regretted that commercial relations between Great Britain and Russia—each needing so much what the other can supply—cannot be opened up with greater confidence. But the difficulties in the way are perhaps greater than appear to "the man in the street."

Franco-Belgian Treaty.

The French *Journal Officiel* of July 28th contains a Law, dated July 23rd, which authorises the ratification of the Commercial Arrangements between France and the Belgium-Luxemburg Economic Union which were signed on October 24th, 1924, and April 4th, 1925. Annex A sets out duties to be applied to certain French goods on importation into the Union. The following items are included: Greasy papers for copying, for tracing from pencil, ink, or typewriting, known as carbon papers, duty 40 frs. (co-efficient 2). Paper, cards and envelopes for letters, in receptacles containing less than 500 articles, and all fancy goods or articles "de luxe," duty 60 frs. (co-efficient 3). Manufactures of paper or hard board, carton-pierre, wood pulp, cellulose, vulcanised fibre or papier mâché, not specified or included elsewhere (in the Tariff), not for industrial use.—Simply moulded, compressed or hardened, with or without reliefs, duty 16 frs. (co-efficient 3). Fashion journals, free. These duties will also be applicable to similar goods of United Kingdom origin when they are brought into operation.

British Industries Fair.—It is authoritatively stated that the Treasury have acceded to the request of the Board of Trade to make a grant of £20,000 to assist in the promotion of the British Industries Fair. Accordingly, the Fair, which was suspended this year owing to the continuance of the British Empire Exhibition, will be revived next year, and will be held, probably at the White City, London, from February 15th to 20th. The subsidy will be expended in advertising the Fair more extensively both at home and overseas, and in reducing the cost to exhibitors, who will now be charged 2s. 6d. per sq. ft. for space taken instead of 3s., as at the 1924 Fair.

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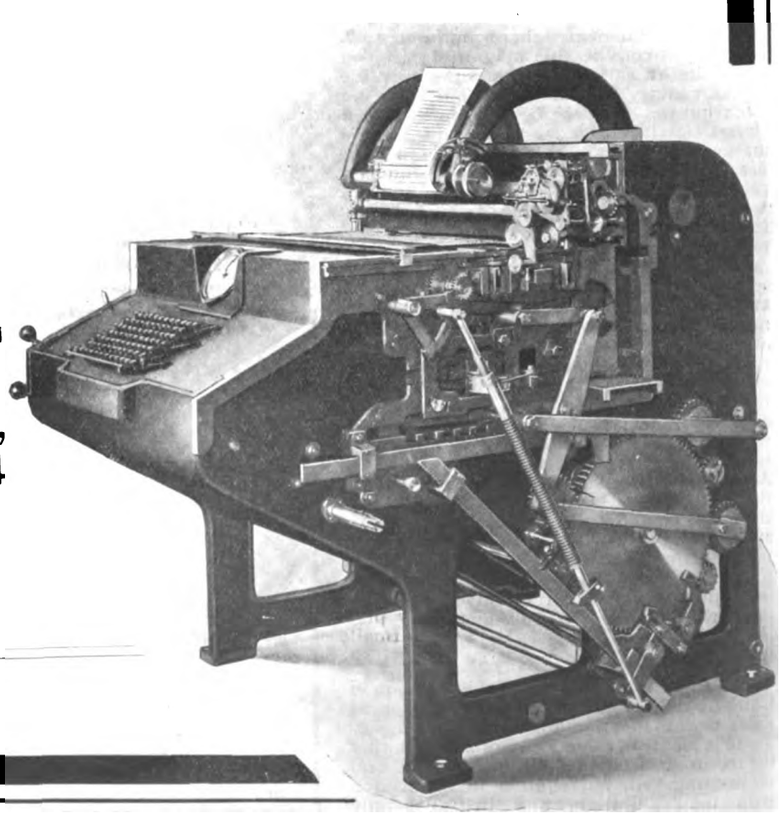
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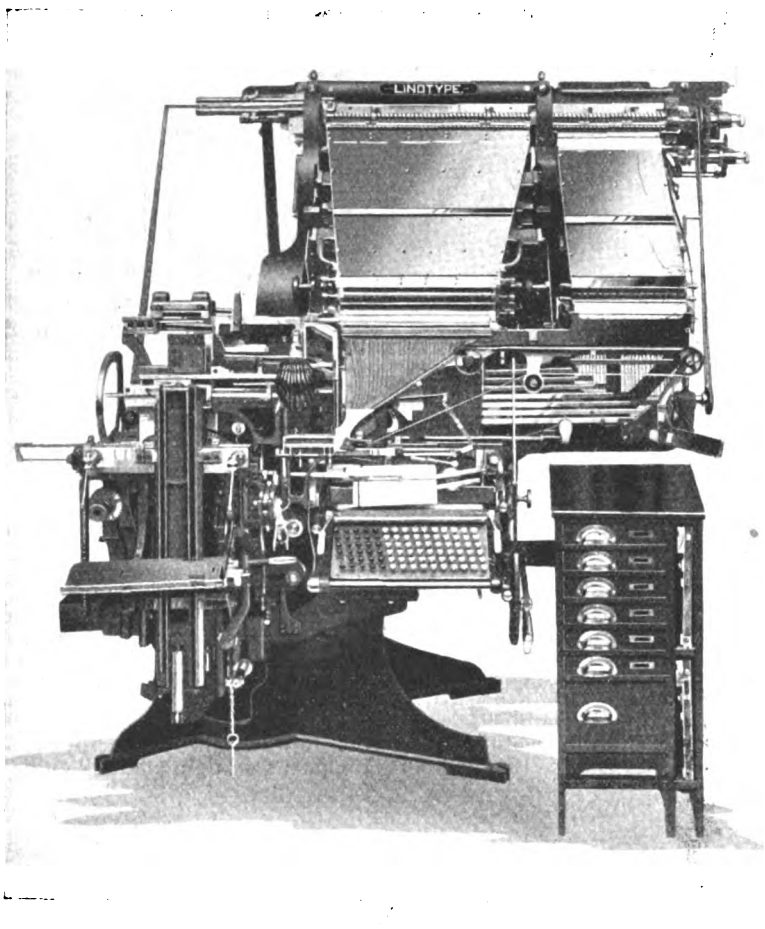
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What our Manufacturers are Doing

Printing Machinery and Other Products that Merit the Attention of Overseas Buyers.

Machine Composition, etc.: Linotype and Machinery, Ltd.

At the recent Printing Exhibition at Islington, Messrs. Linotype and Machinery Ltd. showed for the first time three new machines. These were the All-Display Linotype, the L. and M. Perfector and the Pony Autoplate. The first of these has brought machine composition another step forward.



An "All-Display" Linotype.

It is similar to the standard model form, with side magazines, except that the channels of the main magazines are extra wide, so as to accommodate large faces. The all-slug method of type composition has much to commend it in addition to the economy effected by the rapidity of setting and non-distribution, and this machine makes it possible for every printer to arrange his composing department on this plan. It is a development of the regular Model 4 with side magazines, but is specially arranged as an "all-display Linotype." The main magazines instead of having the regular 90-matrix channels have only 72, so as to accommodate extra large matrices. An illustration of this machine is given on this page. The L. and M. Perfector is a very fine machine, built on the same lines and in the same works as the Miehle, with a bed movement similar to their premier single colour machine. This new machine embodies many advantages in regard to bed motion, ink distribution and so on, features which will be greatly appreciated by the printer. It is claimed that every plate cast by the Pony Autoplate is mathematically accurate in thickness and over bevels. The machine casts, bores, cuts the tail, trims, and cools semi cylindrical stereo plates ready for the press cylinders. It consists of a vertical casting box, a horizontal boring arch, tail-cutter and trimmer, and a cooling apparatus, and has been specially designed and built to suit the requirements of newspaper printers who need a quicker and more economical means of plate production than that of hand-casting, but who do not require the greater capacity of a Junior Autoplate. The Pony Autoplate is easily handled and requires little instruction for its satisfactory operation. The matrix can be quickly and easily set in the casting box, where it is retained in position by two steel guides. The pouring sheet, which is suspended in a framework attached to the top of the box, is swung down into position by the movement of a handle.

Varnishing, Drying and Ink-Mixing: Edmund Bush and Son, Ltd.

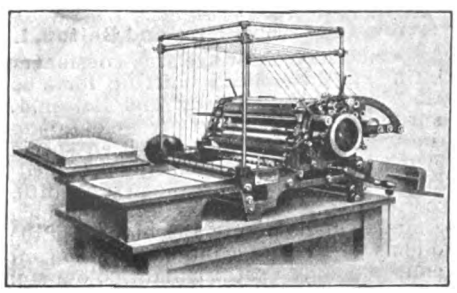
The well-known patent varnishing machine of this firm has been in great demand during the past few years, when most of the leading firms have installed this type of machine, which gives much satisfaction. By using a good varnish, the results obtained are excellent, the gloss being nearly equal to that of gelatine. It is suitable for either paper or showcards. The patent drying apparatus, which is worked in conjunction with the varnishing machine, is still popular in the trade. It is fully guaranteed to dry spirit varnished work without affecting the gloss on the material, either card or paper. This dryer is a great labour and floor space saver. It eliminates the old method of putting the sheets into single racks which occupy a great amount of space. The output is increased considerably and the apparatus can be attached to any make of varnishing machine. The patent ink-mixing machine is a speciality made in three sizes to suit the various users of ink. Old ink can be speedily restored to former working consistency. The machine is very economical and requires no special attention. It is made in three sizes for 28, 75 or 150 lbs. weight. With regard to ink grinding mills, Messrs. Bush's latest high-speed model is most powerfully built, and will give satisfaction everywhere. The mill is fitted with three chilled rolls, powerful bearings, sight feed lubrication, and all gearing cut from the solid. It is a great asset to any firm who have ink or colour grinding to do. Bronze blue, which is acknowledged to require great crushing power, can be done with comfort on this mill, which is made in two sizes, 24 in. by 12 in. and 20 in. by 10 in. Attention has previously been drawn to a new machine made by Messrs. Bush, intended for putting down in sub-offices of newspapers for the purpose of printing late intelligence sent to the sub-offices by telephone and other means. An important newspaper in the North of England has installed three of the new machines and has found them most successful. This paper has now ordered five others, and thus will shortly have eight of the machines running. The machine is speedy, simple, and reliable. It gives a good and clear impression at the rate of 6,000 copies an hour.

Rotary and Offset: Messrs. R. W. Crabtree and Sons, Ltd.

Messrs. R. W. Crabtree and Sons, Ltd., of Water lane, Leeds, and 7, Farringdon-road, London, E.C.1., report that business is very good in both the rotary newspaper machinery, and in the offset machinery branch which they established some five years ago They have sent out lately some of the largest newspaper presses in this country and the present order list is very satisfactory and includes a large amount of business in their "Rotaplate" machine and stereo machinery. In offset machines, they have just completed the order from one house for ten two-colour offsets, four single colour offsets, two direct rotaries, and other lithographic machinery. They have a full order list for offset machines, particularly of the two colour type, in which the advantages of their machines are now becoming well known. In the way of offset accessories, they are also busy with offset proofing presses, offset proofing platens, and other details.

Disk Ruling: Soldans, Ltd.

A machine which is causing a revolution in a small way in the world of jobbing machine ruling, is the "Baby" jobbing disk ruling machine handled by Messrs. Soldans, Ltd. Not only are two or more colours ruled in one operation, but cutting, creasing and perforating can also be carried out in the same



Soldans' "Baby" Disk Ruler.

operation or independently as desired. The machine is very compact and fast-running, being easily capable of an output of 3,000–3,500 double cap sheets per hour, ruled, cut, creased and perforated. Messrs. Soldans, Ltd., state that they will be pleased to give references from actual users in support of the claims made by them on behalf of the "Baby," which are fully supported by independent testimony.

Newspaper Types: John Haddon and Co.

An excellent means of showing the effects of their various types is adopted by Messrs. John Haddon and Co., typefounders and printers' engineers. They have had prepared a dozen newspaper page specimens, which show, at a glance, the style and effect of "news" head-

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ings set in a number of series. Each sheet is set in type cast by Messrs. Haddon, and the specimens show clearly the uses of these types when applied to practical newspaper work. Anyone needing type for this purpose can see how any particular series will appear when made up in page form. The advantage of such an arrangement, of course, is obvious, and as Messrs. Haddon's types are used by the leading newspapers they will be pleased to send a set of these samples to all readers who are interested.

Composing Machines: Intertype, Ltd.

Since the Printing Exhibition, Intertype, Ltd., have been working with an augmented service staff to meet the record number of orders, both for Intertype machines and for supplies for other composing machines. They are now making an offer of matrix and supply part service to users of every type of line-casting machine, and have issued a special catalogue of matrices, borders, etc., for their use. A copy of this will be sent to any reader of the *British and Colonial Printer* who is interested. The Intertype "Mixer" which was described in our issue of June 28th, has met with universal approval. It finds favour



An Intertype Machine.

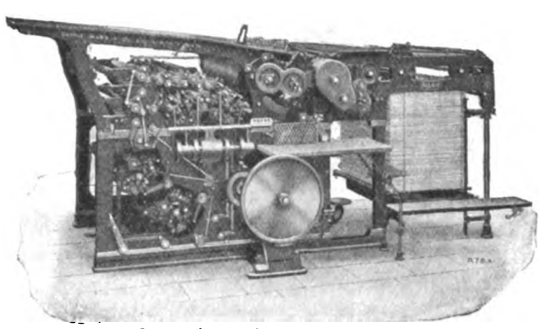
with operators and mechanics because of its great simplicity and ease of operation, and with master printers because it is, like all Intertypes, standardised and interchangeable, so that there is no fear of capital loss through obsolescence. Another point which makes the Intertype "Mixer" attractive to the printer is the fact that its price is very little more than that of an ordinary Intertype of the same capacity. An Intertype sales and service depot has been opened at 140, West Nile-street, Glasgow, and the company is running a permanent exhibition of Intertype supplies at that address. Intertypes have always been popular in Scotland, where they are used by nearly every progressive printing house. It is intended to continue this policy of establishing a chain of show-rooms and service depots which will cover the whole of the British Isles. Business has increased to such an extent that the works at Britannia-street, King's cross, London, although extensive, are becoming inadequate.

Printing Inks: Lorilleux and Bolton, Ltd.

A special service for overseas consumers of printing inks has been built up for a long period by Messrs. Lorilleux and Bolton, Ltd. Their factory in the heart of one of London's busiest industrial areas, has been specially selected because of the facilities provided for manufacturing inks under the best conditions. Accordingly the factory has been scientifically planned to manufacture the highest grade of products. Covering a large area, the factory premises include a varnish plant, colour stores, mixing rooms, mill rooms, mechanics' shop, offices and canteen. The colour mills are manufactured to designs which are the outcome of over a century of experience, and a well organised system of periodic inspection and overhaul ensures the highest efficiency essential to the production of good quality. Within their carefully built up organisation Messrs. Lorilleux and Bolton, Ltd., have a department devoted exclusively to the export side of their business. All the inks required for shipment abroad are prepared specially to suit the different climates and seasons. Apart from the attention given to the manufacture of the inks themselves special care is taken in the packing of goods. Accordingly patent air tight tins are used for letterpress or inks of soft consistency. A feature of these tins is the saving of waste. The holding capacity of the tin is made variable according to the specific gravity of the ink—this ensures the tin being completely filled, so that no skin accumulates, and gives every protection against the most severe atmospherical conditions. Again tins are lacquered, thus preventing rusting of the metal, and the labels adhere more firmly than on untreated tin. Colonial and foreign printers in hot climates will readily understand and appreciate the merit and economy afforded by this method. Thus after a long sea voyage and the keeping of the tins in stock for a considerable time the outside appearance is maintained, and on opening the tins the contents will be found to be perfect and ready for immediate use. Altogether Messrs. Lorilleux and Bolton have brought their export service up to a very high state of efficiency.

Offset Machinery: George Mann and Co., Limited.

Of the many unique offset machines introduced during the last fifty odd years by this well-known firm of London and Leeds, there is one which stands out from the rest. It is their patent two-colour and perfecting rotary offset machine. This machine is fitted with independent damping units and printed-side-up pile delivery. It is claimed to be the only machine with three main cylinders which will print either two colours on the front of the sheet, same colour front and back (perfecting), different colour front and back (perfecting), or single colour front or back. The change from two-colour to perfecting is made in a few minutes by three simple adjustments. The damping units are away from the feed board, being situated below inking, and either of these units may be used to damp both plates or only one plate. The beauty of the machine



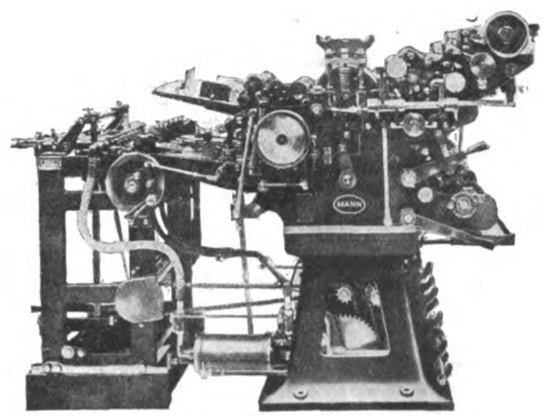
Mann Patent Two-Colour and Perfecting Rotary Offset Machine

With Independent Damping Units to each plate.

is its remarkable ease of operation, a point which has been specially studied in the construction of all Mann offsets. Mention should also be made of the Mann "Baby" (demy folio) single colour offset. Hand-fed, this machine is usually run at a speed of 3,000 to 3,500 impressions per hour, but as this speed by no means represents the maximum, the firm have designed an automatic suction pile feeder, so that now, an output of 4,000 to 6,000 per hour is obtained, according to the class of stock used. Being exceeding simple to set and entirely automatic when running, this feeder is admirably suited for the "Baby," whether used for short or long runs. Another notable feature of this machine is its surprisingly small floor space. Without the feeder it occupies only 6½ by 4½ feet, and with the feeder, 7½ by 4¾ feet; so one can quite understand why it is stated that "It will just fit that empty corner."

Book-Sewing Machines: Aug. Brehmer (British Successors), Ltd.

Improvements of a most important character have been effected in the design of the latest Brehmer book-sewing machines. These machines, manufactured by the old-established firm of Gebruder Brehmer-Leipzig, are the embodiment of insistent study of the requirements as asked for by the printing and bookbinding trade. A sterling piece of engineering is the Brehmer No. 33½ thread book-sewing machine. With such subtle calculation have otherwise common reciprocating motions been utilised to obtain 60 feed-saddle sewings per minute that the absence of all jerks, vibrations and undue noises is quite astonishing, which goes to prove the value of perfectly designed cam-curves and well-balanced levers. With a sewing speed of 60 sheets per minute, the bookbinder has here a machine with which to produce, at a very low cost, books of the highest quality of sewing. Books, either letterpress or stationery, sewn on the Brehmer No. 33½ machiae compare favourably at all times with hand-sewn books. Not only the master binder, but also the machine operator has specially been considered. All classes of books are sewn with ease, and last, but not by any means least, the setting up of the machine for different sizes of books has been so simplified that tools, screw drivers, etc., are much less in need than ever before. This reduces the formerly lost time by less than half. Brehmer's straight needles guide themselves,



Mann "Baby" (Demy Folio) Single-Colour Rotary Offset Machine

With Automatic Feeder.

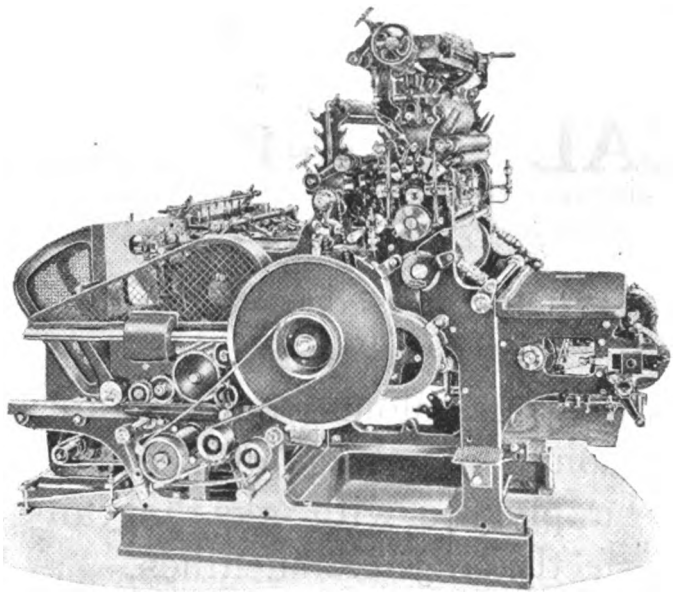
and need not be guided by detachable fittings. The machines may be used with or without insertable blocks as the work requires. To firms who make letterpress sewing their speciality, two most important sewing machines, *i.e.*, the No. 38½ and No. 38¾, should be recommended, since these machines attain a speed of up to 70 sheets per minute, and do not require any alteration of setting when changing over from one book size to another. The handling of these machines is so simple that the merest novice is able to obtain the maximum results. Gebruder Brehmer have appointed Messrs. Aug. Brehmer (British Successors), Ltd., of 12, City-road, London, E.C.1, as their official agents for Great Britain and Colonies. In their well-appointed show-

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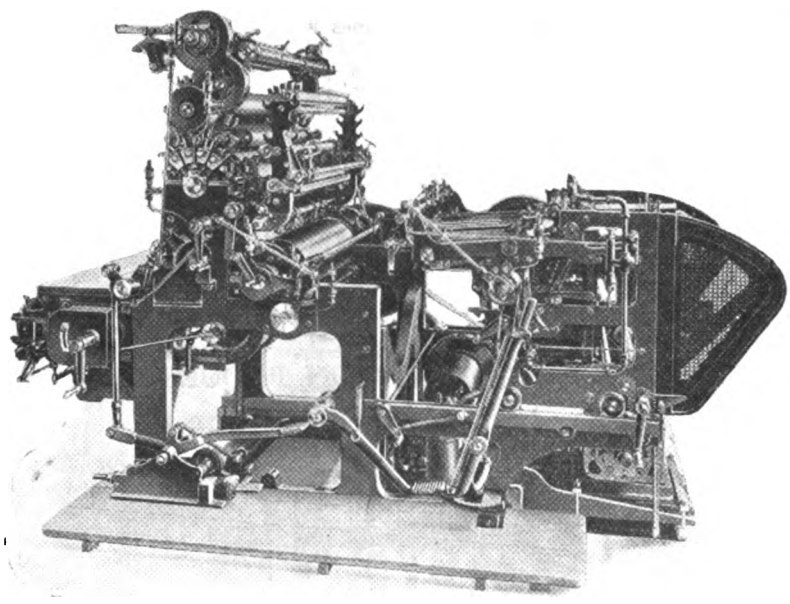
rooms at 12, City-road, the many models of Brehmer's machines can be viewed and seen demonstrated in a practical manner.

Offset Machinery: Francis J. Connolly, Limited.

As the lithographic trade is well aware, the standard No. 1 (medium) Marinoni Voirin rotary offset machine has achieved notable success in this country and throughout the world. Numerous printers have made a point of installing two or more, and to many of these machines automatic feeders are attached. To meet the present day need of maximum output, this medium machine is now offered as an entirely automatic unit, *i.e.*, with a pile (suction type) feeder and piling delivery, the feeder and delivery being integral parts of the machine. This new Marinoni-Voirin machine is capable of turning out first-class half-tone and colour work at a speed of 4,000 impressions per hour. Such a speed of printing sheets 23½ ins. by 18½ ins. is an inestimable advantage to the lithographic printer. The great advantage in a fully automatic machine, apart from the high speed, is that the sheets are fed into the feeder piled on a board and, after passing through the machine, the piled sheets on the delivery board can be wheeled away on a trolley for reinsertion in the feeder in multi-colour work, without the sheets being disturbed by hand. Printers will still have fresh in their minds the fact that at the Printing Trades' Exhibition in May this year, a thirteen-colour calendar was printed most satisfactorily on a Marinoni-Voirin medium offset in perfect register, the colours being mainly those of a "flat" nature, which show "gear-marking" on the least opportunity. An important innovation is the new Marinoni-Voirin patented drive. The motor is stowed away under the machine and the drive is direct to the main shaft at any high speed. To alter the speed of the machine the belt tension is removed by means of a brake, the actual driving pulley is removed and a larger or smaller one substituted according to the speed required. This whole operation can be done in a matter of seconds and costly electrical speed regulators are unnecessary. This new driving mechanism is illustrated in the illustration (1) on this page showing the driving side of the machine and illustrating the new method of driving. The machine is silent in operation—a feature eminently desirable for ideal printing conditions. New catalogues, printed photo-offset on a medium offset, will be gladly sent to any printer on application to Francis J. Connolly, Ltd., Union Works, 60, Park-street, Southwark, London, S.E.1.



1.—Marinoni-Voirin Medium (23½" by 18½") Single-Colour Rotary Offset
With Automatic Pile Feeder and Piling Delivery.



2.—Marinoni-Voirin Medium Single-Colour Rotary Offset
With Automatic Pile Feeder and Piling Delivery. Feeder moved back.

Cords: Albion Sewing Cotton Co., Ltd.

For over twenty-five years the Albion silky cords made by the Albion Sewing Cotton Co., Ltd., Fawley Mills, Tottenham, N.17, have been used all over the world. From time to time it has been found necessary to extend the premises in order to cope with the ever-increasing demand. In the printing, stationery and allied trades, there are a thousand and one uses for these cords, which can be supplied in a wide range of sizes in all colours. Practically any kind of cord can be supplied from stock or specially made in a few days. A matter of special interest to bookbinders is the "Amir" thread. Introduced a few months ago, this new thread has met with immediate success. Being of superlative strength and much cheaper than linen thread, its advantages can readily be understood. Other outstanding products of this company are tassels for greeting cards, booklets, etc.; ribbons, twines, tapes and web straps, etc., whilst many other lines in stationers' sundries can be supplied from stock or made to order. New lines are constantly being added. Enquiries are invited, and we are informed that samples with price list will gladly be sent to our readers on application.

Bookbinding Apparatus: Oscar Friedheim Limited.

For bookbinders, Messrs. Oscar Friedheim, Ltd., offer a wide range of new and up-to-date machinery, including their latest design simplified book-sewing machines, "Martini," without needle heads, which have found a very ready market owing to their simplicity, high class work and competitive price; also new and improved guillotines and folding machines. With regard to the latter, Messrs. Friedheim have without doubt met with success, repeat orders proving that every satisfaction has been given. Their entirely new jiggering and making-up machine is worthy of special note, as this is indeed a labour-saver in the finishing department and of great advantage in the forwarding shop. It is a compact and simple machine—complete mounted on a wooden table and fully equipped with a ½ h.p. motor, etc. Friedheim's new flat bronzing machine, "Kohma" patent, is proving its capabilities, having successfully dealt with some very difficult tests. Many of the largest users of bronze have this machine installed, and express themselves as absolutely satisfied with results. Repeat orders are being received and a large number of these machines have been supplied. With regard to envelope and bag-making machinery, Messrs. Friedheim are in a position to supply the very latest and most up-to-date machines, which combine exceptionally large output with the finest quality production. We understand that they have a number of big orders on hand from many of the leading firms. A visit to the showrooms of Oscar Friedheim, Ltd., at 25, Water-lane, would be time well spent for all who are interested or in the market for any class of machinery for the printing, bookbinding, box-making and stationery trades.

Machinery: Smyth-Horne, Ltd.

These well-known London machinery dealers advise us that the trade generally, not only in Great Britain but on the Continent, is showing great interest in their new specialities, such as the Smyth new No. 10 book sewing machine. This is an entirely new Smyth sewer, and is of the four feed arm type, rotary fed, designed and built to run at the high speed of 75 sections per minute. Messrs. Smyth-Horne tell us of important improvements and alterations in this new sewer (which we are able to illustrate herewith) and claim that for publishers' and printers' work it is the fastest and most up-to-date sewer on the world's market. During the last few years great improvements have been made in the well-known case-making machines, in the direction of increased efficiency. The Smyth glueing machine, which continues to give satisfaction to users, claims to be the only machine on the world's market which has the glue cylinder made of porcelain and ground dead true, and this material is found to be the best medium for distributing the film of adhesive on to any material. Further, the porcelain surface is practically unwearable and the excellent glueing distribution is maintained indefinitely. The Christensen wire stitcher feeder, which continues to be very popular, has had new and original features added, and these big, labour-saving wire stitchers are now being installed very successfully in Germany, Scandinavia, France, Italy, etc. They are of enormous help in the forwarding of journals, magazines, pamphlets, etc. The new G.R.S. continuous press feeder attracted enormous attention at the recent London Printers' Exhibition, and it continues to meet with great success. The Seybold Machine Co., Dayton, Ohio, are still making improvements in their paper and label cutter and book and magazine trimming machines. The special Seybold label cutter shown at the recent Exhibition is a most finished and useful

(*Concluded on page 196*)

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The Amalgamated Press.

Its Story in a Monumental Volume.

The phenomenal success of the series of Harmsworth publications and their popularity with the public is one of the outstanding features of the journalistic world, and the story of the rise of the Harmsworth concern from the issue of its first publication thirty-seven years ago, when *Answers* was founded by the late Lord Northcliffe (then plain Alfred Harmsworth), is the record of an epoch in journalism. Beginning in a very small way, and then launching the Amalgamated Press with a handful of periodicals, Alfred Harmsworth found his venture gaining special prominence as the years went by, until to-day the Press issues over a hundred separate publications, each with an enormous circle of readers and with a combined circulation running into many millions each week.

Many stories and legends are afloat in journalistic circles as to the extraordinary success of the publications of the firm, and of the enterprise of its founder, and many mythical tales are told of the methods adopted to ensure progress. It is, therefore, fitting that an authoritative history of the progress of the Amalgamated Press should be issued, and in "The Romance of the Amalgamated Press" (London: The Amalgamated Press (1922), Ltd.) Mr. George Dilnot has compiled what may be termed a monumental volume in which the whole history of the Harmsworth enterprises is set forth in detail, and an insight given into the ways and methods of the late Lord Northcliffe in the building up of the great business that he founded.

Some astounding figures are given relating to the present-day work of the firm. Of paper alone it uses some thirty-five thousand tons a year, and uses enough printers' ink to float several warships. In the Fleetway House in Farringdon Street are eight hundred people who form a headquarters staff on which hinges the activities of the firm as a whole; and besides these there are over 5,000 workers employed in the various sections of the concern, the total wages bill for the year amounting to well over a million pounds.

Quite apart from the activities of the London establishments of the firm, it sways the interests of the Gulf Pulp and Paper Company, of Clarke City, Quebec, of which, through its interest in the Imperial Paper Mills, it is the principal owner, and there it can draw upon a thousand square miles of timber for paper-making purposes; this is shipped to the Gravesend Mills in the form of mechanical pulp, and thus over two thousand tons of paper per week can be produced.

The book also describes the vast printeries, engraving works, machine rooms, etc., and it is interesting to note that the output of the process department is stated to be upwards of 15,000 blocks per month, whilst for the rotary photogravure machines many engraved cylinders are required.

Mr. Dilnot in his compilation has given full particulars of the personnel of the Amalgamated Press, the directors, the heads of departments, editorial staffs, etc.; and portraits of the leading men are provided.

The volume is a large quarto, 13 by 10½in., and is got up in *de luxe* style—bound in art canvas with black leather back and corners, gold tooled, and having on the front cover the monogram of the Amalgamated Press in gold on a black circular panel, the same device also appearing on the small panels of the back. The end papers are of a striking pattern in marbling, relieved with a touch of bronze, and the top edge is gilt, while the front and bottom edges are uncut. The letterpress shows excellent composition, and each page is relieved by a red line at the top. The paper is of good quality and pure white, the appearance of the pages being enhanced by the ample margins. The illustrations are specially noteworthy, the pages on which they appear being a deep cream tint heavy-weight paper that shows up the brown colour of the pictures and the tints on which they are superimposed in a remarkably rich manner. These illustrations are very profuse throughout the book, and include portraits of the late Lord Northcliffe, Lord Rothermere, Sir George A. Sutton, Mr. A. E. Linforth, and the many members of the managing and editorial staffs. A number of the illustrations are of the buildings occupied by the Amalgamated Press, and include the original premises in Paternoster Square, E.C., in a single room of which young Alfred Harmsworth began his successful career. Particularly interesting are the many views of the interiors of the printing offices and machine rooms in the occupancy of the firm. These have been reproduced from excellent photographs, and give a clear idea of the efficient manner in which the printing plants have been arranged, and of the many and varied machines used in the production of the firm's publications. A double-page picture of one of the main rooms at the Gravesend printing works is particularly worth a study as showing the lay-out of the plant in a large machine room. Quite interesting, too, are the pictures of the Canadian mills of the firm at Clarke City, some of them illustrating the conditions during the winter months when the ground is covered by snow. The pictures, of which there are many, also give a good idea of the extensive works and dock and rail systems of the Gravesend Paper Mills, one of the illustrations being in colours.

This history of the Amalgamated Press is well written and well produced, and its production, which has called for the use of almost every device known to the printers craft, has been entirely carried through by the Amalgamated Press (1922), Ltd. It forms a great tribute to the astonishing achievements of Lord Northcliffe, who was by general consent the greatest newspaper proprietor of his time.

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Replies may be addressed to Box Numbers, Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58 Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4, for which a fee of 6d. is charged to cover Postage of Replies.

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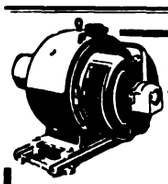
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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1925.

Going Out for Business.

IF business will not come to the manufacturer or trader, he must go out and fetch the business. This has proved a very profitable step in many instances. In some cases it has meant travelling to the other ends of the earth. But the enterprise has been worth the trouble. A while ago, there was quite a stream of British master printers flowing across to America. Their object, however, was to study methods and equipment. Nowadays the tendency is to go abroad in search of orders. What can be done in this way is illustrated by the experience of Mr. Henry J. Pratt, a Birmingham art metal manufacturer whose firm was seriously affected by the trade slump. Mr. Pratt, however, felt that there was someone in the world who wanted his goods, and he decided to put that belief to the test. Accordingly he set off for Australia. The result was surprising even to himself. Orders were cabled home to the factory in Birmingham, and within two months of his departure the works were again in full swing. Next Mr. Pratt turned his attention to New Zealand. Buyers in Wellington, Christchurch, Auckland and Dunedin welcomed him, and gave him orders. The success he met with spurred Mr. Pratt to further efforts, and he set out for home by way of Vancouver, calling at the South Sea Islands on the way, and afterwards at Winnipeg, Toronto and Montreal. There is no question that British commercial men and British goods are welcomed in the Colonies, and a personal visitation such as Mr. Pratt made, does wonders in opening up new accounts. Naturally, it is not possible for all business men to make the Grand Tour. The next best thing, therefore, is to address prospective buyers abroad through the medium of print. English papers are simply devoured by our Colonial friends, and the trade journal is no exception in this respect. Thus information we are able to convey in the Special Export Numbers of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* is eagerly awaited by a wide circle of readers. It might be asked whether the printing supply houses at home take full advantage of the facilities offered for reaching potential customers overseas.

* * *

Science and Industry

A GOOD deal of attention has been given by the British Association and in other quarters recently to the important problems surrounding industrial production. In this connection the methods of the British Engineering Standards Association have been widely discussed. The secretary of this organisation (Mr. Charles le Maistre) enlightened members of the British Association and others on the subject of "Standardisation and Simplification, with special reference to the saving of waste in industry." Doubtless vital economies might be effected, not only by the adoption of new and improved methods of manufacture, but also by the exercise of thought and care on the part of employees. The fact is that our industrial machine is far from perfect, and while national waste can, of course, be attributed to many causes, such as unemployment, over-production, labour conflicts and faulty transport services, there is no doubt that a considerable proportion of that waste and inefficiency is due to the lack of national simplification and standardisation in our industries. That tremendous waste is nowhere denied, and it is interesting to note that in the United States of America, from a general survey among a number of typical industries to ascertain the extent of such waste, it appears that on a conservative estimate there is an aggregate waste among the industries investigated amounting to from 29 per cent. to 64 per cent., and that some 10 billions of dollars could be saved annually through standardisation and simplification alone.

* * *

Simplification and Standardisation.

IN its broadest aspect, Mr. le Maistre urges, industrial simplification and standardisation implies the introduction through collective effort of economic methods in manufacture, thus tending towards national economy. It means also reducing the number of varieties for one and the same article, and so reducing the stocks which the manufacturers as well as the merchants have to keep in order to supply the national requirements. Rapidity and economy in production might be claimed as one of the leading benefits of the work, for it not only assists the maker, but also the consumer in the rapidity with which his orders can be fulfilled from stock.

* * *

The Example of Paper.

STANDARDISATION of paper is a case in point, and it is interesting to note that this achievement is being quoted as an example of what is required in industry generally. A correspondent of *The Times* (Trade Supplement) describes paper standardisation as "the only complete trade simplification plan as yet adopted," apart from certain achievements in the hardware trades. The writer goes on to show how the initiative in this case came, not from the paper manufacturers or the wholesalers, but from the printers. In the course of the negotiations, it is stated, a memorandum was signed by over 1,200 master printers, pointing out their belief in the advantages to be secured by simplification. With such convincing proof from their own consumers, the case for simplification was greatly strengthened in the eyes of the paper dealers. Latterly, the National Association of Wholesale Stationers and Paper Merchants has worked in fullest accord with the Federation of Master Printers in the simplification programme. This is an instance of the many interests that have to be convinced of the advisability and economic justification for a simplification programme before satisfactory results can be obtained.

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Printing Ink for India.

The Increase of Tariff Duty and the Principles Involved.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

The Indian Tariff Board have now submitted their report on the question of protection to the Indian ink industry, and after considering all the questions involved, recommend an increase of Customs duty on imported ink from 2½ per cent. to 5 per cent. The original application for protection was presented by the Hooghly Ink Company, Limited, who are the only firm in India at present manufacturing printer's ink on a large scale. Small Indian factories are believed to exist in Lahore, Cawnpore, Poona and Calcutta, but none of them approached the Board. In order to elucidate the manufacturers' claim a detailed questionnaire was drawn up by the Board, and answers were sent in by the Hooghly Ink Company, on whose behalf oral evidence was also given by Mr. Richardson, the managing director. The Hooghly Ink Company complained that, while imported printer's ink was subect to a duty of only 2½ per cent. *ad valorem*, the Indian manufacturer has to pay 15 per cent. *ad valorem* on the raw materials he imports from abroad. For this reason they contended that the manufacturer of printer's ink in India is handicapped to the extent of 12½ per cent., and they asked that either they might be exempted from the payment of the duty on imported materials, or, if that concession were inadmissible, the duty on imported ink might be raised to 15 per cent. It is to be observed that the claim made was rather for equality of tariff treatment than for protection in the full sense.

Indian Conditions for Manufacture.

It was frankly admitted by Mr. Richardson in his oral evidence that no considerable natural advantages for the manufacture of printer's ink in India could justly be claimed. The industry is suited to Indian conditions in this respect that the machines are simple and easy to handle, so that little expenditure need be incurred on skilled labour. The expenditure incurred on materials is more than twice what is spent on wages and salaries; and it is the former factor, therefore, which chiefly affects the cost of production. Apart from that, the Indian consumption of printer's ink is still small, and the market is therefore limited. It seems to be a case in which the industry should be left to fight its own battle, and hold its own against competition if it can. In substance, the manufacturer contends that in the struggle against foreign competition he is unfairly handicapped. Not merely does he derive no benefit from the Customs tariff, but it is actually injurious to him, and he is worse off than he would be if there were no tariff at all. This contention appears to the Board to be reasonable. Tariff anomalies cannot always be avoided, but when they operate to the disadvantage of Indian industries, they should be rectified whenever possible. It could not fairly be claimed that, if the manufacture of printer's ink were to cease, it would seriously affect any important national interest. But existence of the industry has obvious advantages and it can fairly ask for equality of tariff treatment.

The tariff also operates indirectly, however, to increase the cost of manufacture. The company uses considerable quantities of mineral oil and of linseed oil, and purchases them in India, but in both cases the market price is regulated by the cost of importation. In 1923 the cost of the ink manufactured was Rs. 1,706 a ton and the average price realised was Rs. 1,917, the difference being Rs. 211. Had there been no Customs tariff at all the cost of manufacture would have been lower by Rs. 80 (Rs. 62 plus Rs. 18), if no allowance is made for miscellaneous stores. The abolition of the 2½ per cent. duty on imported ink would reduce the average price realised by about Rs. 47. The difference between the cost of manufacture and the average price realised would then be Rs. 244 (Rs. 1,870 minus Rs. 1,626). It appears, therefore, that the net results of the Customs duties is to leave the manufacturer worse off by about Rs. 33 per ton of printer's ink produced than he would be under a system of absolute free trade. In this calculation no allowance has been made for the duty on tins and miscellaneous stores.

Question of Exemption from Duty.

The primary request made by the Hooghly Ink Company was that they might be exempted from the payments of Customs duties on imported materials. Arrangements of this kind are not uncommon in other countries, and a few similar concessions have already been given in India. The remission of duty on materials may sometimes be the best way of assisting an industry, provided that adequate administrative arrangements can be made to guard against fraud. But printer's ink is very far from being a single commodity with a definite and ascertainable composition. Endless varieties of ink are in ordinary use. In these circumstances it is quite impossible to provide any automatic safeguard. In order to ascertain whether the consumption of materials in a given period was reasonable in proportion to the output, it would be necessary to employ an expert in the manufacture who would scrutinise the output in detail and verify separately the consumption of each kind of material in each kind of ink. Such an arrangement is wholly impracticable.

On the basis of equality of tariff treatment the only relief to which the manufacturer is fairly entitled is such an adjustment of the duties as will remove the handicap under which he suffers. He cannot claim to be put in a better position than he would hold under a system of absolute free trade. If the duty on printer's ink were raised to 15 per cent. the result would be to raise the average selling price by about Rs. 235 a ton, and it is obvious that the industry would then receive a substantial amount of protection. This proposal is clearly inadmissible. If, however, the duty were raised from 2½ to 5 per cent. the average price realised might be expected to increase by Rs. 47 a ton, and the difference between this sum and Rs. 33 a ton would suffice to cover the duties on machinery and miscellaneous stores, and any increase in the Customs duties paid which might result from a larger production of coloured inks. On an output of 150 tons the manufacturer would benefit to the extent of Rs. 7,000 annually.

Duty on Imported Materials.

In a case of this kind, where the Customs tariff operates to the disadvantage of the Indian manufacturer, and no question of protection is involved, the relief required should, in the Board's opinion, be given by reducing or remitting the duties on imported materials, if that be possible, rather than by raising the duty on the finished product. Any proposals ought to provide not only for a firm with an output of 150 tons a year manufacturing a wide variety of inks, but also for the small firm with an output of 20 to 30 tons and probably making only the cheapest qualities. If the works were situated up-country, the administrative arrangements connected with the payment of rebates would become much more difficult, and if the firm did not import its materials direct, but purchased them form dealers in India, the whole system of rebates might be unworkable. There is, moreover, a further difficulty. A firm making only the cheapest qualities of black ink would use a far smaller proportion of the expensive dyes and pigments, and the Customs duties paid on imported materials would be much less than Rs. 62 per ton of ink produced. The limitation of the rebate to Rs. 47 per ton of ink manufactured would then cease to operate as a safeguard, for it might easily exceed the duties actually paid. It would probably be necessary to make a detailed enquiry in the case of each firm and calculate separately a suitable limit for each. A plan involving such consequences cannot be regarded as satisfactory.

For these reasons the Board dismiss the idea of removing the tariff anomaly by a system of rebates of the duties paid on imported materials, and fall back, therefore, on the alternative plan. They recommend that the Customs duty on imported printer's ink be raised from 2½ to 5 per cent. *ad valorem*. This is by far the simplest and most direct method of dealing with the case, and places all firms who may engage in the manufacture on an equal footing. If the higher duty had meant a substantial increase in the cost of printing, there might have been room for hesitation, but it has already been shown that the effect is negligible. The 5 per cent. duty will not amount to more than one-seventh of one per cent. of the cost of printing, and the additional burden imposed on the consumer by the increase of duty will not exceed Rs. 20,000 a year.

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Allied Newspapers, 34s. 3d., 34s. 9d., 8 p.c. Pref., 22s. 7½d., 22s. 4½d.; Allied Northern Newspapers, 6½ Deb., 99⅛, 98⅞; Amalgamated Press, 42s. 3d., 44s. 3d., Pref., 24s. 6d.; Associated Newspapers, 22s. 6d., Def., 6 1⅝, Pref., 19s. 6d.; British Glues and Chemicals, 4s. 0½d., 4s. 4½d.. Pref., 16s. 3d., 16s. 6d.; Buff Book, 19s. 9d., 19s. 10½d., Def., 1s. 11d., 1s. 11½; Cassell, Pref., 20s. 3d.; *Daily Sketch* and *Sunday Herald*, Deb., 105; De La Rue, 14s.; John Dickinson, 30s. 9d., 1st Pref., 83½, 83; *Financial News*, Pref., 10s. 3d.; Hazell, Watson and Viney, 16; Ilford, Pref., 19s. 6d.; *Illustrated London News*, Pref., 16s. 3d., 16s. 6d., 1st Deb., 63s. 2½d.; International Linotype, 68¼, 68⅜; Kelly's Directories, 7½ p.c. Pref., 22s. 9d.; Lamson Paragon, 12s. 9d., 5½ p.c. Pref., 16s. 9d. xd., 10 p.c. Pref., 22s 6d., 22s.; Lanston Monotype Corporation, 12s. 6d.; Linotype A Deb., 66½, B Deb.. 66½; George Newnes, 35s., Pref., 15s. 6d; Odhams Press (4s. shares), 2s. 10d., 3s. 3d., 6 p.c. Cum. Pref., 13s. 6d., 13s. 3d., 7½ p.c. Cum. A Pref., 14s. 3d., 13s. 3d.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 16s.; *Sunday Pictorial*, 77s. 9¾d., 77s. 6d., Pref., 23s. 6d.; Raphael Tuck, Pref., 81s. 3d.; United Newspapers (1918), 7½ p.c. Pref., 20s. 7½d., 20s. 1½d.; Waterlow and Sons Def., 39s. 4⅓d., Prefd. 20s. 6d.; Weldons, 27s. 6d.; Winterbottom Book Cloth, 72s. 9¾d.; Wyman and Sons, 42s. 9d.

NEW COMPANIES.

STOCKPORT CARDBOARD BOX CO., LTD.—Capital £1,000 in £1 shares; to acquire the business of a cardboard box manufacturer carried on by A. Einbinder at 33, John-street, Stockport, as the Stockport Cardboard Box Co. Private company. Permanent directors: W. Jackson and A. Einbinder. Registered office: Bridge Chambers, 16, Market-place, Stockport.

NORMAN WARD, LTD.—Capital £4,000 in £1 shares; to acquire the business of a printer and stationer now carried on by Norman Ward as the "Birtley Press," at 14 and 15, Durham-road, and 3A, Elisabethville, Birtley, Durham. Private company. Permanent directors: N. Ward and G. Bamborough. Registered office: 3A, Elisabethville, Birtley, Co. Durham.

TOWN CRIER, LTD.—Capital £1,000 in £1 shares; to acquire the publication known as the *Town Crier* and other assets in connection therewith, and to carry on the business of proprietors and publishers of newspapers, booksellers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: H. G. Clark and F. N. R. Long. Solicitor: S. D. Woolmer, Temple-chambers, E.C.4.

FRY'S METAL FOUNDRIES, LTD.—Capital £100,000, in £1 shares (55,000 A and 45,000 B); objects—to acquire the business of Fry's Metal Foundry carried on by J. H. Fry at Holland-street, Blackfriars, S.E., and elsewhere, and to carry on the business of manufacturers, sellers or disposers of any metals and metallic substances, compounds, implements and articles, metallurgists, smelters, refiners, founders, engineers, fitters, die makers, distillers, chemical manufacturers, manufacturers of, and dealers in tar products and driers for printers' inks, etc. Private company. Directors: J. H. Fry, A. H. Mundey and P. H. Parish. Registered office: 42, Holland-street, Blackfriars, S.E.1.

PHILIP ALLAN AND CO., LTD.—Capital £16,000 in £1 shares (10,000 5 per cent. cum. pref. and 6,000 ordinary); to acquire the business and all or any of the property, assets and liabilities of Philip Allan and Co., carrying on business at 5, Quality-court, Chancery-lane, W.C., as publishers. Private company. Directors: P. B. M. Allan and J. G. Lockhart. Registered office: 5, Quality-court, Chancery-lane, W.C.2.

SALESCRAFT, LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; organisers and agents for advertising and publicity schemes of all kinds, advertising and publicity experts, consultants, agents and contractors, advertisement writers and artists, designers of pictorial and display advertisements, etc. Private company. Subscribers: J. P. Jackson and H. W. Lawrence. First directors: H. W. Lawrence and such other person as shall be appointed by the company. Solicitors: Freer and Co, 10, New-street, Leicester.

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MILLBROOK PAINTS, LTD.—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares; exporters and importers of, and dealers in and traders with, aniline, alizarine mineral and other colours, for the trading requirements of or use by the company, and for wall-paper and printing ink manufacturers, papermakers, leather dyers and wood stainers, etc. Private company. Directors: A. Bjerche, E. Wettre, E. M. C. Dahne, R. P. Thomas and A. T. Harries. Registered office: Millbrook Paint Works, Neath-road, Landore, Swansea.

SIMPSON, WRIGHT, AND LOWE, LTD.—Capital £100,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of hosiery manufacturers carried on by J. J. S. Simpson, H. C. Wright and E. H. Lowe at Huthwaite road, Sutton in Ashfield, Notts, as "Simpson, Wright and Lowe," and to carry on the said business and that of lace manufacturers and merchants, cardboard and cardboard box manufacturers, paper merchants, etc. Private company. Directors: J. J. S. Simpson, H. C. Wright and E. H. Lowe. Registered office: Huthwaite-road, Sutton in Ashfield, Notts.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfactions registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfactions is not compulsory).

MAGNET PRINTING CO., LTD. (London).—Particulars filed of £1,000 debentures authorised July 21st, 1925, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital (ranking *pari passu* with £1,600 debentures but subject to Land Registry Charge securing £700), the whole amount being now issued.

ZINKOLAC, LTD. (printers, etc., London).—Issue on August 28th, 1925, of £300 debentures, part of a series already registered.

BASTED PAPER MILLS CO., LTD.—Particulars filed of £35,000 debenture stock (£25,000 "A" and £10,000 "B"), authorised August 17th, and covered by trust deed dated August 26th, 1925, charged on certain freehold land and premises in Wrotham, Kent, and the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital (subject to trust deed dated May 14th, 1907), the whole amount being now issued. Trustees: A. D. Hough and J. H. G. Smith.

HENDERSON, CRAIG AND CO., LTD. (importers of wood pulp and paper, etc., London).—Debenture charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, dated August 20th, 1925, to secure all moneys due or to become due from the company to Lloyds' Bank Ltd, not exceeding £15,000.

E. AND C. UNDERWOOD, LTD. (printers and manufacturing stationers, etc, London).—Debenture dated August 14th, 1925, to secure £500, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: Miss P. M. George, 16, Nelson-Terrace, N.1.

J. W. MARSHALL AND CO., LTD. (paper manufacturers, etc., Bolton).—(A) Second mortgage debenture dated August 21st, 1925, to secure £3,000, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: F. Marshall, Ridgmont, Horwich, near Bolton. (B) Second mortgage debenture of even date, to secure £2,000, charged on above property. Holders: R. Dobson and R. T. Hendley, both of 38, Mosley-street, Manchester.

PAYZU, LTD. (advertising contractors, etc., London).—Issue on August 26th, 1925, of £1,000 debentures, part of a series already registered.

AUTOCHROME SIGNS, LTD.—Mortgage debenture dated August 18th, 1925, to secure £250, charged on the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: J. A. Parkes, Effingham House, Arundel-street, Strand, W.C.2.

RECEIVER APPOINTED OR RELEASED

PERRIS BOX CO., LTD.—T. H. Hargreaves, of Bank-chambers, 42, St. James-street, Burnley, ceased to act as receiver or manager on August 22nd, 1925.

DIRECTORY COVERS, LTD.—A. L. Passmore, of 168, Regent-street, W.1, was appointed receiver and manager on August 25th, 1925, under powers contained in debenture dated June 12th, 1924.

LONDON COUNTY PRESS, LTD. — J. A. G. Anderson, accountant and estate practitioner, of 32, White Hart-lane, Tottenham, N.17, was appointed receiver and manager on August 28th, 1925, under powers contained in debentures dated November 27th, 1923, and July 30th, 1924.

H. A. MACLAREN AND CO., LTD. — J. A. G. Anderson, accountant and estate practitioner, of 42, White Hart-lane, Tottenham, N.17, was appointed receiver on September 1st, 1925, under powers contained in debenture dated September 20th, 1924.

Eastern Markets.

Interview with Mr. E. J. J. Randall.

Messrs. Gordon and Gotch, Ltd. (a description of whose new premises is given in another part of this journal) are well known as holding a premier position as exporters of paper to Australia and New Zealand. The ten Gordon and Gotch houses in the principal cities throughout the Commonwealth and the Dominions provide an outlet for an enormous tonnage. In addition they have now established agencies in the Eastern markets.

Mr. E. J. J. Randall, who has had a wide experience in selling paper throughout India, Ceylon, Burma, Straits Settlements and China, as well as in South America and the West Indies, represents Messrs. Gordon and Gotch in the market. Mr. Randall's area includes India, Ceylon, the Straits, Bangkok, China and Japan. He has, of course, a unique knowledge of these countries, having been engaged in cultivating Eastern markets since 1910.

In a chat with Mr. Randall, a representative of this journal was informed that the position of the market in India has considerably improved. A feeling of optimism has taken the place of that nervous tension which previously existed. It is true that in regard to paper there is fairly severe competition, particularly from Continental houses, but the esteem in which some British watermarked papers are held in India and elsewhere is quite unique.

Mr. Randall's association with the dealers in the Eastern markets will, of course, stand him in good stead, and he has many friends who will wish him every success in the new venture which he is undertaking on behalf of Messrs. Gordon and Gotch. He will not only handle paper, but will also see to the development of the sale of books and periodicals, also other lines which his firm handle.

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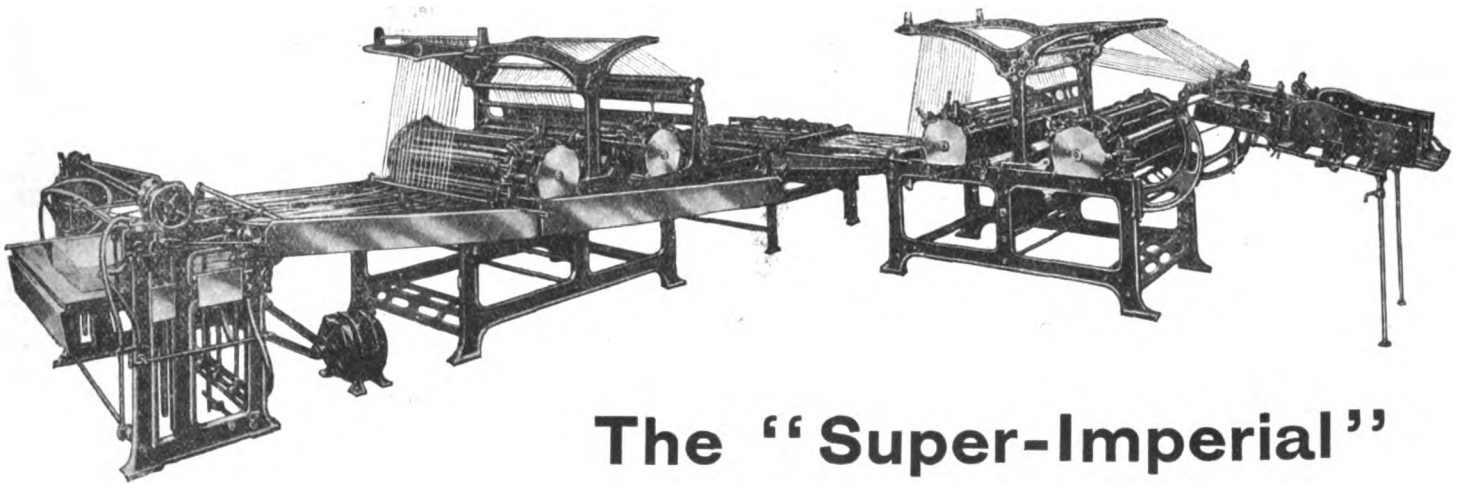
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Printing and Allied Products Sent Overseas.

A Statistical Account of the Resources of the Mother Country as a Supplier of the Needs of Colonial Printers.

A satisfactory improvement is revealed in the exports of British paper and cardboard during the first six months of the year, when they amounted to 2,398,704 cwts., a figure which shows advances respectively of 202,025 cwts. (9.1 per cent.) and 315,611 cwts. (10.3 per cent.) compared with January to June of the two preceding years. In value the total shipments overseas during the first half of the year were £4,765,768, representing increases of £438,059 (10.1 per cent.) and £522,071 (13 per cent.) against the similar periods of the two preceding years. The following statistics, which deal separately with many of the most important classes of goods handled by the Colonial printer are selected from the Board of Trade Returns for the half year ended June.

Printing Paper.

Printings continue to occupy the most prominent position in the paper and cardboard export list, and during the first half of the year reached a total of 1,738,314 cwts., representing an advance of 367,169 cwts. compared with the corresponding period last year. The importance of this class of manufacture to the British exporter can be readily understood when it is realised that shipments under the heading of printings during the first half of the year amounted to approximately 70 per cent. of the total quantity of paper and cardboard shipments.

Australia is easily the best market for British printings, absorbing during January to June no less than 1,151,112 cwts. This figure not only registers a proportion of 66.2 per cent. of the total quantity of this class of manufacture sent abroad during the period mentioned, but shows advances respectively of 390,722 cwts., and 386,624 cwts. contrasted with the purchases in the corresponding period of the two preceding years. The value of the deliveries of printings during January to June amounted to no less than £1,267,441, or 57.1 per cent. of the total value of the shipments under the category of printings.

New Zealand was a large purchaser of printings during the first half of the year, consuming no less than 119,540 cwts. (of the value of £155,287), as against 111,388 cwts. (£137,221) in the corresponding period last year, and 111,021 cwts. in January to June of the preceding year.

British India, though a considerable buyer of printings, bought less during the first half of the year than was the case in either the corresponding period of last year or of the year before, the actual shipments for the three six-monthly periods being as follows: 85,591 cwts. (£140,215), 1925; 91,489 cwts. (£145,083), 1924; 118,896 cwts. (£196,835), 1923.

British South Africa purchased to the extent of 61,186 cwts. (£104,221) during the current half-year, against 52,432 cwts. (£93,866) in the corresponding period last year, and 72,107 cwts. (£125,851) in January to June of the preceding year.

Ceylon is shown as an improved market, with 15,092 cwts. (£22,119), against 10,194 cwts. (£15,237) in the similar period last year, and 8,361 cwts. (£16,387) in the 1923 six months.

Canada is also shown as a bigger buyer of this product, consuming in January to June shipments amounting to 14,819 cwts. (£29,740), contrasted with 9,438 cwts. (£21,481) and 9,294 cwts. (£19,143) in the two preceding corresponding periods.

The Straits Settlements and Malay States bought to the extent of 7,268 cwts. (£14,347) during the first half of the year, contrasted with 5,540 cwts. (£11,057) and 4,238 cwts. (£8,274) in the corresponding six months of last year and the year before.

Writing Papers.

Statistics relating to the oversea demand for British writing paper during January to June indicate a satisfactory improvement compared with the similar period last year, but show a falling-off against the same six months of 1923. The figures for the three respective periods were: 106,682 cwts. (£316,883), 1925; 102,366 cwts. (£296,759), 1924; 120,664 cwts. (£332,573), 1923.

With regard to the markets for British writing paper, the most important purchaser was again Australia, shipments to the Commonwealth during the first six months of the year representing 42,081 cwts. (£104,513), contrasted with 33,803 cwts. (£93,262), and 50,044 cwts. (£122,287) in the two preceding corresponding six-monthly periods. British India is shown as a declining market, taking only 18,873 cwts. (£56,302), as compared with 20,531 cwts. (£56,632) and 25,964 cwts. (£72,456). The purchases of the other enumerated British markets during the first half of the year were as follows, the shipments for the corresponding six months last year being in parenthesis: New Zealand, 12,946 cwts., £31,930 (16,561 cwts., £35,004); British South Africa 6,051 cwts., £21,222 (5,769 cwts., £19,507); Canada, 2,105 cwts., £6,959 (1,454 cwts., £4,446); Ceylon, 2,577 cwts., £7,698 (1,882 cwts., £5,505); Straits Settlements, 1,177 cwts., £4,081 (647 cwts., £2,736).

Coated Papers.

Coated paper exports, which comprise printed and embossed paper hangings indicated a better demand during January to June than was experienced in the similar period of the two preceding years. During the last completed six months, shipments under this heading reached a total of 77,427 cwts. (£351,288), compared with 75,424 cwts. (£349,916) last year, and 61,092 cwts. (£287,557) in the corresponding period of the preceding year.

Statistics concerning "all other" sorts of coated papers, which classification does not include waterproof wrappings and roofing paper, reveal a considerably increased demand. Exports during January to June were 47,350 cwts. (£232,282), against 23,543 cwts. (£155,180) in the 1924 period and 22,254 cwts. (£147,905) in the six months of the year before.

Tissues.

Tissue paper exports appear to have met with a steady demand from abroad, shipments during the first half of the year amounting to 7,530 cwts. (£80,240), against 7,497 cwts. (£67,227) in the corresponding period last year, and 7,149 cwts. (£70,462) in the six months of the preceding year.

Packings and Wrappings.

Whilst a steady expansion has been made in the imports of packings and wrappings into the United Kingdom from foreign sources, it is regrettable to note the consistent decline experienced during recent years in the quantity sent abroad from this country. Exports under this heading during January to June registered 112,126 cwts. (£195,718), as against the much larger figures of 320,473 cwts. (£269,396) and 272,417 cwts. (£220,745) in the six months of 1923.

Stationery Exports.

In every item of this important group of exports British manufacturers have maintained their hold on oversea buyers. Shipments of envelopes (not including boxed stationery goods) reached a total of 26,288 cwts. £108,812), compared with 24,321 cwts. (£97,115) and 21,614 cwts (£91,039) in the corresponding periods of the two preceding years. "Other sorts" of stationery were considerably higher, amounting to 96,245 cwts. (£654,372), figures which compare with 79,209 cwts. (£562,055) and 73,323 cwts. (£614,650) in the two preceding corresponding periods.

Deliveries abroad of stationery (other than paper) during January to June steadily increased compared with the similar periods of the last two years. Exports under this heading reached a value of £741,309, compared with £720,346 and £678,966 respectively in the two preceding six-monthly periods. Of the enumerated British Possessions British India stands out as the largest buyer of this class of material during the period under review receiving shipments to the value of £96,402, as against £93,904 last year, and £101,433 in the corresponding period of the preceding year. Australia occupies the second place with £87,865, against £85,151 last year (six months), and £81,413. Consignments to the other British markets during January to June were as follows, the figures in parenthesis representing the value of the shipments for the six months of last year: New Zealand, £26,683 (£24,438); Canada, £25,742 (£24,630); Straits Settlements, £15,984 (£14,497); Ceylon, £11,556 (£9,989). Exports of this category to the United States amounted to £65,157, whilst those under the classification of "other countries" reached the big figure of £374,280.

Boards.

The export statistics relating to shipments of British boards reveal evidences of the effects of competition from foreign sources. Whilst imports continue to grow, exports show a decline. During the first half of the year, deliveries of boards sent overseas totalled 65,781 cwts. (£107,458), against 82,702 cwts. (£130,697) last year, and 53,291 cwts. (£103,569) in the 1923 period.

Printed Books.

Exports of printed books form a very important item in the returns relating to the goods handled by the oversea printer and allied trader. This is realised when it is remembered that in total value they form something like the second highest figure amongst the various classes of goods dealt with in these statistics. In spite of severe competition from abroad, especially from America, printers at home are maintaining a satisfactory position in supplying oversea requirements. Exports of printed books during the half-year represented 228,297 cwts. (£1,975,058), contrasted with 227,793 cwts. (£1,873,412) last year, and 151,713 cwts. (£1,513,564) in the corresponding period of the preceding year.

Printing Type.

Printing type exports during the first half of the year present a more healthy aspect than has been recorded during recent months. Printers overseas do not need to be reminded of the ability of the British manufacturer to supply fully their printing requirements. Shipments of printing type during the three six-monthly periods were: 115 tons (£34,354), 1925; 97 tons (£32,180), 1924; 99 tons (£33,349).

Boxes and Cartons.

In keeping with the majority of the various classes of goods included in the paper and cardboard returns, it is satisfactory to note that deliveries of boxes and cartons indicate an expansion in trade. Shipments during the first half of the year reached a total of 31,733 cwts. (£105,641), as compared with 24,698 cwts. (£96,497) in the corresponding period last year, and 15,819 cwts. (£69,961) in the 1923 six months.

Paper Bags.

The returns relating to the exports of paper bags show every indication of enterprise being displayed by manufacturers of paper bag-making machinery to supply the needs of a growing oversea demand. Evidence of this is shown by the increased volume of paper bags sent abroad during the six months under review. Shipments, which were 15,266 cwts. (£41,818) in the first six months of 1923, and 26,232 cwts. (£53,313) in the similar period last year, rose to 30,752 cwts. (£59,993) during January to June.

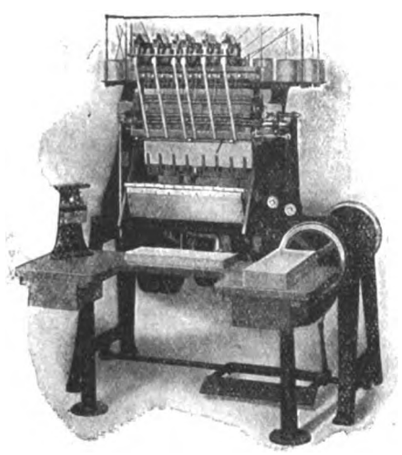
Playing Cards.

In spite of much competition from foreign sources, deliveries abroad of playing cards of British manufacture are well maintained. The slightly larger purchases made by Colonial consumers of playing cards of British make is all the more noteworthy in view of the consistently lessened demand that was recently manifested in the statistics. Exports during January to June represented 1,720 cwts. (£31,174), contrasted respectively with 1,683 cwts. (£32,884) and 1,037 cwts. (£19,185) in the preceding corresponding periods.

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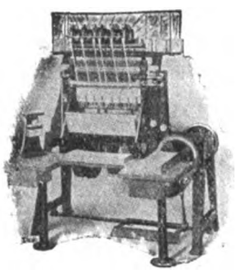
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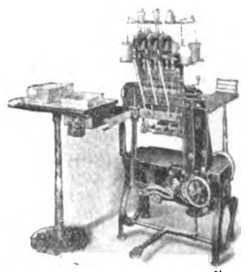
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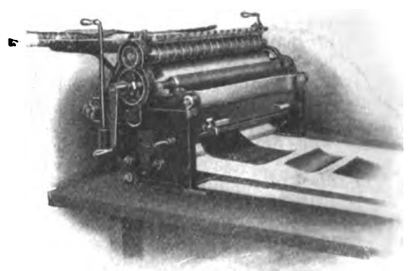
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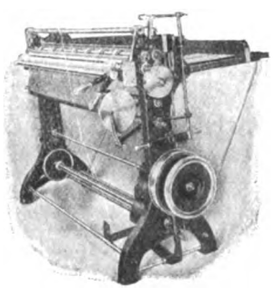
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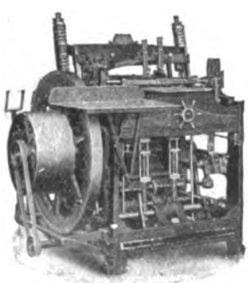
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delivery automatically wet side upperm
on to travelling band.



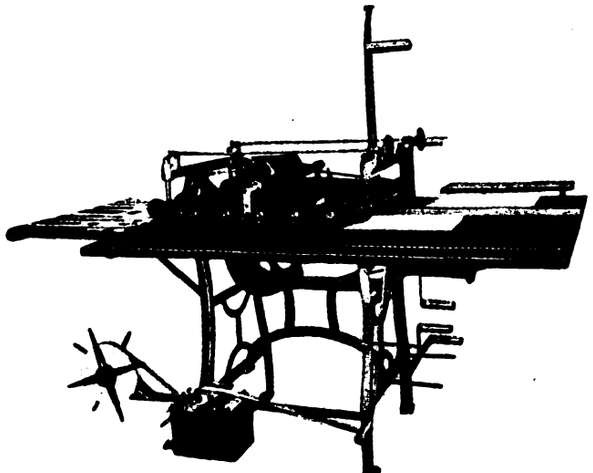
Smyth Cloth Cutting Machine.

For Cutting Cloth Rolls into rectangular covers, delivery flat.
Equipped with rewinding device.



Crawley Power Book Rounding and Backing Machine.

For rounding and backing round and flat-backed books.



Brackett Stripping and Binding Machine.

Applies a strip of paper or cloth to the backs of note books, cheque books, tablets, etc. Joins two boards together by cloth or paper strips; places cloth on paper sidings or cases, etc.; reinforces end sections, etc.

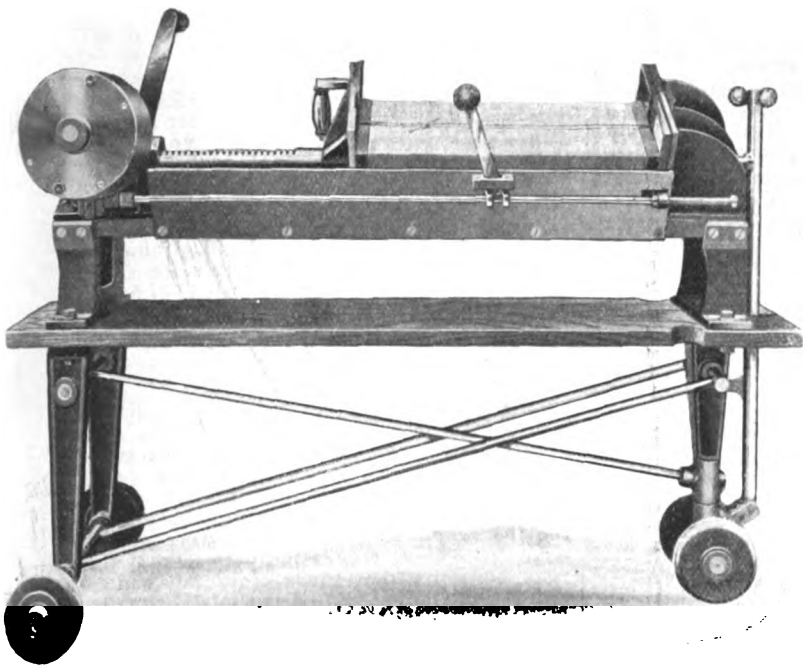
1-3, Baldwin's Place, Gra

Telephone: HOLBORN 2215.

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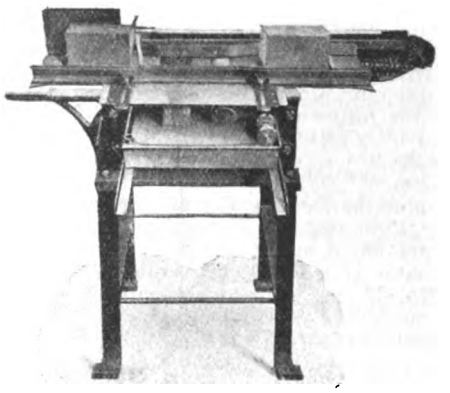
ORNE, LTD.

the Bookbinding, Printing and Allied Trades.



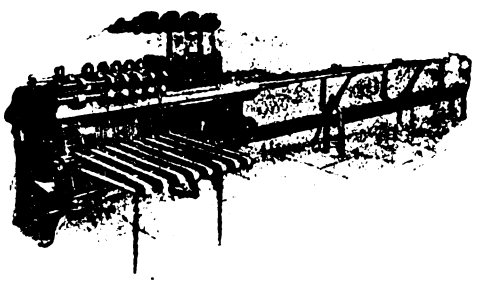
Murray Improved Bundling Press.

For pressing and tying up folded sections, also for tying up magazines, journals, weeklies, etc. Enormous pressure easily obtained as the ratio of gearing is 200 to 1.
Instantaneous release to pressure.
Big economy in string and cord.



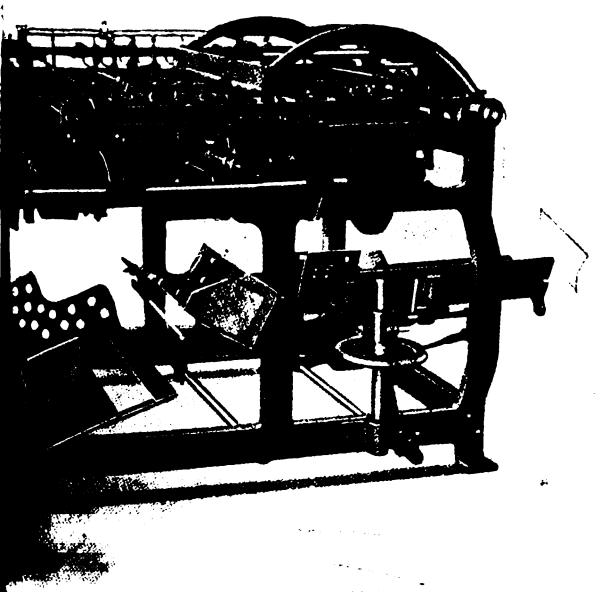
Book Back Gluer.

Gluing backs of Books, Magazines, Catalogues, etc.



Christensen Wire Stitcher Feeder.

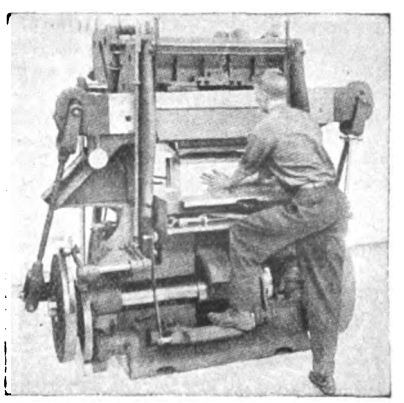
Gathers, covers, wire stitches, all in one operation at an enormous speed, Magazines, Booklets, Weeklies, Pamphlets, etc.
Over 400 installed.



G.R.S. No. 42 Rapid Jobbing Folder.

one, two, three or four folds. Can have 16 parallel attachments. Enormous speed. Latest Jobber on World's market.

All our Machines are installed everywhere on an open trial basis and the Engineering Companies manufacturing the different Machines have in most cases specialised for nearly 40 years in the designing and building of these Labour-Saving Machines with wonderful results. Their great popularity is proved by the enormous number in use and the continual repeat orders being received.



Seybold New 3-Knife Book, Magazine and Pamphlet Trimming Machine.

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The Australian Market.

Statistics concerning Imports into the Commonwealth during Latest Fiscal Year show the Important Position of the United Kingdom.

The following figures, which deal with the shipments of nine important classes of goods entering Australia during the fiscal year ended June, last year—the latest period for which complete returns are available, and which have recently been published—give a clear idea of the demands of the Commonwealth market. The returns again show the United Kingdom to be by far the largest contributor to Australian requirements connected with the printing and allied trades. In value, the nine classes of goods mentioned in the following statistics represented a total of £7,240,945, of which no less than £4,261,273 was the share of the United Kingdom.

Statistics under the classification of paper and stationery show that the imports under this heading amounted to £6,443,226 during the twelve months ended June last year, as against £6,275,837 in the corresponding period of the preceding year. The value of the consignments of paper and stationery to the various States of the Commonwealth were as follows, the figures in parentheses representing the values for the preceding 12 months: New South Wales £2,728,491 (£2,839,798), Victoria £2,296,150 (£2,180,524) Queensland £536,067 (£468,871), South Australia £493,717 (£465,154), Western Australia £275,016 (£229,220), Tasmania £113,186 (£92,051), and Northern Territory £599 (£219).

Newsprint.

News-print in rolls (not less than 10 in. width) forms a very important item in the paper and stationery imports, and during the year ended June amounted to 84,715 tons, of the value of £1,773,699, as compared with 76,163 tons, of the value of £1,669,749 in the preceding twelve months. The United Kingdom was by far the largest contributor of this class of manufacture during the twelve months, with supplies amounting to 59,140 tons (£1,285,813), against 36,853 tons (£850,342). Canada occupied the second place, with 1,967 tons (£42,842), contrasted with 21,666 tons (£446,455) in the preceding twelve months. The shipments of the other countries were as follows, the totals for the preceding twelve months being shown in parentheses: Sweden, 14,744 tons, £274,395 (7,546 tons, £158,151); Norway, 8,821 tons, £169,856 (9,729 tons, £207,552); Finland, 29 tons, £524 (55 tons, £1,102); Netherlands, 9 tons, £183 (56 tons, £1,083); Germany, 5 tons, £81 (nil); Czecho-Slovakia, nil (6 tons, £179).

Regarding the purchases of the various States, New South Wales is shown as the largest buyer of news-print, absorbing 35,176 tons (£726,964). Victoria came next with 20,693 tons (£666,982), followed by Queensland 8,169 tons (£163,222), South Australia 7,914 tons (£154,467), Western Australia 1,534 tons (£32,716), and Tasmania 1,229 tons (£26,348).

Printed Books.

The Commonwealth relies to a fairly large extent on outside sources for its supplies of printed books, comprising music, periodicals, and newspapers. Imports coming under this classification during the last completed fiscal year were again a very substantial figure, representing a total value of £1,110,120, as compared with £1,107,358 in the preceding twelve months. The United Kingdom maintains her satisfactory position as the most prominent contributor of this class of product to the Australian market, with supplies valued at £962,423, a figure, however, which shows a decline compared with the £975,919 recorded in the twelve months of the preceding year. The United States, the second largest supplying country on the list, has slightly improved her position, having increased her consignments from £110,566 to £121,937 recorded during the last completed twelve months. Supplies of printed books from the other principal countries during the year were as follows, the value of the shipments for the preceding twelve months being given in parentheses: New Zealand, £7,478 (£6,088); Germany, £3,183 (£2,860); Greece, £2,784 (nil). New South Wales and Victoria were responsible between them for absorbing by far the biggest proportion of this class of material, the former State receiving shipments to the extent of £508,813 and the latter £342,336.

Printing Machinery.

Statistics relating to the imports of printing machinery clearly indicate the importance of the Australian market, and show to what a large extent the field is open to the enterprise of British manufacturers. Imports of printing machines and presses, which were of the value of £177,385 in the twelve months ended June, 1923, rose to no less than £404,429 the year following. In this branch of manufacture the United States holds the leading position, and has actually increased her shipments from £94,025 to £245,633. The United Kingdom has also made considerable headway, shipments from this country having advanced from £79,387 in the twelve months ended June, 1923, to £133,384 during the last completed fiscal year. The supplies of other principal countries during the twelve months ended June last year were as follows, the figures in parentheses representing the shipments of the preceding year: Canada, £484 (£243); Denmark, £417 (£66); France, £7,685 (£42); Germany, £5,178 (£782); Switzerland, £6,378 (£2,674).

Box Making and Bookbinding Machinery, etc.

Deliveries under the heading of paper-making and paper-box making machinery, bookbinding and bag-making machinery, reveal that an increasing demand is being experienced in Australia for these classes of goods. During the twelve months ended June last year imports under this classification reached a value of £82,826, a big figure which shows a fairly substantial advance on the £58,281 recorded in the preceding year. With regard to the countries of supply, the United Kingdom occupies the leading position with shipments amounting to £41,481, against £28,825 the year before. The United States came next with £29,503, against £26,499 in the preceding year, and then Germany (£10,295, against £2,348), and Canada (£859, against £167).

Composing Machines.

Shipments of "Linotype, Monotype, Monoline, and other type composing machines" during the last completed twelve months were less in value than in the preceding year, the figures being £240,078, as against £382,309. In this category of imports the United Kingdom and the United States held practically this market to themselves. The contributions of the United Kingdom during the year ended June last amounted to £30,465 compared with £33,640 in the preceding twelve months, whilst those of the United States were £209,405, compared with £346,889 the year before.

Electrotyping and Stereotyping Machinery.

Under the classification of "machines used exclusively for, and in the actual process of electrotyping and stereotyping," the United Kingdom has again secured a large proportion of trade. The total value of the imports covering this section of manufacture amounted to £46,943 in the twelve months ended June last year, as contrasted with £36,847 in the preceding year. Supplies from the United Kingdom during the last completed twelve months represented £26,390, compared with £24,090 in the preceding year. Those from the United States registered £17,849, against £12,757 in the previous year, whilst Switzerland was responsible for shipments of the value of £2,671, against nil the year before.

Aluminium Rotary Graining Machines.

Imports under this heading reached a value of £2,421 in the year ended June last year, and £2,577 the year before. Three countries only are engaged in supplying the bulk of this class of manufacture to the Australian market. Shipments from the United Kingdom reached a value of £1,865 in the last statistical year, against £438 in the preceding twelve months, whilst contributions from the United States were £353, against £15. Those from Germany were £203, against nil the year before.

Printing Type.

"Printing type, including spaces and quads, lino. and other slugs; metal furniture and quotations" imported during the year ended June last year reached a total value of £12,331, against £13,687 in the previous year. The two chief countries of supply were the United States with £7,793, against £9,724, and the United Kingdom £4,392, against £4,007.

Roller Composition.

Statistics relating to the imports of "printing roller composition" evidence the firm hold this country has in Australia in supplying this product. Total imports into the Commonwealth during the last completed year reached £1,850 compared with £1,759 in the preceding twelve months. Of the total value the share of the United Kingdom represented £1,813, against £1,757 the year before. Receipts from the United States amounted to only £37 compared with £2.

Miscellaneous Printers' Supplies.

Imports under the heading of "printers' materials, comprising circles, clumps, curves, paring knives, leads and rules" represented a value of £6,378 during the twelve months ended June last year, compared with £6,907 in the preceding year. Consignments covering this class of manufacture from the United Kingdom during the last completed fiscal year were of the value of £5,871, contrasted with £6,334 the year before, whilst those from the United States registered £507, against £573 in the preceding year.

A Quarter's Paper and Stationery Imports.

Additional evidence of the very important position occupied by the United Kingdom as a supplier of paper and stationery to the Commonwealth is provided in the statistics of Australian imports for the March quarter. These returns show that there has been a larger total consumption of paper than in the corresponding quarter of last year. A very satisfactory feature of the increase is that practically the whole of it goes to the credit of the Mother Country. The total value of Australia's imports of paper and stationery during the quarter ended March was £1,779,906, an advance of £121,639 over the shipments of the corresponding three months of 1924.

Paper imports alone during the March quarter were of the value of £1,219,149, the United Kingdom being responsible for £817,852. In the same three months last year paper imports from this country were valued at £653,653.

The contributions of the other importing countries during January-March, in the order of importance, were as follows, the figures for the corresponding quarter last year being given in parenthesis: United States, £39,403 (£57,341); Canada, £31,816 (£56,246); Germany, £19,711 (£5,554); Japan, £691 (£566).

The total value of stationery imports into Australia during January to March amounted to £560,757, compared with £550,101 in the corresponding period last year. The shares of the Mother country were respectively £419,348 and £363,869. Stationery shipments of the other supplying countries during January to March were as under, the contributions for the same period last year being shown in parenthesis: United States, £104,935 (£116,285); Canada, £9,455 (£11,596); Germany, £8,015 (£4,862); Japan, £2,331 (£11,103).

The Czecho-Slovak Press Bureau reports an improvement in the demand for paper made in that country. The value of exports during the first half-year are estimated at between 140 and 150 million crowns, compared with 120 millions in the corresponding period last year. Exports of paper pulp to the United States during the first five months of the current year attained a value of 30 million crowns, compared with 8 millions last year. Increased sales are likewise being made to Germany and France.

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Australian Notes.

Printers and National Insurance—State of Employment—Enforcing Minimum Wage—New Company Registrations—Dissolution of Partnership, etc.

(From Our Sydney Correspondent.)

The Royal Commission on National Insurance has been sitting at Federal Parliament House, Melbourne, and among the industries inquired into has been that of printing. The secretary of the Printing Trades' Union, Mr. Robert Elliott, stated that there were 2,900 male and 1,500 female employes in the union. The average unemployment was 2 per cent., but at present, which is a slack period, it had increased to 4⅓ per cent. Generally speaking, the last six months of the year was the busiest period. From a union benefit fund for unemployment married men received 25s. a week for ten weeks, and single men 15s. a week for the same period. There was no provision for female employees. There were approximately 90 per cent. of skilled workers employed in the trade. Tradesmen served an apprenticeship of six years, and in Victoria at the present time there were over 600 apprentices. There had been unemployment in this State constantly for the past 40 years to his knowledge. Witness was in favour of a scheme of national insurance, and was of the opinion that there should be no direct contribution.

Asked if he were aware that if the unemployed were paid the basic wage it would cost the country £15,000,000 a year. Mr. Elliott said he was not surprised at that, but still thought that the Government should provide the money from consolidated revenue. There was a tremendous amount of printed matter brought to the country from abroad. Asked if he would be in favour of imposing a duty sufficiently high to make it unprofitable to import publications, Mr. Elliott replied that he was in favour of such an imposition, but that it should be applied judiciously. The introduction of linotype and monotype had have the effect of increasing employment.

A Sydney printing firm, despite a plea of ignorance of the law, has been fined 10s. and costs in respect of each of two cases of employing female labour at wages under the award rate. The same firm was also fined 20s. and costs for failing to keep proper time and pay sheets, and the same amount for failing to exhibit a copy of the award.

Amongst new companies recently registered is the Sydney company of Spence Wride, Ltd., which has a capital of £50,000, divided into 45,000 ordinary and 5,000 employees' shares. It is formed to take over the business of printers, stationers and booksellers now carried on by Pocklington and Wride.

Another new Sydney company is Edgar Kemp (Engravers), Ltd., which has been formed with a capital of £10,000 to carry on business as engravers, die sinkers, stencil cutters, etc.

A new Sydney printing and publishing company is Motor Life Publications, Ltd., with a capital of £10,000 in £1 shares.

The partnership previously subsisting between Charles Lander, Walter Leslie Lander, George Leslie Beard, Leslie Grumitt, Herbert Ayres, George Gordon Butterworth, and Henry William Bradbury, carrying on business as photo process engravers at 109, Bathurst-street, Sydney, under the name and style of "The British-Australian Photo Process Co.," has been dissolved by mutual consent as from July 13th.

In the Banco Court £300 damages has been awarded against the Sydney and Melbourne Publishing Co., Ltd., in respect of an alleged libel. The plaintiff was Thomas W. G. Hadaway, a baker, carrying on business near Sydney, who claimed £1,000 damages. It was mentioned during the hearing that the report had been copiedin good faith from a Newcastle newspaper, also that £400 had been obtained from another newspaper in connection with a similar report.

Long Life and Low Upkeep Cost

THE truth about the Winkler is too revolutionary to be adequately described—it is best appreciated by personal experience.

By combining totally different engineering principles with marvellously accurate machining the makers have arrived at a totally different standard of casting machine value—priceless quality.

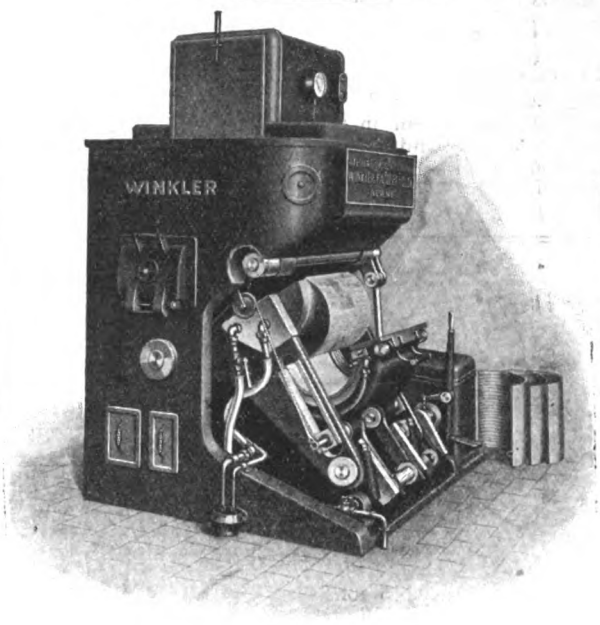
Winkler engineers were the first who ever deliberately set out to build a casting machine that theoretically could never wear out. How well they have succeeded, time alone will prove.

No amount of ordinary usage can ever materially affect the Winkler. In fact, a million plates will have no more effect on the machine than the output for a single edition.

The Winkler has no fast-running parts except the flywheel and the driving worm-shaft, and all the motions are positive. It consists of about four times less moving parts than the next fastest automatic caster. Parts which do not exist cannot wear out and cannot cause trouble.

Here then at last is a casting machine which can be regarded as an intrinsic part of its owner's estate—a permanent piece of property that does not run a losing race with time.

ONLY WINKLER CAN BUILD A WINKLER



Winkler AUTOMATIC CASTING MACHINE

Winkler FEATURES ARE PROTECTED BY PATENT

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Sole Agents for U.K & Colonies for WINKLER, FALLERT & Co., Ltd., BERNE (Switzerland).

Edwards, Dunlop and Co., Ltd., report a net profit of £65,122 for the year ended April 30th, compared with £62,047 for 1923-24. The usual 10 per cent. dividend on ordinary shares takes £10,166; the preference shareholders receive £4,325; £18,000 is added to the reserve fund, raising it to £190,000; and £19,754 is carried forward.

The company has completed the purchase of a warehouse at Lonsdale-street, Melbourne, and the Victorian branch is now installed. A block of land at the rear of the Brisbane warehouse has also been purchased.

The directors of Gordon and Gotch (Australasia), Ltd., have decided to make a new issue of 100,000 ordinary shares of £1 each, to be offered at par to ordinary and preference shareholders alike in the proportion of one new share for every five shares held. The present paid-up capital is £500,000 in 400,000 ordinary shares and 100,000 8 per cent. cumulative preference shares.

From the date of the coming into force of the International Postal Union Convention of Stockholm, and regulations thereunder, namely, October 1st, 1925, the requirements applicable to the use of transparent panel envelopes within the Commonwealth are to be amended to agree with the conditions laid down by the Stockholm Congress in regard to the use of such envelopes in the international service.

The new conditions differ from those now in force in that the requirement as to the panel forming an integral part of the envelope has been removed, as regards envelopes to be used for the enclosure of ordinary correspondence, but that stipulation has been retained in the case of envelopes covering registered articles. It will also be observed that any envelope, the transparent panel of which reflects artificial light, will not be accepted for transmission through the post.

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Gordon and Gotch, Ltd.

Concentrating Headquarter Activities in Fine New London Offices.

Messrs. Gordon and Gotch, who, apart from their activities as general merchants and advertising agents, are described as the world's largest firm of export merchants of British periodicals, books, etc., have now



GORDON HOUSE, FARRINGDON STREET, LONDON.

acquired possession of the handsome new building which they have had erected at 75–79, Farringdon-street, London. Previously the business was conducted from three separate premises in the neighbourhood, obviously an unsatisfactory arrangement. These are now all to be given up, with the exception of No 10, St. Bride-street, which will be retained for the purpose of house printing, and also as a warehouse for stationery and finished goods. All the other activities will be concentrated at "Gordon House."

The New Building.

The new building has been planned to meet all the exigencies of this large undertaking, which has had a record of continuous progress since it was established in 1853. It has a frontage to Farringdon-street of 92 feet 2 inches and the return frontage to Stonecutter-street is 62 feet 3 inches. The building, as will be seen from the photograph reproduced herewith, comprises 8 floors in all, including the ground floor and basement.

Within the new structure are planned all the facilities for the efficient and speedy handling of goods. The best and most up-to-date methods for securing economy, strength in packing, efficiency and promptness in dispatch are employed, including hydraulic presses, electric transporters, spiral chutes from the upper floors to the lower, gravity runways, etc.

The building itself is one of the most modern type of steel and concrete with tubular flooring, and is stated by the City authorities to be one of the lightest buildings, if not the lightest, within the City boundaries. This handsome edifice is now a striking feature in modern London architecture.

The fitting up of the new building has been done with taste and effect, the furnishing being comfortable and substantial. The Board-room, managing director's office and general manager's office, on the second floor, for example, are panelled in oak, with chairs, table and cupboards *en suite*. Everywhere there is ample lighting and space, which is helpful, of course, to the health and comfort of the staff.

Dispatching goods to the farthest ends of the earth has been reduced to a very fine art. The new accommodation in Farringdon-street will enable Gordon and Gotch, Ltd., to improve even upon the very fine methods previously in existence, and will open the way to further extensions.

HE is a poor express man who is unable to deliver the goods.

Openings for British Trade, etc.

Inquiries have been received by the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence), 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1, to whom further inquiries should be addressed with the reference number quoted.

AUSTRIA.

An agent in Vienna desires to secure the representation, on a commission basis, of British manufacturers of paper, artificial resin, etc. (Reference No. 238.)

BRITISH INDIA.

A native firm of general merchants and commission agents in Bombay are desirous of obtaining the representation of firms interested in stationery, etc., suitable for the bazaar trade. The proprietors of the business, which has been recently established, have large business interests in Lahore, Mussooree and Nasirabad. One of the proprietors is at the present time in England for the purpose of arranging the desired agencies. (Reference No. 232.)

ROUMANIA.

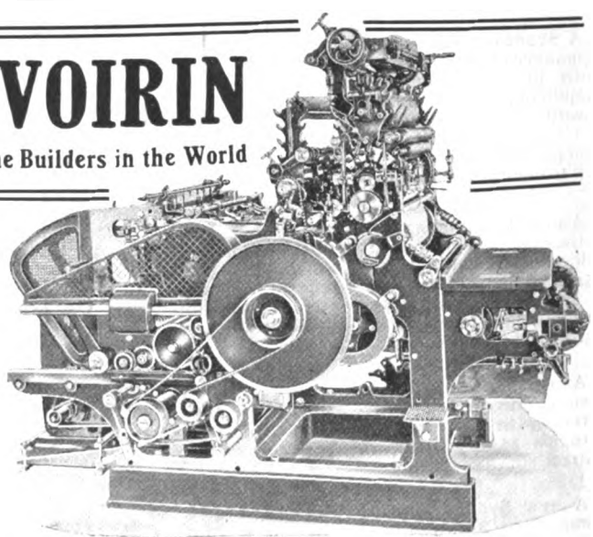
The department of Overseas Trade has recently been notified that a firm in Czernowitz at present importing from Central European countries has expressed a desire to enter into business relations with British manufacturers of paper and writing materials, office equipment, etc., with a view to purchase on their own account. (Reference No. 257.)

ANOTHER PAPER MILL FOR WINNIPEG.—Assurances that they were prepared to go ahead immediately with the construction of a $5,000,000 paper mill of 250 tons capacity in the greater Winnipeg district, provided the Dominion Government entered into a contract providing pulp wood and water rights have been given by Mr. George M. Seaman, of the Seaman Paper Co., Chicago, and Mr. E. W. Backus, of the Backus-Brooks interests in Canada and the United States.

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Speed : 4,000 impressions per hour.

PLATE, BLANKET and INK DUCT are EASILY ACCESSIBLE from the FLOOR at the DELIVERY END of the MACHINE.

MARINONI-VOIRIN OFFSETS are for BEAUTIFUL, ACCURATE and PERFECT PRINTING.

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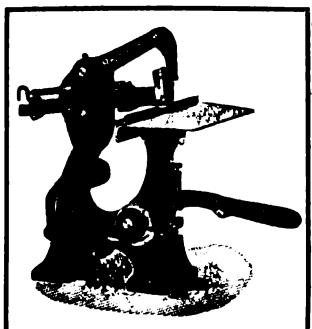
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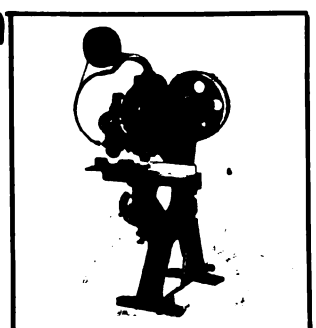
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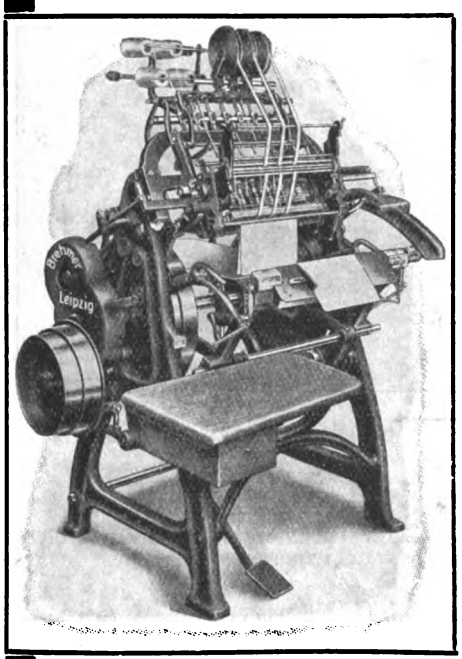
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No. 17½
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BREHMER SIMPLIFIED THREAD BOOK SEWER.

This Machine is eminently suitable for Letterpress Work and where frequent resetting is required for different sizes of books. The alteration on this machine is effected in a very few moments as there are NO NEEDLE BODIES TO ALTER, and Books can be sewn on TAPE, CANVAS; or FRENCH SEWING can also be performed on this most simplified machine on the market. Up to 70 sections per minute can be sewn on this model.

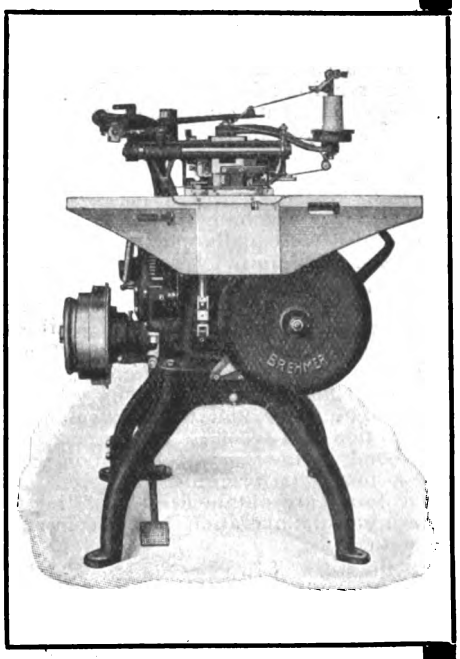
Let us send you further particulars and samples of this most economical machine.

No. 37.
BREHMER THREAD BOOK STITCHING, CORDING & LOOPING MACHINE.

This machine is invaluable for stitching Exercise, Note and Memo Books, and all Sectional Work. This Machine is also arranged for CORDING and STRINGING Calendars Showcards, etc., and can be supplied to stitch 5 different sizes of stitches and will operate at the rate of 2,400 stitches per hour and produce a PERFECT KNOT.

This machine is the
Most Silent—
Easily Operated
and
Cheapest to Run.

This Machine is a great Labour Saving Device.



Let us give you a demonstration to convince you of the machines' capabilites, or send us samples and allow us to stitch same on the machines for your inspection.

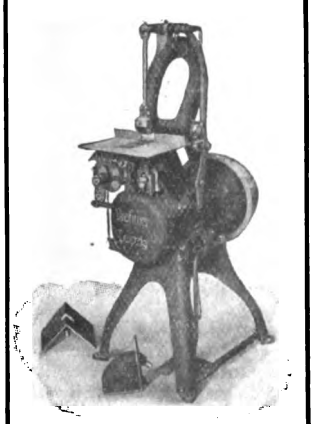
We are also SOLE AGENTS for the FORTUNA LEATHER SKIVING MACHINE.

We supply the Genuine BREHMER SPARE PART .

Let us quote you for WIRE, TAPE, GLUE, STAPLES, &c.

WE CAN DELIVER FROM STOCK.

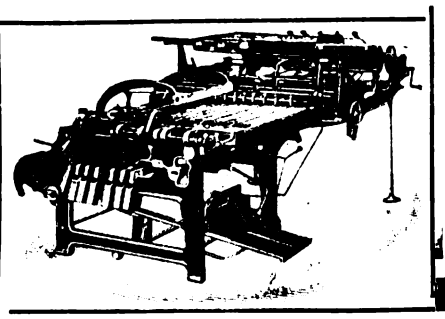
No. 4a
Brehmer Wire Stitcher.



Capable of stitching up to ⅞ in., and is fitted with a Flat Table Trough and Saddle, enabling up to 129 stitches per minute to be stitched

We can also supply this machine for Treadle Power.

BREHMER FOLDING MACHINES
for
HAND, HALF & FULL AUTOMATIC FEEDING, enabling up to 4,000 sheets per hour to be folded. Perfect register guaranteed and no creasing of Art Paper

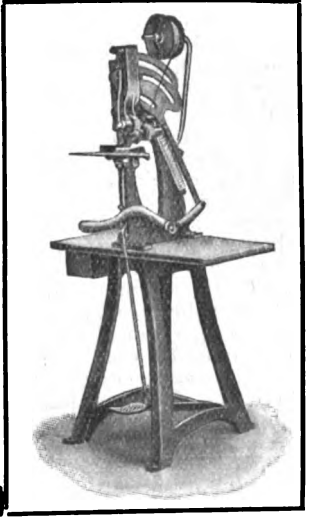


For Hand or Treadle fitted with a Flat or Saddle Table and having a stitching capacity of 3-16ths of an inch.

We can supply the No. 8 model to stitch up to half-an-inch.

Let us send you further particulars.

No. 7
Brehmer Wire Stitcher.



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Photographic Typesetting.

The August-Hunter Machine.

Reference has been made from time to time in our columns to the progress of the August-Hunter photo-typesetting machine, which for some years the inventors have been gradually bringing to perfection in London. Whilst we are not yet in a position to state that we have seen the machine actually producing copy for photo-litho, we understand that all the problems that have hindered the perfecting of the machine have now been overcome, and we are able herewith to illustrate the machine in its present form.

The Inventors' Story.

An able résumé of the story of the August-Hunter machine—the big problem which the inventors set themselves to solve, and the methods they have adopted of solving it—appears in the "British Journal of Photography," from the pen of Mr. Mervyn Thompson. We take the liberty of reproducing part of this article, as follows:—:

Put briefly, the new invention does everything that the compositor requires. In response to the manipulation of a keyboard, it chooses the fount; selects the size of type; produces a capital, "lower case," or fancy letter as required; decides the body space for each letter in all its differences of size, and "justifies" the spacing according to the width of the line or column. Whilst other composing machines in general use are practically restricted to letterpress "setting-up," the new machine has a much wider range and deals equally efficiently with display work as required for pages of advertisement, much of which is still composed by hand.

The invention centralises in a camera that is focussed automatically. Characters printed on a "master film" are projected in rapid sequence on to another sensitised photographic base and the exposure made in a fraction of a second. The exposed film corresponds to the "set-up" type on a linotype or monotype machine. Different sizes in one fount are obtained by adjusting the focussing; this operation being completely automatic.

It is the work of two Londoners, Mr. J. R. C. August and Mr. E. K. Hunter, and has taken over four years of painstaking attention to detail to bring to commercial perfection. The machine has been inspected by a number of prominent engineers, master printers and scientists, and there is little doubt that the claims made for this new mechanical marvel are fully justified.

The Problem.

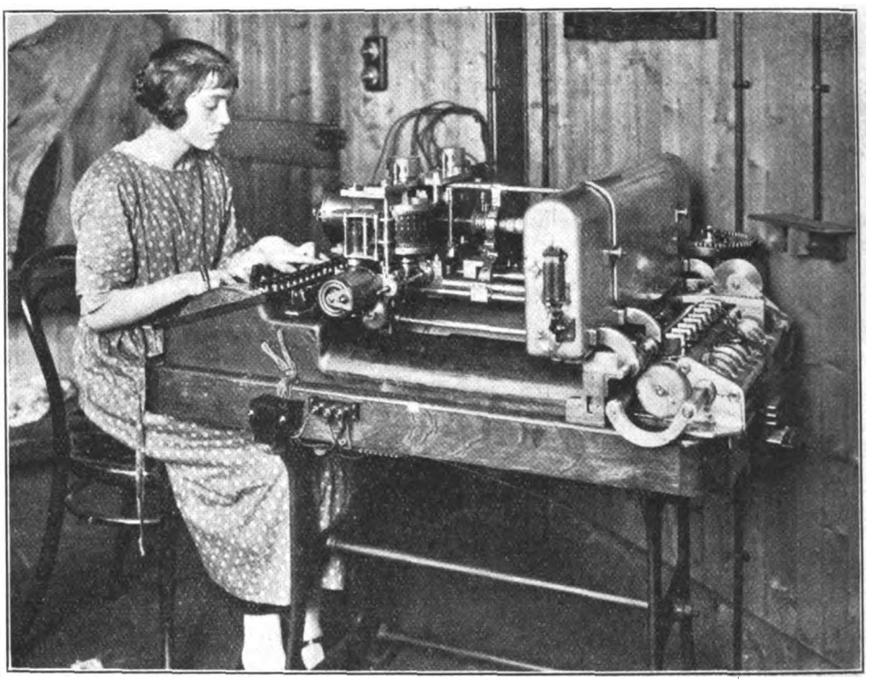
The problem which the inventors set out to solve was an exceedingly difficult one. Taking the typewriter as a base, the object was to photograph the shape of characters (letters) in rapid sequence by the mere striking of a key and resolve them into completed words and sentences. But whereas the typewriter is restricted to some sixty differences in the shape of characters, and has only one measurement of space to be occupied by each, in printing there are thousands of differences, besides differences of fount. Each style means an alteration in the body width of a character, and each size alters that body width again. In addition, there are variations in height. Furthermore, typewritten lines finish with uneven lengths, whereas in printing they must be dead parallel.

It was found, therefore, that it was necessary to design a machine capable of selecting any particular measure within some half million differences, correct to all the factors of style, size and character, instantly, and without possibility of inaccuracy. In addition the machine must automatically adjust the line to be composed, according to the width of column, style, size and character.

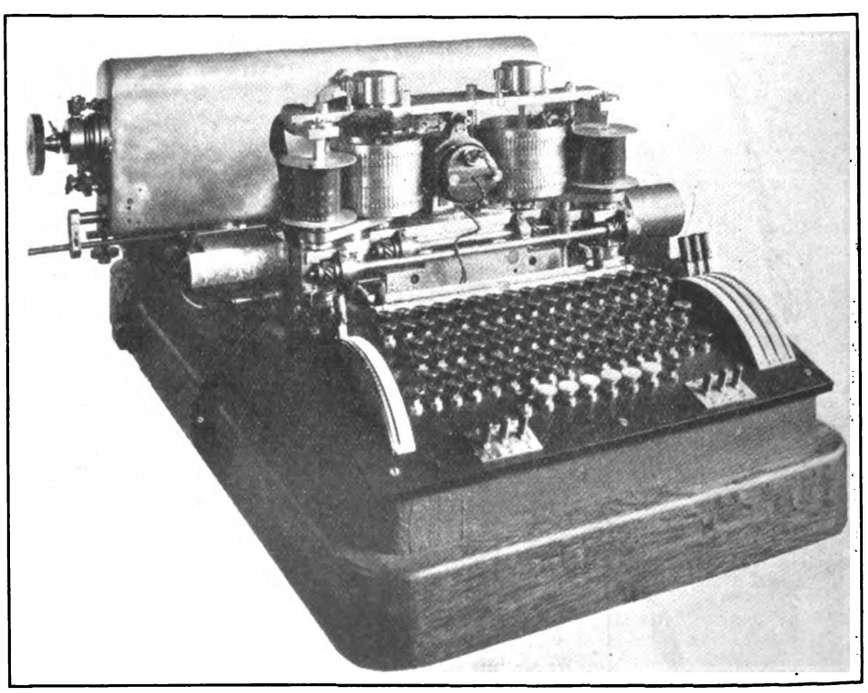
As the operations of any machine, whatever it has to do, express certain values in movement, it was necessary to bring all these differences down to numbers and resolve arithmetical combinations into terms of movement. This meant that the machine must be responsive to operations (adjusting space between letters, words, etc.), which, on an ordinary composing machine are made before striking the keyboard. It required, too, a camera which could be automatically focussed and sized.

The first essential was to find an apparatus capable of being controlled by arithmetical combinations as defined by coded perforations on a tape. In a calculating machine it is possible to produce answers to various sums, but the result has only a visual value and must be interpreted by human intelligence. Something more than this was required, and ultimately a machine was evolved that could be controlled instantaneously by punches in a coded ribbon by pneumatic, hydraulic, or electric power, and made to add up values of figures and resolve them into one movement true to the total. The next important point for consideration was the question of durable accuracy. This called for a machine designed so that inaccurate measurements were rendered impossible, once accuracy had been established. In the August-Hunter machine accuracy depends rather upon system than construction, with the result that bad work through wear and tear of mechanical parts is rendered almost impossible.

The August-Hunter machine has evolved through four experimental or test stages and the final result is a machine up to the highest standards of commercial perfection. Before it is possible to appreciate fully the commercial application it would be as well



General View of Machine in Operation.



A Close-up Front View.

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to make a brief study of the various printing processes and methods in use to-day.

Application to the Printing Trade.

Although the existing composing machines are adequate for the purposes of straightforward book printing or newspaper printing, when it comes to magazine printing or display work a very great deal has still to be "set up" by hand. Furthermore, in "setting up" comparatively large type the rate at which composing is possible is governed by the length of time fluid metal takes to solidify, which even in the case of small type is very much slower than the speed at which an expert worker can operate finger-keys. In the August-Hunter machine all the operations are interpreted photographically and composing is at the uniform rate of three characters per second.

As distinct from letterpress printing, a new development of litho printing is making very rapid strides in the form of what is called "offset printing." It was because it is necessary to photograph "set up" type for offset printing that the inventors of the August-Hunter machine got their first "clue" to the camera composer. They argued that if, by the offset litho process, it is possible to print from a photograph, why should one bother to photograph type: why not photograph the drawn design of the character, and thus eliminate the metal type entirely?

That is exactly what they have done; but instead of just photographing a column of drawn characters, they have invented and brought to commercial perfection an apparatus, which is partly a camera, partly a typewriter, and partly an automatic calculating machine, which photographs characters separately and continuously at a greater speed than is obtainable on a typewriter, and which is a much more speedy instrument with a much greater range than the monotype or linotype machines now in general use for printing.

One of the most marvellous features of the August-Hunter machine is that it can, within a fraction of a second, select and bring before the camera the character struck on the keyboard from a range of thirty styles of "type" with ninety characters and ninety sizes of each style—243,000 variations in all!

The inventors claim that with their machine it would be possible for an operator at a keyboard in London to "set up" his matter, say, in Manchester or Paris by telegraph or wireless.

The finished product of the machine is a photographic film bearing an image of the subject-matter to be printed. This is equivalent to the stage reached by the process engraver, who, in his studio, obtains a negative by photographing an original. Having reached this stage, printing may be done in a dozen different ways. By line-block for letterpress printing, by direct litho, by photographic processes from plate or stone, or by the offset photo-litho throughout.

Press Club Rifle Shooting.

Eighty journalists of the London and Suburban Press competed on Saturday and Sunday in a Bisley shoot. The conditions for those who fired on Saturday were extremely uncomfortable, heavy rain and a strong wind making visibility bad and shooting difficult. Although Sunday's competitors numbered only half of Saturday's, they carried off the first five prizes, shooting under conditions which were almost perfect. The principal trophy will be presented to the winner at the Press Club Sports Night Dinner on Saturday, when Jack Hobbs will be the principal guest. The prize-winners in the shoot were as follows:—

1.—Lord Riddell's Trophy (copy of a Charles II. porringer weighing 54 oz. troy, value £37): A. P. Perry, Reuter's, Ltd., 86.

2.—M. Paderewski's Prize (gold half hunter watch, value £35): Flying Officer Charles Knight, 84.

3.—Sir Charles Wakefield's Prize (travelling clock): A. P. G. Vivian, *Daily Mirror*, 78.

4.—B.S.A. Prize (air rifle): K. P. Moss, *Daily Mail*, 77.

5.—Major Astor's Prize (silver spoons): H. Cave-Chinn, *Chicago Tribune*, 76.

6.—Sir George Sutton's Prize (silver spoons): D. R. Spendlove, Press Association, 71.

7.—Duke of Northumberland's Prize (silver spoons): C. H. Parnall, *Daily Mail*, 70.

Press Club Prizes (open to members of Press Club).—1, Lord Riddell's silver tankard (Queen Anne, value £12), K. P. Moss, *Daily Mail*, 77; 2, Mr. W. J. Edwards's Prize (silver spoons), D. R. Spendlove, Press Association, 71.

Printing, Bookbinding and Kindred Trades

OVERSEERS' ASSOCIATION.

There was a good muster of members of the above Association at the September meeting on Tuesday of last week at St. Bride Institute, Bride-lane, E.C.4. The chair was occupied by Mr. J. Fleming (president) supported by Mr. A. G. Aves (vice-president).

Following the reading of the minutes—which were duly passed—several interesting items of correspondence were submitted.

A letter from Mr. F. C. Peacock acknowledged a donation of three guineas from the Association towards the expenses entailed in the annual outing of the aged members of the Vellum Binders' and Machine Rulers' Pension Society, and also gave an account of the outing itself.

A letter from one of the members brought forth a useful and interesting discussion regarding the attitude of the Association on the question of trade unionism and of the holding by the members of trade cards. In the discussion a strong line was taken, the various speakers emphasising the point that the aims and objects of the Association itself had nothing whatever to do with one side or the other on the question, but that the matter was one for the members' own individual consideration.

The following candidates were next elected to membership: Messrs. H. E. Fairbrother (overseer—warehouse department—Hogarth Press); D. Ogilvie (works manager—Ship Binding Works).

After their election the chairman conveyed the congratulations of the Association to the new members, and hoped they would find within their midst many new friends.

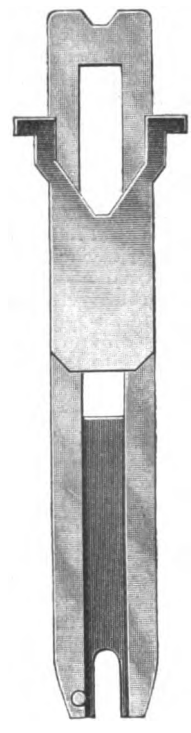
In considering "future events" the secretary announced that the members' annual smoking concert and supper, to take place at the Talbot Restaurant, London-wall, on October 20th, and also that the annual bohemian concert and ladies' night, on November 28th, had been finally fixed to take place at the same hotel.

The president at this point made an earnest appeal to the members to support the 21st birthday celebrations of the Association at the dinner, concert and carnival dance at the King's Hall, Holborn Restaurant on September 26th. Most elaborate preparations, he assured the members, were being made for this event, and he asked them to make the occasion as widely known as possible throughout the trade in order that the function would meet with all the success it deserved.

The remainder of the evening was devoted to an enjoyable little talk by the general secretary, who took as his subject: "Holiday Reminiscences." Mr. Cox first related some very amusing experiences of a ship's printer, who, instead of being called upon to devote most of his time to "print," as he had expected, had to spend most of it scrubbing the deck and cleaning the silver. Mr. Cox then gave some of his own experiences as a musician many years ago on board ship. While engaged in this capacity he had the opportunity of visiting many of the famous places in both the eastern and western hemispheres. His description of some of these was most interesting.

A very cordial vote of thanks, moved by Mr. Fleming and seconded by Mr. J. Lee, was accorded to Mr. Cox for his lecture.

TECHNICAL SECTION.—Part 2, Volume 5 of the Proceedings of the Technical Section of the Papermakers' Association, is now issued, price 10s. 6d. The contents include the papers read by Mr. A. G. Rendall, Major R. Marx and Mr. A. I. Macnaughton, at the Tenth General Conference held at Wembley last September. The papers by Mr. Rendall and Major Marx are usefully illustrated by diagrams. There also appear reports of the divisional meetings in Aberdeen, London and Manchester. The publication, in its usual size, is another valuable contribution to technological literature.



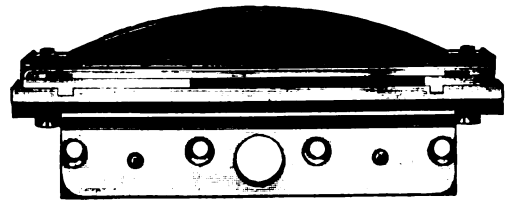
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Manufacturers of SPARE PARTS for COMPOSING MACHINES.

Our
SPACEBANDS
with rivetless sleeves and with slides *ground inside* are the best in the world.

HIGHEST PRECISION.
HIGHEST DURABILITY.



MOULDS IN STOCK.

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Trade Notes.

UNDER the arrangement which, as previously reported, has been come to between the *Western Morning News* Co., Plymouth, owned by Sir Leicester Harmsworth and Mr. Harold Harmsworth, and the *Western Times* Co., Exeter, involving the abandonment of the plans of the former for a new evening paper at Exeter, a new company is to be formed for dealing with the position at Exeter, with Sir James G. Owen as managing director and Mr. W. Gatey as manager.

THE *Newcastle Journal and North Star* has installed a new process printing plant, and a half-page of pictures produced within the office is now a daily feature. Hitherto such pictures have had to be obtained from outside sources.

THE *Derby Daily Express* has opened new publishing offices at Derby, in which much new plant has been installed, including two Foster three-reel rotary machines, with Witton-James electrical drive and push-botton control.

THE ownership of the *Sunday Worker*, a Labour Sunday newspaper of the extreme Left wing, which began publication six months ago, is being transferred from Workers Publications, Ltd., to "the whole of the Labour movement through a system of five-shilling shares."

RATING OF MACHINERY.—Sir Kingsley Wood, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health, speaking at a luncheon at the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce on Monday, said the answer to the criticisms levelled at the Rating and Valuation Bill was that at the present moment the position of the rating of machinery throughout the country was an impossible one

"DRY" LITHOGRAPHY.—An advertisement which appears on page 196 of this issue is of real trade interest. Many must have wondered why Mr. W. P. Price's "dry" lithographic process, which has attracted very favourable attention from experts, has not by this time come more prominently before the trade. It would appear from this notice that the plans made for the exploitation of the process have broken down and that the inventor is open to further negotiation in the matter.

THE Association of Master Printers of E. and N.-E. London is offering a prize of £2 2s. for best "copy" for wording of a letterpress circular or poster, which will, in the opinion of the majority of the members, induce the trading community to use more print. The winning "copy" to become the property of the Association, and serve as "copy" for a £5 Prize for Letterpress Job Competition to be opened shortly for master printers in the E. and N.-E. London district and their employees.

THE Association of Master Printers of E. and N.-E. London has arranged a concert and whist drive to constitute the opening meeting of the autumn and winter sessions. The event takes place at Stratford on Wednesday evening next, the 16th inst.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS OVERSEERS' ASSOCIATION.—The monthly meetings of the Electrotypers and Steretypers Managers and Overseers' Association will be resumed on Tuesday next, when the committee hope to see a large attendance of the members.

BY the death on Saturday of Mr. Alfred Peter Thomson (34), of Todmorden, the *Manchester Guardian* loses a valued member of its staff. Mr. Thomson's first newspaper work was done on the *Aberdeen Free Press*. In 1919 he joined the sub-editorial staff of the *Manchester Guardian*, and shortly after passed from that to the staff of the *Manchester Guardian Weekly*. He succeeded Mr. Con O'Leary in the editorship of that paper a year ago.

THE *Yorkshire Post* Sports Club competition for the Sykes Bowling Bowl, presented to the bowling section by Mr. James Sykes, formerly assistant editor of that journal, has been won by Mr. F. Lucas, of the composing room staff, who defeated Mr. F. Smith, of the reading department, in the final stage.

ALTHOUGH meetings were held on Monday at the Belgian Ministry of Labour with the view to the settlement of the printers' strike, little progress was made. The strike has now lasted six weeks.

THE Canton strikers on Thursday night assaulted two English journalists, Mr. Cox and Mr. Oliver, who had travelled from Hongkong to Canton.

Personal.

MR. F. G. HAWDON, export managing director of John Dickinson and Co., Ltd., London, along with Mr. J. W. Timberlake, managing director for South Africa, paid a visit to Johannesburg recently. He was to proceed to Australia, where the activities of his firm are considerable.

MR. ARTHUR HERBERT, South African manager Spicers (S.A.), Ltd., has, as the result of special treatment in London, completely recovered from the malady which necessitated the very severe, and almost fatal, operations in Johannesburg. He has just returned to South Africa.

MR. E. R. ALEXANDER, the veteran founder of the Era Press, Leyton, is, we regret to learn, in a nursing home where he has undergone an operation for internal trouble. Inquiry on Wednesday elicited the reassuring news that Mr. Alexander has stood the operation well and is making favourable progress.

MR. ALEXANDER, who is 82, was for many years president of the E. and N.E. London Master Printers' Association, and still takes a keen interest in trade affairs. He was the respected teacher of the old printing classes at the Polytechnic.

MR. WALTER WARREN, the general secretary of the National Society of Electrotypers and Stereotypers, has been elected vice-chairman of the Joint Industrial Council of the Printing Industry. This appointment means in all probability that Mr. Warren will next year pass to the chair at present occupied by General W. Wright Bemrose.

MR. GEORGE A. ISAACS, who has been general secretary of the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants for over 16 years, is to receive from the Society a national testimonial bearing witness of the great services he has so long rendered to the members.

MRS. A. BRIDGES, of the Printing and Paper Workers' Union, was a member of the British trades union delegation which has just returned from Soviet Russia and has published a report which has created some sensation.

AT a meeting of the council of the Newspaper Society last week, Mr. Edward W. Davies was appointed general secretary. He thus succeeds the late Mr. F. L. Armstrong, whose assistant he had been almost during the whole time Mr. Armstrong had been associated with the Society.

MR. THOMAS J. STOBART, of 316, Ivydale-road, London, S.E.15, has resigned the chief sub editorship of the *Timber Trades Journal*, after 26 year' service in that capacity, to start in business on his own account as a writer on the timber and correlative trades, of which he has a very wide knowledge. Mr. Stobart has already among his clients a few of the leading trade, financial, and other daily and weekly newspapers.

BEFORE leaving the *Timber Trades Journal*, Mr. Stobart received from his principals their very best wishes for his future success, accompanied by a cheque, a handsome smoking cabinet from members of the staff, and a fountain pen from his printing trade friends who send the *T.T.J.* to press week by week.

THE REV. T. WALTON, Vicar of St. Andrew's, Lambeth, has figured in the pictorial pages of several London newspapers during the course of the week in the act of repainting the outside of his church. The reverend gentleman, it will be remembered, is the inventor of a composing machine for lithographers upon which he has lectured at the Stationers' Hall. His voice has also frequently been heard on printing topics at the historic building.

MR. A. COMRIE COWAN (Alex. Cowan and Sons, Ltd.), has been paying a lengthy visit to Australia and New Zealand this summer. He expects to sail for home in the ss. "Carthage" early in October.

Trades Union Congress.

What has been described as the most important resolution before the Trades Union Congress was discussed at Scarborough on Tuesday. The resolution, moved by Mr Floyd (representing the Vehicle Builders), was drafted to give the General Council power to levy all affiliated members and to call for a stoppage of work by an affiliated organisation in order to assist a union defending a vital trade union principle. Mr. T. E. Naylor, J.P., M.P. (secretary of the London Society of Compositors), in moving an amendment to the resolution, said that if the General Council of the Trades Union Congress was to have the power to call upon any union to down tools, without that union being directly concerned in the issue, it would mark the first step towards the destruction of the trade union movement. The amendment was seconded by Mr. T. Timberlake (chairman of the L.S.C.), and after some heated discussion a motion was carried to refer the resolution and the amendment to the General Council to examine the question further in all its bearings.

Trade Union Matters.

OVERTIME POINT.—The secretary of the Manchester branch of the Typographical Association has forwarded to the Executive Council a letter from a 'chapel" in his branch asking whether the ruling of the Council that time and a-half was the lowest overtime rate for time worked previous to the usual hours of starting in the case of evening newspapers applies also to work on morning newspapers. The Council have replied that in their opinion the same minimum rate of time and a-half applies to morning newspapers.

QUESTION OF NOTICE.—The secretary of the Manchester branch has reported to the Executive Council that two members recently received a fortnight's notice to terminate their employment at an office in that branch. Owing to a ballot decision of the "chapel," the office closed down on the Friday for a week's holiday, and the men received no payment for the Saturday morning. The branch had requested the firm to recognise the principle of a full fortnight's notice, but the firm contended that the position was governed by the men's decision to cease work on the Friday. The firm suggested that the matter should go to the Hours and Holidays Committee, and the branch were agreeable, but the Executive Council did not agree to such a course of action, and instructed the branch to press the claim for a full fortnight's notice or wages in lieu of notice.

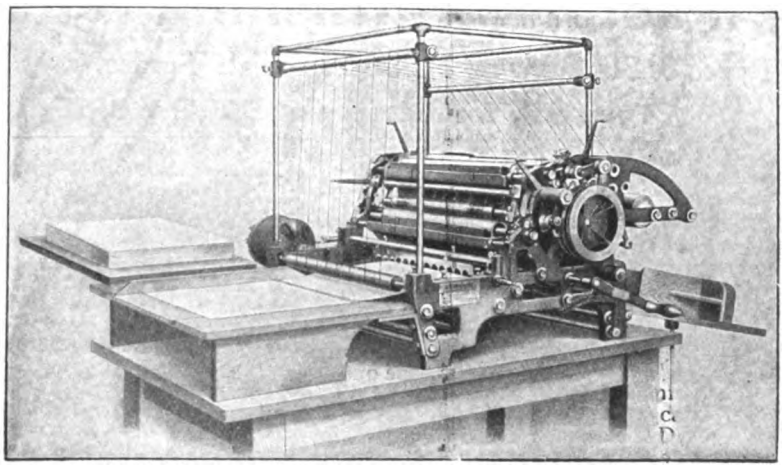
MR. E. G. YATES has reported to the Executive Council of the Typographical Association that a firm at Hastings has discharged eleven linotype operators after the discharge of a night shift. The Council decided that a meeting of the branch should be convened, at which Mr. Yates and Mr. French, the general president of the Association, would be present, and that the matter should be reported to the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office with regard to the firm's printing contracts.

TECHNICAL TRAINING FOR THE PRINTING TRADE.—A public meeting for the purpose of furthering interest in the technical training of those engaged in the printing trades, will be held at Stationers' Hall on Thursday, September 17th. At this meeting, the medals, prizes and certificates gained by the students attending printing technical schools last session will be presented by Dr. James MacLehose, of the University Press, Anniesland, Glasgow, who will be supported by representatives from the Worshipful Company of Stationers and the various printing trade organisations.

LEADS AND CLUMPS.
HIGH GRADE METAL
THE NICKFLOID ELECTROTYPE CO LTD
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WHAT A USER SAYS OF IT:-

"We can say with all confidence that we are obtaining all results specified by Messrs. Soldans on this machine. From the moment of its installation we can safely say that we have been running continually without complaint both for straight running through and stop work to our entire satisfaction. The handling and working of the machine is simplicity itself and in no way have the makers flattered its production."

WHAT WE CLAIM:-

The 'BABY' will rule two colours, with dead accurate striking, will cut, crease, and perforate in one operation, and in any desired combination. It will do a Double Cap Sheet, feint lining at 3,000/3,500 per hour. Compact and simple to operate, it is a money-making acquisition which increases the scope of every business. An "F & T" proposition.

Best references can be had from actual users.

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and learn the great advantages to be secured by joining

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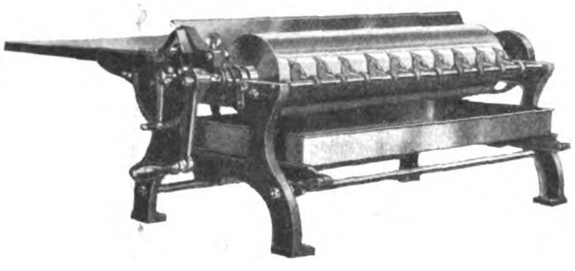
THE "ST. GEORGE" MACHINES

(TRADE MARK) (ALL BRITISH MAKE).

For Glueing, Gumming, Pasting, Varnishing, etc.

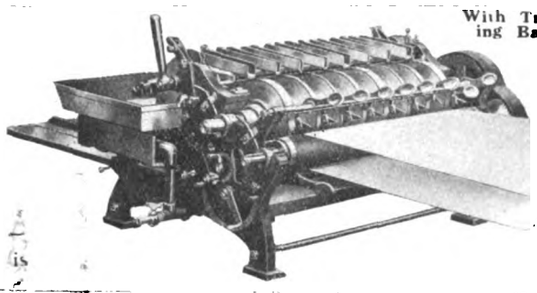
We Manufacture the Largest Range of Types & Sizes, for all Purposes, for all Trades.

Type A for WHOLE SURFACE WORK.



Supplied for strip work as Type C.

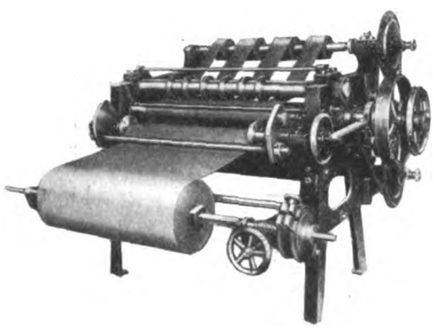
Type A4, for Strip and EDGE WORK



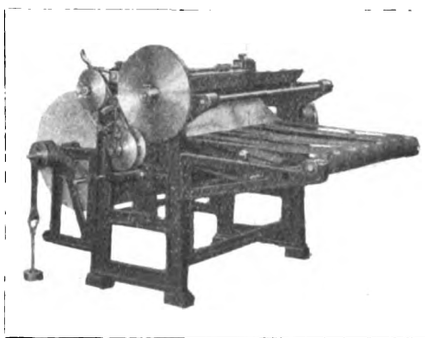
Supplied for Whole Surface Work as Type A1.

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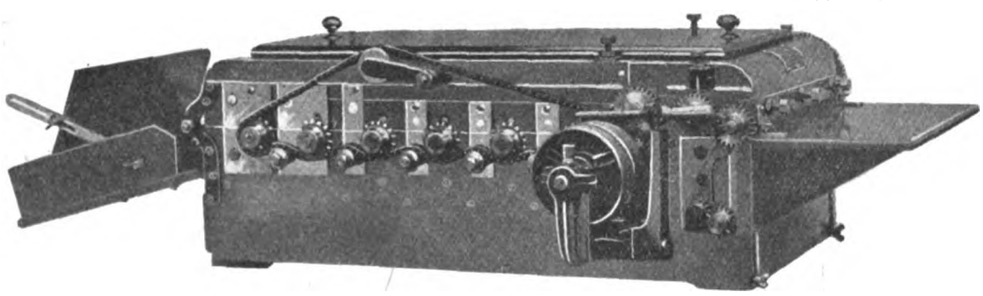


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Made in Six Sizes: 7 ins., 15 ins., 16 ins., 24 ins., 32 ins., and 40 ins. wide; will take any length.

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COMPACT. The illustration *proves* it. It will Bronze, Burnish & Dust most work in one operation and takes such little space and power.



ADAPTABLE. Can be placed in the centre of a group of machines; with a girl to feed it, it will often keep all machines going. Can be moved from one department to another.

These Machines (formerly called **The Silverlock**) have been designed with just the required amount of mechanism to produce work unsurpassed by any other make. WHY pay for unnecessary machinery to do the same job? Consider the advantages offered. Saves POWER, SPACE and CAPITAL. Costs little for upkeep. Tackles any Job from Thin Paper to Thick Card.

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Seen and Heard in the States.

Some Printing Craft Observations by Mr. Frank Colebrook.

A wax puffery was one of the most interesting things I noticed in printing works, during my July-August visit to the United States. I should like to hear our printers of fine journals "pass" upon it as Americans say. "*Pass*" is their elliptical phrasing for "pass judgment."

"Wax Puffery."

Curtis's, the great journal publishing house of Philadelphia, showed me the method. It was devised by one of their machining staff. His aim, I think was to do away with the labour and the cost of interleaving, or of the "smut roll." It would be interesting to learn what prompted the particular notion of using wax. What happens in this new wax process is that when the sheet has received its impress and is lying printed side up, close to the impression cylinder but just clear of it, the printed face is blown upon at both ends of the impression cylinder by tube-like specially adapted holders containing fine globules of a certain waxy powder. Apparently these globules or powder grains, whatever one should call them, spread evenly over the whole surface of the printed work. They stand up (so to say) upon the print, enough to interpose an appreciable protective film between it and the back of the next sheet.

Nor have you to brush off these wax globules. Like tactful guests, they understand the gentle art of disappearing. You look for them—at least the tyro in his ignorance looks for them—and lo, they are not. What is it then that has happened to them? Apparently they have been absorbed into the paper.

Just as litho stone has a wonderful affinity for grease, so paper—at any rate the paper Curtis's use—exhibits a like affinity. Nor is there apparently any degradation of the printing quality. I half expected to hear my guide claim that the wax even improved the print. He did not say so; but he quite probably may have thought so, and if he did I don't say he was wrong.

An Analogy.

Let me remind you of an experience in one way resembling this. In rotary gravure the doctor blade does not absolutely clear everything from the copper cylinder at every revolution. It certainly clears off absolutely all the coloured ink pigment. But it leaves a thin, impalpable, oily film all over the copper cylinder. This film is not a regrettable, unavoidable nuisance. It may not originally have been desired, but now at any rate it is recognised as helpful. The knife and the copper cylinder would both wear away more quickly if it were not for this film of lubricating easement. I suppose, too, that the quicker wearing away of the cylinder would involve a speedier impairment of the quality of the gravure print. Whatever advantages the film carries with it, are net gains. The prints absorb the thin oil without degradation of quality. So with this waxy covering.

The delivery board on the Curtis machine showed plentiful grains or globules of the wax—or, should I say, the waxy grain. Because of this it was the one rather untidy looking machine which I saw in the eight cities I visited. But that was a small unavoidable accompaniment of the process.

The deviser of the process was rewarded.

"Make for Yourself"—"Don't Make for Yourself."

It is curious to note how successful men have sometimes reached quite opposite conclusions on certain points. Henry Ford, to quote him on this point, has deliberately set himself to supply himself as far as possible with all essentials of his manufacture. He has his own coal mine, and has made his own small railroad. After that it is a trifle that he makes his own glass. He is successful. Cyrus Curtis is undoubtedly a millionaire, probably a multi-millionaire, owning, as he does, the *Ladies' Home Journal*, with its three million or so circulation, and the *Saturday Evening Post*, with about a like sale, and the Philadelphian daily paper, the *Public Ledger*. But though he produces weekly many millions of finely-printed sheets, he will not for the moment consider making his own ink, nor concern himself practically with the making of his own paper. His policy in these respects is the opposite of Henry Ford's, and he is successful.

When I call on the Government Printing Bureau at Washington, I find that a conference of "executives"—that is the heads of departments or of sections—is being held. Apparently these "executive" conferences are held regularly and frequently. The smooth working which seems to characterise American works establishments in general is, I think, large attributable to such regular meetings, with their opportunities for timely dealing with small troubles, or elements of possible trouble.

But here, as in so many matters, I must guard against seeming to generalise very confidently, for in the case of Henry Ford's great motor works at Detroit (which I also inspected) it is to be noted that when he felt himself obliged to do a great deal of what he called "spring cleaning"—in other words, when he, in 1920, felt called upon to raise by a certain time a sum of about £18,000,000 over and above what could safely be anticipated as pretty sure to come in, he raised the money by various improvements in internal working and in quickened sales, and also—this being the point I want particularly to note just here—he says he saved money by reducing the time and cost of gathering statistics. They had been collecting tons of statistics, he says, because these statistics were interesting. In the urgency of special economy they ruthlessly reduced that expenditure on statistics.

Don't Tell Howard Hazell.

Ford, by the way, won't allow that any percentage on your invested capital is properly to be considered an element of cost. Money earns nothing, he says, it produces nothing. I think he's wrong in this particular costing advice, though I do think it may be wise sometimes to write down for your own costing the amount of your invested capital, if, through folly or mishap, its amount is greater than the circumstances reasonably called for.

Stereotyping More Popular.

Although the *Chicago Tribune* people tell me "We use some dry flongs for our picture pages," I do not gather that dry flongs are very popular in the States. But stereotyping on the whole seems to be more favoured in the States than it was a few years ago; I mean that some things are stereo'd by the best stereo methods which a few years ago were electrotyped. None the less, electrotying is surely to be preferred where both fine screens are to be reproduced and long runs made. Besides, the electrotyper can improve on his original at times; as, for instance, in imperfect border angles.

(To be Continued).

Far Eastern Exports Decline.

Exports of all paper and paper products from the United States to the Far East, during the first six months of this year, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, declined 36 per cent., dropping in value from $3,494,362 to $2,245,780. The biggest decrease was in shipments to China with a drop of 60 per cent. in that period. Australia was the only country in the Far East which took additional amounts of American paper during the period mentioned.

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Life is Action.

BECAUSE of its versatility and ease of operation the American Miehle Company's Vertical Job Press is always in action—it lives a full life—it will produce many more well printed impressions over a long period than any other press covering the same field.

To investigate the merits of this Press costs nothing.

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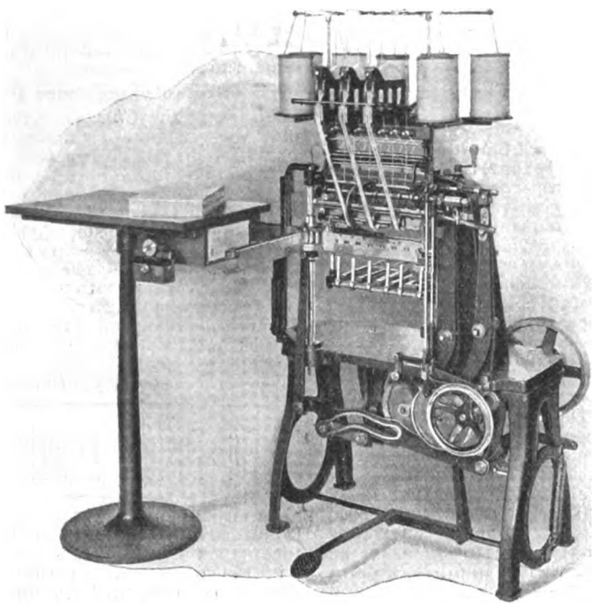
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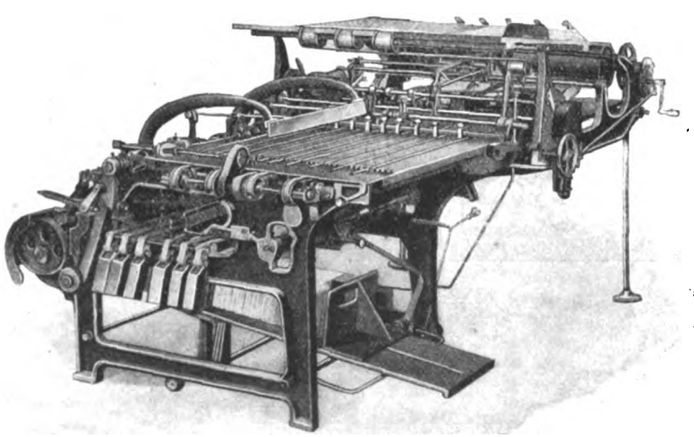
(Continued from page 175).

What Manufacturers are Doing.

machine. Since the new Model No. 2A of the Brackett stripping and binding machine was demonstrated at the recent Exhibition many of these machines have been ordered and a number very successfully installed. The Berry pneumatic standing press, combined with the Berry platform trucks, with upper press boards and tie rods, have proved very attractive indeed, from the point of view not only of efficiency in the tieing up of stacks of books, etc., but also of the great economy in floor space. The trucks can be brought alongside the Smyth casing-in machine, or where the books are being forwarded, and then the pile of books on the truck are run into position on the standing press and any desired pressure can be obtained, as indicated by the overhead gauge. The books are then tied, the air pressure released, and the pile of pressed books can be run on to the platform in any corner of the floor, out of the way.



The New Smyth Sewer, No. 10.



"Brehmer" Automatic Folding Machine (R. Hurner, Ltd.).

Folding Machines: R. Hurner, Ltd,

Messrs. R. Hurner, Ltd., of Rosebery avenue, E.C.1, are drawing special attention just now to the latest "Brehmer" automatic folding machines, which are supplied in styles to suit every manner of folding. These folders have the advantage of being simple in design and carefully constructed in every part, whilst all parts are interchangeable and spares can be supplied quickly. Starting and stopping are instantaneously effected by means of treadles actuating a friction clutch. The sheets are automatically fed in, and perfectly straight, ensuring very accurate folding. In cases where the sheet is obstructed or otherwise crumpled while travelling through, the machine is brought to a standstill automatically until the obstruction is removed. The machines can be quickly adjusted from one size to another and will fold any paper, thick or thin, rough or smooth. The output of these machines is from 25,000 to 30,000 sheets per day. Attachments for the prevention of creasing when folding thick art paper can also be fitted to the machines if desired. In the case of the flat pile feeder, the renewal of the stack of paper is done in a very few minutes, whereas the rotary feeder can be left running while small stacks of paper are placed on the table Another advantage the automatic folding machines have is that one person can attend to two or three machines, thereby saving considerably in wages. The growing demand for the "Brehmer" folders proves that they are fully appreciated by the trade.

WHEN a man is long on schemes he is usually short financially.

LITHOGRAPHY WITHOUT DAMPING ROLLERS.

W. P. Price the sole inventor of above, owing to lack of financial support in the development of same, is open to make arrangements with any firm desirous of adapting the process to either Letterpress or Litho machines.

17/19, Butler St. Spitalfields, E.1.

Williams, Lea and Co., Ltd.

A Presentation.

An interesting gathering of the employees of Messrs. Williams, Lea and Co., Ltd., took place on Tuesday, September 1st, for the purpose of presenting a wedding gift to Mr. J. Graham Williams, one of the directors, in celebration of his marriage on September 5th.

The gift consisted of a silver tea tray, suitably inscribed, and a smoking cabinet, and Mr. Andrews, in opening the proceedings, said he had much pleasure in asking Mr. C. D. Dalziel to make the presentation.

Mr. Dalziel said he esteemed it a great privilege to be asked to present this gift from the employees to Mr. Graham Williams. He (Mr. Dalziel) was convinced that the genial and straightforward qualities that had marked Mr. Williams' successful business career would also ensure the success of his forthcoming marriage.

Mr. Graham Williams said he thanked one and all very sincerely for their gift, which he greatly prized, and which would always be one of his most cherished possessions. He also very much appreciated the kindly thought that prompted them to make the gift.

Mr. C. Smith brought the proceedings to a close by proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Dalziel for making the presentation, which was carried by acclamation.

Machine Compositors' Vigilance ASSOCIATION.

Mr. J. F. D. Dixon (chairman) presided at the quarterly meeting of the Machine Compositors' Vigilance Association, on Friday, at the Essex Hall, London. The report for the quarter, read by the secretary (Mr. A. Henwood) stated that sixteen machine compositors had joined the Association during the three months. These admissions brought the total to 785 Linotype and Intertype members, 251 Monotype, with 50 Linotype and 19 Monotype hon. members, an aggregate of 1,105. Three members had died during the period of the report, and one member had retired on superannuation. Receipts for the three months amounted to £179 (subscriptions £147 10s.), and expenditure to £115, including sick pay £30, death benefit £22 10s., and incapacity grant to retired member £30.

The proposition of the Committee to increase the sick benefit from a total of £4 10s. (10s. for six weeks and 5s. for six weeks) to £6 (12s. for ten weeks) per annum, was adopted after a short discussion. It was announced that the annual dinner of the Association, inaugurating Machine Compositors' Pension No. 2 (in connection with the Printers' Pension Corporation), would be held at the Hotel Russell on March 27th next. Further details will be announced in due course.

MR. EDWARD GRAY, paper agent, of 4, Grangethorpe-drive, Levenshulme, Manchester, has recently acquired an additional agency, viz., that of Messrs. M. Relph, Ltd., 212, Upper Thames-street, London, E.C.4.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL

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AND KINDRED TRADES

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Courses of Instruction arranged to suit those desirous of improving their position in the Printing and Kindred Trades, including:

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Day Classes: 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., 2 to 6 p.m. Evening Classes: 6 to 9 p.m. Full particulars can be obtained on application to the School Office, which is open from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., and until 8 p.m. from Monday, 14th Sept., 1925. Telephone: Hop 409. Early application should be made for enrolment.

The next Session commences on Monday, 21st September, 1925

with increased accommodation and additions to plant and staff

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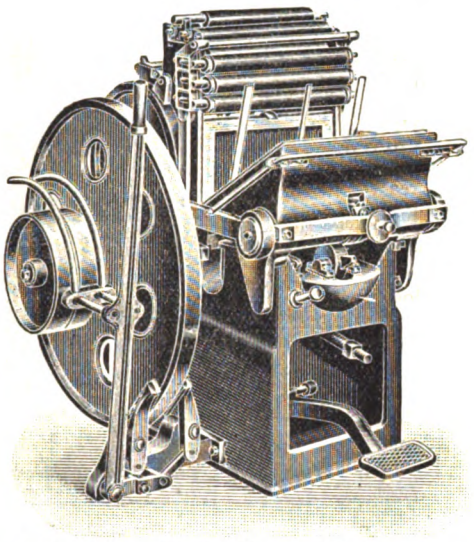
Emil Kahle, Leipzig - Paunsdorf 2

FOUNDED 1889.

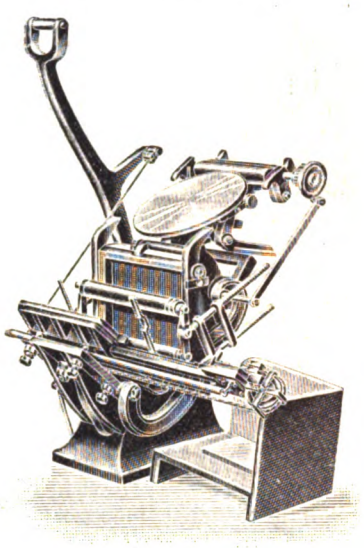
Machine-Factory for the Graphic Industry.

Cable Address: "Zeuswerk, Leipzig."

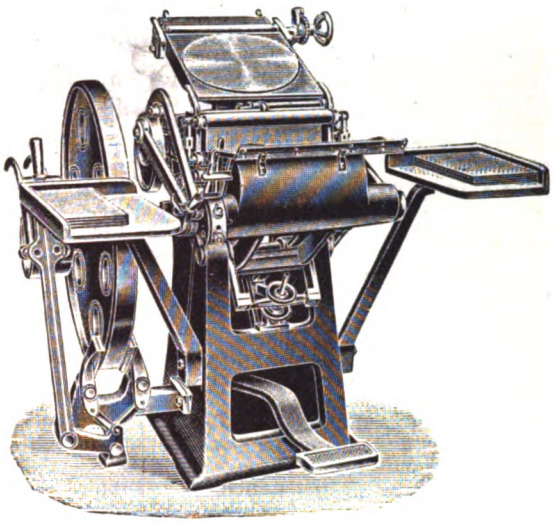
SPECIALITIES—



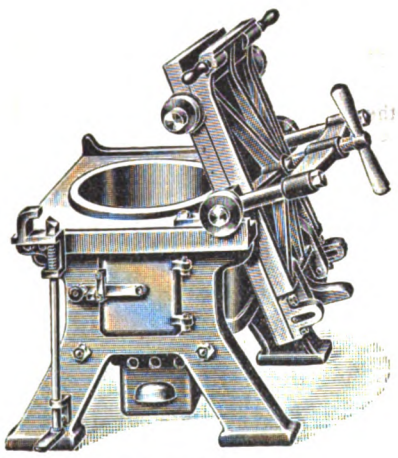
Platen Printing Presses with latest Cylinder - Inking.



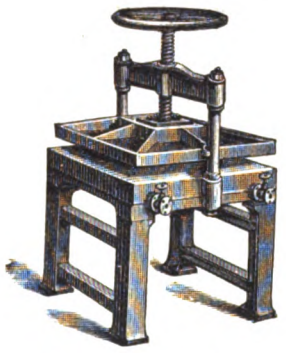
"Boston" Presses with and without Automatic Delivery.



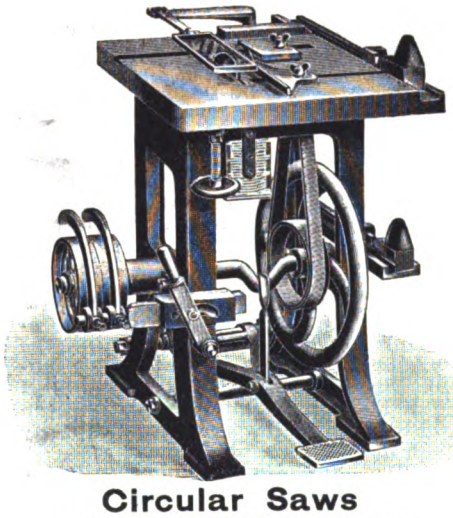
Platen Printing Presses with latest Disc - Inking.



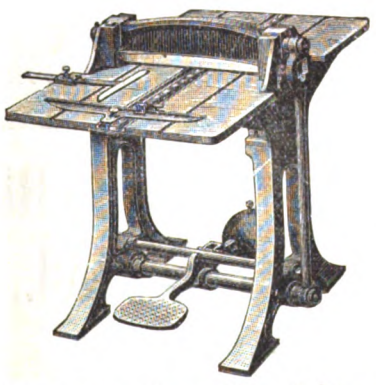
Combined Stereo-Foundries.



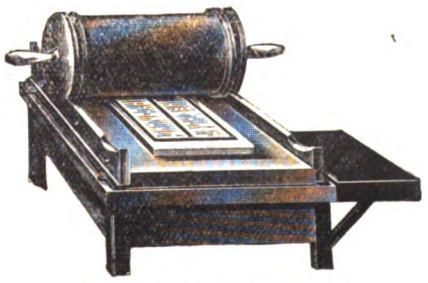
Stereo - Foundries with separate Apparatus.



Circular Saws with Ball Bearings.



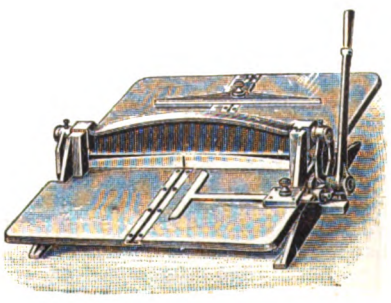
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Indian Paper Industry.

Tariff Board's Recommendations Following Demand for Protection.

(From an Indian Correspondent).

The Indian Tariff Board, to which the question of protection for the Indian paper industry had been referred for consideration and inquiry, has now submitted a long but unanimous report, which recommends protection only for all writing paper, and for printing paper other than news print containing 65 per cent. or more of mechanical pulp. The protection is to take the form of the specific duty of one anna a pound in place of the existing 15 per cent. duty and is to continue for five years.

News-Print Excluded.

The original proposal of papermaking firms was that all kinds of paper without discrimination should be subjected to a duty of 25 per cent. The Board examined this claim closely and found that it could not stand. For instance, news-print, which is the paper used by the important Indian newspapers, could not be made available in India at the same price as imported paper, even if a 25 per cent. protection duty was imposed. The firms admitted this difficulty, and were in favour of issuing licenses to newspapers to import news print at a lower duty; but as this would have hit those who bought from dealers in India, the Board has decided to exclude newsprint from protection.

On examination, the Board found that the imports of paper that might compete with Indian paper according to the 1924-25 figures were as follows:—Printing paper, other than news print, 11,700 tons; writing paper and envelopes, 8,300 tons; packing paper, 7,000 tons; other kinds of paper, 2,000 tons; Government stores, 1,000 tons. The total imported paper which competed with Indian paper was thus 30,000 tons. Imported paper, pasteboard, etc., which did not compete with Indian paper amounted in 1924-25 to 56,200 tons, divided as follows:—Newsprint, 17,800; old, 25,700; paper manufacture, 1,600; pasteboard, millboard, etc., 10,800; Government stores, 300 tons. The Board further opines that out of 30,000 imported tons which competes, Indian paper might conceivably, under the scheme of the protection proposed, hope to capture 20,000 tons. The Board saw no ground to support the contention that dumping was proving injurious. In fact, dumping so far as it existed, was proving ineffective.

Bearing of Costs of Production.

As regards the cost of production, the Board is of opinion that the lowest works cost at which paper has been made in India since the war by mills using grass as their staple material is Rs.490 a ton. The high costs are due in part to the fact that the mills have been working only to five-sixths of their capacity and if a full output could be attained the works costs could be brought down to Rs 480 a ton. Further economies are possible, and in the course of time the works costs in a reasonably equipped mill near Calcutta or in the coalfields might be reduced to some figure below Rs 420, but not below Rs.400 a ton.

The manufacture of paper from bamboo is a novelty in India and the lowest works cost attained by the pioneer firm is Rs 440 per ton. It does not appear likely that the works costs can be brought much lower, so long as the mill, though designed for two machines, possesses only one; but if a second machine were added, it is probable that in the course of four or five years the costs could be brought down to Rs 360 per ton. Any mill established after the war must be prepared to meet overhead charges amounting to Rs.85 per ton, while the return of capital will require Rs.64 a ton, so that the total addition to the works costs is Rs.150 a ton in round numbers. These are the figures which must be borne in mind when the ability of the industry to dispense with protection eventually is considered.

Bamboo and Wood Pulp.

The Board rejects the claim for a protective duty on imported pulp. It believes that as the world's supplies of timber diminish, a continuous increase in the cost of wood pulp is inevitable and that bamboo is likely to become a very important material to the papermaker, but though the development of an export trade in bamboo pulp in future is probable, the prospects of its coming about at an early date are not assured. It is not possible to forecast with any certainty the date when the price of wood pulp will advance materially and a premature investment of capital in pulp mills might entail heavy losses to investors. The imposition of a protective duty on imported pulp might compel Indian paper mills which use grass as their staple material to substitute bamboo pulp for wood pulp, though it is not yet clear that they could do so completely, but it is not likely that a separate bamboo pulp industry would come into existence, for the grass mills would almost certainly make their own arrangements to supply themselves. The proposed duty, therefore, would not achieve the object sought to be attained and it cannot be recommended.

What is essential at present is that the manufacture of bamboo paper should be continued and exploratory work be completed, so that when the opportunity comes it will not be necessary to spend years on investigation before the development of the industry can begin. It is on this basis that the proposals have been drawn up. The Board emphasises strongly the necessity for training Indians in paper manufacture and urges the formulation of an organised scheme of training if necessary. The training should preferably be given in Europe and America through a system of state scholarships.

Summarised Proposals.

The Board's proposals have been summarised as follows:—

(1) In order that the possibilities of the manufacture of paper in India from bamboo may be fully explored the Government of India should provide the capital required, about Rs.10 lakhs, in order to enable the India Paper Pulp Co. to increase the output of its mill at Naihati from 2,500 to 5,000 tons a year. This might be done either by an advance of capital secured by mortgage on the fixed assets of the company or by the guarantee in respect both of the principal and interest of a public issue of debenture. The latter alternative is preferable because it would permit the immediate participation of Indian capital in the enterprise.

(2) The payment of interest should be waived during the first two years if the capital is advanced by the Government of India or in the alternative if the capital is guaranteed, and interest due to debenture holders should actually be paid by the Government of India, irrespective of the ability of the company to meet these charges.

(3) The India Paper Pulp Co. uses the sulphite process for the manufacture of paper. There is an alternative process which has not yet been applied to bamboo on a commercial scale, viz., the soda process, and it is desirable that its possibilities also should be fully investigated. The Carnatic Paper Mills, Ltd., apparently intend to make paper from bamboo by the soda process, but at present their equipment is incomplete, and they are not in a position to commence manufacture. At the stage which this project has reached it is not possible to make a definite recommendation, but it is desirable that this scheme should be examined by the technical advisers of the Government of India, and that if the company are able to show reasonable prospects of success they should be assisted to raise the additional capital required in the same manner as the India Paper Pulp Co.

(4) The total capital in respect of which Government of India will incur liabilities may reasonably be restricted to Rs.20 lakhs in all.

(5) In place of the existing 15 per cent. *ad valorem* duties on printing paper and writing paper, a specific duty of one anna a lb. should be imposed on all writing paper and on all printing paper other than news-print containing 65 per cent. or more of mechanical pulp. No change is proposed in the duties on other kinds of paper.

MR. CHAS. T. CORKE, who is back in London again, states that when he left Norway, Messrs. Peterson and Sons, of Moss Mill, were just about to start up their third machine, which had been out of action for some months, owing to the fire which took place earlier in the year. The upper portion of the premises over the machine room was completely burnt out by the fire, but this is being rebuilt. The two machines that were attacked by the fire have had to be thoroughly overhauled and in certain respects entirely rebuilt. This has given Messrs. Peterson the opportunity of effecting certain improvements in the production of their kraft paper.

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of work of this character, and print the sheet at one impression from both sides at the same time. They give on each side of the printed sheet

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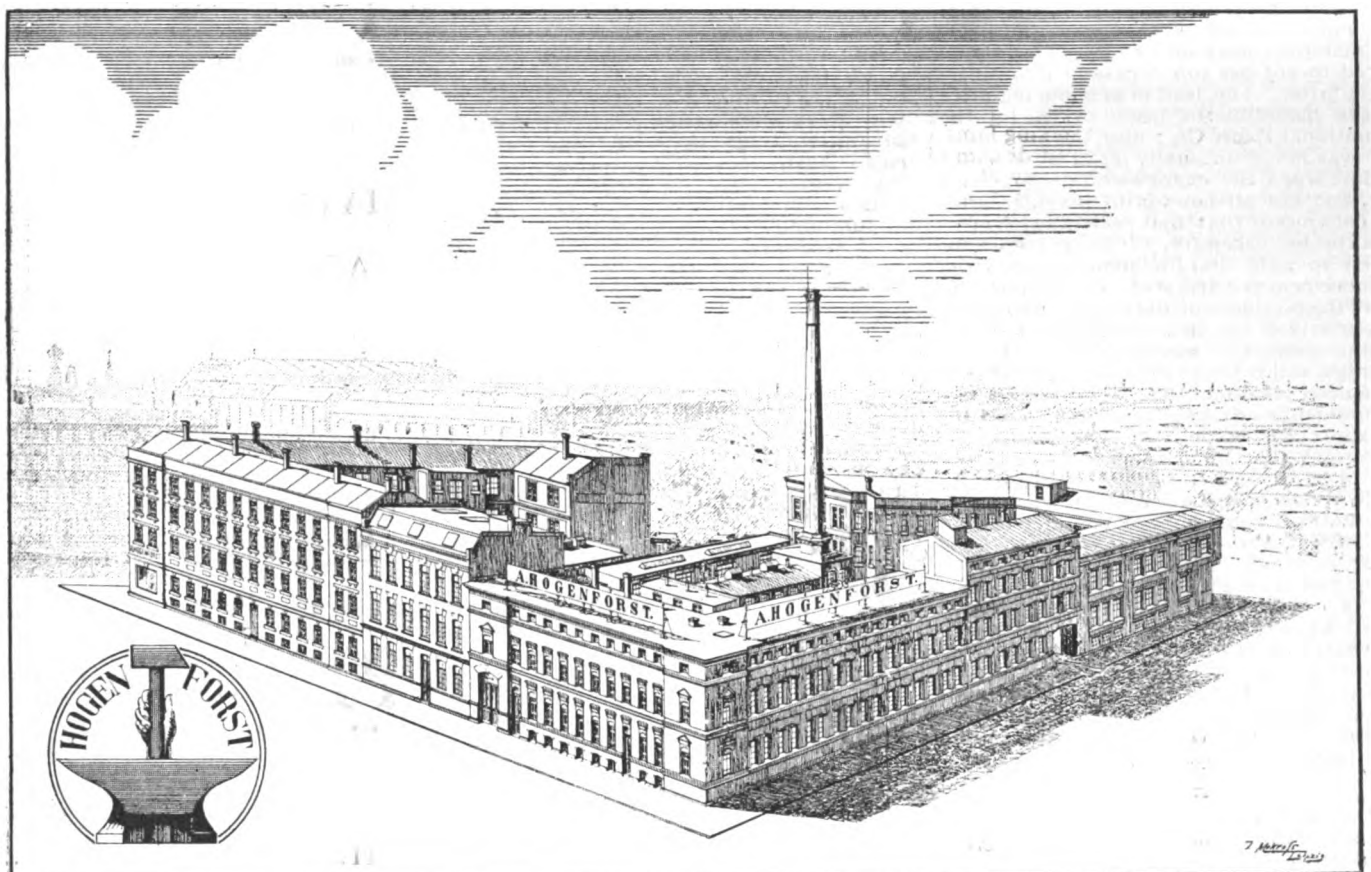
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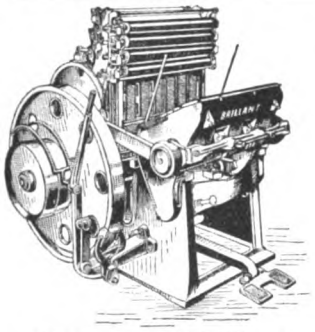
A. HOGENFORST
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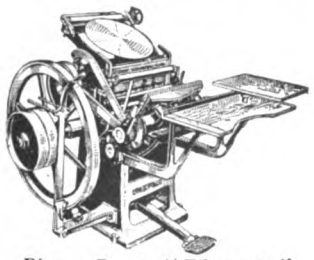
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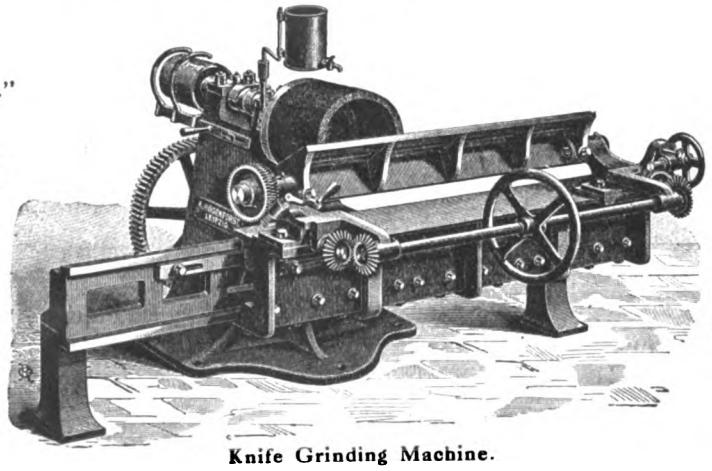
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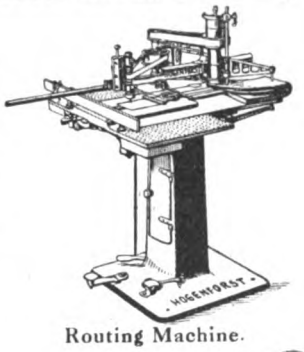
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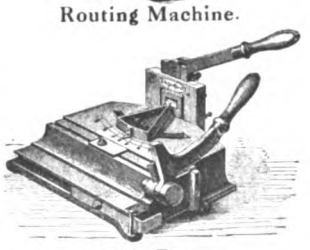

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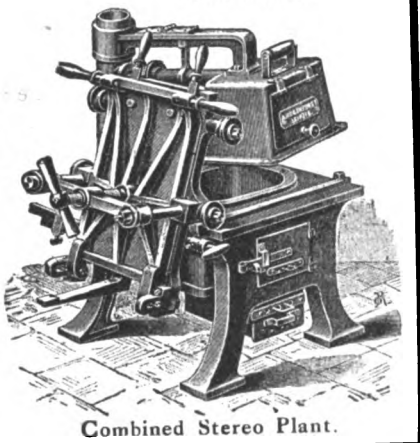

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Colonial and Foreign Paper Notes.

South Africa.

A complete list is published of the rebates of Customs duties now accorded in the Union to certain classes of goods the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, Australia, Canada and New Zealand. The list includes news-print (in respect of the United Kingdom and Canada) in reels or in the flat, the rebate being the whole of the duty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Canada.

The recent announcement by the president of the Belgo Canadian Paper Co., that from the commencement of next year the company's contract price for news-print would be reduced to $65 per ton, occasioned considerable surprise. The lead in announcing price changes has hitherto been taken by the International Paper Co.; also, the announcement was made unusually far in advance of the date when the change would come into effect, and not all news-print manufacturers are convinced that the decrease in price would prove necessary. It is, therefore, of interest to note that in some quarters the announcement is attributed to a desire on the part of the president of the company to attest the sincerity of the attitude he has recently taken in urging the necessity of conservation of timber, rather than to the actual situation in the news-print industry. It is recalled that the president's advocacy of a plan to restrict the export of wood pulp from Quebec aroused suggestions that he desired to increase the price of news print to publishers in the U.S., and it is now suggested that his announcement that his company will contract on the basis of $65 a ton may be intended as a refutation of this.

Conditional on a pulp and paper plant with a daily capacity of 150 tons output being erected upon the property within the next five years, the Provisional Government of Quebec have leased to a Canadian company 1,900 square miles of timber limits in the Chicoutimi district. The deal will bring to the Province £200,000 down, and a large annual revenue in royalties.

France.

Action has been taken by the London Chamber of Commerce during the past year in order to obtain a modification of the French turnover tax, in view of its serious effect on British indirect and transhipment trade with France in general colonial produce. Representatives of the Chamber met the Technical Advisers to the French Board of Trade, and the serious view taken of the matter in this country was placed before influential men in French commercial circles. The Chamber has also been working in close co-operation with the French Chamber of Commerce in London and has made representations through the Board of Trade. Article 12 of the French Finance Law, of July 31st, 1920, which made provision for the additional 1·3 per cent. tax in the case of shipments by firms not established in the country of origin of the goods, seriously hampered British trade with France. Further, it necessitated, if the tax was to be avoided, the disclosure of the name of the overseas suppliers and of other information, which resulted in the diversion of trade from British hands and in direct transactions between producers and the consumers in France. The Chamber has just been advised by the secretary of the French Chamber of Commerce in London that in the Finance Law for 1925, published in the *Journal Officiel* for July 14th, a clause had been inserted abolishing the additional tax. This means that the import tax will no longer be levied at the double rate of 2·60 per cent., when the seller is not established in the country of origin of the goods, but will be levied at a flat rate of 1·30 per cent. on all goods entering France.

Germany.

The *Deutscher Reichsanzeiger* for August 1st contains an Order, dated July 29th, in virtue of which the following goods may be imported into Germany without licence as from August 14th:—Multi-coloured papers, even if produced by lithographic process, including paper coated with chalk, white lead or zinc white, baryta (also for photographic purposes), or similar materials or with metal impressions, chromo paper and board and art paper in sheets or endless rolls, lacquered paper, paper covered with mica or glass scales, pounce, wool dust, etc.; paper with painted, applied or galvanoplastic metallic coating in sheets or endless rolls, except cigarette paper with metal impressions and paper with gold or silver edges (other than picture paper), Letter paper, letter cards and envelopes in paper, cardboard or wooden boxes.

A review of the commercial and industrial situation in Germany during July, by the British Commercial Secretary at Berlin, based on reports of the Prussian Chambers of Commerce, says: The cost of production in the paper industry increased as a result of a 6 per cent. advance in wages. Both inland and foreign business was bad and orders fell off, particularly in the last half of the month. Complaint is made that large firms are reducing their expenditure on advertising. Nearly all factories have given notice of restrictions of operations in the immediate future.

The prices of news-print have been increased, from August 1st to the end of September, by 0·50 marks per 100 kilos., and there will be a further increase to one mark from October 1st to the end of December.

Belgium.

The Belgian paper market is very weak, except in the case of news-print, for which there are numerous orders. Packing, especially kraft, meets with keen competition from Scandinavian imports.

Italy.

The Ambrogio Binda paper mills of Milan are paying a dividend of 72 lire per fully paid share and 18 for the new shares, the net profits for the past year being 2,700,000 lire.

The Cartiera Pirola of Milan, now the property of the Verzuolo Co., is paying a net dividend of 10 per cent. with net profits of 300,000 lire.

Jugo-Slavia.

An interesting report on the economic and industrial conditions in the Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom (Jugo-Slavia), dated April, 1925, has been prepared by Captain Murray Harvey, Commercial Secretary to H.M. Legation, Belgrade, and published by the Department of Overseas Trade (1s. 7d. post free).

With regard to paper and cellulose, the report states: Jugo Slavia possesses a well developed cardboard and papermaking industry. There is only one paper factory which has its own cellulose plant. There is another in Bosnia, but owing to its situation the cellulose produced must be exported, while nearly all the cellulose used in the country's paper factories must be brought from abroad. The production of certain kinds of paper, such as writing paper, if the factories were working at full capacity, would be sufficient to cover the local demand; and in favourable circumstances cardboard could be exported. Austria, it is said, can send paper into Jugo-Slavia owing to the low tariff, but, on the other hand, forbids the importation of paper into her own territory. Complaints are heard that some of the Jugo-Slav factories must import their cellulose from Austrian concerns which are their competitors in finished paper.

Sweden.

The Karlstad Mekaniske Verkstad, Sweden, has received an order for the main mechanical equipment for a sulphate cellulose works and two papermaking machines for the works of the Fiskeby A.B. The same company has secured an order from France for the delivery of complete machinery for a cellulose works and paper mill, the former being intended to be operated according to the method of Dr. L. Rinman. Under former orders deliveries of complete machinery are being made for the Amotfors new sulphate works, together with equipment for a paper and carton works in Greece.

Japan.

A company has been formed in Japan for sale of news-print, with a capital of 5,000,000 yen. Thus competition between the various mills will, it is expected, be checked.

Exports of British Paper, etc.

Description.	July.		Jan.-July.		July		Jan.-July.	
	1924.	1925	1924	1925.	1924.	1925.	1924.	1925
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Printings	317,799	358,957	1,688,944	2,097,271	426,328	433,657	2,324,680	2,650,127
Writings	26,113	22,480	128,479	129,168	71,983	61,898	368,742	378,781
Packings and Wrappings	68,005	15,425	388 478	127,551	61,429	33.326	339,825	229,044
Tissues	1,245	1,159	8,742	8,689	11,486	10,987	78,713	91,227
Coated Papers, Hangings	8,270	7,923	83,694	85,350	34,703	32,151	384,619	383,439
„ Other Sorts	4,906	8,112	28,449	55,462	29,879	37,665	185,059	269,948
Roofing Paper	63	727	537	889	97	753	920	996
Envelopes	3,851	3,701	28,172	29,989	17,421	15,197	114,536	124,009
Other Stationery	17,029	10,213	96,238	112,458	120,383	118,559	682,438	772,931
Paper Bags	5,524	5,281	31,756	36,033	10,451	10,079	63,704	70,072
Boxes and Cartons ...	7,442	5,796	32,050	37,529	22,831	19,086	119,328	124,727
Mill, Straw & Cardboard	15,521	14,324	98,223	80,105	25,601	26,343	154,298	133,801
Playing Cards	219	260	1,902	1,980	4,533	4,653	37,417	35,827
Other Manufactures ...	12,799	8,318	69,801	64,912	64,187	42,582	381,682	347,775
Totals	488,786	468,682	2,685,465	2,867,386	899,312	846,936	5,227,021	5,612,704

Printings, Not Coated.

To—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
France	2,218	1,602	18,459	16,068	4,025	3,135	37,723	31,941
United States	5,756	1,382	17,705	19,006	10,909	5,912	50.493	50,436
Other Foreign Countries	42,141	22,905	278,363	146,482	74,439	49.748	511,725	297,055
B. South Africa	8,027	9,487	60,495	70,673	14,997	16,349	108,863	120,570
B. India	20,555	14,081	112,044	99,672	32,852	20,813	177,935	161,028
Straits Settlements ...	2,742	2,084	8,282	9,952	5,589	4,694	16,646	19,041
Ceylon	1,546	2,177	11,740	17,269	2,335	3,051	17,592	25,170
Australia	182,687	255,251	943,077	1 406,363	210,556	268,277	1,066,628	1,535,718
New Zealand	29,160	28,812	140,548	148,352	33,532	35,241	170,753	190,528
Canada	4,866	2,086	14,304	16,935	9,627	4,105	31,108	33,845
Other British Possessions	18,101	18,490	83,963	146,499	27,447	22,332	135,214	184,795

Writing Paper in Large Sheets.

To—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
France	602	20	1,023	1,166	1,031	154	2,167	2,864
United States	68	41	564	440	862	511	5,506	4.774
Other Foreign Countries	4,392	2,985	19,561	14,876	14,423	9.075	71,573	60.265
B. South Africa	1,099	726	6,868	6,777	3,717	2,599	23,224	23,821
B. India	4,451	3,469	24,982	22,342	10,775	9 924	67,407	66,226
Straits Settlements ...	149	478	796	1.655	841	1,579	3.577	5,660
Ceylon	158	362	2,040	2,939	538	998	6,043	8,696
Australia	10,462	7,361	44,265	49,442	26,559	19,399	119,821	123,912
New Zealand	2,821	5,760	19,382	18,706	7,242	11,845	42,246	43,775
Canada	640	444	2,094	2,549	1,833	1,799	6,279	8,758
Other British Possessions	1,271	840	6,904	8,276	4,162	3,115	20,899	30,030

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BOOKBINDER, THE, forms a Monthly Section of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, and subscriptions are booked for these issues at the rate of 3s. 3d. per annum, including postage. Special contributions appear from the pen of leading authorities. Publishers: Stonhill & Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

DICTIONARY OF PAPER TERMS.—Definitions of the Terms as used in the Manufacture and Merchandising of Paper. Published in book form by the Lockwood Trade Journal Co., Inc., New York. Bound in cloth, 6 × 9, 87 pp. Price 7s. 6d. Copies may be had of Stonhill & Gillis, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

LITHOGRAPHIC TRADE REVIEW, THE. This forms the subject of a monthly section of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, and these issues are obtainable at an annual subscription of 3s. 3d. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

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New Inventions

Printing Plate Clamps.

Messrs. R. Hoe and Co. have patented a clamp for securing printing plates on a support, which comprises a jaw-carrying member slidably mounted in a recess in the support and actuated through a gear wheel engaging a threaded rod vertically mounted in the recess, the connections between the gear wheel and jaw being such that the gear wheel may be adjusted to bring a different portion of its periphery into engagement with the rod. A centrally-slotted block 5 fits in the recess 4 in the plate support 3, and is provided with side recesses 6 with which engage side projections on the jaw-carrying member 7. The member 7 is moved, so as to bring the jaw 8 into engagement with the

FIG. 3.

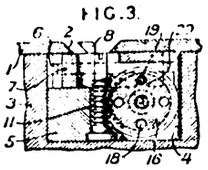
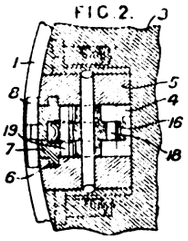


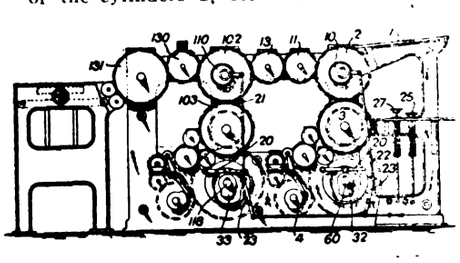
FIG. 2.



edge 2 of the printing plate 1, by turning a vertical worm 11 clamped at its lower end in the recess and gearing with a toothed wheel 16 carrying a pin 19 engaging with a recess 20 in the lower side of the block 7. If the teeth in engagement with the worm 11 become worn, the pin 19 may be placed in another hole 18 in the wheel 16, so that another set of teeth come into action. The recesses 6 in the block 5 may be inclined toward the bed of the support, so that the jaw exerts a downward pressure on the plate when brought into clamping position.

Tripping Arrangements for Rotaries.

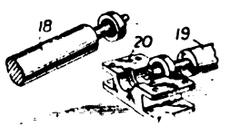
A printing machine, patented by Mr. H. G. Rogers, comprises, in combination stereo-carrying cylinders 3, 103, impression cylinders 2, 102, transferring and reversing cylinders 11, 13 and eccentrics 10, 110 adapted to move the impression cylinders towards and away from the stero cylinders. This mechanism is under the control of trip gear. The cylinders are geared together and driven from a main shaft 4, the gearing being such that cam shafts 60, 118 are driven at half the speed of the shaft 4 and the shafts of the cylinders. The eccentrics 10, 110 are arranged at each end of the cylinders 2, 102 and are connected



to rods 21 formed with forks 22 adapted to engage tappet levers 20 operated by cams 32, 33 arranged at each end of the shafts 60, 118 and designed to move the impression cylinders towards and away from the stereo-cylinders before and on the completion of each printing operation. The rods 21 are adapted to be moved out of engagement with the levers 20, to render the latter in operative when the impression cylinders are out of contact with the stereo cylinders, by foot pedals 25, 27 operating through a link 23. Sheets to be printed are fed from the table 1, and pass from the second impression cylinder to cutting and folding cylinders 130, 131.

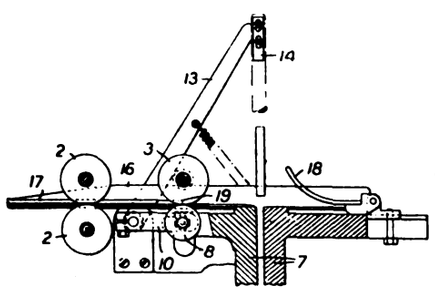
Feeding Sheets to Presses.

In an invention patented by Mr. H. T. Backhouse, sheets are fed to the registering devices of printing or like machines by constantly driven tapes which are made endless in the course of manufacture, being either woven endless or built up of a length of material, the two ends of which are joined during manufacture so as to present a substantially flush outer surface. Sheets when registered by such tapes will remain in correct registered position without danger of the registration being upset by projections on the moving tapes. The rollers over which such tapes pass are formed in two parts as 18, 19, with their inner ends carried in a central bearing block 20 provided with a detachable cap for holding the two ends of the shaft in driving-engagement, the ends being formed with half-lap joints. Or the tape rollers may be formed with detachable end-bearings which permit of detachment of the roller to enable the tapes to be inserted.



Feeding and Registering Devices.

In this invention blanks are fed to packet-forming machines, such as are described in Specification 1116/11, by mechanism comprising feed rollers which grip the blanks and feed them to mechanism adapted to give the blanks a sudden sharp impulse towards the end of its travel into the desired position. The blanks are fed by uniformly



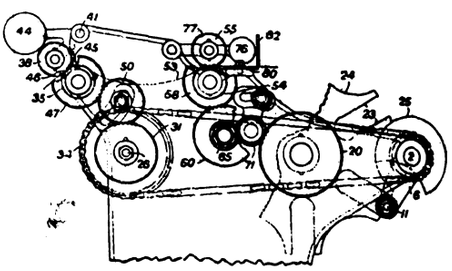
rotating rollers 2 and beneath a roller 3 rotating at high speed. A following roller 8 is raised into contact with the roller 3 through the action of a striking piece 14 on a plunger which moves levers 13, 10 and elevates the roller when the plunger is clear of the jaws 7. The blank is guided by a channel 16 fitted with narrow strips 17, and is fed against a stop 18, rebound being checked by the ends 19 of the strips 17. The patent is in the name of W. E. Molins.

Making Inking Rollers.

Inking rollers for printing-machines, stated to be applicable for other purposes, as patented by V. M. Dulphy, comprise a body of rubber, printers' roller composition, or other elastic material, and a thin covering layer of leather, "special rubber," or other material, which is unaffected by ink entirely enclosing the body. The body may be cast upon the metal roller spindle and a rubber covering layer cast upon the body, the body and layer being then vulcanised together, or the covering layer may be formed as a sleeve of slightly smaller diameter than the body and be forced over the body which has previously been vulcanised. The sleeve is reinforced with fabric to prevent longitudinal stretch.

Web Cutting Apparatus.

In an invention patented by W. Rose and Rose Bros. (Gainsborough), Ltd., a pair of rolls 35, 38 are continuously and positively driven through gearing 34, 26, 31, 50, 47, 45, 46, from a power shaft 2. The upper roll 38 is carried in a frame pivoted on a shaft 41 and pressed towards the roll 35 by a heavy mass 44. A second pair of rolls 54, 55 are intermittently rotated from the shaft 2 through a Geneva stop mechanism 11, 6, 25, 23, 24 and gearing 20, 71, 65, 60, 58, 77. The upper roll 55 is held in a pivoted frame and is pressed towards the roll 54 by a light mass 76. The web 53 is fed continuously through the rolls 35, 38 and intermittently through the rolls 54, 55, so that the material between the rolls becomes looped. The feed of the rolls 54, 55 is slightly greater than that of the rolls 35,



38, the rolls 54, 55 slipping over the web when the latter is taut. A movable cutting blade 82 co-operates with a blade 80 to sever the web. The length of web cut is varied by change-wheels in the roller gearing. Specification 4481/03 is referred to.

Drying Paper.

A device for drying photographs, lengths of paper or fabric, etc., suggested by Mr. M. Ermes, comprises a porous mass consisting of shredded absorbent matter such as comminuted paper mixed with a binding agent such as plaster of paris or cement. The mass may be prepared by softening shredded paper or paper waste in hot water and comminuting it by stirring to form a thin paste; or paper pulp may be employed. Finely screened pine or other sawdust may be added thereto. Plaster of paris is then added until the paste becomes thick. The paste is cast into suitable moulds, and after solidification is dried in an oven. An acid,

FIG. 1.

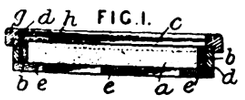
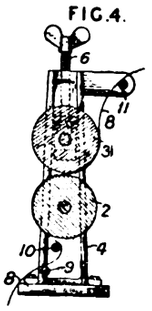


FIG. 4.



such as hydrochloric or nitric acid, may be added to the paste before moulding.

For drying photographs or sheets of paper, etc., a block a of the material is inserted in a frame b, Fig. 1, surrounded by a frame d, across which is stretched a piece of pervious fabric c to prevent fouling of the surface of the block. When not in use, the frame d is closed by a cover g, the plate h of which, as well as the base e of the frame d, is perforated to facilitate drying of the block. The sheets to be dried are placed on the fabric c covering the block, and pressed thereon as by a roller made preferably from the absorbent composition. For drying long lengths of material, rollers 2, 3, Fig. 4, of the absorbent material are mounted in a frame 4 and pressed together by screws 6. The material 8 is fed in through rails 9, 10, and passes round the rollers and over a take-off rail 11. The lower roller 2 is driven by hand or mechanically.

AMONG the entertaining articles in the September number of *Pearson's Magazine* is one on "A Famous *Punch* Artist at Home," which consists of a delightful "Studio Talk" with Miss Gladys Beattie Crozier, and is illustrated by many of Mr. Lewis Baumer's most amusing *Punch* sketches.

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The Paper and Board Consumer.

Matters of Interest to Printers, Bookbinders, Paper Box, Paper Bag, and Envelope Manufacturers, etc.

THERE is still no considerable improvement in the paper industry, although the tone is certainly improving, and some good inquiries are moving. Wood-free mills are short of orders, but in certain quarters there is a good volume of business for export. Esparto mills are still on the quiet side, though there is a satisfactory demand for body paper for coating mills. Home requests for esparto papers have fallen off, but will almost certainly revive towards the end of next month. Holidays are still interfering with the recovery of trade and will continue to retard progress for another month, after which it is to be hoped that there will be an earnest endeavour to stir up a brisker flow of orders. With the exception of news print mills, every section of the papermaking industry is badly in need of increased output.

* * *

THE hand-made mills are experiencing a prolonged shortage of orders and there are fears in some quarters that the demand is falling away permanently. In particular this applies to ledger and writing papers. For drawing and loan papers, filters, antique printings, cards and specialities there should be a steadily developing market, and it will be very largely the fault of the mills if such does not prove to be the case. It can well be imagined that users of ledger and writing papers will continue to study economy. The difference in quality between the finest machine-made papers and hand-made is so negligible in a commercial sense that it can scarcely be wondered at that large users of account books have studied the question of price very closely. The very considerable difference in the prices of machine-made and hand-made papers is a matter of importance in these days of high overhead costs. Just as the original user of hand-made paper turns his attention to high-class machine mades, so the earlier user of first-class tub-sized papers reduces his costs by seeking lower grade stock. Probably there is a greater proportion of engine-sized azure laid paper being used today in comparison with tub sized than there was in the pre-war period.

* * *

REVERTING to hand-made ledger paper, there is another field for its use which has been developed and which might offer opportunities for exploitation. This is in the loose-leaf direction, where extreme durability and long resistance to hard wear are very essential in the case of the better-class books. It is well understood that the life of sheets and the amount of wear they are subjected to is greater by far where loose-leaf books are concerned than in ordinary account books. Even in loose leaf books, however, there is always the deteriorating influence of competition to be taken into account, and manufacturing stationers are as potent a factor in this as the users themselves. Very rarely is quality the keynote of competition; in ninety-nine times out of a hundred, price is the deciding factor.

* * *

FRESH paper substitutes for leather and bookcloth continue to find their way upon the market, and there must be a correspondingly increased consumption of paper in the making of books, pattern cases, boxes, etc. Publishers of cheap popular editions are devoting more attention to paper bindings got up to look like leather or cloth, and it must be conceded that the modern type of substitute looks very much like the real thing. There may not be the same strength; but it is not always necessary, especially in the case of obviously short-lived books, cases or boxes. There is no reason why an attempt should not be made to produce a paper substitute with much greater tenacity than some at present on the market. It would cost more, but it would have a wider scope and make a stronger appeal. In pre-war days there were Japanese imitation leather papers which were produced with wonderful effects and with a strength of tear little inferior to some sorts of leather.

* * *

TALKING of the strength of Japanese papers, we are reminded that less is seen nowadays of Japanese copying paper, which was a familiar feature in the manufacturing stationer's paper warehouse before the war. It is still used and is imported by two or three paper houses; but the demand has fallen to negligible proportions. Chiefly employed in the manufacture of letter-copying books, it has suffered in common with other types of copying paper from the general adoption of typewriter and loose-leaf filing methods. Apart from this, the price of English copying papers is so much more favourable that the use of the imported product is limited to those who have not to regard cost as a first consideration.

* * *

IN many respects this Japanese copying is a unique sort of paper. Among the thinnest of papers made, for a ream of double-crown averages about 7–10 lbs., it has a prodigious strength in relation to its bulk and possesses a silken texture peculiar to itself alone. The fibre employed is from the mulberry plant and its length in the finished sheet of paper is abnormal as paper fibres go. The method of manufacture is conducive to strength and character, being carried out in the manner which has survived for centuries in the various papermaking villages scattered over Japan. Very little equipment is used and there is no artificial treatment. What bleaching there is is done by mere exposure. In appearance the finished paper is unbleached. The bark of the plant is first boiled in wood ash lye, then put into bags and left in a running stream to remove all traces of alkali, following which it is beaten on a block with sticks until it is reduced to pulp. After stiffening with rice paste, water is added to reduce the pulp to papermaking consistency Subsequent treatment follows closely the methods employed in our own hand-made papermaking, except that it is much more crude. The mould is made from bamboo strips and silk threads and no felts are used, while drying is performed by exposing separated sheets to the sun.

New Trade Marks.

RAMIC.

460,165. Paper blinds, paper table covers, paper serviettes, paper bed coverlets and toilet paper (not medicated). James Booth, Stubbins-street, Stubbins, Ramsbottom, Lancashire; manufacturer.—June 30th, 1925.

NUJOL.

459,530. All goods included in Class 39, but not including pens, inks, copying presses, sealing wax, paper seals or envelopes, and not including any goods of a like kind to any of these excluded goods. Standard Oil Co. (a Corporation organised and existing under the laws of the State of New Jersey, United States of America), Constable Hook, Bayonne, Hudson County, New Jersey, United States of America; refiners of oil, manufacturers and merchants. — June 8th, 1925. Address for service in the United Kingdom is, c/o W. P. Thompson and Co., 12, Church-street, Liverpool.

FACSIMO.

460,111. Paper (except paper hangings), stationery and bookbinding. William Lewis (printers), Ltd., 43, Penarth-road, Cardiff, Glamorganshire; printers and stationers.—June 27th, 1925.

PAPIERFABRIK OBERURSEL G.M.B.H., FRANKFURT A/M, for whom Messrs. Arthur Heath and Co., Ltd., 91, Queen Victoria-street, London, are sole agents for home and export, have, during the last few months, been altering the whole of their machinery so as to make vegetable parchment. They have now started making this paper and samples of the first making reveal a nice clean sheet. Prices are very competitive.

Review of Paper Publicity & Samples.

TINTED S.C. PRINTINGS are embodied in a set of samples to hand from Messrs. Chas. Briscoe and Co., Ltd., of London, E.C.4. Comprising ten striking and clear colours, the set is very plainly and simply devised, and dimensions are given in inches as well as names. Considering that double-crown is 20 by 30, we should say that 21 by 31 cannot legitimately be termed double crown. Evidently there is an endeavour to fall in with the new standardisation because the basis of price and substance is 1,008 sheets, packed in 504 sheets. Why not adhere to the 1,000 sheet basis, which has a subtle selling value to the paper merchant?

COATED PAPERS are shown in a neat little folio from Messrs. H. and L. Slater, Ltd., of London, Bollington and Manchester. As such they would be better presented in a coated art board cover, which would have been fitting, as well as making another selling point if the specification had been appended. Better use could have been made of the printer's coloured inks without spending more money and a nicer treatment could have been devised. The papers shown are one-side art, chromo enamel and proofing chromo and on each a demonstration of tri-colour printing is given, which justifies the claims made for the paper. Better use should be made of opportuities to introduce brief but well-written text on these samples. It is not enough now to dispose of the selling proposition by such abbreviated comments as "made specially for half-tone and colour work." This will not make any appeal to the printer where a clever but short feature-talk would increase sales.

CONQUEROR PAPER AND ENVELOPES, as advertised in *Punch*, is the title of a specially-compiled set of these papers arranged in book form by F. C. Thacker of Birmingham. This is an example of initiative, for obviously Mr. Thacker is out to reap the fullest benefit he can from Messrs. Wiggins, Teape's big advertising campaign. All the samples shown in the book are numbered and priced per ream for retail. As a direct selling and sales creating proposition, the sample book arranged and produced by Mr. Thacker should repay him for his keen enterprise. Half the value of a costly advertising campaign goes west because it is not followed up in every conceivable way. Messrs. Wiggins, Teape and Co., Ltd., have sown a lot of seed, and it is for houses like Thacker's to reap some of the fruits.

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This company, which recently acquired the Dearne Paper Mills, Barnsley, is showing a progressive policy, as we understand it is the intention to instal a Walmsley machine of the latest type. The new machine, 240-in. wide, with a capacity of 850 ft. per minute, will, when in operation, enormously increase the news-print output of the mills.

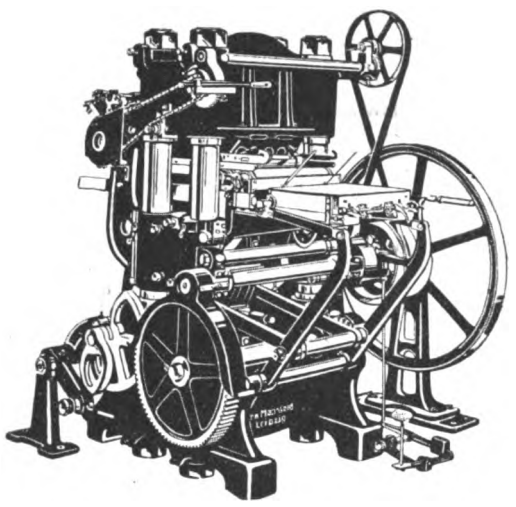
"THE QUICKEST BOOK-KEEPING CHART," published by Mr. Robert Scott, 23, Barrington Drive, Glasgow, is a neat piece of work which will be appreciated by business people. It contains a set of books fully worked out and explained on the double-entry system. Simplicity is a feature of the chart, which is published at 2s. 2d. post free. Mr. Scott was for some years in the office at Springfield Paper Mills, Polton, Midlothian.

THE paper industry of Czecho-Slovakia is in a period of great prosperity. All the mills are in full work and orders from other countries are arriving continually it is stated.

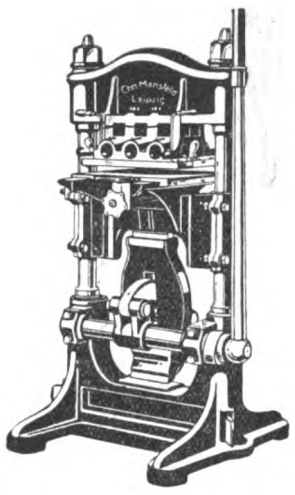
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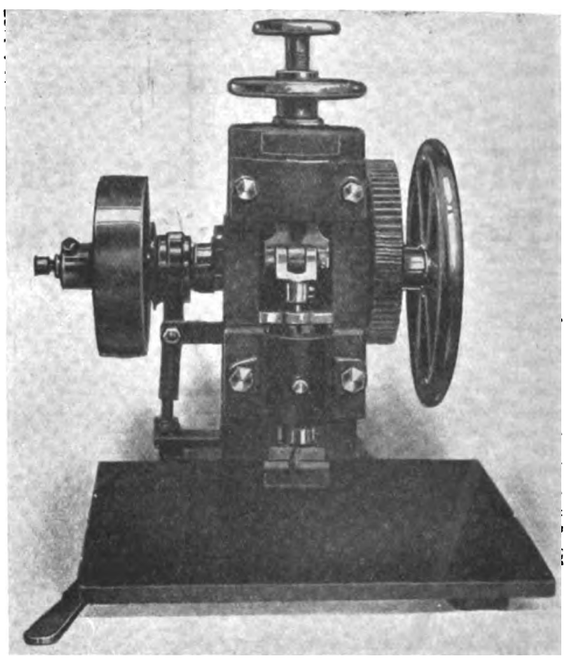
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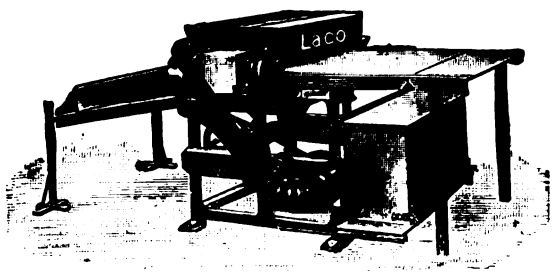
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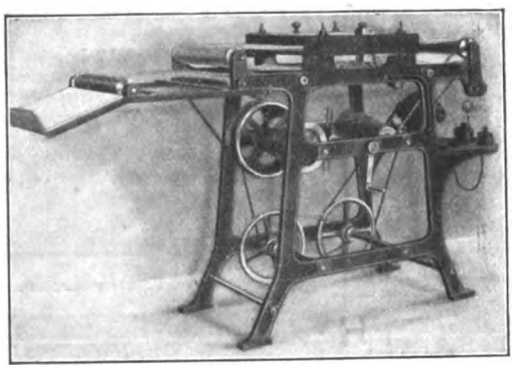
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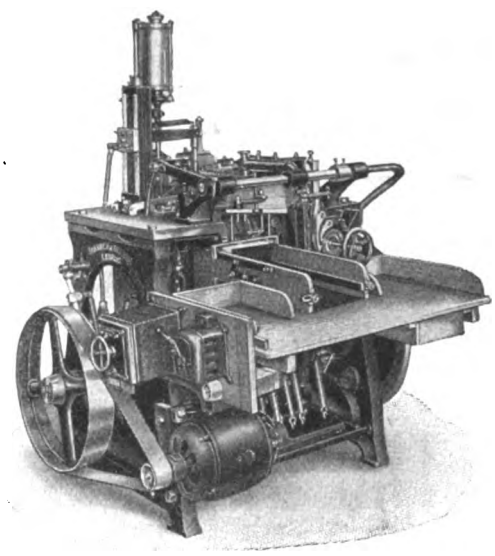
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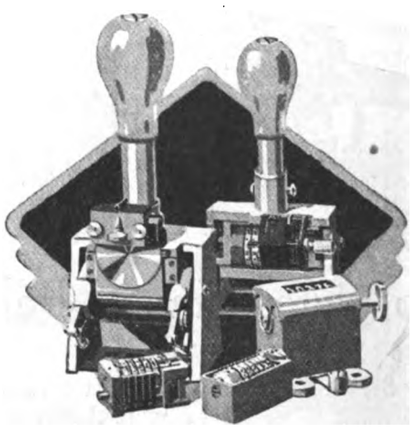
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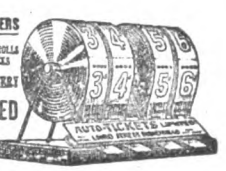
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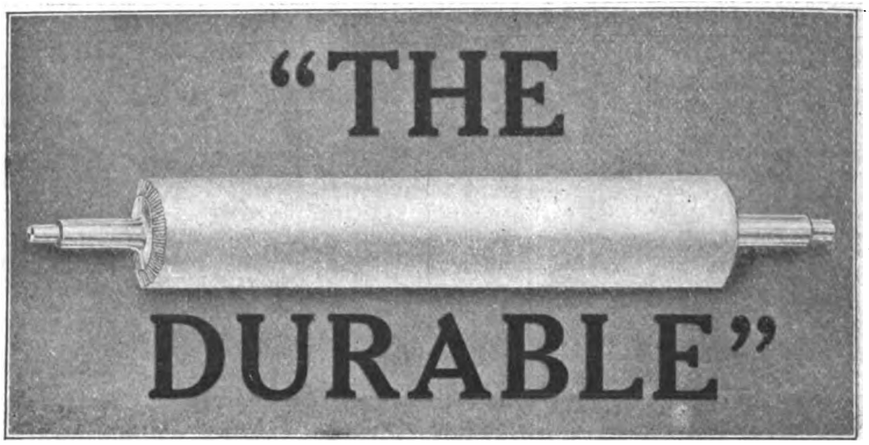
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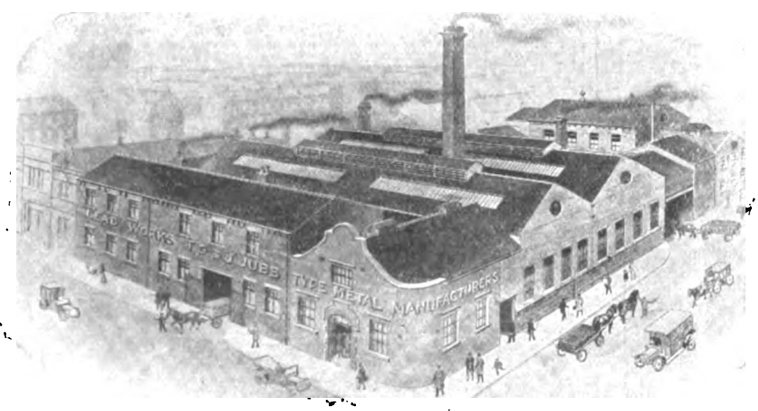
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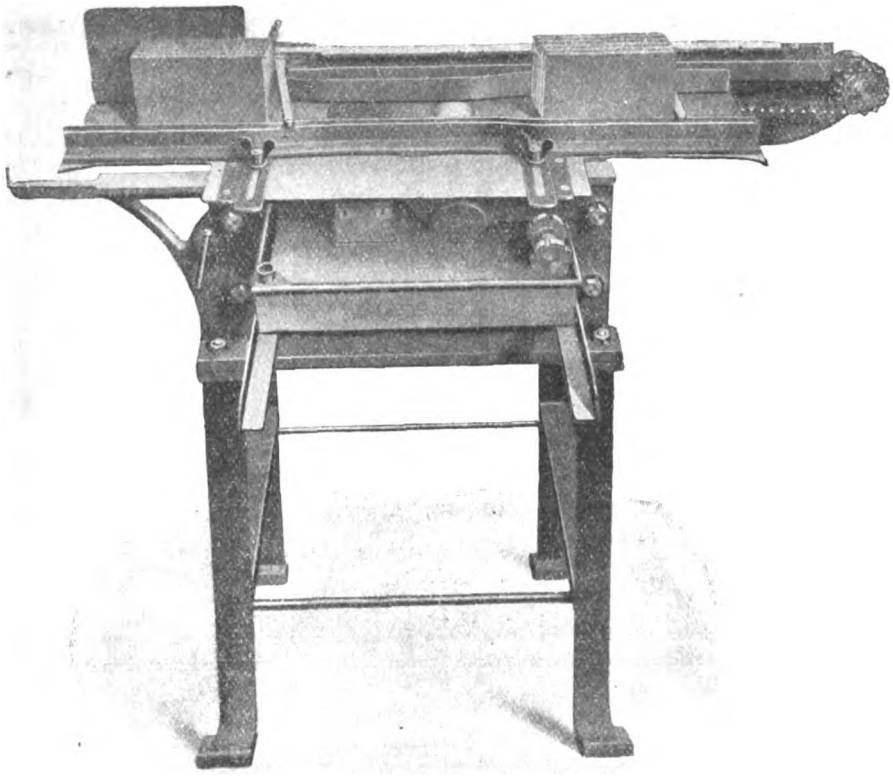
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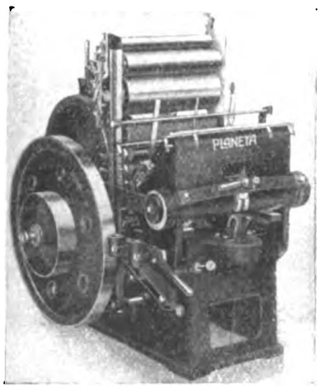
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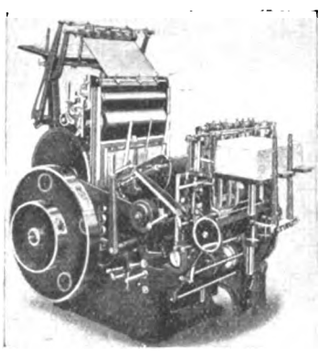


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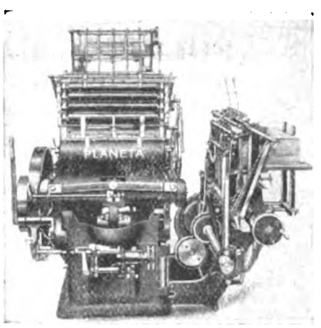
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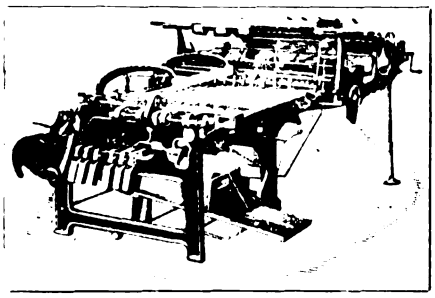
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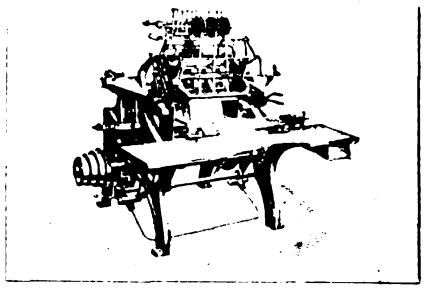
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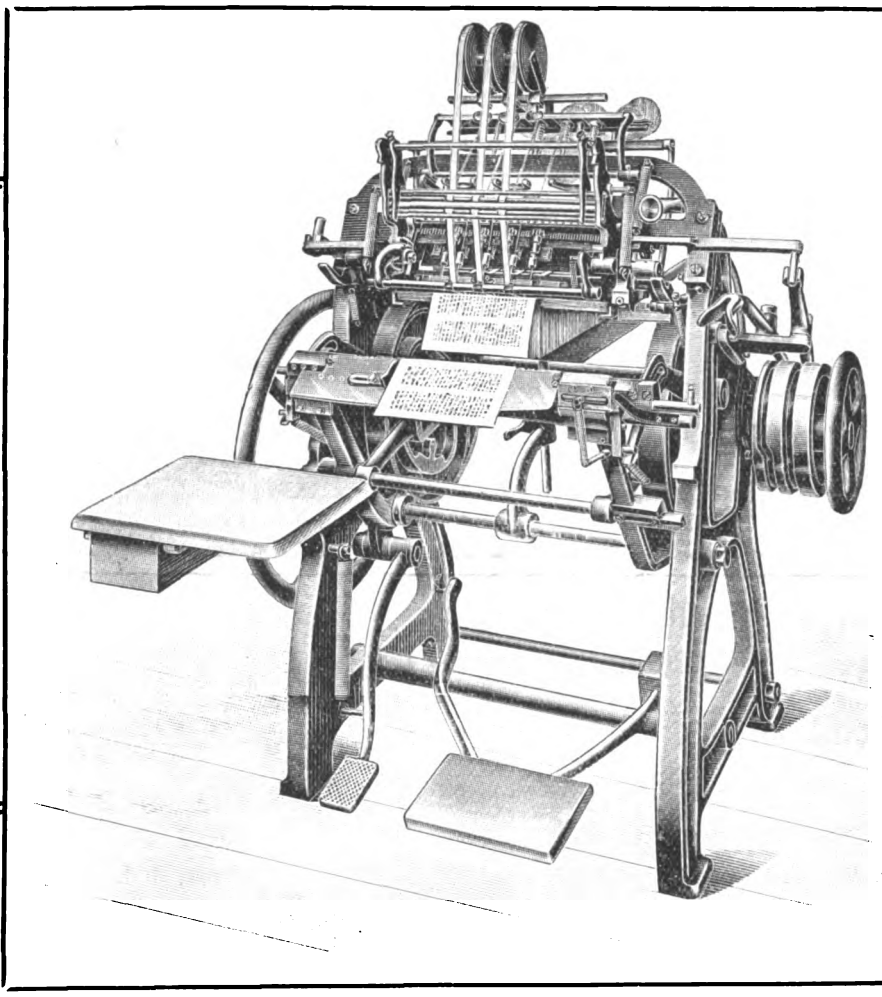
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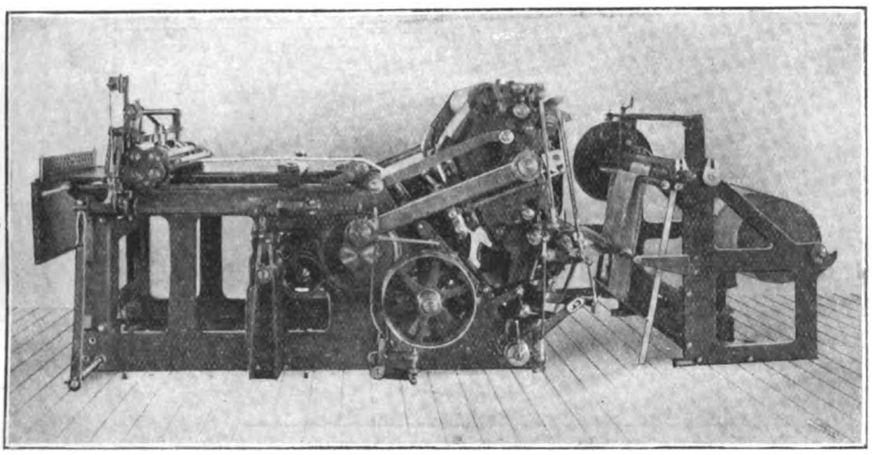
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FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board-Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 97. NUMBER 12. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: SEPTEMBER 17, 1925. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

How Printers Create Advertising.

Actual Examples and Practical Advice from an Experienced American Printer.

British printers are rapidly awaking to the fact that a big field of possible business is open to the printer who is able and willing to go out with practical suggestions to traders who are not yet fully aware of the power of printed publicity, or who are unable themselves to prepare effective advertising matter. Useful indications of American enterprise in this direction will be found in the following address delivered by Mr. Fred Johnston, of Dallas, Texas, at the recent Houston convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World.

Ad Lewis, of the Southern Press, of Toronto, declared at the Pittsburgh Convention of the Direct Mail Advertising Association last year, that his concern had just about got to the point where it could and would refuse to print anything for a customer unless the job submitted conformed to modern standards of advertising. He maintains an organisation of advertising builders and repairers, and, if the idea is faulty, he will change it and whip it into shape for the customer. If the idea is too faulty to justify repair work, he will discard it entirely and submit a new one to take its place. He hasn't said so, but I venture the assertion that 99 per cent. of his customers appreciate this service and come back for more. I know of no better proof of the effectiveness of Mr. Lewis' policy than that he was awarded the prize at the Pittsburgh convention last year for having the most constructive mail advertising campaign.

Three men in a well-known manufacturing city took over a large and bankrupt printing plant ten years ago and put in a complete service organisation, devoted to the building of good printed advertising. To-day the company is in fine shape, doing a volume business, making money, and recently moved out of one large building into a larger building, especially planned and erected, in order to take care of its growing business. Twenty years ago certain printers were regarded as the leading printers in that city. They may be in business there still, but we never hear of them. They failed to mark the flight of time and the readjustment of modern business left them beyond the pale. Benjamin Franklin is held up to us as a model. He is reputed to have got rich in the printing business. When we recall this fact someone usually reminds us that Benjamin Franklin lived in the days before the advent of the Government Printing Office and that he had great political influence. This is all very true. Yet Franklin was the most modern printer of his day. If he had lived in this age he, no doubt, would have achieved the same degree of success, but he wouldn't have arrived at his goal with the same methods and the same equipment that he used in the eighteenth century.

The trouble with a great many of us printers is that we are trying to use the same kind of equipment and the same cost system that Franklin used, and we haven't got the Government printing contract.

The Industry has Changed.

The printing industry isn't what it was in Franklin's day, nor is it what it was twenty-five years ago. There are a few large shops that specialise on this kind of printing and that kind of printing—forms, tariffs, tickets and the like—and when the average printer, specialising in the paper and ink kind of printing, go into competition with these fellows, a comparison of prices and services makes him look foolish. This printer is limited in his sales talk to "Let Me Figure," and the big fellow outfigures him because he specialises on one particular kind of work, and he has every modern device for the economical production of a definite class of work. The average printer is at a great disadvantage bucking this class of competition, because he is trying to do everything in the way of printing and is thereby in competition not with one large printer, but with a dozen, each specialising in one particular class of printing.

The printer that we are interested in is the average printer. His business is located in the average growing city. In his territory are a number of factories, wholesale houses, banks, retail stores, service agencies and the general run of business. There are two ways for the printer to regard his trade area: First, he can say to himself, "All these people have to have printing and I will get out and get my share of the business." Second, he can say, "All these concerns are interested in getting more business, and I will get all I can do by helping them attain their goals."

Unfortunately most printers belong to the former class. They take what comes their way—if they can outfigure the other fellow. If they do get hold of a concern who wants to leave the beaten trail and do something with printed salesmanship, the printer "yesses" him, agrees with him, and humours him under the misguided assumption that "The customer is always right." By and by the efforts of this star customer attract the attention of some concern that knows how to advertise and has the courage to tell the customer that his stuff is rotten, and the printer loses another customer.

There are a few printers who belong to the latter class. They look at the customer's requirements from the standpoint of advertising and selling, and insist that whatever he sends out must conform to the highest standards of modern merchandising. I say there are a few such printers, and it is encouraging to note that their ranks are being augmented by new members each year.

I think, as printers, we owe a great deal to advertising agencies. As a general rule they have exhibited a fine brand of industry and intelligence in putting character into advertising produced by them. Agencies make mistakes just like everybody else, but a comparison of magazine advertising today and twenty years ago proves conclusively that a great distance has been travelled in the right direction. The advertising agencies are taking the same sized space and making it yield a greater return by more intensive and intelligent cultivation.

That is what the printers must do. They must become more proficient in making the same area of paper yield a greater crop of attention, reader-interest and returns. We can do this by disabusing our minds of the erroneous impression that the customer isn't amenable to suggestion. If the customer wants a sixteen-page booklet, and turns in the copy and gives you his idea of the matter, analyse the booklet in the light of what he wants to accomplish. If you decide that he has done a good job of planning and writing, go ahead and execute his idea. If you see improvements that might be made, suggest them to the customer and tell him why. Usually you'll find that he appreciates your co-operation and will continue to favour you with his business.

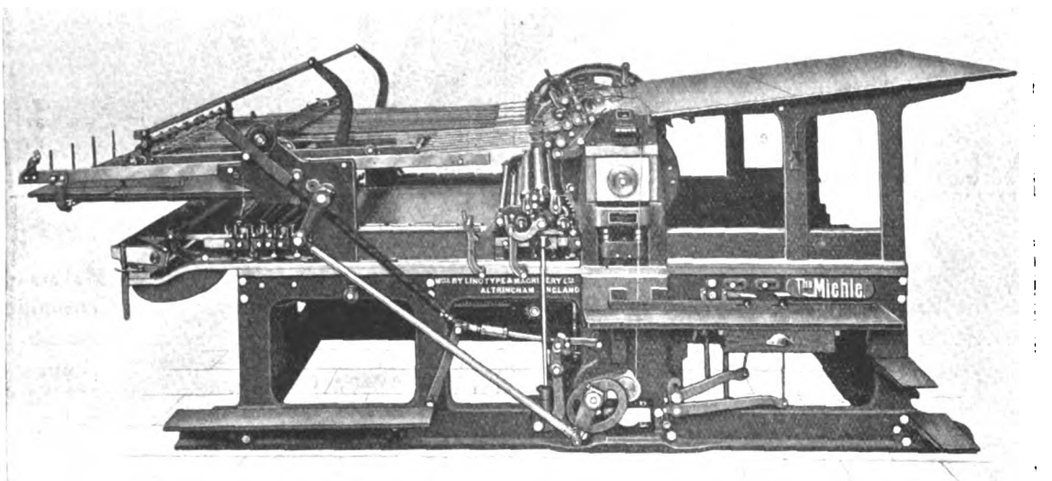
Value of Co-operation with Customer.

I want to cite a few examples of how this works. You'll pardon the personal reference, but after twenty years in this business of creative printing, I naturally know more about my own business than the other fellow's, though he may be doing a better job of it than I am.

A wholesaler had been in the habit of shopping around for his advertising literature. He asked us to bid on a large booklet he planned to have made. He was prepared to use expensive art work, good paper and good ink, but his idea was fundamentally wrong and his copy weak. We looked the

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Minimum Subscription covering these and other facilities £1 1s. per annum.

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proposition over, and when we went back to quote him a price, we told him that we felt that we could render him a valuable service in the way of revising his copy and changing his lay-out. It occurred to us that he might resent this, but we didn't believe he would put personal feelings above business success. He was delighted with the proposal, and told us to go ahead. The next time he planned a piece of mail advertising he called us in and asked for a suggestion. It wasn't long until he turned over his entire mail advertising appropriation to us and it runs into several thousand dollars a year.

I also recall an experience that we had with a public utility operating throughout the country. A matter of rate adjustment was up and the company prepared a piece of mail matter setting forth its side of the question. When we were asked to bid on the job we read the copy and realised that it lacked the intimate touch essential. We re-wrote the copy and took it back to the executive of this company. He read our copy and then said to our representative: "Why did you change our copy?" "Because," said our representative, "we were convinced that your copy was too technical to be understood by the public and too cold to be appreciated. We suggest this copy because we feel that it stands a better chance to do what you want the piece to accomplish for you."

"Fine," said the utility man. "In all my twenty years of dealing with printers this is the first time that a constructive suggestion has ever been offered. I appreciate it." Incidentally we got the job without further competition, and have been favoured with this company's business ever since.

It's Up to the Printer.

In this modern age the printer has no one but himself to blame if he fails to make a success of his business. The paper manufacturers have standardised papers to such an extent there is no occasion to keep capital tied up in the stock room. They also have worked out a system of distribution equivalent to carrying the printer's stock for him. He doesn't have to buy the paper until the job has been sold. The machinery manufacturers have in like manner done a fine job. Modern labour-saving machinery is available to every printer alike to assist him in doing good work at a minimum of operating cost.

The United Typothetae has turned the searchlight on printing costs, and every printer can know what it costs him to do business. If he loses money on the work that he does, he has no one to blame but himself. The figuring printer that does not specialise, as a rule, never makes any profit. He never builds a business; he does not know his costs. If he does, he pays no attention to them. He is one of the "have you anything to figure on to-day?" printers, and they are the ones who are demoralising the business. But, like the poor, they will be with us always. If printers would adopt the Standard Cost System, and live by it religiously, they would be better business men and make more profits.

With all modern machinery and supplies, with a definite cost-finding system, the printer's problem resolves itself down to the personal equation. If he has the brains, the foresight and the energy, he will have comparatively easy sailing. Advertising is no longer an experiment. We know pretty definitely the reaction of business under a known set of circumstances with certain treatment. The ranks of consistent advertisers are being augmented constantly, as new concerns come on the scene, and as old concerns wake up to the possibilities.

We know that publication advertising is not self-sufficient. It takes mail advertising to bridge the gap, to bring about the all-important intimate contact, to complete the chain of modern merchandising. Direct mail advertising must come from the printer. The manner in which it comes from the printer, and the continued and increasing use of it, depends upon the printer himself. If he has caught the vision of modern business, he will put advertising sense into the printing that he produces and thereby will keep going and growing. He will learn how to keep the machinery of his customers busy, and will thereby get all the work he can do.

S. Wales Master Printers.

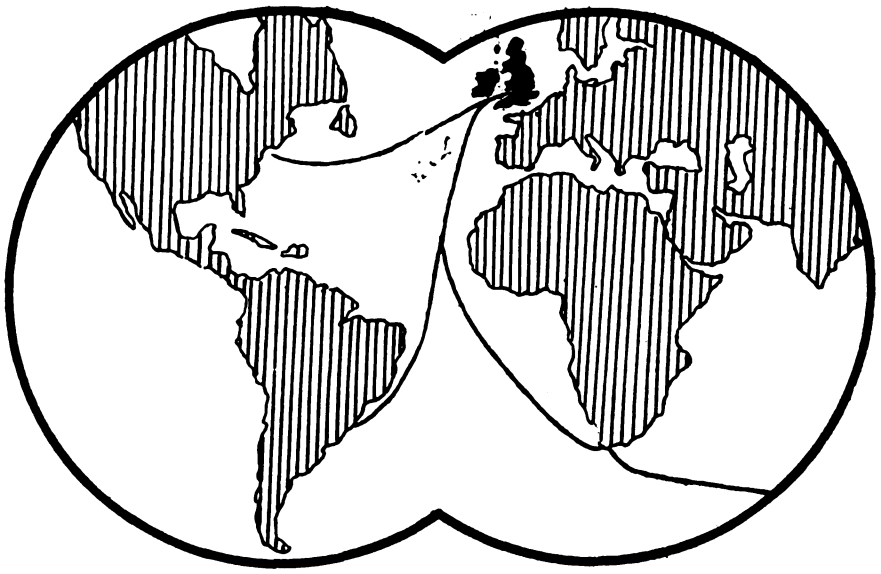
Organisational Efforts.

During the past fortnight, Mr. A. E. Baker, the secretary of the South Wales and Monmouthshire Master Printers' Alliance, has been visiting the master printers of Newport and the rest of Monmouthshire, and in his travels he has been accompanied by Mr. L. J. Cumner, organising official of the Federation of Master Printers. A visit was also made to Brecon, where an informal meeting of the printers took place. A further meeting was fixed for a later date, when it is hoped that the Brecon Association will be re-formed in accordance with the model rules.

At a luncheon gathering in Newport, to which all the printers in the county were invited, Mr. H. Pegler (Abergavenny), president of the South Wales Alliance, presided. An address on the work of the Federation was given by Mr. Cumner, and among others who took part were Mr. R. S. Johns (Newport), Mr. G. T. Wright (Newport) and Mr. A. E. Baker. Reference was made to the depressed state of industry in South Wales, and the view was expressed that while the tendency to cut prices below cost was entirely mischievous and useless, the work done by a large national body in seeking to improve trade had a large measure of effectiveness.

On Tuesday of last week Mr. A. Williamson, secretary of the Federation Costing Committee, addressed a luncheon meeting of the Cardiff Master Printers' Association, at which Mr. A. E. Harrison, chairman of the Association, presided. Mr. Williamson's subject was "Why Estimate?" and he gave some illuminating statistics which filled some of his hearers with incredulity until cold reason proved to them the correctness of the statements made. He claimed that the average number of estimates prepared per week by an estimator was 20, and as only about 10 per cent. of estimates resulted in orders, the cost of each estimate in salary was about £2. Further, 75 per cent. of the estimates that secured orders did so because there was a mistake in them.

PASS
PURE UNIFORM EXACT



ESTAB. 1830.

PRINTING METALS
from the SMELTER DIRECT to the PRINTER
CAPPER PASS & SON LTD.,
BEDMINSTER, BRISTOL.

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EVERY PRINTER HANDLING LITHO AND OFFSET WORK SHOULD USE

TYPON

PAPER NEGATIVES

TYPON gives perfect results from any black-white original, whether printed on one or both sides, or maps, plans, line drawings, etc. The blacks are of uniform density, the whites sharp and clear cut. Streaks, pinholes, or any of the usual troubles are absent.

TYPON negatives are indestructible; they can be used again and again, and are filed like correspondence in a fraction of the space required for glass plates.

TYPON requires no oiling, or special treatment in developing; highly skilled labour is therefore not required.

TYPON adds to the resources of the Printer engaged on Litho, Offset and Planographic work, Photogravure and Rotogravure and reduces his working costs.

TYPON processes are much quicker than wet plate methods, and more than 50 per cent. cheaper. There is no heavy initial outlay — no special and expensive plant to purchase.

TYPON eliminates re-setting, electrotypes, make-ready, and the use of glass—think of the saving by cutting out breakage losses alone! There is no silver bath needed.

TYPON material can be obtained as required, in sheets or rolls. The cost works out at about sixpence a sq. foot, and there are no licence fees or royalties.

TYPON Paper is used in any contact printing frame for exact size work; or in the camera for enlarged or reduced reproductions.

The Typon Catalogue, fully illustrating and describing the process, will be sent on request.

TYPON TYPARY

TYPARY & TYPON CO., LIMITED,

1-4, RED LION PASSAGE,
FLEET STREET,
LONDON, E.C.4.

Telephone: Central 1376.

Telegrams: "Typantypo, Fleet, London."

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Trade Notes.

GEORGE NEWNES.—The directors announce that it is proposed to capitalise £100,000 of the £160,000 standing to reserve. For this purpose it is intended to issue 200,000 ordinary shares of 10s. each, to be allotted as a bonus to the existing shareholders as fully paid in the proportion of one for every two existing ordinary shares. This will involve increasing the ordinary share capital by £100,000. To carry out the proposed arrangements, the Articles of Association will require alteration, and necessary resolutions will be submitted at a meeting convened for September 23rd next.

MESSRS. MCCORQUODALE AND CO., LTD., have closed their offices at 24, Coleman-street, E.C.2, and have removed to 15, King-street, E.C.2.

TWO NEW high-speed Foster printing presses which have been installed at the offices of the *Derby Daily Express* were started last week by Mr. J. A. Acton, C.B.E., chairman of the directors. Subsequently the staff of the paper was entertained at dinner by the proprietors.

THIS week there is taking place the interesting conference for master printers' sons and young master printers which, by the enterprise of the Home Counties Master Printers' Association, is being held at Old Jordan's Hostel, near Beaconsfield. Various prominent men in the printing trade are visiting the conference to address the members, and a particularly interesting item is on the programme for to-morrow (Thursday), when Mr. A. E. Goodwin and Mr. George Isaacs will debate the question of a 44-hour week for the printing trade. A report of the week's events will appear in our next issue.

THE North London Master Printers' Association will, at the invitation of Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., Ltd., visit Croxley Paper Mills, Herts, on Tuesday next, September 22nd. Ladies will be included in the party, and the journey will be made by charabanc.

THE Edinburgh Printers' Bowling League results for the season leave Messrs Miller and Richard and Messrs. Tanfield at the bottom of the table, and these clubs will have to play off to decide which team will be relegated to a lower division. A match between the League and representatives of the employers will be played on Saturday, September 26th.

PRINTING TRADES SWIMMING GALA.—The annual swimming gala held in connection with the Printing and Allied Trades' Charity Sports Association, is to take place on Saturday, October 10th, at the Shoreditch Baths, Pitfield-street, Hoxton. The principal events in an interesting programme, include a 67 yards gents' and a 67 yards ladies' open handicap, a 200 yards team championship for the John Fry Cup, a 33 yards trade team handicap, and a 33 yards ladies' invitation team handicap. Other features of the evening will be a water polo match and a display of high and fancy diving by the Amateur Diving Association. The president of the Association, Sir Herbert Morgan, will distribute the prizes. Further particulars can be obtained from the Swimming Secretary, Mr. W. H. Marshall, 116, Hermitage-road, N.4.

THE death is announced of Priscilla Lady Newnes, mother of Sir Frank Newnes, and widow of Sir George Newnes. She died at Bournemouth after little more than one day's illness.

THE death is announced of Mr. W. H. Denstone, *The Times* correspondent at Montevideo since 1897. Single-handed he edited and published the *Montevideo Times*, the only English daily newspaper published there, for some 35 years without interruption.

MR. EDWARD FREDERICK KNIGHT, of Hotham-road, Putney, S.W., a well-known war correspondent left £7,819.

THE Executive Committee of the Institute of Journalists have been instructed seriously to consider the question of prosecuting some newspaper which publishes articles under the name of a person by whom they were not written, on the charge of obtaining money by false pretences.

MESSRS. SPICERS, LTD., have given a donation of 50 guineas to the Rockefeller Foundation, London, whose activities are devoted to the study and practice of obstetrics. By request the donation is to be set apart for the benefit of the printing and stationery trades.

THE *Anglers' News*, which is published from Elms road, Clapham, London, this month celebrates its 25th anniversary.

"WIRELESS" is the title of the latest addition to the growing number of publications devoted to that subject. It is published weekly by the Radio Press, Ltd., under the editorship of Mr. Percy Harris, with Mr. John-Scott Taggart as technical director and Major James Robinson as research editor.

IN defending the *Daily Herald* against criticisms brought at the Trades Union Congress last week, Mr. B. Turner (General Council), repudiated that the circulation was declining. From July 15th to the present time the circulation had not varied by more than 700 or 800 daily on a printing of 400,000. This showed stability, and there was evidence that the great bulk of their buyers were buyers because of their faith and belief in a Labour paper. With regard to policy it was impossible to serve every interest or to meet every objection or requirement. The *Daily Herald* did not belong solely to the trade union movement, but was the property of the Trade Union Congress and the Labour party.

THE London Master Printers' Association has just issued a new edition—1925-6—of its neat and convenient List of Members. Member-firms are listed in alphabetic order, and the name of the district association to which each belongs is given, together with the telephone number.

AT the fifth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of British Glues and Chemicals, Ltd., held in London last week, Mr. T. Walton, F.C.A. (chairman of the company), said: "Our trading profit of £42,540 4s. 4d., compares with £6,293 8s. 1d. in the previous year, and comparison of balance sheets shows that during the year our surplus of liquid assets over all liabilities has grown from £227,822 to £296,531 16s. 8d., notwithstanding that during the year we have actually paid to the Crown over £45,000 in respect of taxation. Expenditure on capital account has amounted to £7,347 10s. 5d.; our factories have been maintained in a thoroughly efficient condition out of revenue, and we have also provided out of revenue over £30,000 for depreciation." In reference to the paying of one half-year's arrears of preference dividend, he said: "Our profit has been sufficient to have allowed the payment of a full year's dividend on the preference shares, but because your directors are of opinion that there will still be fluctuations they have decided to proceed with caution."

Trade Union Matters.

HOLIDAY PAYMENTS AT LEEDS.—Mr. A. E. Holmes, the secretary of the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation, has written to the Executive Council of the Typographical Association acknowledging their communication regarding a dispute over payment for holidays at a Leeds office, and stating that if no satisfactory explanation is forthcoming he will bring the matter before the Hours and Holidays Committee.

T.A. AND YEOVIL BRANCH.—The secretary of the Yeovil branch of the Typographical Association has reported to the Executive Council that following upon the visit of Mr. H. F. Carss, T.A. organiser, nine non members at an office at Sherborne had made application for re-admission to membership of the Association.

SHORT TIME AT WIGAN.—At a recent meeting of the Executive Council of the Typographical Association a report was read from the secretary of the Wigan branch on the question of an overseer member working full time and doing productive work whilst members in the same office were working short time. The chapel had interviewed the firm, but they refused to take any action in the matter until the Executive Council gave a ruling. The Council have informed the branch that members cannot be allowed to work systematic short time.

THE secretary of the Letchworth branch of the Typographical Association has asked the Executive Council for a ruling concerning unemployment pay in the case of a member who completed an engagement, received a week's holiday pay, and after the lapse of one week, commenced work at another office, but claimed unemployment pay for the week he had not worked. The Council have informed the secretary that he cannot receive unemployment pay for that week in view of the week's holiday pay.

Printed Books, etc.

Imports and Exports of Various Countries.

GERMANY.—Books exported from Germany amounted, in 100 kilos., to 20,767 (13,148,000 gold marks) during the first four months of the year, compared with 19,155 (9,540,000 gold marks) in the corresponding period last year. Inports of a similar class of merchandise, also in 100 kilos., in the same periods were: 7,597 (3,977,000 gold marks), 1925; 4,014 (1,606,000 gold marks), 1924.

FRANCE.—Exports from France of books, pictures, etc., in 100 kilos., reached 50,582 (148,436,000 francs) during the four months ended April, compared with 50,450 (178,205,000 francs) last year (four months), and 42,036 (172,656,000 francs) in the 19 3 period.

SWITZERLAND.—Printed books imported into Switzerland, in 100 kilos., during January-April represented 8,207 (2,480,000 francs), contrasted with 8,699 (2,309,000 francs) in the similar period last year. Exports from Switzerland of a similar class of goods, also in 100 kilos., in the same periods were: 4,703 (1,585,000 francs), 1925; 2,986 (978,000 francs), 1924.

SPAIN.—Shipments from Spain, in 100 kilos., during the first six months last year amounted to 1,645, compared with 1,984 in the corresponding period of the preceding year, and 2,939 in the similar six months of 1922.

BRITISH INDIA.—The value of the shipments of stationery (excluding paper) imported into British India by sea during the year ended March was 81,58,000 rupees, compared with 89,06,000 rupees in the preceding year, and 91,74,000 rupees in the twelve months of 1923. In April imports of this same class of merchandise were valued at 6,73,000 rupees, against 6,95,000 rupees last year, and 8,04,000 rupees in the corresponding month of 1923.

CEYLON.—Shipments of books into Ceylon during the three months ended March were of the value of 1,15,000 rupees, compared with 1,06,000 rupees in the corresponding period last year, and 1,65,000 rupees in the 1923 three months.

AUSTRALIA.—Imports of printed books, directories, etc., into Australia during the nine months ended March represented a value of £930,000 against £881,000 in the previous year, and £872,000 in the similar period of 1923.

NEW ZEALAND.—Printed books, papers, and music entering New Zealand during the whole of last year reached a value of £496,000, contrasted with £479,000 in the preceding year, and £421,000 the year before. The value of this class of goods during February was £68,000, compared with £57,000 in February last year, and £52,000 in the corresponding month of 1923.

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.—The value of the shipments of printed books and music imported into British South Africa last year (twelve months) amounted to £392,000, against £360,000 the year before, and £351,000 in the 1922 twelve months. Imports of stationery (including paper stationery) in the three respective years were: £611,000, 1924; £742,000, 1923; £683,000, 1922.

CANADA.—The value of books and printed matter imported into the Dominion of Canada during the four months ended April represented 3,667,000 dols., compared with 3,57.,000 dols. in the four months last year, and 3,160,000 dols. in the 1923 period.

IRISH FREE STATE.—Books and printed matter imported into the Irish Free State during January-February reached 21,370 cwts. (£83,000), against 19,874 cwts. (£69,000) in the similar period last year.

THE *Catholic Times*, which was founded under the title of the *Northern Press* in 1867 by the late Father James Nugent, is being reorganised, and a new board of directors has been appointed.

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Seen and Heard in the States.

Some Printing Craft Observations by Mr. Frank Colebrook.

(*Continued from page 195*).

The Miehles are made in Chicago at 14th and Robey-streets. I believe that about 15,000 Miehle 2 revs. have been made since their 1887 start. A works laboratory makes constant metallurgical tests. The surface grinding for the machines is to one ten-thousandth of the inch. I learn from Mr. Gress that the recent earthquake in Japan was indicated by "a unique test gauge" in these Miehle works. That gauge will also register the pressure of one's hand against the machine. The steel fountain rollers are made to one ten-thousandth of an inch, and "should never be stepped upon," as occasionally they are.

Miehle cutters and creasers with piling delivery recently became an important addition to the output of these works.

Like the Government Printing Bureau at Washington the Miehle works have an emergency hospital, with, of course, lesser things like shower baths and recreation rooms. When shower baths and the abundant drinking of iced-water in the States are noted it is to be remembered that most of the great American cities are somewhere near to latitude 39—*i.e.*, a latitude six or seven degrees nearer the equator than London. It would be more helpful to think of Lisbon or Rome than of London in comparing their temperature conditions with ours. The latitude too which our U.S. friends allow themselves in speaking of what they do and can do and what other people ought to do—that latitude also is pretty hot at times.

"Efficiency engineering" has more chance of adoption and of persistent pursuit in the States than with us. The wage worker complies—even, I dare say, without much expectation that a particular new rule or new idea will prove to be of value. His compliance, I can quite believe, reflects a conscious or subconscious idea that he too will be a "boss" in a few years; and his present boss may as well bear the cost of trying out a notion, which, if good, shall be adopted in that wage worker's own future works.

In the Miehle works in Chicago each worker has a chance of receiving extra pay every two months based upon hours saved through special efforts or special diligence. Miehle pensions ranging from £6 to £25 per month are assured to old workers, graduated according to length of service; and the Miehle Co. also give free life insurance from £100 to £200, again according to length of service. I find the like insurance practice in some other works in the States. Besides what a firm does as a firm in this way there appear to be in various works in the States some sort of slate clubs or more permanent benefit societies formed among the staff; so that altogether a worker meeting with accident or sickness may secure a pretty hefty payment.

Donelley's, the famous Chicago printers, work out maximum time allowances for jobs. They call that 100; and calculate percentages of time-saving and pay extra bonuses on such saving. Some men, I am told, take home about 20 per cent. over the minimum wages because of the extent to which they have improved on the scheduled time allowance for respective jobs.

The Challenge Co. have a fine printing machinery and printing equipment works on Lake Michigan. They make all sorts of things for the printer. In one place they are shearing out steel shapes—like cutting cardboard, and sending the cut-out piece along a room, to find itself at the end of the row transformed into a completed pressed steel galley. In another place they make diamond cutters; in another the Lee and Stonemetz two revolution presses; in another mercantile addressing machines; and elsewhere type-high gauges and printing utilities various. There is a Challenge Machinery Club formed of about 40 departmental heads or "executives"; it meets frequently to discuss manufacturing and salesmanship problems. As happens often—perhaps I might say happens generally—in the States, the members manage to combine a good deal of social enjoyment with their business procedure.

In the Challenge Works and I should say in pretty well all American printing engineering works—there seems to be a most thorough trying out of all machines under actual printing conditions, and under the operation not of ordinary engineers, but of men experienced in earning their living in printing shops by printing operations.

The usage seems to be growing in the States of erecting a large building to be a printing crafts centre, *i.e.*, to be tenanted in the main, or perhaps exclusively, by firms connected with the craft. In the restricted island of Manhattan, on which New York City stands, one can understand this; elsewhere, where space is not river bound in the same way, it is less to be looked for. Yet one encounters the practice.

Philadelphia has quite recently seen many millions of dollars spent on new premises for printing firms—mainly letterpress printers or publishers.

Curtis's *Philadelphia Public Ledger* twelve-storey building has been notable among these, and covers an entire and a large "block." Besides this there is another *Ledger* building, its "manufacturing" premises housing among other plant 36 units of Hoe super-speed presses, able to deliver 360,000 twenty-four-page papers per hour; together with a Hoe twenty-cylinder colour press. Rotagravure plant has been installed on the second floor. The composing, engraving and stereo departments in this building are in rooms 29 feet high. The building first named as covering an entire block is largely rented out to all sorts of business firms.

The style of this main Curtis building is what we should call Georgian. Americans call it "Colonial"; *i.e.*, reminiscent of the days when the States were Colonies ruled by a King George.

In 1921 the *Philadelphia Evening Bulletin* installed six Hoe super-speed Decuples; twelve months later it put in three more; and it proceeded to add eight more Hoe super-speed Sextuples.

The *Philadelphia Inquirer* has planned a pyramid building; such as one sees in New York; the storeys become smaller as the building gets nearer to scraping the sky. Quite beautiful effects can be thus attained, especially when at night the receding and small seeming topmost portion of the building is so illuminated that it looks like a castle of pearl hung up in the air; the underlying part being left unilluminated and therefore unseen.

The *Inquirer* lately ordered an equipment of Hoe super-speed rotaries, consisting of twenty four 16pp. units and a 24 cylinder Hoe multi-colour; at the time of ordering, it was the largest newspaper press in the world.

I could name several large letterpress firms who have been very enterprising of late in the way of entering upon new and great premises in Philadelphia; indicating strong confidence that letterpress production has still a vast amount of work to do in the world whatever competing methods may establish themselves.

And now since space is short—and the readers' time—suppose I string together a very few paragraphs, also short; which may have some bits of information or suggestion.

Zeese Wilkinsons, the famous Long Island litho firm, show remarkable aquatone incidentally. In aquatone you coat zinc with gelatine; you can work with any half-tone screen you like, and a 400 line screen is often employed and very successfully. Or you can work without any half-tone screen, relying simply on the natural reticulation of the surface of the gelatine.

You are availing of the lithographic printing quality not of grained zinc but of gelatine. One benefit of this substitution is that you can cut out about seventy-five per cent. of the water ordinarily used. You have advantages of lessened water, and of the fact that a stiffer ink is practicable, and that you are printing from a smoother surface than the lithographer using a zinc plate encounters and that you can produce series of prints of, extraordinary fineness of detail with identity between the prints. The dissimilarity of its prints in the same run is ordinarily the drawback to collotype. This Aquatone process, though related to collotype, is, as will be seen, quite distinct from collotype.

Aquatone has been slightly known to the British craft for a year or two, but has perhaps had less attention than it deserves.

American photo engraving on the whole did not seem to me to have very much to teach the old country. For their sensitive photographic plates American engravers are indeed very much indebted to Dr. Mees, Dr. Shephard and Mr. A. J. Newton, all leading men in the immense Eastman Kodak works at Rochester. (The Eastman staff is 18,000). Dr. Mees is an Eastman director. All three are Englishmen.

Dr. Mees told me that there was still trouble with green filters. Theoretically a green filter should not absorb any green light in the original; but in practice it does absorb some green.

Mr. T. J. Eamer of the Marshall Engraving Co., of Farringdon-avenue, E.C., roamed the States just three years ago, and I have had an opportunity of comparing some of my notes with his notes. I see that he became an admirer of a new panchromatic plate, an American one; and I daresay that is giving very good service.

Mr. T. J. Eamer, by the way, is a man to mark. I never knew anyone who showed a greater power of observation, and of shrewd judgment to distinguish between important and unimportant things. He has already made good, and I feel quite confident will go very far, and be very helpful to all of us. He has a Marshal's baton in his knapsack.

Donnelley's, the famous printers and engravers of Chicago, is a large house in which no trade unionist can get employment. I do not know what troubles have led to that drastic decision; but Donnelley's, I suppose, were involved in the photo-engravers' dispute in January, 1922, which dispute resulted in a great turnover of shops from being unionist to being either what are called open shops, *i.e.*, shops in which unionists or non-unionists are engaged; or being shops in which no trade unionist would be engaged. Donnelley's print telephone directories for all over the States, also the American edition of the "Encyclopædia Brittanica," and a vast amount of catalogue matter for the Sears-Roebuck Store. This last is possibly the biggest catalogue in the world.

Donnelley's have always about 100 to 120 lads in a secondary and technical school of their own in their works, and they apprentice about twenty of these every year. Some lads are of matriculation standard and are trained to become foremen and, as the American phrase runs "executives." Mr. Sheldon is the zealous and very able head of the school. He has an enthusiastic assistant. There are managers in the building who were pupils in this works school trained by Mr. Sheldon. At fourteen years of age, the lads get £1 a week for the first six months. That increases as they become more proficient. At sixteen years of age they are apprenticed to the department for which it is considered they are most suitable. During the first two and a-half years of their apprenticeship they spend six months in each of five different departments that they may become familiar with different processes. In the last two and a-half years they have intensive training in the department for which it is thought they are most suited. I gave a short talk to these lads in the Donnelley School.

The "efficiency engineer" was more in evidence in Donnelley's than in any house I visited.

In the States large publishers apparently do not make their own blocks. The block-making departments of the Amalgamated Press, Newnes-Pearson, Hultons and others do not seem to find exact counterparts on the other side of the Atlantic. It is argued that it doesn't pay the publisher to produce his own plates.

Everyone was friendly; but I give first prize to Mr. Hopkins, of the American Litho Co., Mr. Joseph Knapp's great concern, who didn't tell me till the end of his twelve minutes' talk that he had violent toothache, and was just off to the dentist.

There certainly are some fine printers in the States, and there is a fine comradely and competent appreciation of their work among other printers. You should hear my good and gifted editor friend and long-time printer, Mr. Gress, speaking as to that. You should go with him, as I was glad to go, to some places where exquisite work is being done, and to other quiet sanctuaries of the craft, clubs or society headquarters, where fine prints are carefully preserved and filed and indexed and treasured.

I saw no hustling by individuals. Not even in Ford's. No one seemed to be fearful of the

(*Concluded at foot of next page*)

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Lithography Without Damping Rollers.

Sir,—In your issue of the 10th inst, on page 196, an advertisement under the above heading appears in the name of a Mr. W. P. Price, and under "Trade Notes," on page 192, appears a paragraph headed "Dry Lithography," dealing with the same matter. In the advertisement Mr. Price states that owing to lack of financial support he is open to make arrangements with any firm desirous of adapting the process to either letterpress or litho machines, and in the Trade Note you comment on this.

We are writing, under instructions from a client of ours, to inform you that the patent process referred to by Mr. Price was in February, 1924 sold and assigned to our clients, "to the intent that our clients should be the sole persons entitled to manufacture, sell and otherwise deal with the invention throughout the world". They have been developing the process, and are continuing to do so.

Mr. Price is under covenant not to disclose the process to any third party, and not to interfere with our clients in any way in their method of dealing with the invention, it being specifically provided that Mr. Price's rights should be limited to the receipt of royalties or a percentage of any capital sum payable in respect of the invention.

In the circumstance, we shall be glad if you will take the necessary steps to counteract the erroneous impression given by Mr. Price's advertisement and by the paragraph under "Trade Notes" referred to above, that Mr. Price is at liberty to deal with the invention.

Beaumont, Son and Rigden,
Solicitors.
33, Chancery-lane, London, W.C.2.
September 15th, 1925.

[We regret any erroneous impression created by the advertisement and paragraph to which our correspondents refer.—Editor, *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer.*]

—o—

Stereotyping v. Electrotyping.

Sirs,—From the paragraph "Stereotyping More Popular" on page 195 of your last issue, it is interesting to learn that stereotyping and the use of dry flong is at least progressing in the U.S.A.

Why, however, it should be suggested that "electrotyping is surely to be preferred" because "the electrotyper can improve on his original at times" we do not quite appreciate. The electro can hardly be better than the original; if any electro "goes west" on the machine it takes quite a time to replace it and the machine is idle meantime, whereas, with good stereos—"Photo tone" for instance—equal print can be obtained and if the stereo is spoilt by any accident it can be replaced in a few minutes.

Stereotyping here has now reached a stage which makes it unjustifiable to even try and afford electrotyping for anything other than quite exceptional purposes.

W. J. Light.
W. J. Light and Co., Ltd.
36–38, Whitefriars-street, E.C.4.

[Whilst we are glad to have attention drawn to the excellent quality of the best present-day stereotyping, we think that our contributor's statements, in the form in which he made them, are not open to considered objection. That "electrotyping is surely to be preferred where both fine screens are to be reproduced and long runs made" remains a fact even after we have admitted that stereotyping can be almost as good, and perhaps for commercial reasons advisable. And as to improving on the original, there was of course no suggestion that an electro can reproduce actual half-tone dots better than the original. Our contributor's meaning was doubtless that the electrotyper can, more easily than the stereotyper, correct faulty parts of the original, such as "imperfect border angles," before he proceeds to duplicate it.—Editor, *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer.*

Mr. Richard Robert Williams (77), of Llangollen, Denbigh, printer and publisher, for half a century Welsh secretary to the Bible Society, left £2,190 (net personalty £640).

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

Payment is accepted, for advertisements under the following headings, on the basis of seven words to the line (minimum three lines):—

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Replies may be addressed to Box Numbers, Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58 Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4, for which a fee of 6d. is charged to cover Postage of Replies.

Telegrams: Stonhill, Lud, London.
Telephone: 2439 Holborn.

Situations Wanted.

COMP. (young, N.S.), General Jobbing and Stone, seeks situation,—J. T., 6, Frederick-street, Gray's Inn-road, W.C.1. 14676

LETTERPRESS MACHINE MINDER (stood off through trade depression) seeks progressive post; Wharfes (1 and 2-colour) and Platens; good class Half-Tone, Colour, Catalogue and Commercial Work, Box Numberers, etc.; Non-Society; distance no object.—Reply to C. E. M., 16, Gainsborough-road, Chadwell Heath, Essex. 14687

PLATEN MINDER, Half-Tone, Colour and General Work; 10 years' experience; 2 years in charge.—Daniels, 163, Sellincourt-road, Tooting, S.W 14684

PROCESS MANAGER seeks situation where organising ability would be appreciated; can get the best out of men; could start a photo-engraving plant; knows how to produce a deep, good printing block; colour expert.—Box 14688.

RAILWAY TICKET PRINTER, 22 (Soc.), seeks London sit.; used to Stone and slight knowledge of Case.—W. Brett, 128, Lefevre-road, Bow, E.3. 14686

WAREHOUSE or WORKS MANAGER, sit. wanted by experienced man; News, Periodical, Commercial, Book, etc.—Apply, Box 14671.

YOUNG MAN (29) seeks perm. sit.; Platen, Comping, Cutting; small office; London district; refs.—W. Warren, 11, Sydenham-place, Broadway, Maidenhead. 14685

Partnerships and Financial.

YOUNG MAN wanted to relieve elderly Printer; £500 secures Half Partnership; very old-established business.—Box 14681.

Machinery for Sale.

SECOND-HAND MACHINERY.—If you are wishing to dispose of Second-Hand Machinery relating to the Printing, Bookbinding, Box-making, Envelope and Bag-making Trades, etc., secure prompt and effective service by advertising in the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer.*—Apply for special rates to the Publishers, Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
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Occasionally we have Rebuilt Smyth Book Sewing Machines to offer, such Sewers having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted with New Standard Parts where necessary. We erect and teach on a trial basis.—Box 13993.

Machinery Wanted.

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Miscellaneous.

BOX CARRIER TRICYCLES, new £18, carry 2 cwt.; guaranteed throughout. May we send you one on appro.?—Kenton, 16, Briscoe-road, Merton, S.W.19. 14689

(*Concluded from previous page.*)

Seen and Heard in the States.

managerial eye. I can understand what I hear of a proprietor's pride in going round and seeing men who had just slogged in and got a rush job out in fine time and obliged a customer, pausing now, and smoking or reading. They had no job in hand at that moment, and didn't think it necessary to pretend they had for fear of being regarded as supernumeraries.

Offset, of course, is a great power in the States. Even three years ago there were well over five hundred users of offset presses in the States, operating between them a good 1,500 offset presses. New York led with 250 presses, Chicago had nearly 200. Often 100,000 prints were obtained satisfactorily from a plate worked by offset method. Occasionally a heat of 90 degs. develops and stops working. But there is a good deal of artificial air conditioning in the States. Screens of 133 to 140 lines are commonly used for colour offset.

A Chicago newspaper tried offset printing and did eight pages at about 1,100 copies per hour; but concluded that gravure was more satisfactory.

2,250 per hour, offset, for an 8-hour day is a figure on which one firm bases its quotations; it can attain 2,750 by giving bonuses.

There seems to be more use of linoleum (the sort of material we use in Baskertype) in the States than here.

* * *

I could have seen more, but a great part of my time had to be given to attending a hearing upon Wall street of an important case involving the ownership of plant.

I may perhaps just be allowed to say that I took over and was examined and cross-examined upon an appraisal I had made of a well known and prosperous house in our craft in Great Britain—its plant, its premises and its goodwill—and with the help of this appraisal a settlement which appeared to be satisfactory to all parties was soon reached in what had been a rather protracted and rather vexatious litigation. Until that was settled I was not free to make the visits and the observations I gladly would have made.

Being released from Court attendance through this prompt settlement I visited and inspected works in New York, Boston, Rochester, Toronto (Canada), Detroit, Chicago, and (on the return journey) Washing and Philadephia.

If any "British and Colonial Printer" reader would tell me through the editor of a point on which he wished to have some information as to American practice I would gladly see if there was anything in my recollection or notes that I could serviceably put before him.

Caxton Home, Limpsfield.

On Saturday afternoon last, between seventy and eighty members and friends of the Amalgamated Press Athletic and Swimming Club motored to Limpsfield, the occasion being the naming of two beds subscribed for by the Club.

The party were welcomed by Mr. W. F. France, J.P., and the secretary (Mr. S. J. White), on behalf of the committee, and conducted over the building. Special interest was shown in the War Memorial Screen and the Book of Remembrance, with its records of men in the trade who fell in the Great War.

Brigadier General W. F. Mildren, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., on behalf of the Club, unveiled the tablets, and expressed his pleasure at being present and associating himself with the Club's charitable effort. It was the first occasion he had been to the Home, which he thought was beautifully situated and well planned to carry out its convalescent work.

Certificates entitling the holders to nominate patients to occupy the beds were handed by the secretary to Brigadier-General Mildren and Mr. Walter Mould, and suitably acknowledged.

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Telegrams: Printauct, Fleet, London

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RATING SURVEYOR

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VALUATIONS for Fire Insurance, Probate Company Promotion and Partnership.

The Valuations and Sales of Printing Plant executed by me during the TWELVE MONTHS ended 31st December 1924, exceeded ONE & A HALF MILLION POUNDS STERLING.

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ESTABLISHED 1878 AND STATIONER ENLARGED 1891

FORTY-SEVENTH YEAR.

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COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above, or from Messrs W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., news-agents, 11, St. Bride-street, London, E.C.4.

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United States—LOCKWOOD TRADE JOURNAL CO. 10, East 39th-street, New York.
Representatives also in Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, Norway, Sweden, Finland, etc.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1925.

Enforcing J.I.C. Agreements.

THAT the agreements reached between the two panels of the Joint Industrial Council of the Printing and Allied Trades carry only a moral or "advisory" weight, and are not legally enforceable, has more than once caused regret in the printing trade—we think to trade union leaders as well as to the employers' organisation. The trade must therefore have noted with much interest that last week's Trades Union Congress took a step that points the way to a big strengthening of the J.I.C. principle—a principle which the printing trade can claim to have put into practice in notable and exemplary fashion. At the Scarborough congress the Boot and Shoe Operatives' Union secured the adoption, by 2,790,000 to 942,000, of its resolution instructing the General Council "to urge upon the Government the desirability of giving to national agreements voluntarily entered into and approved by Joint Industrial Councils, or other similar bodies, the same validity as awards under the Trade Board Acts, 1909 and 1918, with the object of ensuring the observance of fair conditions of labour by all engaged in the industry, whenever requested by the parties to the agreement."

* * *

Books: Temporary and Permanent.

NOT for the first time we have the suggestion from a librarian that books of importance should be printed on good paper and that where possible two editions should be run off, one on permanent paper and the other on ordinary stock. A short time ago a provincial librarian jestingly advocated the invention of a paper which would vanish entirely after a given period, such paper being used for the modern light literature which provides librarians with perplexing problems affecting storage and accommodation. There is no practical proposition to put before the papermaker, however, for he cannot invent a method of making paper like that printer's ink which is made (not always of set purpose) to vanish from the hoarding within a given space of time. Publishers and librarians would appreciate an exceedingly cheap paper, lower in price than news-print, but with all the attributes of a fine book-printing paper. Unfortunately, quality and character control, or are controlled by, cost. Wonderful things can be done with wood pulp and there are many grades to go at, but the only great thing that wood pulp has done to paper has been to increase the output capacity of the papermaking industry and reduce the price of paper. The best paper is still from rag materials, and always will be. If we can imitate rag paper character with wood pulp stock, it is still only an imitation which will not survive the test of time. The publisher can have books printed on sawdust paper, but the public taste will rebel against it. With classic editions in cloth-cased bindings selling at sixpence each and India paper volumes at one shilling, it would appear that the limit of cheapness has been reached.

* * *

Books and Their Paper.

AS TO the other point, that double editions should be published, there is first the consideration that the paper for a book should be fitting to the book. There are sufficient grades of paper for any publisher to choose from; and the difference between a moderate paper and a reliable grade is not so marked as to present an insuperable obstacle. Rather it would be for publishers more judiciously to select their papers; in fact, to scheme a classification among themselves according to the grading of their editions in order of importance or ephemeral interest. After that, there is no reason why every book worth while should not have a select edition with rag paper and special binding to sell at a higher price.

* * *

Taxation Burdens.

QUITE apart from political hindrances, British industry is sadly handicapped by burdens of taxation. To an extent the manner in which we are meeting our war debts must maintain our credit. But the burden of so doing is very heavy. There is great need, therefore, for the exercise of economy, both imperial and local. In this connection a useful effort has been initiated in the appeal from the President of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce (Mr. Stanley Machin) to the affiliated chambers throughout the country urging them to undertake a campaign for greater economy in local expenditure. As an outcome of Mr. Machin's initiative, several suggestions have been forthcoming for remedying industrial depression and for developing export trade. Included is a scheme for promoting the trade of the Empire. The central idea is that the Mother Country should offer to every country within the Empire an award of, say, 10 per cent. on the total increase in the value of British goods imported into that part of the Empire during each year following the introduction of the scheme. The Government of the Dominion or Colony receiving the award would, it is proposed, distribute it for the benefit of the general community of the Dominion or Colony in various directions, including the construction of public works for development, but it would be a condition that all materials of construction should be British. Whatever might come of such suggestions for promoting trade, the problem meantime is one for the individual manufacturer or group of manufacturers. Markets must be studied more closely and the quality of British goods made more generally known.

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Printers' Managers and Overseers (PARENT) ASSOCIATION.

September Meeting and Concert.

No doubt the holiday season—now nearing its close—accounted for the fact that there was not quite so good an attendance as usual at the September meeting of this Association held at the Old Bell, Holborn, on Tuesday of last week. The chair was occupied by the president, Mr. R. H. Berry, who was supported by the vice-president, the general secretary and others.

In the course of the meeting the president drew attention to the presence of Mr. G. W. Davis, of the Bengal Press, Calcutta, and bade him a hearty welcome in the name of the Association. Mr. L. T. Travill, a London member residing in the provinces, was also welcomed by the meeting. Both gentlemen made suitable response

As usual there were several applicants for membership, and the following were elected into the Association: Mr. H. C. Hopkins (Field Press, Ltd., works manager), Mr. H. J. Jarvis (Messrs. W. Hobbs and Son, Ltd., Maidstone, overseer, letterpress machine department), and Mr. G. Wilshire (Messrs. Crescens, Robinson and Co., overseer letterpress machine department). Messrs. Hopkins and Wilshire were present to receive a personal welcome from the president.

The Association once more had occasion to show the generous attitude it takes towards members fallen upon evil days. The general secretary told of applications for assistance from the Benevolent Fund, and brought forward particularly one very distressing case in respect of which the Council recommended a further grant in addition to the five guineas which, as allowed by rule, they had already given. Messrs. L. C. Mennell and G. H. T. Freeman spoke in favour of a generous response to this member's needs, the former speaker giving personal testimony of the member's past services to the Association and telling something of his present sad circumstances. A proposition having been made and seconded, the meeting approved the granting of a further £15—the largest amount which the rules allow without notice previously being given to the membership.

The president and vice-president detailed the arrangements made for an afternoon visit by members and friends to King's Oak Hotel, High Beach (near Loughton), on Saturday next, September 19th. The whole of the large grounds adjoining the hotel have been reserved for the day, and a preliminary programme of sports and music has been drawn up for the occasion. Members were urged to make immediate application for tickets.

The arrangements for re-starting the whist drives were also brought to members' attention.

The meeting now resolved itself into a smoking concert, and members settled down to enjoy a varied programme, contributed by the following: Miss May Willis (contralto), Miss Suzette Tarri (comedienne), Mr. Frank Jennings (baritone), and Mr. G. Watler (comedian), with Mr. John Green at the piano. All the artistes were very cordially received, and were given frequent encores. One noticed that, as often happens, the most spontaneous and united applause was evoked by the more serious songs expressing something of the higher human emotions in conjunction with beautiful music. Songs of this character by Miss Willis aroused great enthusiasm, a double encore being given her on her last appearance.

A hearty vote of thanks was passed to the artistes on the proposition of Mr. C. H. Blenkins, seconded by Mr. S. A. Dawson, and the chairman intimated that although the concert was nominally under the direction of the Lecture and Entertainment Committee, the members were actually indebted for their evening's entertainment to Mr. Arthur Paul, who had himself made all the arrangements.

After Mr. Paul and Mr. Green had responded to the vote of thanks, the meeting closed with the singing of "God Save the King."

The first Dawson Payne two-revolution press introduced into South Africa has been erected in Johannesburg, we understand, and is an admired piece of mechanism for smooth and efficient running. The South African agents are John Dickinson and Co., Ltd.

Technical Institutes Reopen.

The autumn term at the London County Council Central School of Arts and Crafts, Southampton-row, will open on September 28th, and a prospectus and time-table for the coming session, 1925-26, is now available. The school is provided with facilities for teaching many of the arts and crafts connected with book production.

In an ornate brochure attention is drawn to the opening of the classes in artistic typography at the L.C.C. Camberwell School of Arts and Crafts, Peckham road, London, S.E., the classes, which are for compositors and machine-minders, commence on Monday, September 28th, and are held in the afternoons for apprentices and in the evenings for senior apprentices and journeymen. Special instruction is given in Linotype and Monotype composition (apprentices and journeymen), a separate drawing course being provided on Wednesdays, when attention is given to the "lay-out" of copy.

A forty-page pamphlet issued by the Manchester Municipal College of Technology gives full details of the courses in the Department of Printing and Photography Technology for the session 1925-26. The finely produced prospectus was produced in the Department itself and is itself an eloquent tribute to the character of the work done by the students. Commencing on Monday, October 5th, the classes are very comprehensive, covering every phase of the craft. There is also published from the same source an elegant brochure entitled "The Printing Press and the Camera — 1925-26," being an outline of the vocational day courses in printing and photographic technology at the College.

The printing trade classes at the Birmingham Central School of Arts and Crafts this season have been much extended. There are day classes for apprentices, compositors and machine printers, lithographic artists and draughtsmen. The day classes include: Full-time pre-apprenticeship classes, covering three years (13 to 16); part-time courses for the sons of master printers and printers' managers; and part-time courses for apprentices. In addition there are evening classes (6.30 to 8.30) for compositors, the curriculum including printing theory, letterpress machine work, monotype composition and casting linotype composition and lithographic artists' work; for bookbinders, wood engravers, etc., and lithographic artists.

The department of Printing of the Leeds Technical School, which is conducted under the auspices of the Leeds Education Authority, will open its winter session on Monday next, September 21st. Day and evening classes will be given in letterpress printing, linotype and monotype composition, three-colour printing, lithography, lithographic artists' work, offset printing, photo-mechanical processes, photography, photo-lithography, commercial bookbinding, and costing and estimating. All the instruction is planned to meet the requirements of students already possessing practical shop experience of the branch of trade concerned, and only such students will be admitted to the classes as are sufficiently qualified to benefit by the instruction without hindrance to the class as a whole. Day courses, for either full or part time students, have been arranged in every department, and employers in the district have been requested to assist the scheme by allowing apprentices to attend. Special courses of art instruction have been arranged in the Leeds School of Arts for all sections of the Printing Department given on the work of various sections of the school. Various scholarships awarded by the Leeds City Council and the West Riding County Council are tenable at the school.

Mr. E. N. Somers, secretary of the Industrial Development Association in Dublin, is anxious that the supplies of printing and stationery likely to be required in the forthcoming Senate election should be exclusively of Irish origin. He suggests that two recent instances of the use of imported letter paper printed abroad by existing senators or by business firms of which senators were the head, renders it desirable to sound this note of warning.

Personal.

Sir Herbert Morgan will preside on November 17th at the 98th anniversary festival of the Printers' Pension, Almshouse, and Orphan Asylum Corporation, at the Connaught Rooms.

The wedding took place at Gainsborough Parish Church, of Mr. George W. Belton, manager of Messrs. Belton and Co., printers and stationers, Gainsborough, to Miss Hetty W. Curtis, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Curtis, of Gainsborough.

Mr. H. Cook, a member of the printing staff of the *Reading Standard*, has been presented by the staff with a case of pipes on the occasion of his marriage.

Mr. James A. Walker, the publisher of the *Border Telegraph* (Galashields) and associated papers, has been married at Blairgowrie to Miss Arabella Mary Arnott.

The marriage was solemnised at Bury Parish Church last week of Mr George M. Hunter (son of Major and Mrs. T. Hunter, of Leigh), who is on the editorial staff of the *Lancashire Daily Post*, stationed at Blackpool, and Miss Marion Barnes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Barnes, of Ainsdale, Ainsworth-road, Bury.

Mr. Archibald Ireland, of Messrs. William Grieve and Sons, printers, Dumfries, has been presented with a silver cigarette case on leaving for Australia.

Mr. E. J. J. Randall (Gordon and Gotch, Ltd.), sails for India on September, 18th.

Mr. H. Skinner, as representing the printing industry, was elected a member of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress for the forthcoming year.

Mr. Delves, a superannuated member of the Salford branch of the Typographical Association, has been selected, by a vote of 35 to 4, as the first Labour Mayor of Salford, and will be elected to the position in November next.

Mr Josiah Gordon, who for more than a quarter of a century has been associated with the *County Express* at Stourbridge, has been appointed a Justice of the Peace for Staffordshire.

Mr. J. L. Garvin, the editor of the *Observer*, has been appointed editor of the "Encyclopædia Britannia," and will take control of the supplementary volumes now in course of preparation.

Mr. Aneurin M. Davies, of *The Times* circulation department, has been appointed to the important position of circulation manager of the *Daily Graphic* and a group of the Allied News publications.

Mr. J. R. Watson, a London journalist, has been entertained at a farewell luncheon at the Hotel Cecil on leaving England to take up an appointment on the *Melbourne Age*.

Mr. Jack Hobbs, the cricketer, was the guest of the evening at the first house dinner of the season at the London Press Club on Saturday.

It has been decided to hold the autumn dinner of the Stationers' Social Society on Friday, October 30th, at the Holborn Restaurant, and Mr. A. E. Mist (the general secretary) has booked the necessary accommodation.

Miss Ivy Hilda Jesty, the only child of Mr. E. J. Jesty, assistant secretary of the Stationers' Social Society, and Mrs. Jesty, was married on Saturday at Dulwich to Mr. Edric P. Fletcher, of Dulwich. The bridegroom i the eldest son of Mr. E. W. Fletcher, of Fletcher and Sons, paper merchants, Borough

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The Bookbinder

Present-Day Bookbinding Design.

Can the General Standard be Improved?

It will be remembered that in the recent exhibition of designs submitted in this year's Royal Society of Arts Competition, the section devoted to the design of bookbindings called forth a very poor response. Only one design submitted was deemed worthy of being shown in the exhibition, and the judges—who in this section were Major Robert Leighton (Leighton, Son & Hodge), Mr. C. J. Le Strange (Oxford University Press), and Mr. F. V. Burridge (principal, L.C.C. Central School of Arts and Crafts)—issued the following report: "The judges regret that the designs submitted are very weak. None were specially appropriate for the book specified in the conditions, several were even designed for other books. The only design accepted is not considered worthy of any award. The design in not definitely appropriate either to the subject of the book or its period; the lettering on the side is weak and badly placed, and the design of the back is without sufficient recognition of technique."

This would seem to indicate that bookbinding design is not receiving as much attention in the field of technical education as are other branches of the printing and allied trades. The same conclusion is to be drawn from a survey of the covers of books issued by the principal publishing houses. Whilst the books of a few publishers show that care and money are expended in an effort to make the bindings pleasing in themselves and appropriate to the volumes which they clothe, nevertheless the vast majority of covers put upon the market to-day bear the impress of being chosen mainly with a view to a minimum of trouble and expense.

News reached us the other day that Major Robert Leighton had reported to the Bookbinding Section of the London Chamber of Commerce on the subject of the Royal Society of Arts competition, and that as a result of his emphasis upon the poor quality of bookbinding design shown by the competitors, the Bookbinding Section had appointed a committee to consider the question of arousing increased interest in the bookbinding items of the Society of Arts competitions—the committee to consist of Messrs. Joseph Brown, Ernest Judd, and R. G. Longman. In this connection a representative of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer" sought out Mr. Joseph Brown, who, besides being named for the new committee, is known to us as an outstanding example of the artist cover-designer. Although the matter of the committee is as yet in its initial stage and nothing could be said of the committee's probable activities, Mr. Brown was good enough to discuss briefly with us the general subject of bookbinding design and the need for its improvement.

Mr. Brown can claim the distinction of having been a designer of bookbindings for forty years and being still engaged in the art. He began his career in Edinburgh. In the course of his conversation with us he referred to the time when enthusiastic Scottish students used to supplement the workshop hours of 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. by a little sketching before breakfast, a visit to a museum in the lunch interval, and then evening classes to finish the day. It appears that the profession of bookbinding designer was one worth working hard to qualify for in those days—when books were made not only to sell but also to be beautiful, and when binders were prepared to pay £5 to £15 for a good cover design. But somewhere about a quarter of a century ago the price-cutter got to work in the bookbinding trade, and the demand for cheap bindings spread from London to Edinburgh; and the golden age of cover design was largely at an end. London bookbinders, too, can remember that, 20 to 25 years ago, when publishers generally took pride in the bindings of their books, it was common for artists to call week by week with samples of their work in search of commissions for designing bindings—there being evidently a living to be made then at this work. To-day such a thing is practically unknown. It is a notable tribute to the high quality of the work aimed at by Messrs. Leighton, Son & Hodge that Mr. Brown, who was engaged by them as designer in 1912, is still regularly occupied in the art for the benefit of this firm's customers.

The root of the whole problem of the decadence of design lies, according to Mr. Brown, in the question of the price of books. It is the book binder price-cutter who is responsible for the poor general level of the book covers produced to-day; and not until the value of artistic design is reflected in the prices obtained for binding, will it be possible for the art of the designer to become an attractive field for the student and craftsman.

And the true artist designer has a right to demand, and must demand, considerably more than the petty half-guinea or guinea which some binders think sufficient to offer for a cover design. To be a really good bookbinding designer means not only being a trained artist and designer, able to do abstract decorative work suitable for, say, wall-paper or linoleum; it means also being able to creat decorative work that is specially applicable to the tools and methods of the bookbinder, and suitable moreover to the particular book to be bound—and here comes in the need for a knowledge of bookbinding craftsmanship and of the history of art in general and the history of book binding art in particular; for without knowledge of the artistic associations of the period to which the book relates, the binding may easily be made inappropriate. Here is a field for research almost as wide and as old as the world itself. Lettering, too, on both its artistic and historical sides, is itself a big field for study. Thus the years of training and research that go to produce a thoroughly qualified designer of bookbindings must, if they are to be undertaken by artists of to-day, carry with them the promise of sure and remunerative employment. And at present that is notoriously not the case.

Thus to Mr. Brown—and his view seems pretty obviously a true one—the main question at issue is an economic one. What can be done in the face of the price-cutting of the present day to make book cover designing attractive as a career? This is the question which Mr. Brown and his two colleagues on the new committee will have to hammer out with the bookbinders of London if any headway is to be made in encouraging the art of bookbinding design, either in connection with the Society of Arts competitions or in the trade as a whole. The effort is a commendable one, which we shall follow with interest and upon which we hope to be able to write further at a later date.

We believe there is increasing favour for book covers that are really designed, and not just "knocked-up." There is to-day among certain publishers a marked revival of the demand for tastefully bound books. Doubtless the demand is growing and will eventually compel the attention of publishers everywhere. It is to the interest of the whole bookbinding industry that the factors which hinder this growth should be held in check and that everything possible should be done to encourage and to satisfy the demand for book covers that are not only sound in construction but are also fitting and beautiful in appearance.

The Use of Glues in the Bindery.

The four principal classes of glue used are: (1) Animal glue, (2) bone glue, (3) liquid glue, (4) vegetable glue.

Animal glue of the highest grade is obtained from the trimmings of hides, and the process of manufacturing is quite complicated. Fleshings, which are the fatty tissues taken from the inside of the hides, also yield high-grade animal glue. Following the manufacturing processes, the glue obtained from the hide trimmings and fleshings forms a jelly which subsequently is cut into slabs. These slabs are placed on nets to be conveyed into drying alleys, and here the drying process is completed, first by cold air and then by means of warm air. Afterwards, the dry slabs are put through a mechanical "breaker" and are broken into small pieces. In this state the animal glue is called "flake glue," or "broken sheet."

Bone glue is manufactured from bones obtained from slaughter houses, butchers, etc.

In these days, the vast majority of glue users prefer ground glue to "flake" or "broken sheet," for the simple reason that ground glue is far more convenient to prepare in the workrooms than the old-fashioned forms mentioned. However, there is still some prejudice against ground glue, because it offers an opportunity for adulteration, but it is a comparatively easy matter to make scientific tests to prove the quality of any kind of ground glue.

Liquid glue is made principally from fish offal, skins, fish heads, bladders, and so forth, and because of the kinds of raw material used, it is commonly known as "fish glue." Because of the extremely bad odour of liquid glue in its light brown liquid state, it is necessary to add a perfuming agent to it. Certain kinds of liquid glue are made from starch, resin, rubber or bitumen base, but the term liquid glue generally means that which is manufactured from fish material, and this is always of better quality than the other kinds made from starch, resin, etc.

Vegetable glue is manufactured from a vegetable base such as dextrine, cassava,

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or other similar starches. The highest grades of vegetable glues are those made from cassava. The dextrine glues have for many years been satisfactory in the printing trades, especially for such work as end-gumming printed sheets, sheet-gumming, and "tip-on" jobs.

During the last few years a considerable number of different makes of "cold water glue" have been placed on the market, and from all that I can learn about these patent glues, they are excellent for such work as labelling, pasting wrappers on paper boxes, mounting printed sheets on pasteboard, and other work of this class. These so-called "cold water glues" are usually vegetable glues of special compound. For example, one well-known make consists of a white, dry powder which is quickly soluble in cold water, and without the use of an agitator or glue-kettle. The solution is transparent, thin-flowing and odourless. It should be understood that cold water glues are now being manufactured both in liquid and dry powder form, and that different grades are made to provide for practically all kinds of pasting and sheet mounting work.

In the printing and publishing industry, glues are used more extensively in the book binding departments of plants than in other departments. In this connection it is safe to say that hot animal glues are more generally used in the bindery or finishing department of a printing establishment than liquid or vegetable glues, and it is a fact that hot animal glue of good quality is more serviceable in bindery work than liquid, vegetable or cold water glue of any kind.

Preparing and Mixing.

The preparation of material for hot animal glue is always a most important consideration. The mixing and heating should be done only by one who is experienced in this work, for it often happens that the adhesive quality of glue is impaired by careless mixing or over-heating. The scientific method of mixing is to weigh both the glue and the water in the proper portions for the class of gluing work to be handled. The experienced bindery worker will prefer a thin hot glue for certain jobs, a medium-body glue for other work, and a thick glue for still other jobs. These different bodies of glue may be obtained by measuring the proper amount of water essential for each body. The water may be measured in a graduated vessel of the kind used in a chemical laboratory. The glue, in either powder or flake form, may be weighed on an accurate scale of any type. The amount of glue and the amount of water for each "batch" or mixing can be determined by exact tests, and the figures for each mixing can be written in a memorandum book as standard data for all future mixings.

As already stated, ground glue is more convenient for mixing than flake glue. When flake glue is used it should be soaked in water until it becomes soft enough for the glue pot. This can be done at night in preparation for the next morning's use. The great advantage of ground glue is that it can be poured directly into the water, and while the water is being stirred. The heat may be immediately applied to the ground glue and water, quickly bringing the mass to a solution.

Glue pots of different styles and sizes are in regular use, the three principal methods of heating being steam, gas and electricity. Of course, it is possible to heat a glue pot on a coal stove, over a wood fire, or over a charcoal fire, but in modern workrooms such methods are not in use. The most convenient and efficient method of heating a glue pot is with electricity. With electricity it is a simple proposition to maintain a uniform degree of heat, and to regulate the heat to higher or lower degrees as may be desired. There are a number of new-style electric glue pots now on the market, each one of these makes being so equipped as to give various standard degrees of heat by means of very simple adjustments.

When hot animal glue is being used continually in the workrooms, care should be taken to keep the temperature of the glue at from 120 to 150 degrees F. No glue should ever be heated above 150 degrees F., as scientific tests have proven the fact that the body of the glue will have less adhesive strength if heated above the point mentioned. The ideal temperature for hot glue is said by experts to be about 130 degrees F.

Importance of Cleanliness.

The question of cleanliness in connection with animal glue is exceedingly important in view of the fact that any animal product is subject to bacteria, which when present in the glue will cause decomposition. Even during the summer season, and when a pot of animal glue is left to stand uncovered over night, the glue is apt to be attacked by bacteria, especially during a very hot night. In most cases of bacteria in glue, however, the decomposition so caused is the result of using unclean brushes, vessels and the glue pot itself. In not a few binderies and printers' finishing departments the glue pot and glue brushes are the most unsanitary things in the place. The users of animal glue will save time and material by keeping the glue pot, brushes, etc., reasonably clean.

Under no circumstances should a glue with a repelling odour be used. The unpleasant smell is a sure indication that the glue is decomposed, and when in that condition the solution cannot be improved by adding to it a portion of fresh glue. When glue goes bad, the utensils should at once be thoroughly cleaned, first by washing them with hot water, then by again washing them with a weak solution of carbolic acid.

It is a good plan to keep the dissolvers and glue pots covered when they are not in use. The covers not only prevent dust and dirt from entering the glue utensils, but they also lessen the tendency of a "skin" forming on the surface of the glue.

Temperature of Workrooms.

The temperature of the workrooms in which gluing of any kind is done should be from 70 to 80 degrees, and at the same time the rooms should be well ventilated. The stock to be glued should be kept warm rather than cold; in fact, stock that is decidedly cold will not glue up as easily as that which has a temperature of from 75 to 90 degrees. Another important aid to good gluing is proper humidification of the rooms in which the work is performed. Scientists know that air at 15 degrees, when saturated, containing all the moisture it will carry, can retain but one-sixth as much as it will carry if warmed to 70 degrees. If a closed room is therefore warmed without adding moisture, the air becomes dry and "thirsty," and will draw the moisture from anything in the room exposed to it. This dry atmosphere may seem to be an aid to drying glued up work, but in truth it is not. The drying should be done slowly, and this is only possible by having an air containing plenty of moisture. During the winter season, when the doors and windows of the plant are closed tight, the air in the rooms will become extremely dry. This trouble can now be overcome to a considerable extent by means of patent humidification apparatus installed in the workrooms. The old-fashioned method of humidification is to frequently sprinkle the floors with water, and to place pails filled with water in corners of the room. During the warm weather months, when the doors and windows of a plant are kept open (or at least partly open), there is not the same trouble with "thirsty" air in the workrooms.—Robert F. Salade in the "American Printer."

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Notes and News

Greetings from the bookbinders of this country to their colleagues in the United States will be carried by Mr. John L. Mercer (James Burn and Co., Ltd.), chairman of the Bookbinding Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, who leaves England at the end of this week for New York.

Books in Paper Boards.

In a note that appeared in our issue of August 20th, mention was made of the big purchases being made of ephemeral literature in book form, and a plea was put in for the cheapest possible form of case binding. We remarked: "Why not paper-covered cases with modern pictorial or decorative treatment and no wrapper? There is room for something of the kind and it would cheapen the cost of production considerably."

The Idea Approved.

That remark has brought us a letter from a well-known Yorkshire firm of wholesale bookbinders, who express pleasure at our advocacy of this policy and say that they believe such productions would prove of considerable benefit to their class of business. We know, of course, that there is a body of trade opinion holding that the idea is not a good one. It is argued that if a book is really ephemeral a paper wrapper is good enough; whilst if it is not really ephemeral the volume deserves a cloth cover. Another point made is that the difference of price would not be great between the cloth cover of the good paper boards. It must be remembered, however, that small differences of price may make big differences in sales achieved, and in the matter of durability we hold that there is a real place for the semi-ephemeral, or semi-durable cover, which has not been sufficiently realised by publishers in this country. The success of tasteful paper board issues on the Continent, notably Germany, lends weight to this opinion.

Bookbinders' Flag Day.

The Bookbinders' Cottage Homes and Pension Society is instituting a Flag Day in honour of the Society's inception which took place 96 years ago. At the present time there are 80 pensioners to support in addition to many deserving candidates waiting for election. Funds are urgently required to enable the Society effectively to carry on its work of providing pensions and rooms for aged and incapacitated men and women bookbinders. It is for this reason that it is hoped that the Flag Day, which is expected to be held on Friday, October 30th, will receive the hearty support of the whole industry. On the evening of October 30th a free concert is being arranged to take place at the Leysian Hall, City-road to augment the funds. We understand amongst the organisations who will co-operate in the Flag Day effort are the Master Bookbinders' Association, the London Society of Compositors, the London Central Branch and the Womens' Section of the N.U.P.B and Paper Workers.

Classes for Bookbinders.

Courses in commercial binding are to commence at the London School of Printing, 61, Stamford street, Blackfriars road, S.E.1, on September 21st. These courses cover day and evening classes, and the subjects are for a wide range of theoretical and bookbinding practice. Special day and evening classes for women workers will also commence on September 21st, the subjects chosen being such as to supplement the training acquired in the ordinary workshop.

Bookbinding Slogan Wanted.

The bookbinders of the United States are seeking a slogan that will properly describe their industry. The committee to whom has been assigned the selection of a slogan submitted ten slogans to the executive committee of the Employing Bookbinders of America from a list of 500 that had been submitted for their consideration. The executive committee gave the matter very careful consideration and finally decided it was not able to pick a slogan which met the views of the committee, who wanted one such as the printing industry has adopted, namely, "Printing, The Mother of Progress." It was felt that a mere play on words, of which approximately half of the slogans submitted consisted, was not of the desired kind.

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The Bookbinder

Present-Day Bookbinding Design.

Can the General Standard be Improved?

It will be remembered that in the recent exhibition of designs submitted in this year's Royal Society of Arts Competition, the section devoted to the design of bookbindings called forth a very poor response. Only one design submitted was deemed worthy of being shown in the exhibition, and the judges—who in this section were Major Robert Leighton (Leighton, Son & Hodge), Mr. C. J. Le Strange (Oxford University Press), and Mr. F. V. Burridge (principal, L.C.C. Central School of Arts and Crafts)—issued the following report: "The judges regret that the designs submitted are very weak. None were specially appropriate for the book specified in the conditions, several were even designed for other books. The only design accepted is not considered worthy of any award. The design in not definitely appropriate either to the subject of the book or its period; the lettering on the side is weak and badly placed, and the design of the back is without sufficient recognition of technique."

This would seem to indicate that bookbinding design is not receiving as much attention in the field of technical education as are other branches of the printing and allied trades. The same conclusion is to be drawn from a survey of the covers of books issued by the principal publishing houses. Whilst the books of a few publishers show that care and money are expended in an effort to make the bindings pleasing in themselves and appropriate to the volumes which they clothe, nevertheless the vast majority of covers put upon the market to-day bear the impress of being chosen mainly with a view to a minimum of trouble and expense.

News reached us the other day that Major Robert Leighton had reported to the Bookbinding Section of the London Chamber of Commerce on the subject of the Royal Society of Arts competition, and that as a result of his emphasis upon the poor quality of bookbinding design shown by the competitors, the Bookbinding Section had appointed a committee to consider the question of arousing increased interest in the bookbinding items of the Society of Arts competitions—the committee to consist of Messrs. Joseph Brown, Ernest Judd, and R. G. Longman. In this connection a representative of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer" sought out Mr. Joseph Brown, who, besides being named for the new committee, is known to us as an outstanding example of the artist cover-designer. Although the matter of the committee is as yet in its initial stage and nothing could be said of the committee's probable activities, Mr. Brown was good enough to discuss briefly with us the general subject of bookbinding design and the need for its improvement.

Mr. Brown can claim the distinction of having been a designer of bookbindings for forty years and being still engaged in the art. He began his career in Edinburgh. In the course of his conversation with us he referred to the time when enthusiastic Scottish students used to supplement the workshop hours of 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. by a little sketching before breakfast, a visit to a museum in the lunch interval, and then evening classes to finish the day. It appears that the profession of bookbinding designer was one worth working hard to qualify for in those days—when books were made not only to sell but also to be beautiful, and when binders were prepared to pay £5 to £15 for a good cover design. But somewhere about a quarter of a century ago the price-cutter got to work in the bookbinding trade, and the demand for cheap bindings spread from London to Edinburgh; and the golden age of cover design was largely at an end. London bookbinders, too, can remember that, 20 to 25 years ago, when publishers generally took pride in the bindings of their books, it was common for artists to call week by week with samples of their work in search of commissions for designing bindings—there being evidently a living to be made then at this work. To-day such a thing is practically unknown. It is a notable tribute to the high quality of the work aimed at by Messrs. Leighton, Son & Hodge that Mr. Brown, who was engaged by them as designer in 1912, is still regularly occupied in the art for the benefit of this firm's customers.

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The four principal classes of glue used are: (1) Animal glue, (2) bone glue, (3) liquid glue, (4) vegetable glue.

Animal glue of the highest grade is obtained from the trimmings of hides, and the process of manufacturing is quite complicated. Fleshings, which are the fatty tissues taken from the inside of the hides, also yield high-grade animal glue. Following the manufacturing processes, the glue obtained from the hide trimmings and fleshings forms a jelly which subsequently is cut into slabs. These slabs are placed on nets to be conveyed into drying alleys, and here the drying process is completed, first by cold air and then by means of warm air. Afterwards, the dry slabs are put through a mechanical "breaker" and are broken into small pieces. In this state the animal glue is called "flake glue," or "broken sheet."

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In these days, the vast majority of glue users prefer ground glue to "flake" or "broken sheet," for the simple reason that ground glue is far more convenient to prepare in the workrooms than the old-fashioned forms mentioned. However, there is still some prejudice against ground glue, because it offers an opportunity for adulteration, but it is a comparatively easy matter to make scientific tests to prove the quality of any kind of ground glue.

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Preparing and Mixing.

The preparation of material for hot animal glue is always a most important consideration. The mixing and heating should be done only by one who is experienced in this work, for it often happens that the adhesive quality of glue is impaired by careless mixing or over-heating. The scientific method of mixing is to weigh both the glue and the water in the proper portions for the class of gluing work to be handled. The experienced bindery worker will prefer a thin hot glue for certain jobs, a medium-body glue for other work, and a thick glue for still other jobs. These different bodies of glue may be obtained by measuring the proper amount of water essential for each body. The water may be measured in a graduated vessel of the kind used in a chemical laboratory. The glue, in either powder or flake form, may be weighed on an accurate scale of any type. The amount of glue and the amount of water for each "batch" or mixing can be determined by exact tests, and the figures for each mixing can be written in a memorandum book as standard data for all future mixings.

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Greetings from the bookbinders of this country to their colleagues in the United States will be carried by Mr. John L. Mercer (James Burn and Co., Ltd.), chairman of the Bookbinding Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, who leaves England at the end of this week for New York.

Books in Paper Boards.

In a note that appeared in our issue of August 20th, mention was made of the big purchases being made of ephemeral literature in book form, and a plea was put in for the cheapest possible form of case binding. We remarked: "Why not paper-covered cases with modern pictorial or decorative treatment and no wrapper? There is room for something of the kind and it would cheapen the cost of production considerably."

The Idea Approved.

That remark has brought us a letter from a well-known Yorkshire firm of wholesale bookbinders, who express pleasure at our advocacy of this policy and say that they believe such productions would prove of considerable benefit to their class of business. We know, of course, that there is a body of trade opinion holding that the idea is not a good one. It is argued that if a book is really ephemeral a paper wrapper is good enough; whilst if it is not really ephemeral the volume deserves a cloth cover. Another point made is that the difference of price would not be great between the cloth cover of the good paper boards. It must be remembered, however, that small differences of price may make big differences in sales achieved, and in the matter of durability we hold that there is a real place for the semi-ephemeral, or semi-durable cover, which has not been sufficiently realised by publishers in this country. The success of tasteful paper board issues on the Continent, notably Germany, lends weight to this opinion.

Bookbinders' Flag Day.

The Bookbinders' Cottage Homes and Pension Society is instituting a Flag Day in honour of the Society's inception which took place 96 years ago. At the present time there are 80 pensioners to support in addition to many deserving candidates waiting for election. Funds are urgently required to enable the Society effectively to carry on its work of providing pensions and rooms for aged and incapacitated men and women bookbinders. It is for this reason that it is hoped that the Flag Day, which is expected to be held on Friday, October 30th, will receive the hearty support of the whole industry. On the evening of October 30th a free concert is being arranged to take place at the Leysian Hall, City-road to augment the funds. We understand amongst the organisations who will co-operate in the Flag Day effort are the Master Bookbinders' Association, the London Society of Compositors, the London Central Branch and the Womens' Section of the N.U.P.B and Paper Workers.

Classes for Bookbinders.

Courses in commercial binding are to commence at the London School of Printing, 61, Stamford street, Blackfriars road, S.E.1, on September 21st. These courses cover day and evening classes, and the subjects are for a wide range of theoretical and bookbinding practice. Special day and evening classes for women workers will also commence on September 21st, the subjects chosen being such as to supplement the training acquired in the ordinary workshop.

Bookbinding Slogan Wanted.

The bookbinders of the United States are seeking a slogan that will properly describe their industry. The committee to whom has been assigned the selection of a slogan submitted ten slogans to the executive committee of the Employing Bookbinders of America from a list of 500 that had been submitted for their consideration. The executive committee gave the matter very careful consideration and finally decided it was not able to pick a slogan which met the views of the committee, who wanted one such as the printing industry has adopted, namely, "Printing, The Mother of Progress." It was felt that a mere play on words, of which approximately half of the slogans submitted consisted, was not of the desired kind.

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Commercial Intelligence

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Allied Northern Newspapers, 6¼ p.c. Deb., 99½, 98¾; Amalgamated Press, 41s. 6d., Pref., 24s; Associated Newspapers, 22s., Def., 6 3/16, Pref., 18s 9d.; Buff Book, 20s. 6d.; British Glues and Chemicals, 4s., 4s. 3 d., Pref., 15s. 9d.; Jos. Byrom, 5s.; Cassell, Pref., 20s.; *Country Life*, Pref., 14s 3d., 13s. 9d.; *Daily Mirror* Newspapers, 6 1/16, 6 3/32, 8 p.c. Pref., 20s., 24s. 7½d.; *Daily Sketch* and *Sunday Herald*, 105, 106; Thos De la Rue, 14s. 3d., 13s.; John Dickinson, 30s. 1½d; *Financial Times*, 6 p.c. 1st Deb., 96; *Illustrated London News*, 8s. 7½d., Pref., 16s.; Kelly's Directories, 7½ p.c. Pref., 22s. 7½d., Lamson Paragon, 13s. 3d., 5½ p.c. Pref., 15s. 7½d., 10 p.c. Pref., 22s.; Lanston Monotype Corporation, 13s; Edward Lloyd, 23s 1½d.; George Newnes, 30s. 3d., 36s. 6d., Pref., 15s 1½d; Odhams Press (4s. shares), 2s 9d., 6 p.c. Pref., 12s. 6d., 7½ p.c. A Pref., 12s. 9d., 13s 9d.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 16s.; *Sunday Pictorial* Newspapers, 76s 3d., Pref., 22s. 3d. xd; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 38s. 3d., Pref., 20s 6d., 20s. 9d.; Weldons, 27s., 27s. 6d., Pref., 18s., 18s. 6d; Winterbottom Book Cloth, 74s. 8½d.; Wyman and Sons, Pref., 18s. 9d.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

EDWARD LLOYD, LTD.—Interim dividend on ordinary shares of 9d. per share, free of tax, payable October 1st. (Last year's interim same)

NEW COMPANIES.

YORKDALE PRESS, LTD.—Capital £5,000, in £1 shares (1,500 6 per cent cum pref. and 3,500 ordinary); to acquire the business of a printer and stationer carried on by A. Treweek at 26, Church Bank, Bradford, and elsewhere as Treweek and Woodhead. Private company. Directors: A. Treweek, W. Treweek, J. E. Treweek and R. Treweek. Registered office: 26, Church Bank, Bradford.

MAULE, LORD AND BLANDY, LTD. Capital £4,000, in £1 shares (3,000 7½ per cent. cum. pref. and 1,000 ordinary); to acquire (1) the business of printers, publishers and bookbinders carried on by Agnes E. Lord and J. Blandy at Kingston-on-Thames as "Lord and Blandy" and (2) the similar businesses carried on by A. Maule and P. A. Land, also at Kingston-on-Thames, as the "Kingstone Press" and "Shadows Before Company" respectively. Public company. Directors: D. T. Atkins, J. Blandy, W. Holly, P. A. Land, A. Maule and T. C. Smith. Solicitor: J. E. M. Crowther, 23, Abingdon-street, Westminster.

BUTTERLY AND WOOD, LTD.—Capital £3,000, in 1,000 6 per cent. pref. and 2,000 ordinary shares of £1 each; to acquire the business of a printer and manufacturing stationer carried on by G. H. Butterly at 12, Marble-street, Manchester, as "Butterly and Wood." Private company. Directors: G. H. Butterly and W. Butterly.

G. D. ERNEST AND CO., LTD.—Capital £3,500, in 2,000 16 per cent, non-cumulative preference and 5,000 ordinary shares of 10s. each; to start, acquire, print, publish and circulate or deal with any newspaper or newspapers, trade paper or other publications, and to carry on the business of newspaper and magazine proprietors, general publishers, bookbinders, newsagents, journalists, literature agents, stationers, etc. Private company. Directors: Mrs. H. C. O'Brien and A. G. M. Hesilrige. Registered office: 5, Duke street, Adelphi, W.C.2

WILLIAM POPPER AND CO., LTD.—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business carried on as William Popper and Co. at 12-15, Underwood street, N., and to carry on the business of printers, lithographers, publishers, stationers, artists' colourmen, photographers, etc. Private company. Directors: W. I. Popper and D. H. Popper. Registered office: 12, Underwood street, N.1.

WARBOUR PRESS, LTD.—Capital £500, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of a printer, account bookmaker, stationer and rubber stamp manufacturer carried on by H. Rock at 33, D'Arblay-street, Oxford street, W. Private company. Directors: Mrs. Kate Rock and Harry Rock. Registered office: 33, D'Arblay street, Oxford street, W.1.

PRACTICAL BUILDING PUBLISHING CO., LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; Papermakers and dealers, importers and exporters of paper, printers, stationers, publishers, bookbinders, newspaper and magazine proprietors, advertising agents, etc. Private company. Directors: G. I. C. Marchand and J. G. Dixon. Registered office: 412-413, Stafford House, Norfolk street, Strand, W.C.2.

MANN PUBLISHING CO., LTD.—Capital £100, in £1 shares; to carry on the business of publishers, printers, bookbinders, stationers, etc. Private company. First directors: L. M. Mann and W. M. Bennett. Registered office: 183, West George-street, Glasgow.

GRANTLEY AND CO., LTD.—Capital £100, in £1 shares; advertising agents and contractors, printers, publishers and publicity agents; to acquire, develop and exploit advertising concessions of all kinds in London and elsewhere, and to form and open branch agencies for that purpose, etc. Private company. Subscribers: W. A. Zabell and Marie A. Meen. Solicitor: W. A. Zabell, 11, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4.

A. BOURNE AND CO., LTD.—Capital £7,500, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of a process engraver, commercial artist and wood engraver, carried on by A. Dix at 73, Ludgate-hill, E.C., as "A. Bourne and Co." and the assets thereof. Private company. Directors: A. Dix, Caroline E. Dix, W. G. Vokes and Constance C. Strode. Registered office: 73, Ludgate-hill, E.C.4.

EXCIES, LTD.—Capital £100, in £1 shares; to carry on the business of import and export merchants, general manufacturers and manufacturers' agents, publishers, printers, stationers, fancy goods dealers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: G. E. Binsted and S. Hackman. Registered office: 317, High Holborn, W.C.1.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfactions registered pursuant to Section 47 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfactions is not compulsory).

MAYPEN, LTD (East Twickenham).—Particulars filed of £3,000 debentures authorised July 23rd, 1925, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including unpaid capital, the amount of the present issue being £2,500.

WILFORD, LTD. (printers, etc., London).—Particulars filed of £300 debentures authorised October 31st, 1924, charged on the company's property, including uncalled capital, the whole being issued on the said date. (The above particulars were not available for inspection until September 10th, 1925.)

DE GRUCHY AND CO., LTD. (stationers, printers, etc., London).—Satisfaction in full on September 9th, 1922, of debenture dated August 7th, 1920, securing £500. (Notice filed September 2nd, 1925.)

J. R. CASH AND CO., LTD. (printers, stationers, bookbinders, etc.).—Further charge on land with buildings and erections thereon in Chapel-hill, Huddersfield, dated August 18th, 1925, to secure £250. Holders: Huddersfield Building Society.

NATION, LTD. (London).—(1) Mortgage and Land Registry Charge on 38, Great James-street, Bedford row, W.C., dated August 11th, 1925, to secure £2,650. Holder: Mrs. F. M. Moul, 98, Bedford Court Mansions, Bedford-square, W.C.1. (2) Mortgage and Land Registry Charge of even date on above property, to secure £850. Holder: C. G. Syrett and H. S. Syrett, both of 115, Moorgate, E.C. (3) Land Registry Charge on above property, dated August 20th, 1925, to secure £850. Holders: J. M. Keynes, 46, Gordon-square, W.C., and the Joseph Rowntree Social Service Trust, Ltd., The Cocoa Works, York.

RECEIVER APPOINTED OR RELEASED

FRANK HODGE, LTD. (stationer, etc., Cardiff).—C. M. Ayliffe, of 10, Commercial street, Newport, Mon., incorporated accountant, ceased to act as receiver or manager on July 31st, 1925. (Notice filed September 5th.)

From the London Gazette.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

Relph, Darwen, and Pearce, 76, Finsbury-pavement, paper agents. Public examination, November 3rd, at Bankruptcy buildings, Carey-street.

W. F. Priest, "The Old Cottage," Upper Green-road, St. Helens, I.W., stationer.

T. Hill, 15, Thames street, Oxford, and carrying on business under the style of T. Hill and Son, at Circus-yard, Oxford, waste-paper merchant and general carrier.

Merton Board Mill, Ltd.

Under the compulsory liquidation of the Merton Board Mill, Ltd, Merton Abbey Mill, High-street, Merton, the report of Mr. G. Digby Pepys, official receiver and liquidator, has been issued to the creditors and shareholders. The accounts, showing the position as at the date of the appointment of the debenture holders' receiver, disclose unsecured creditors £46,440; preferential claims £4,191, and loans on debenture bonds £123,683. The assets valued at £107,632 are entirely absorbed by the preferential and debenture claims, leaving a deficiency of £66,730 in assets to meet the liabilities, and a total deficiency of £267,780 with regard to contributories, the issued capital being 201,450 ordinary shares of £1 each.

The winding-up order was made on March 3rd, 1925, upon the petition of a creditor.

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ELEVENTH YEAR

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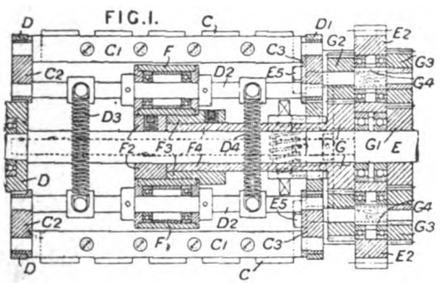
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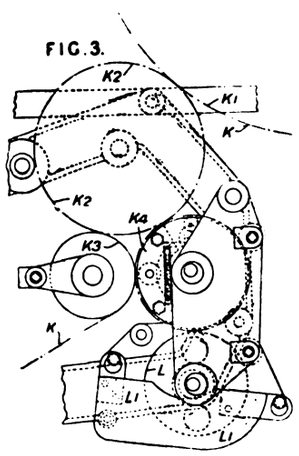
New Inventions

Book Signatures.

An apparatus for gumming and pasting book signatures is patented by Mr. J. Murray, and consists of a machine for applying continuous or discontinuous narrow strips of adhesive between the folds of a book signature, etc., for the purpose of fixing the leaves together and comprises a hollow rotating cylinder with longitudinal slots, rubber or other adhesive applying strips carried on bars guided in radial slots in the cylinder and capable of protruding through the slots, and means for protruding and



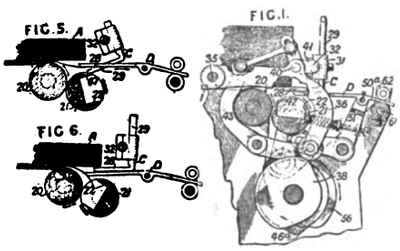
withdrawing the strips so as to miss those lines of subsequent folding which do not need to be gummed. The bars C1, carrying the rubber strips C, are mounted in blocks C2, C3, sliding in radial guides in end plates D, D1 of a cylinder mounted on a fixed spindle E and rotated by a driving pinion E2 adjustably secured by bolts E5 to the end of plate D1. The blocks C2, C3 are connected together in pairs by longitudinal spindles D2, and the two spindles D2 of the two sets of strips C are urged in-



wards by connecting springs D3, D4. The spindles D2 are fitted with rollers F supported against cams F2, F3, the former fixed to the stationary shaft E and the latter carried on a sleeve F4 secured to the central pinion G of an epicyclic gear train comprising also a gear G1 fast on the shaft E and pinions G2, G3 fast on spindles G4 mounted in apertures on the driving pinion E2. The gears G, G1 are of slightly different diameters, so that the planetary motion of the pinions G2, G3 imparts a slow movement to the cam F3. Shallow dips are cut in the surfaces of the cams F2, F3, and when the relative movement of the cams brings the dips into alignment, the roller F is drawn inward by the springs D3, D4 and the set of strips C withdrawn. The gear train is proportioned, and the cams adapted, to the particular type of signature dealt with. Fig. 3 shows the gumming cylinder K4 receiving adhesive from a roller L dipping in a trough L1 and applying it to a printed web K passing from a cylinder K1, and over rollers K2, K3 to the folding appliances.

Feeding Sheets.

In this invention sheets are fed from a pile A to envelope-making or other machines by means of a pneumatic or other picker C which is moved into engagement with the bottom sheet of the pile and then lowered to separate the bottom sheet, which is fed into the bite of feed rollers 20, 21 by a deflector D. The deflector D is reciprocated in a horizontal plane slightly lower than the plane of the bottom sheet in the pile, and guides the end of the sheet into a recess 22 in the rollers 21 as shown in Fig. 6, after the picker C has commenced its return movement to the pile. The pile A is supported on a pivoted table 1, the inclination of which is adjustable by set-screws resting on fixed ledges, and the table is fitted with adjustable vertical rods engaging re-entrant angles of the blanks. The picker C is in the form of a suction nozzle 28 on a tube 29 carried by a block 31 clamped to a rod 32 mounted on bell-cranks 41 on pivots 40 carried by levers 36 pivoted about pivots 35. The levers 35 are oscillated by cams 38 to give the nozzle a vertically reciprocating movement, and as the nozzle returns towards the pile it is tilted, as shown in Fig. 5, by cams 46a acting on levers 43 connected by adjustable link-connection to the bell-cranks 41. The roller 21 is recessed at 47 to permit of this tilting motion. The de-



flector D is formed as a bifurcated member through which the nozzle can pass, and it is pivoted to a bell-crank 51 oscillated by a cam 56. The deflector is guided to move in a substantially horizontal plane by rollers 61, 62 engaging its tail end 50a. The front end of the pile is supported by an adjustable rod which prevents more than one sheet being separated by the nozzle 28. The inventors are the Smithe Machine Co., Inc.

Printing on Celluloid.

An invention patented by the Geigy Soc. Anon. relates to the printing of cellulose acetate goods, aromatic sulphonic or carboxylic acids or their salts being added to the printing ink, or the goods are impregnated with a solution of these acids prior to printing. The sulphonic acids of benzene, naphthalene, or anthraquinone, or salicylic acid, or oxy, alkyl, chlor, or nitro derivatives of these, are suitable. Protective colloids may be added. According to examples: the material is printed with a paste containing Setoglausine, 2-naphthol-7-sulphonic acid, acetic acid, and gum thickening; the material is padded with a solution of sodium 1-chlornaphthalene-4-sulphonate, and then printed with a paste containing malachite green, acetic acid, and gum thickening.

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New British Patents.

For the benefit of our readers we have arranged for any inquiries relating to Patents, Designs and Trade Marks to be answered, free of all charge, by a Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Patent Agents. Inquiries should be addressed, in the first instance, to the Editor.

Applications.

American Type Founders Co. Printing presses. 21,689.
Anquetin, J. Wall-paper printing machines 21,337.
Hoe and Co., Ltd., R. (Hoe and Co. Inc.). Web feeding mechanism for printing machines. 21,302.
Isherwood, H., and Robertson, J. Printers' photographic composing machines. 21,330.
Manifoldia, Ltd., and Plant, J. P. Machines for producing printed stationery. 21,235.
Mather, G. R. and Price. R. G. R. Paper, etc., patterns. 21,166.
Mather, G. R. and Price, R. G. R. Manufacture of paper, etc., patterns. 21,599.
Morland and Impey, Ltd. Apparatus for loose-leaf binders, etc. 21,620.
Seward, J. R. Calendar. 21,696.
Teissere, A. and Teissere, J. Engraving printing rollers and plates. 21,281.
Waite, F. and Waite and Saville, Ltd. Mechanism for feeding sheets to printing, etc., machines. 21,554.
White, A. E. (Cline Electric Manufacturing Co.). Roll stands for printing presses. 21,199.
White, A. E. (Cline) Newspaper conveyers. 21,200.
White, A. E. (Cline) Method of making flying pasters for printing presses. 21,201

Specifications Published.

1924.

Haddan, R. Apparatus for smoothing sheets and applying bronzing thereto. 238,657.
Holroyd, R. Perforators adapted for use in platen printing machines and embossing machines. 238,729.
Imray, O. Y. (International Postal Supply Co. of New York). Inking mechanism for printing machines. 238,756.
Linotype and Machinery Ltd., and Jackson, A. F. Escapement actuating mechanism of typographical composing machines. 238,601.
Packs, Ltd., Crossby, W. E. J., and Mellor, J. Manufacture of cartons and similar containers or receptacles. 238,689.
Penrose and Co., Ltd., A. W. and Owen, M. Doctors or scraper blades of printing machines. 238,743.

1925.

Barker, R. W. (American Bank Note Co.). Printing plate cylinders. 238,771.
Norman and Son, T., and Norman, G. H. Carrying bags made of paper or other soft material. 238,835.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

1925.

Blecher, C. Method of making forms for intaglio printing. 238,860.
Blecher, C. Method of securing accurate colour values in colour printing and colour photography. 238,862.
Mergenthaler Linotype Co. Machine for use in the manufacture of typographical matrices. 238,844.

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BOOKBINDERS XMAS CARDS STATIONERS GOLD BLOCKS
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The Late Mr. F. L. Armstrong.

Tribute by Sir James Owen.

An eloquent tribute to the personal and business qualities of the late Mr. Frederick Law Armstrong has been contributed to the August monthly circular of the Newspaper Society by Sir James Owen, a recent president of the Society.

After referring to his earlier career, Sir James comes to Mr. Armstrong's association with the Newspaper Society. He began his duties as general secretary on October 1st, 1921, and immediately concentrated upon the reorganisation of the office, which he accomplished in remarkable fashion.

"Before he was well in the saddle, however, he had to prepare for the struggle with the Typographical Association which culminated in the strike of June-July, 1922. His conduct during those anxious months was beyond praise. A new man, dealing with an industry of which he knew little at the time, acting for and with a Council whom he had not proved, and who had not proved him, the prospect might well have daunted the stoutest heart, but Armstrong kept a stiff upper lip, and as his President during the strain of the actual strike, I can say what a tower of strength he was—appealing, arguing, reasoning: a cheery optimist when the outlook was black, hanging on grimly when it seemed as if the whole structure of our defence was falling to pieces. Somehow we won through, and to Frederick Law Armstrong belongs the credit. It was a veritable triumph for the untried man.

"When the strike was over, Mr. Armstrong did not rest upon his oars. He had very definite ideas of what the Newspaper Society should be, and he bent his energies to the consolidation of our industry. His ambition was to bring every provincial newspaper into the Society. He had not succeeded when death touched him, but he had made remarkable progress, and had attained to enviable prestige. I believe that if he had been spared he would ultimately have secured the solid adhesion of the Provinces. Part of his plan was the organisation of strong local associations in every part of the country. To this end he travelled with successive presidents up and down the land, meeting little groups of newspaper men, explaining, counselling, warning, stimulating; and so persuasive was he, that whilst he might meet members as an official, he invariably left them as a friend. He had a fund of humour, and the gift of saying unpalatable things so that they sounded like compliments. Above all, he inspired confidence. We felt that his judgment was sound and his conclusions right.

Relations with the Trade Unions.

"Not the least remarkable of his achievements was his success with 'the other side of the table.' Without sacrificing or in the least degree compromising the interests of his own side, he managed to establish cordial relations with trades union officials, and was able to have quiet talks with them which facilitated the formal official conferences that followed. The trades unions trusted him because they felt that he was always out for the square deal. He could be subtle. On occasion, indeed, one had to be quick to follow the processes of his thought. But he was straight. He could see the other man's point of view, and, having been through the mill himself, had sympathy with the aspirations of labour. In this respect not the least of his anxieties was the persuasion of some of his own Newspaper Society members to realise that conditions to-day are different from those of twenty years ago.

"Armstrong was a perfect committee man. His agenda was prepared with care, and he supplied his President with adequate notes of the business to be done. He amazed successive Presidents by his grasp of the business. He passed from one matter to the next apparently without effort, and was armed at all points with facts, statistics, deductions. He was a master of first principles, and a master of detail, too. He saw his problems in the round, but he studied every aspect of them also, so that he was never at a loss. Armstrong never supposed, or assumed; he knew. Thus he was a tower of strength to his Executive. He had no shorthand, but he had his own method of taking notes of a Conference, from which he would construct a report which gave all the essential points of controversy often more reliable, because more expert, than the official note. This may sound incredible, but it is true.

"From time to time Mr. Armstrong intervened at the request of a member to straighten out local troubles. At one time he interviewed advertisers to prove to them that a member's rates could not equitably be reduced. At another time it would be some trades union knot to be unravelled. The last piece of work of this character was the avoidance of a strike in the office of a South-country member. The Joint Industrial Council paid Mr. Armstrong the compliment of making grateful reference to his efforts to compose the misunderstanding. He heard of this whilst in hospital and it gave him much pleasure. Armstrong never sought praise, but a word of thanks was always helpful to one who was his own and his severest critic."

Sir James Owen goes on to quote a letter which Mr. Armstrong wrote from the hospital just before his operation. It is a letter full of his characteristic courage.

Finally, Sir James writes: "The tragedy of it will not bear thinking about or talking about. He was only 51 years old. His opportunity to express himself and to exercise his great ability came late, but he contrived to build a monument which I believe will endure. And whilst I mourn him—London without him will be a strange city to me—I rejoice that it was granted to him to achieve so much and to enjoy some of the fruits of his labour."

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MR. ARTHUR WARDILL (Wardill and Gilbert) has been very busy lately disposing of the greaseproof paper produced by Billeruds Akt. The demand has been particularly brisk both for the well-known unbleached grade, "Record," and the newer bleached paper, "Candor." Both qualities are greatly appreciated by consumers, and Mr. Wardill has been fully occupied in meeting requirements in various parts of the country.

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The Paper and Board Consumer.

Matters of Interest to Printers, Bookbinders, Paper Box, Paper Bag, and Envelope Manufacturers, etc.

THE paper industry should now be able to look ahead to a period of more active interest in trade. Already there is a much better tone in the printing trade and some of the paper mills report an improvement in the looks of their order books. News-print mills may be viewing the probability of Canadian competition in their Australian market with a great amount of misgiving, but in the meantime they are exceptionally well furnished with orders and can look forward to at least a few months of full output. Had prices been more favourable or raw material quotations lower, it could have been said that the news-print section was enjoying the full fruits of prosperity. Unfortunately, nothing but absolute efficiency in equipment and organisation has enabled our news-print mills to turn their business to even moderately good account.

* * *

THERE has been no material alteration in paper prices for a year or two. Certain classes of paper, more particularly wrappings of foreign extraction, are an exception to the general rule for they are always in a liquid state, regulating their flow according to the exigencies of the market. Their price is dictated more directly by the laws of demand and supply than is the case with our ordinary English grades of paper. Esparto, wood free's, fine writings and the like base their selling price primarily on their cost. A low demand does not by any means imply a low price. English wrappings are sold much on the same principle, but they stand to suffer so much from foreign methods of competition that sacrifices are frequently entailed in an effort to successfully cope with it. Foreign wrapping papers alter their quotations more on account of the ebb and flow of request and counter-demand than because of bad seasons, dry weather and prospects of ice or labour trouble. When business falls away or shows signs of it, the mills consult their order books and consider a more favourable form of quotations. English mills consult their costs and endeavour to maintain their selling level, until the trade comes round again in fuller volume.

* * *

OUR wrapping mills cannot cope with foreign competition in the way that white paper mills can. Fundamentally we can make any sort of white paper equally as well as, and perhaps better than, the foreigner. Certain classes of white paper we can make better than any foreign mill. The English user prefers home manufactured printing and writing to any other. No foreign papermaker can produce a paper the equal of our best esparto makings. Against our esparto papers and fine writings there is no serious imported rival. There is quite enough competition among home makers to keep prices steady, and on the other hand there is too much lowering of quality and price standards among home users to warrant any intrusion from foreign sources where these papers are concerned. Perhaps it is for these reasons that esparto and fine paper prices are reasonably good in proportion to their cost. If there were the volume of business about that would normally accompany average industrial progress, the sections of the paper industry responsible for the production of these papers would be in a happy and satisfactory condition. Some time ahead such may be the case, but the great anxiety at the moment is to find more work for machinery that is lying idle.

* * *

WITH wrapping mills there is no such hopeful augury as that constituted by an ability to make papers for which home users have a distinctive preference. They may make greaseproofs, krafts and sulphites as well as the foreigner, but they do not invest their papers with any essentially English character that embodies an advantage from the user's point of view. Some mills certainly do make wrappings equal to anything that is imported, but it is costing them more to make them. Other mills, less well equipped, are not making wrappings anything like so good as those they have to compete against. The fact that some of our best equipped wrapping mills cannot make profits is no inducement to spend money on equipment. On the other hand, nothing but modern plant and large scale production will help the poorer mills to survive. Salvation may be found in amalgamation of interests, concentration and elimination. Wrappings can best be made and marketed on a large scale, and that may suggest the best means of meeting foreign competition. Centralised effort may enable the section to allocate output and aim at the infusion of special character in British wrappings. It would certainly offer the best means of combating foreign import and provide ample opportunity for utilising publicity to greatest advantage.

* * *

AMONG the esparto mills the practice of selling direct to users is growing apace. Mills that would not entertain business from the printer two or three years ago are catering now to his ordinary requirements. Agents are appointed whose business it is to cover their ground thoroughly, selling wherever a sale can be made. Anything over 3½ cwts. is held to be legitimate business. For ton orders merchants' terms can be secured. This is all strictly in order, failing agreements to the contrary, and merchants are losing a lot of business, partly through their own lack of organisation a year or two back. But it is all going the wrong way so far as the welfare of the industry is concerned.

Testing the Mullen Tester.

A general study has been made of the Mullen tester and of the test itself, to establish the effect of variables entering into the operation of this equipment. Following are the conclusions derived from this study by Mr. Allen Abram :—

HUMIDITY.—Results obtained by previous workers have shown that the Mullen test reaches a maximum at about 35 to 45 per cent. relative humidity (or about 4 to 8 per cent. moisture content, depending on the type of sheet) and falls off on either side of this humidity.

NUMBER OF TESTS.—Indications are that on a sheet of uniform formation (size 12 by 12 inches) at least three tests from each side of the sheet and in different portions of the sheet are required to give results within two points of the correct average.

TYPE OF PRESSURE AND TESTER.—A wide variation in test (up to 14 per cent.) may be obtained on the regular and jumbo testers due largely to the difference in the method of clamping the sheet.

DIFFERENT OPERATORS. — Provided two operators use the same tester, clamp the sheet the same and distribute the tests evenly over the sheet, a difference of not over two points should exist between their averages on six tests.

RATE OF TURNING WHEEL.—With a given operator, varying the uniform motion of the hand wheel from two to ten revolutions per second, an increase of about two points may be expected in the test.

BURSTING AREA.—Starting with a small opening (0·6 sq. in.) the relatively high test drops off rapidly as the area of opening increases and then more gradually as the area approaches that found in the Mullen tester.

DIAPHRAGM.—When a new diaphragm is substituted for one which has been in use long enough to have lost its elasticity an increase up to 14 per cent. may be expected in the test.

These factors indicate that uniformity in Mullen tests on paper, as between two operators, require a sheet with the same moisture content; at least six tests on each sheet; use of the same or equal testers having calibrated gauges, relatively new diaphragms and properly filled with glycerine. It is essential to use equal pressures of clamping and to turn the wheel with a slow, uniform motion. Unless these conditions are observed with reasonable care it is hopeless to expect check readings and as a result controversy will arise over the paper in question.

Paper Standardisation.

Aids to Progress.

With a view to showing how simply calculations can be made under the new scheme of paper standardisation, the members' *Circular* of the Federation of Master Printers gives a number of examples. It introduces them by saying that "every printer would be well advised to convert the prices of his existing stocks into the price per 1,000 sheets immediately. Many firms have done this and are already finding it advantageous. The working out of only one or two jobs will be sufficient to prove its value to the most sceptical."

The following examples will illustrate the simplicity of the method and the ease with which the calculations are made :—

(1) Q.—If 1,000 sheets cost £1 6s., what is the price of 1,000 16mo. leaflets?

A.—Divide the amount by 16: £1 6s. = 312 pence—

16)312

19½ = 1/7½

(2) Q.—What is the price of paper for 1,000 8-pp. booklets?

A.—Each booklet will take a quarter-sheet of paper = 250 sheets. Divide 1,000-sheet price by 4.

The number of overs required must vary according to the number of runs and the variety of the operations to be worked. A simple job in black ink would require the fewest overs, whilst a three-colour catalogue which had to be folded and bound would require proportionately more according to the length of the run. This is a matter which can only be decided by experience, but it is possible to arrive at percentage figures for every class of work and a table could be built up to answer every requirement. This table should be in the hands of each individual who estimates, prices, or gives out paper.

Percentages are not understood by everybody and it would be well to show that

1 per cent. = 10 sheets per 1,000
2 per cent. = 20 „ „
3 per cent. = 30 „ „

and so on.

This percentage figure in calculating the price of overs is most useful when the price per 1,000 sheets is known. It is not necessary to find the price of the paper at 1,030 sheets when 3 per cent. overs are required, but by taking the price per 1,000 and adding 3 per cent. to that price :—

Q.—What is the price of 1,000 sheets at 20s. with 3 per cent. overs?

A.—As 3 per cent. of £1 is approximately 7½d., the price would be £1 0s. 7½d.

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TRADE PUBLICATIONS.

BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER, THE. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4. Founded in 1878, this weekly journal is the recognised medium for Printers, Stationers, Box Makers, Envelope Makers, Bookbinders, etc. Its pages contain the latest improvements in machinery, descriptions of new processes, and commercial intelligence and current news. Subscribers get the paper for 52 weeks for 13s.

BOOKBINDER, THE, forms a Monthly Section of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, and subscriptions are booked for these issues at the rate of 3s. 3d. per annum, including postage. Special contributions appear from the pen of leading authorities. Publishers: Stonhill & Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

DICTIONARY OF PAPER TERMS.—Definitions of the Terms as used in the Manufacture and Merchandising of Paper. Published in book form by the Lockwood Trade Journal Co., Inc., New York. Bound in cloth, 6 × 9, 87 pp. Price 7s. 6d. Copies may be had of Stonhill & Gillis, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

LITHOGRAPHIC TRADE REVIEW, THE. This forms the subject of a monthly section of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, and these issues are obtainable at an annual subscription of 3s. 3d. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

PAPER TRADE REVIEW, THE WORLD'S. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4. This weekly journal established in 1879, gives particulars of Papermaking Machinery and Processes, Current Prices of Raw Materials, Market Reports, Interviews with Leading Men associated with the industry, Commercial Intelligence, etc. Annual subscription: 26s. plus postage (Inland, 30s. 4d.; Foreign and Colonial, 32s. 6d.)

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Amalgamated Society of Papermakers

Quarterly Report Appears in a New Form.

With its latest issue, the quarterly report of the Amalgamated Society of Papermakers appears in a new form. It is now an octavo booklet, and in addition to the minutes and the report of the secretary, there are sections dealing with National Health Insurance (Approved Section) and a report from the Southern Organiser (Mr. J. Goddard), together, of course, with the usual balance-sheet, obituary notices and compensation cases.

Good Progress.

The report proceeds to state that since the beginning of the year good progress has been made, but it goes on to say that even yet many members in the trade do not hold a union card and therefore every effort should be made to get them to join. Mr. Fowler believes that the membership ought to be doubled during the next twelve months if all the members assist to that end. Many mills are now organised 100 per cent., and it is suggested that an effort should be made to bring other mills into line.

"In this way," says the report, "we shall strengthen our position both numerically and financially and when the whole of the members are enrolled everybody will feel a greater sense of security."

State of the Trade.

Under this heading, the report states: The trade, generally, does not show any improvement, and whilst we hear of some mills being busy, many others are still suffering from shortage of orders, and wondering what effect the extending of the Preference to Canada by Australia will have upon the trade of this country. Whilst we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that it may make a difference, I do not share the very pessimistic view that some people hold regarding the matter, for, if this should happen, it will do much to awaken those people who are not yet convinced that there is the need to put some curb on the importation of paper into this country from foreign countries, and when we realise that we are at present importing three times as much as we are exporting, one must at once admit that here lies a solution of much of our trouble."

Safeguarding.

The report goes on to quote figures of imports and exports for the first six months of the year, and points out that while imports increased 19·3 per cent., exports show an increase of only 9·1 per cent. The brown and wrapping mills, it is remarked, again show the largest increase in imports.

This leads Mr. Fowler to express regret that he is unable to report any further progress regarding the application of this section to be brought under the Safeguarding of Industries Act.

Mr. Fowler proceeds to advise members to pass resolutions on the subject and submit them to their Parliamentary representatives with a view to pressing this matter forward. The subject affected all members, whether they were employed in the wrapping section or not, because bad trade made it more difficult for the negotiating committee to obtain a satisfactory agreement with the employers.

Holidays with Pay.

On the question of a new agreement, the report traces the course of recent negotiations, and with regard to payment for holidays it is stated that the negotiators had not been able to get an agreement for payment of six consecutive days' pay. Accordingly both sides referred the matter back to their respective executive committees for further consideration.

Later on in the report it is stated that certain mills in the North had secured three days' holiday with pay, which is described as a step in the right direction.

Amalgamation.

On the subject of amalgamation, the following paragraph appears in the report: "From the minutes you will note that a committee has been formed to meet the representatives of the National Union in order to draw up a scheme of amalgamation which could be submitted to the members of the Society. This question has been to the fore many times in the past and your executive feel that it is time that the members should be consulted and be able to express their opinion on the matter. It would not be much use to merely put before the members an abstract question such as 'Are you in favour of amalgamation?' but if a scheme was submitted and fully explained they would then be able to decide whether it would be advantageous to amalgamate or not."

Organisation.

Referring to the letter from the Southern organiser which appears in the report, Mr. Fowler mentions that the results of Mr. Goddard's work so far have proved the wisdom of the executive committee in making the appointment. Members in the South in the past had often felt they were out of touch with the officials, but this has now been altered, because Mr. Goddard had already dealt with many local problems which could not have received the same prompt attention from head office. Now members in the South felt that their interests were being guarded, and as time went on the Society was bound to reap more and more benefit.

Organiser's Report.

Mr. J. Goddard, Southern Organiser, in the course of his report, expresses his approval of the new form which has been adopted for the report. He proceeds to say that with regard to the work of organisation, steady progress is being made. He feels confident that the membership can be doubled if all will use their best endeavours and work together. He is led to this opinion by the number of new members enrolled during the past few months.

The organiser proceeds to refer to the successful efforts which he has been able to make on behalf of individual members, and congratulates such members of the Society as have been able to secure a week's holiday with pay this year. This is one of the objects which they are aiming at and which they hope to get adopted throughout the whole of the papermaking industry."

"I am hoping," says the organiser, "that before long the holiday clause will once again be in our National Agreement, so that all may enjoy what, in these days of speed, is a necessity—a complete week's rest in a year."

The balance sheet shows assets amounting to £4,400, while the income and expenditure accounts show an expenditure of £3,567, the income being short of this amount by £75, which is transferred to accumulated funds. Contributions brought in £3,229.

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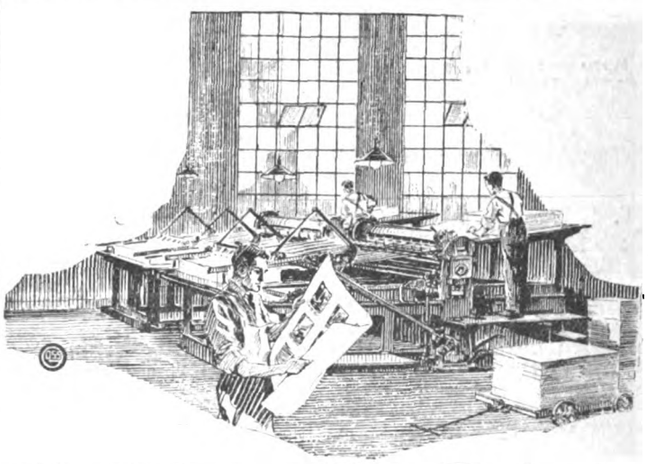
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VOLUME 97. NUMBER 13. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: SEPTEMBER 24, 1925. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

THE TRIUMPH OF Modern Offset Lithography

By JOSEPH GOODMAN, F.R.P.S.,

City and Guilds of London Honours Silver and Bronze Medallist, Lithography and Photo-Mechanical Processes. Author of "Practical Modern Metalithography," etc.

Printing lithographically from the uncut reel of paper, or roll of textile fabric, from the flat bed litho machine has been attempted on many occasions, but without commercial success – according to modern standards and competition with rival printing processes.

Tubular Offset Metalithography.

Stone cylinders were tried by the inventor of lithography (Senefelder) in conjunction with an English calico printer, of the name of Thornton; but this was all in the distant past when less exacting and competitive methods assailed each other. Later a Frenchman and an Englishman (a Mr. John Jefferson Hayes) made most exhaustive experiments to print from the reel by means of the ordinary flat bed reciprocating litho machine, by direct printing methods from flat stone. This was in the nineties of the last century. Whilst they were rewarded with a certain measure of success, as far as one colour calico prints were concerned, they could not devise satisfactory means of securing good register for multi-colour work, nor could they succeed with the colour method of printing by reciprocating stages, which made the process more costly than existing methods, although yielding a more satisfactory result and varied attainment of production.

This sectional method was eventually abandoned, to be later on replaced with a wonderfully ingenious and economic invention of printing by lithography from a continuous and unbroken cylindrical surface consisting of a tube of aluminium, or one of zinc, fixed upon a steel mandril or spindle, which was in turn geared up to counterparts of a newly devised lithographic and offset rotary machine. Fuller details of this machine and method follow. This briefly is the historical synopsis of "tubular" metalithography or "all rotary lithographic offset printing" from complete metallic cylinders upon continuous rolls of textile fabric, or rolls of paper by the modern, patented English process, which will form the subject matter of this article.

Hitherto in the preceding article we have necessarily confined ourselves to metalithographic offset printing from cut sheets of metal, either zinc or aluminium plates, where only single, separate sheets of paper could be employed for the printing, and not uncut paper in the roll. This applied equally to rotary machines, one, two, or three colour, as well as to the older types of power machines, such as the reciprocating flat bed litho machines of earlier date.

Preventing Waste Motion.

Therefore it will be at once recognised that only a segment or portion of the printing cylinder can be employed at each of its revolutions for actual printing purposes, leaving, as a matter of fact, at least one-half of this printing cylinder unengaged in actual printing capacity; and consequently there is, to that specified extent, a definite loss of utility in that type of press.

It naturally follows, then, that if a lithographic printing machine could be so devised as to enable an undivided metallic tube of either zinc or aluminium to be employed for printing from, then the entire periphery of it could be unrestrictedly utilised for continuous, pauseless, printing purposes, instead of being limited to a mere third, or half of the cylinder periphery, as in the older orthodox methods. From this it is at once apparent that the printing capacity of such a machine is at least doubled, or in some cases trebled, compared with the ordinary rotary.

Another revolutionary feature in connection with this "all-rotary machine" is its duplicated attachment fittings, which enable change of colours and of job to be made ready in a few minutes, and the printing proceeded with for the next order in that expeditious manner. This itself is a vast improvement on the existing order of things, as it utilises a detachable "trolley" arrangement, operated away from the machine for the purpose of making ready the next succeeding job and colours, while the previous job is still being printed in the machine.

When ready, this duplicate mechanism with job attached is slid into position in the machine as soon as the other duplication containing the old job is withdrawn.

A Machine in Operation.

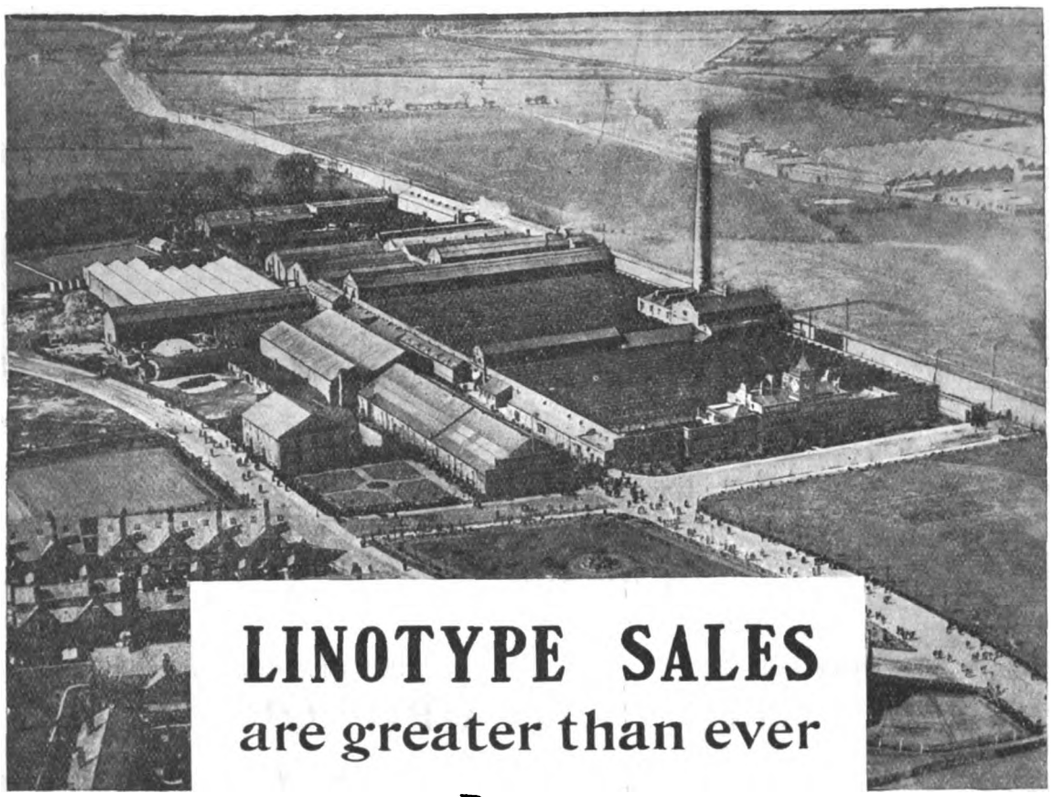
It will no doubt be of absorbing interest to all branches of the litho craft to know that such a result has actually been obtained, after a long chain of evolutionary developments, and the expenditure of over fifty thousand pounds to accomplish; and that the result is a practical working method now having been in constant productive operation for over two years in the printing of textile fabrics.

The printing surface is a zinc or aluminium tube. The design to be printed is transferred upon this by means of a special transfer press so that the whole surface circumference of it is utilised, and thus the image is reproduced at definitely continuous repeats, all along the roll of material, no matter how long it may be. And particularly in the case of fabrics, and what is of the utmost significance is, that the printing is done with lithographic oil colours, permanent to light and durable to washing. This is an immense advantage over the fugitive aniline gum colours of the orthodox calico printer.

The ink feed, distribution and supply to the printing roller is done in a direct manner, the distributors feeding the inker and this in its turn the printing cylinder.

In order to admit of the most varied and articulate flow of colour to suit all classes of work, the ink ductor box is constructed upon the novel plan of sectional partitions. This idea is covered by a special patent. The inking roller, ductor and printing tube are all attached upon a combined sliding tray device, so that they all can be brought into simultaneous printing operation instantly.

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The pressure is regulated by a graduated lever attachment, and contact can be instantly made or broken whilst the press continues running, or it may be stopped just as quickly. The "cloth" or "paper" is fed into the machine from a convenient position, and passes over the machine after printing on to the winding spindle, being adequately protected with an interleaving blanket to prevent set-off or smearing. In the case of paper an automatic cutting device severs sheets of the pre-arranged size. The speed of the press is easily eight times as fast as that of the flat-bed type.

The Achievements of Photography.

Two Important Exhibitions.

At the seventieth annual exhibition of the Royal Photographic Society, at its rooms in Russell-square, W.C., there is an extensive show of all classes of photographic work, and although pictorial photography is the leading feature of the display there is much that appeals to the technical and scientific worker, and the exhibition also possesses an interest for the printer in several of its exhibits, notably in the examples of photographs that have been transmitted by wireless and over telephone wires. Some of these examples have been transmitted from San Francisco to New York, a circuit of 3,305 miles, the transmission of the picture taking only 7½ minutes. These photographs are really wonderful in their clearness, and if, in every-day practice, they can be transmitted from great distances it will be an immense boon to the illustrated newspapers, which at present have to depend on getting their pictures from a distance through the medium of the post. The transmitted photographs embrace all sorts of subjects—interiors, landscapes, buildings, and portraits, and there are also examples of black-and-white subjects such as advertisements, weather charts, finger prints, etc., as well as reproductions of letters and signatures. The method of sending these pictures has been developed and the pictures made by the American Telephone and Telegraph Co., and the Bell Laboratories Co., both of New York. In the collection there is also the reproduction of a coloured picture, the three negatives of which were transmitted by the telephone system. The French are this year celebrating the centenary of Nicephore Niépce, whom they claim to be the inventor of photography, ignoring the fact that an Englishman, Thos. Wedgwood, of pottery fame, was the real inventor and pioneer of the art 20 years before Niépce. Still it is interesting to know that Niépce was the first to produce a photo-mechanical plate that could be printed from, and was thus the pioneer of process work. At the Royal Exhibition three of these early plates are shown, and an inspection of them is well worth while, especially as there is a black-and-white print from one of them shown side by with the plate. This plate, known as "The Cardinal," is interesting as it has been etched and printed from, and is thus an example of the first successful attempt to apply the art of photography to the production of pictures that might be reproduced by mechanical means. The dates when these plates were made was 1826 and 1827, and a long hiatus occurred before the idea of Niépce was taken up and process engraving became the popular art as known to-day. All interested in printing and in illustrative work should make a point of visiting the exhibition which is open, free, daily, from 11 a.m. to 9 p.m., except on Tuesdays and Fridays, the lecture evenings, when it closes at 6 p.m. The exhibition will remain open until October 24th.

Another important show is that of the International Exhibition of the London Salon of Photography, which is now open at 5A, Pall Mall East, at which many excellent pictures are to be seen, the merits of which place them on an artistic plane, and demonstrate that in clever hands photography can become an artistic and expressive medium. The pictures hung this year show more "straight" photography than usual, although some "cranky" examples have got in with the others. The exhibition is well worth seeing from the illustrator's point of view, as many instructive lessons in light and shade may be had by the black-and-white artist who too often pooh-poohs the possibilities of photography rising to the height of an art. One of the most outstanding pictures is "The Life-Boat Man," a strong silhouette by Mr. F. G. Mortimer; and another by the same worker, "Stand Fast," showing a windjammer shipping heavy seas, is well worth a study. In "Ruins Old and Hoary" we see a pleasing picture of an old castle on a cliff, with a remarkably fine cloud effect, Mr. J. M. Whitehead is responsible for this. "One of the Old School" is a good shipping picture, by Mr. John H. Anderson; and in "I spy" the head of a black cat makes a striking subject by J. Challoner. Many of the portrait studies are very fine, notably the large portrait of Dr. Hay Fleming, the historian, by Mr. Swan Watson. Some of the exhibitors have been trying their hands at the attempt to make pictures out of very unpromising subjects. In "A Corner of the Garden" Mr. H. Onishi has managed to make a pleasing study with a watering can, a garden hose, and two fluffy chickens, while Mr. C. Wormald has utilised three common bottles for his picture, and with good effect too. Nude studies are numerous, but they are of a pleasing character and not at all objectionable as so many photographs of the nude are, and one exhibitor has secured a most novel effect by oiling the skin of his models, with the result that the high lights are thereby much emphasised, almost securing the effect of marble statuary. There is much to attract in the exhibition; and in these days, when photography is so nearly allied to printing in the matter of illustrative work, it will well repay a visit by those interested in reproductive work. The show remains open until October 10th, from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. daily.

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SUGGESTED INQUIRY INTO STATE OF INDUSTRY.—Taking a very pessimistic view of the state of British industry generally Sir G. B. Hunter, shipbuilder, of Wallsend-on-Tyne, urges upon the Prime Minister the necessity of appointing a Royal Commission to inquire into and report upon the economic position of our industries and the conditions affecting them, and "to make any recommendation for the improvement thereof. The need," he says, "is urgent. We are not on the road to improvement. We appear to be on the road to ruin."

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Lithographic Book Printing.

MORE ABOUT PHOTOTYPE.

Debate is often heard amongst printers as to the pros and cons of the practicability of photo-typesetting and the possibility that typographical book printing may be gradually displaced by lithographic methods. Some of the arguments brought against lithographic book printing indicate that not all printers are aware of the excellence with which type matter can at the present day be printed lithographically, even under ordinary workshop conditions, nor do they realise to what a considerable extent letterpress publications are already being lithographically reproduced.

Invasion of Letterpress Field.

Not only in the realm of periodical printing is this the case—as witness the *Passing Show* and the *Picturegoer* amongst London periodicals—but in the field of book printing also big outputs have for some time been coming from lithographic machines, either direct or offset. To-day when one picks up a book of an ordinary kind, there is always a possibility that the type matter has been lithographically printed. One has to look twice—or more times—at a novel or a work of heavier literature before one can say with confidence whether the printing is letterpress or lithographic. Indeed, in many instances, even the expert is at a loss to speak dogmatically upon the method of production, until he gets assurance by noting some indication of the presence of impression, or by examining outlines under a magnifying glass.

In connection with the advent of this method of book production we have previously drawn attention to the recent setting up at West End-lane, Barnet, of an establishment devoted to a most interesting new line of specialisation, viz., the production of books by lithography. We have been wishing to make a pilgrimage to Barnet to inspect the plant of this firm, Phototype, Ltd., and the other day we found an opportunity of doing so and were much interested in having the purposes and resources of the concern explained to us by the manager. Our visit impresses us afresh with the possibilities of this new field of printing, and we cannot forbear to give in our columns a few further particulars of a house making a speciality of what will, undoubtedly, prove a growing section of the many-sided printing industry.

Rigid Specialisation.

An outstanding feature of the Phototype establishment is the fact that it is essentially a specialised house. It provides one more example of the modern tendency to depart from the old practice of doing innumerable things more or less well, and to concentrate instead upon getting as near as possible to perfection in one severely circumscribed sphere. The particular sphere in this case is the reproduction, by means of the photo-litho plate, of anything black-and-white—especially letterpress text and line drawings. Despite requests of customers for assistance in colour lithography, this firm keeps rigidly to the black-and-white field, maintaining that by this restriction it can attain greater efficiency and lower costs than are possible where black-and-white and colour lithography are worked in conjunction one with the other. Type matter, black-and-white paintings, pencil drawings, steel engravings, MSS., music — anything black-and-white in not too large a size—this is the class of work in which the effort is being made to attain the highest possible efficiency by means of the adoption of the most up-to-date scientific apparatus and standardised methods.

Specially planned workshops and plant have been put down, on a modest scale to start with, but with an eye to future expansion. The principle that has guided those who planned the whole is the belief that the best work is the cheapest in the end, and is to be obtained by methods which give the utmost possible uniformity of results—mass production methods, in fact. The possession of any secret or unique process is frankly disclaimed, and the aim throughout has been to adopt the best known apparatus and methods for the production of lithographic printing plates, and to reduce all use of materials, formulæ, processes, etc., to a cut-and-dried uniform system, to be, as far as possible, beyond the risk of interference by the personal equation.

Automatic Control.

Thus we noted in the photographic studio that there are two fine cameras fitted with electric time control for the regulating of exposures, together with the Douthitt diaphragm control for regulating the stop. Though these additions mean considerable extra expenditure, we were assured that they very quickly pay for themselves in the facility they give in respect of the vital matter of the uniformity of prints obtained. Plates and paper for negative making are another feature in regard to which Messrs. Phototype, Ltd., are endeavouring to attain perfect uniformity; and we fancy that their scrupulous insistence upon the quality of their photographic supplies cannot but tend to help in the standardisation of these, to the benefit of the trade generally. We were interested to learn, by the way, that this firm is getting just as good results with paper negatives as with wet plates, and at a reduced cost.

Some Details of Equipment.

Space does not permit of a detailed description of all the apparatus and methods employed—many of them familiar to the trade, but here worked under something like ideal conditions. A most notable fact is that the building is rendered almost air-tight by the sealing up of all windows, the circulation of air being secured by a most modern ventilating plant, incoming air being filtered. Every effort is also made within the building to minimise the creation of dust. The up-to-date developing methods and the dark rooms, which are specially well designed and lighted, deserve mention; and, above all, the whirler (for the coating, etc., of plates), which greatly impressed us, being of the size of a small room, capable of being completely enclosed (with the provision of an observation window), equipped with very close control of the speed of the motor-driven table and most convenient arrangements for the spraying of water upon the plate, the admission of coating solution and the electric drying of the plate. The factory is thoroughly equipped for the production of photo-litho plates in zinc or aluminium, these being supplied to lithographers in any size up to 60 by 40, and being used also in the reprint work which the company undertakes for publishers.

We are told that the motto of Phototype, Ltd., is: "There is always room at the top," and this seems to us, after a personal inspection of their works, no inappropriate slogan. We have no doubt that there is going to be an increasing place in the printing world for work such as this, and the thoroughness of the methods used by Phototype, Ltd., leaves us in the expectation of seeing the firm maintain and increase its initial success.

The winner of the national poster competition of the "Safety First" Association is F. Packer, 17B, Alma-road, Roxeth, South Harrow. His design, which will be used throughout the country in connection with the Safety campaign, shows two interlocked red triangles with an eye and ear pierced by an arrow, and underneath the words "Use these."

A conference is being arranged at Balliol College, Oxford, during the week-end September 25th-28th, under the auspices of the Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureaux. Sessions are to be held dealing with the present position of the Special Library movement, with informational work in the spheres of politics, business, science, engineering, transport, medicine, and patents, with public and university libraries, and so forth.

A writer to the *Daily Express* asserts that while granulated sugar retails in most districts at 3½d. per lb., a good class paper bag costs 4½d. per lb. He asserts that "the grocery trade is so highly competitive, and, therefore, the margin of profit is so small, that the trader cannot afford to give his customers the bag or paper in which their purchases are wrapped."

Lithographic Trade Review.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Reports relating to the condition of trade in the lithographic side of the industry are very optimistic, and business at the present time is described as very good. As evidence of this it may be mentioned that the sum required to meet the payment of unemployed lithographic workers in London last week represented the lowest figure for the past five years.

So far as litho artists are concerned business appears to be in a satisfactory condition, a state of things which applies to the whole of the United Kingdom. In the provinces there are one or two spots in which there are a few workers declaring on the books, but generally speaking conditions prevailing at the present time are much in advance of pre-war days.

One continues to hear it urged in responsible quarters that journeymen as well as apprentices should avail themselves of the unique opportunities afforded at the London School of Printing for gaining a fuller knowledge of the craft. At the School in Stamford-street there are at the present time two offset machines of an up-to-date character, besides a considerable quantity of other useful appliances.

Apprentices and journeymen connected with the lithographic artist section of the industry desiring to obtain further knowledge regarding the latest advances in photo process engraving and photogravure, etc., are well catered for both at the London School of Printing and the Bolt-court School of Engraving. At the former institution very interesting classes are being arranged under Mr. R. R. Tyrer and Mr. E. C. Harrington.

So far as new type-setting appliances are concerned we learn that there is no indication as yet of these affecting the normal course of lithographic practice. Lithographers, generally speaking, are keen to note any fresh developments in these new processes, and would welcome their practical adaptation to every-day printing methods.

The first meeting of the newly-formed committee of the Lithographers' Auxiliary to the Printers' Pension Corporation is being held to-day (Thursday), when the programme for the winter will be discussed.

A lithographic printer figures as an example of thrift in the report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies. He is a Liverpool man, named Honeyman, with a family of twelve children and is reported to have saved £2,000 out of wages which did not exceed £4 a week, except during the war period when they were between £7 and £10 weekly. Mr. Honeyman, whose wife died last February, is 70 years old, and was married when 20.

At the time of going to press no definite conclusions have been arrived at on the Continent on the question of the control of the offset machine, to which lithographic workers lay claim. It may be remembered that at the international conference on the question recently held in Cologne a discussion took place on Typary and Typon developments, and these processes will be watched with interest.

Under a new German tariff law lithographic stones, without drawings, engraving or writing thereon, are admitted free into Germany.

As will be seen from a notice in our commercial intelligence this week, Mr. Joseph Goodman, of 12, Crane-court, Fleet-street, has formed his business into a limited liability company. We understand that his business in printing inks and in printing machinery has been steadily expanding, and it is hoped that with the additional assistance now acquired, the firm will be able to keep in closer touch with its customers, carry larger stocks, and generally increase its capacity for service to the trade.

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Technical Education Rally.

Prize-Giving at Stationers' Hall.

The spacious Stationers' Hall was, on Thursday evening, crowded out by a record attendance of students and representatives of the printing and allied trades on the occasion of the giving of the prizes and certificates gained at the last examination held by the Stationers' Company and Printing Industry Technical Board, and as a result of work at the London School of Printing. These were presented by Mr. James MacLehose, LL.D., past president of the Federation of Master Printers.

At the opening of the meeting the chair was occupied by Mr. F. H. Miles (Master of the Worshipful Company of Stationers), and others on the platform included Mr. W. Howard Hazell, J.P., Mr. T. E. Naylor, J.P., M.P., Mr. Edward Unwin, Mr. Maurice Clowes (president of the L.M.P.A.), Mr. T. W. McAra, J.P. (Newspaper Proprietors' Association), Mr. Basil Cahusac, Captain G. C. Rivington and Mr. Gerald Duckworth (Publishers' Association), Mr. E. H. Berryman, Mr. J. A. Esler, Mr. Wilson Howes, Mr. Woodgate Stevens, Dr. F. H. Spencer (Chief L.C.C. Inspector), Mr. A. M. Shand (L.C.C.), Rev. A. Taylor, M.A., and Mr. J. R. Riddell (Principal, London School of Printing).

The Master of the Stationers' Company, in opening the meeting, gave all present a welcome in the name of the Company, and also congratulated those who had worked up the London School of Printing to the proud position it now occupied. The Master then vacated the chair to Mr. W. Howard Hazell.

Mr. Hazell, intimating that the London School of Printing was looking forward to a year of unprecedented success, stated that the number of students last year was so great that the London County Council had built an additional floor on part of the building, so that they would be able to arrange increased facilities for instruction in composing and various branches of photographic work. They had to thank the trade for generous support in the matter of equipment. Messrs. Linotype and Machinery Limited had given three new Linotype machines; the *Daily News* had given a complete rotary newspaper machine, which will be shortly installed; and in addition there had been gifts of foundry equipment and bindery machinery. They had also received considerable donations from the Newspaper Proprietors' Association and other employers, for the purchase of further plant. The School was now the largest printing school in the world, with the greatest number of students. Last year over 2,300 individual students attended one or more series of classes, and up till that evening 1,600 had enrolled for the new session—400 more than at the same time last year. As indicating the high quality of the work attained, Mr. Hazell recalled that as a result of last year's tuition over 700 students had secured prizes and certificates in the examinations for which they sat; the School had also gained all the ten medals and special prizes of the Stationers' Company and Printing Industry Technical Board, three of the City and Guilds of London prizes and medals, also first class in the United Kingdom for their respective grades; and two students received most of the prizes of the Royal Society of Arts competition in the section for book work.

The chairman, introducing Mr. MacLehose, mentioned that he was known to master printers throughout the country and that in his term of office as president of the Federation of Master Printers, about two years ago, he had done most excellent service to the industry.

Mr. MacLehose, in the course of his remarks, recalled that the district in which the Stationers' Hall stands is holy ground to the printer. It was exactly four and a quarter centuries ago that Wynkyn de Worde, Caxton's apprentice, leaving distant Westminster, came and opened his premises in Fleet-street, where the present Press Association building stands; and all around St. Paul's churchyard there were houses and booths where the early books and manuscripts were sold. There was no doubt, he said, that the work of some of the early printers was of surpassing merit. They had often been told that it was marvellous that printing should have risen to such excellence almost in the days of its birth. People were apt to forget, however, that when printing was first invented the art of writing manuscripts had attained a very high level of perfection. These manuscripts, the speaker said, were extremely beautiful models, and he proceeded to mention some of the indications which showed that the earlier printers were not trying to make printed books but were trying to copy the manuscripts as closely as possible. What was now wanted was to try to get back to that high level. Mr. MacLehose proceeded to point out the many facilities existing to-day for technical education, and he concluded by appealing to students to aim high in their work and to remember that they belonged to a great craft with great traditions.

At this point the three gold medallists, Messrs. S. P. Brand, G. W. Smith and T. A. Miller were invited on the platform to receive their medals at the hand of Mr. MacLehose, who afterwards proceeded to hand the other awards to the very large number of successful students.

This ceremony being at an end, Mr. T. E. Naylor, M.P., in a short speech which aroused both laughter and applause, moved a vote of thanks to Mr. MacLehose, the Wardens of the Stationers' Company and to the chairman, Mr. W. Howard Hazell.

Mr. Shand, in seconding the vote of thanks, mentioned that he had himself passed through Mr. MacLehose's Glasgow works as a journeyman compositor, and he testified to the high esteem in which the name of MacLehose is held by Scottish printers.

The motion having been carried with enthusiasm, Mr. MacLehose briefly responded, and in doing so testified to the hard work which Mr. Howard Hazell has contributed to the cause of technical education.

L.S.C. Jobbing Guild.

Efficiency in the Composing Room.

The monthly meetings of the L.S.C. Jobbing Guild were resumed on Wednesday of last week in the Reading Room of the London Society of Compositors, St. Bride-street, when Mr. Ernest Pheby opened the session with an interesting lecture entitled "Industrial Efficiency: with Special Reference to the Composing Room." Mr. Pheby, who is the possessor of nine first class diplomas gained in the last five years, including a senior diploma with distinctions from the London Chamber of Commerce, proved a capable lecturer, and one with a wide knowledge of his subject. The chair was occupied by Mr. J. F. Francis (Athenæum Press), and there was a moderately good muster of Guild members.

Mr. Pheby, at the outset of his address, said they had all heard of industrial efficiency, or scientific management as it was called in America, and often wondered exactly what it was intended to convey. Though a recasting and overhauling of methods of working would temporarily upset the ordered arrangement of their lives, he believed it would in the long run enable them to get through a much greater quantity of high quality work at a decreased expenditure of energy than at present. It was his task that evening to indicate to them briefly how the adoption of new methods would benefit both the composing department of the printing industry and the individual engaged in it. In any system of scientific management in the composing department, he proceeded, it was necessary that each man should have his own particular job, and so perform it in a standard manner.

Re-organisation in the composing department should consist of a lay-out room, a composing section, the make-up random, the imposers and the revisers. The work ticket will show what work is to be done. If the job has been previously printed and a reprint is ordered, the lay-out department will merely mark up the types and whites, and all the assembler will need to do will be to follow copy—the operation to be done being merely that of "building bricks." No job should be issued to the composing department until it has been dealt with in the lay-out room. In this department will be collected the smartest comps. on the staff. Each job as it is received should be marked up with the types and the white spaces to be used. Squared paper of definite standard ruling (12 point squares) should be used which will show how the job will appear when it is in type.

When the lay-out is approved, either by the sales department or by the head lay-out man, it is sent, together with the copy, to the assembly department. Here the job will be assembled by means of the Ludlow, Lino. or Mono. or lifted from the case, the men so engaged doing nothing else. The men making up will be at the random all day, those imposing will do this continuously, each one being a specialist in his own line. Although each man will do one operation exceptionally well, the speaker believed it was absolutely necessary that every man should have a practical knowledge of the other operations which go to make up the whole work of the department.

After the job has been dealt with by the assembler it goes to the maker-up who spaces the lines out as directed on the instruction sheet. It then passes to the reviser, who corrects and sends the forme to the machine. The whole of the times taken in these various operations will show where the placing of the workers' materials may be improved so as to secure the smoothest working, and the whole formed into a plan whereby the work can be done in the quickest time, and the burden of the employee lightened. The job must be dissected and each factor studied separately and in relation to the whole.

At the conclusion of the lecture, by means of the blackboard, Mr. Pheby gave several practical demonstrations of the waste of energy in hand type-setting, etc. In one of these he unwound a reel of cotton, going over the respective boxes covering the words "London Society of Compositors' Jobbing Guild," using the case at present in vogue in the large majority of printing houses. He then placed on the blackboard a drawing of a case of a "new lay," and with the cotton, traversed over the same set of wording. In the first example the length of cotton used amounted to 64 ft., whilst in the second it was 48 ft. In another demonstration Mr. Pheby compared the eighteen definite movements required to manipulate an Albion Press with the six needed with the "Lightning" press.

Discussion.

Mr. Francis, in opening a discussion, paid a tribute to Mr. Pheby for his illuminating lecture. However, he did not agree with the lecturer with regard to the question of the sub-division and specialisation of labour. These, he thought, meant the elimination of craftsmanship which would eventually make a man a mere piece of machinery. Personally he was in favour of industrial efficiency—and it was an important question—but not of the kind that meant any limitation of the power of a man being able to exercise his brains. He did not approve of the sub-division of labour, and he would go so far as to say that—in spite of the trade union—he was in favour of apprentices learning all branches of their trade. For the trade union or anybody else to say that an apprentice shall only be taught one branch of the trade was to atrophy his capabilities.

Mr. H. B. Naylor pointed out that they had an excellent example of the utility of co-operation in the Board of Management of the London School of Printing, which consisted of employers and employed.

Mr. W. Whyte (secretary, L.M.P.A.) in a speech marked by much characteristic humour, remarked that he did not suggest that a boy's training should be that of a "jack of all trades," but he was firmly of the opinion that a boy who was eventually to become a compositor should have some knowledge of the machine department, the warehouse and the foundry. It was only by co-operation that they would be able to bring about any solution of their apprentice difficulties.

Useful contributions to the discussion were also made by Messrs. F. Harvey and J. F. Murphy amongst others.

On the proposition of Mr. D. Papworth, seconded by Mr. J. F. Murphy, a very cordial vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Pheby. A similar expression of thanks to the chairman was proposed by Mr. C. A. Burridge, seconded by Mr. F. Harvey, and heartily carried.

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Personal.

SIR GEORGE A. SUTTON, of the Amalgamated Press, Ltd., Associated Newspapers, and Imperial Paper Mills, Ltd., was 56 on Monday.

ALDERMAN JAMES MAY, J.P., has been selected Mayor of Aldershot. He has a record of forty years' public service, and founded the the Aldershot *Military Gazette* over half a century ago.

MR. MILTON CHAPPLE, printer, of Torrington, and Mayor of the town for four years, has been made a J.P. for the County of Devon.

MR. A. E. GOODWIN leaves England on Saturday for his visit to the United States *via* Canada. He will travel by the Cunarder "Ascania."

MR. E. R. ALEXANDER, founder of the printing firm of E. R. Alexander and Sons, Ltd., is, we are glad to hear, making excellent progress after his recent operation and is expected to leave the nursing home in the course of next week.

AT Eastbourne, on Saturday, September 12th, a very interesting presentation was made to Mr. and Mrs. A. le Pine Strange, on the occasion of their silver wedding, by the staff of Strange the Printer, Ltd. The gift was a very handsome cut-glass and silver-mounted biscuit box suitably engraved.

MR. JAMES P. SUTHERLAND, manager of the Aberdeen University Press, has been presented by his employees with a Crown Derby coffee set and tray on the occasion of his marriage.

MR. J. E. HOLLEY, who for 40 years has been on the composing-room staff of the St. Clement's Press, London, has been presented with two Berkeley armchairs on his retirement.

MR. E. WATERHOUSE, of the composing-room staff of the Leeds edition of the *Daily Chronicle*, has been presented by the companionship with a timepiece on the occasion of his marriage.

MR. CLARENCE HULL, a member of the general printing staff of the *Sheffield Telegraph*, was presented on behalf of his department colleagues with a case of stainless cutlery on the occasion of his marriage.

MR. T. G. NEWLAND, general secretary of the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding, Machine Ruling and Paper Workers, attended the meetings of the Trade Union Congress at Scarborough.

DOUBTLESS Mr. Newland took the opportunity of paying a visit to the Union's new convalescent home, Northcliffe, at Filey. He was, we believe, instrumental in selecting this admirable site on the East Coast.

A PHOTOGRAPHIC leaflet has been issued giving some very attractive views of the home and grounds.

A BALLOT has been taken recently for a new committee of the Filey Convalescent Home, the following being appointed: Mr. Geo. Harraway, Mr. S. Stubbings, Miss R. Stacey, Miss P. Sharp, Miss A. E. Hall, Mr. J. Stone, Mr. E. W. Spackman, Mr. G. F. Larcey and Mr. H. Chalk.

MR. J. J. O NEILL, who has been advertisement manager and a director of the *Manchester Guardian*, has resigned his connection with the paper.

MR. MAURICE MARSTON, until recently a director of the firm of Leonard Parsons, Ltd., has been appointed organising secretary of the National Book Council.

MR. M. RELPH, the highly respected ex-president of the Stationers' Social Society, is anticipating a trip to Norway and Sweden next month. He reports business as fairly good, especially in view of the general state of trade.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

Payment is accepted, for advertisements under the following headings, on the basis of seven words to the line (minimum three lines):—

Situations Vacant, Agencies,
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Businesses for Sale and Wanted,
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Sales by Auction, Tenders,
Patents for Sale,
Legal and Financial Announcements.

Per line 1/0

Replies may be addressed to Box Numbers, Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58 Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4, for which a fee of 6d. is charged to cover Postage of Replies.

Telegrams: Stonhill, Lud, London.
Telephone: 2439 Holborn.

Situations Vacant.

TRAVELLERS, calling on Printers, wanted in all districts to CARRY SIDE LINE on generous commission; write, in confidence, stating ground covered and lines carried.—Write, "T.C.," Dixons, 195, Oxford-street, W 1. 14690

Situations Wanted.

LETTERPRESS MACHINE MINDER (stood off through trade depression) seeks progressive post; Wharfes (1 and 2-colour) and Platens; good class Half-Tone, Colour, Catalogue and Commercial Work, Box Numberers, etc.; Non-Society; distance no object.—Reply to C. E. M., 16, Gainsborough-road, Chadwell Heath, Essex. 14687

PLATEN MINDER, Half-Tone, Colour and General Work; 10 years' experience; 2 years in charge.—Daniels, 163, Sellincourt-road, Tooting, S.W. 14684

PROCESS MANAGER seeks situation where organising ability would be appreciated; can get the best out of men; could start a photo-engraving plant; knows how to produce a deep, good printing block; colour expert.—Box 14688.

WAREHOUSE or WORKS MANAGER, sit. wanted by experienced man; News, Periodical, Commercial, Book, etc.—Apply, Box 14671.

YOUNG MAN (29) seeks perm. sit.; Platen, Comping, Cutting; small office; London district; refs.—W. Warren, 11, Sydenham-place, Broadway, Maidenhead. 14085

Machinery for Sale.

SECOND-HAND MACHINERY.—If you are wishing to dispose of Second-Hand Machinery relating to the Printing, Bookbinding, Box-making, Envelope and Bag-making Trades, etc., secure prompt and effective service by advertising in the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*.—Apply for special rates to the Publishers, Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

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Gray's Inn-road, London, E.C.1.
Occasionally we have Rebuilt Smyth Book Sewing Machines to offer, such Sewers having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted with New Standard Parts where necessary. We erect and teach on a trial basis.—Box 13993.

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Miscellaneous.

WASTE PAPER: ITS RECOVERY AND RE-MANUFACTURE. By James Strachan. A Fund of Information; price 12s. 6d.—Stonhill and Gillis, Publishers, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.

TENDER.

BOROUGH OF FULHAM.

PRINTING OF RATE BOOK.

THE Fulham Borough Council is prepared to receive Tenders for Printing the Borough Rate Book half yearly for a period of 5 years, the matter to be set up and kept standing throughout the period of the contract. Full particulars and form of tender can be obtained on application to the undersigned. Tenders must be delivered not later than 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday the 7th October, 1925.

J. PERCY SHUTER,
Town Clerk,
Town Hall, Fulham, S.W.6.

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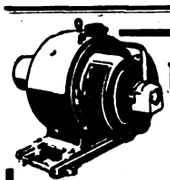
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France & Belgium—Mr. FELIX VANBUGGENHOUDT 196, rue Gerard, Brussels.
United States—LOCKWOOD TRADE JOURNAL CO. 10, East 39th-street, New York.
Representatives also in Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, Norway, Sweden, Finland, etc.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1925.

A Novel Conference.

EVENTS have justified our anticipation that a noteworthy contribution would be made to the history of the printing trade when the Home Counties Master Printers' Alliance held its conference or summer school for sons of master printers and young master printers. Last week's proceedings at Old Jordans Hostel fulfilled the highest hopes of the promoters—and those at the head of the H.C.M.P.A. are not backward in aiming at big successes. The brief résumé of the conference doings which will be found on another page conveys something of the spirit of the gatherings, but one had to be present to appreciate to the full the comradely feeling that prevailed, the educative and recreative value of the conference, and the joy with which both the young men and their older mentors made the most of the opportunities provided. We are not surprised that other Alliances are thinking of following the Home Counties lead. It will undoubtedly be to the benefit of the whole printing industry if they do so.

* * *

Printers' Paper Troubles.

IF one kept a record of the physical disabilities in paper with which the poor printer claims he has to contend from time to time, the net result would be to cast a very serious reflection on the degree of efficiency that has been reached in paper manufacture. Fortunately most of the matter that would be collected would emanate from technical talks and lectures reported in the trade journals. It is almost impossible to find a new complaint against paper, though some of the inventions of ill-trained craftsmen represent praiseworthy innovations. A printer of our acquaintance laid the blame for poor workmanship on paper that was "full of glass." After a course of lectures on paper more than one lithographer has contended with acids and electricity in the bulk of his work. Our own conviction is that there is much more said than seen of these particular malefactors. Electricity in paper is a potent enough influence where fast-running rotary and news presses are concerned; but it is on rare occasions that the jobbing printer, who uses flat reams of paper and comparatively slow-running machinery, meets difficulty of a similar nature. As for acid in paper, the nearest approach to common occurrence of any such thing is in the reaction of alum from clay-coated stock on the stone used by the lithographer. Ourselves, we have not known more than an odd case or two of the existence of free acid in paper.

* * *

Physical Disabilities.

IF we were asked to name the chief and the most frequently recurring of physical disabilities in paper, we would say that they comprised the following:—

1. Absence of label specifying composition of the ream.
2. Immaturity.
3. Inaccurate slitting.

These three faults are a common association with paper of all kinds, and they cause every printer to lose money, spoil work and waste paper. Acids, iron spots, electricity, fugitiveness, wire marks, fluff, uneven substance, loose and hard coating, all these may happen in paper some time, and when they do it is an event. Defects of the kind in our classification are very nearly a custom. The printer who accepts reams of printing paper as 500's is liable to waste 3 per cent. of his purchase. The rotary printer who sets his automatic feeder to pick up in single sheets paper direct from the mill will lose hours, and then put the paper to one side. The printer backing up and cutting sheets to register who relies upon paper from the mill being truthful in its angles will raise a store of trouble for himself and everyone who operates after him. And these are the everyday troubles of the paper user.

* * *

"Buy British Goods."

AUTO-SUGGESTION is a powerful factor, and buyers can be induced, as it were unconsciously, to purchase a particular line of goods if an advertisement is constantly placed within reach of their vision. Even such general advice as "Buy British Goods" serves its purpose if sufficiently employed. It is suggested that greater use of the Post Office should be made in this direction. For groups of trades, of course, there is the collective advertising scheme. This has proved highly effective in several individual cases, including that of the printing industry. In these days of slow business, the idea might well be adopted elsewhere. A tendency is also growing up of insisting on the consumption of Empire products. Here again the suggestion has only to be reiterated often enough for the effect to be readily felt. British papermakers who so often complain of poor demand might try publicity to good purpose. To many people it never occurs that there are different makes of paper. Enlightenment is what is required and there are ample means of providing this. In this connection it is useful to note a new exhibit which has been added to the display of the Association of British Advertising Agents at Wembley. This is designed to drive home the lesson that products must be made known to the public by means of newspaper advertising, the case of certain well-known proprietary articles being quoted.

PAPER FOR SOUTH AFRICA.—His Majesty's Senior Trade Commissioner in South Africa reports that the Union Tender Board invites tenders for the supply of printing paper and boards to the Government Printer at Pretoria. Tenders must be received in Pretoria by 3 p.m. on Wednesday, October 14th, 1925. Further particulars may be obtained by firms interested in the supply of goods manufactured in the United Kingdom, upon application to the Department of Overseas Trade (room 41), 35, Old Queen street, London, S.W.1.

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Young Master Printers' Conference.

Unique Gatherings at Jordans Hostel.

The experiment of holding a conference for young master printers and master printers' sons, which was made last week at the Old Jordans Hostel, Beaconsfield, Bucks, under the auspices of the Home Counties Master Printers' Alliance, was successful beyond anticipation.

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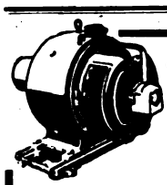


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FORTY-SEVENTH YEAR.

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1925.

A Novel Conference.

EVENTS have justified our anticipation that a noteworthy contribution would be made to the history of the printing trade when the Home Counties Master Printers' Alliance held its conference or summer school for sons of master printers and young master printers. Last week's proceedings at Old Jordans Hostel fulfilled the highest hopes of the promoters—and those at the head of the H.C.M.P.A. are not backward in aiming at big successes. The brief résumé of the conference doings which will be found on another page conveys something of the spirit of the gatherings, but one had to be present to appreciate to the full the comradely feeling that prevailed, the educative and recreative value of the conference, and the joy with which both the young men and their older mentors made the most of the opportunities provided. We are not surprised that other Alliances are thinking of following the Home Counties lead. It will undoubtedly be to the benefit of the whole printing industry if they do so.

* * *

Printers' Paper Troubles.

IF one kept a record of the physical disabilities in paper with which the poor printer claims he has to contend from time to time, the net result would be to cast a very serious reflection on the degree of efficiency that has been reached in paper manufacture. Fortunately most of the matter that would be collected would emanate from technical talks and lectures reported in the trade journals. It is almost impossible to find a new complaint against paper, though some of the inventions of ill-trained craftsmen represent praiseworthy innovations. A printer of our acquaintance laid the blame for poor workmanship on paper that was "full of glass." After a course of lectures on paper more than one lithographer has contended with acids and electricity in the bulk of his work. Our own conviction is that there is much more said than seen of these particular malefactors. Electricity in paper is a potent enough influence where fast-running rotary and news presses are concerned; but it is on rare occasions that the jobbing printer, who uses flat reams of paper and comparatively slow-running machinery, meets difficulty of a similar nature. As for acid in paper, the nearest approach to common occurrence of any such thing is in the reaction of alum from clay-coated stock on the stone used by the lithographer. Ourselves, we have not known more than an odd case or two of the existence of free acid in paper.

* * *

Physical Disabilities.

IF we were asked to name the chief and the most frequently recurring of physical disabilities in paper, we would say that they comprised the following:—

1. Absence of label specifying composition of the ream.
2. Immaturity.
3. Inaccurate slitting.

These three faults are a common association with paper of all kinds, and they cause every printer to lose money, spoil work and waste paper. Acids, iron spots, electricity, fugitiveness, wire marks, fluff, uneven substance, loose and hard coating, all these may happen in paper some time, and when they do it is an event. Defects of the kind in our classification are very nearly a custom. The printer who accepts reams of printing paper as 500's is liable to waste 3 per cent. of his purchase. The rotary printer who sets his automatic feeder to pick up in single sheets paper direct from the mill will lose hours, and then put the paper to one side. The printer backing up and cutting sheets to register who relies upon paper from the mill being truthful in its angles will raise a store of trouble for himself and everyone who operates after him. And these are the everyday troubles of the paper user.

* * *

"Buy British Goods."

AUTO-SUGGESTION is a powerful factor, and buyers can be induced, as it were unconsciously, to purchase a particular line of goods if an advertisement is constantly placed within reach of their vision. Even such general advice as "Buy British Goods" serves its purpose if sufficiently employed. It is suggested that greater use of the Post Office should be made in this direction. For groups of trades, of course, there is the collective advertising scheme. This has proved highly effective in several individual cases, including that of the printing industry. In these days of slow business, the idea might well be adopted elsewhere. A tendency is also growing up of insisting on the consumption of Empire products. Here again the suggestion has only to be reiterated often enough for the effect to be readily felt. British papermakers who so often complain of poor demand might try publicity to good purpose. To many people it never occurs that there are different makes of paper. Enlightenment is what is required and there are ample means of providing this. In this connection it is useful to note a new exhibit which has been added to the display of the Association of British Advertising Agents at Wembley. This is designed to drive home the lesson that products must be made known to the public by means of newspaper advertising, the case of certain well-known proprietary articles being quoted.

PAPER FOR SOUTH AFRICA.—His Majesty's Senior Trade Commissioner in South Africa reports that the Union Tender Board invites tenders for the supply of printing paper and boards to the Government Printer at Pretoria. Tenders must be received in Pretoria by 3 p.m. on Wednesday, October 14th, 1925. Further particulars may be obtained by firms interested in the supply of goods manufactured in the United Kingdom, upon application to the Department of Overseas Trade (room 41), 35, Old Queen street, London, S.W.1.

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HARPER WOODHEAD AND CO., LTD.—Capital £4,000, in £1 shares; to adopt an agreement with H. Woodhead, and to carry on the business of printers, stationers, lithographers, typefounders, stereotypers, electrotypers, photographic printers and lithographers, etc. Private company. Directors: H. Woodhead and G. W. Rawlinson. Registered office: 29, Paternoster-row, E.C.4.

JOSEPH GOODMAN AND BARRELL, LTD.—Capital £3,000, in £1 shares (500 7 per cent. cumulative preference and 2,500 ordinary); to adopt an agreement with J. Goodman and to carry on the business of manufacturers and vendors of and dealers in printers' ink and all other articles, both liquid and solid, adapted for or capable of being used by printers, vendors of and dealers in new and second-hand machinery, implements, appliances and accessories for sale or hire purchase or otherwise, being the business formerly carried on by the above at 12, Crane-court, E.C. Private company. Directors: J. Goodman and G. N. Barrell.

ARLESEY PRESS, LTD.—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of letterpress and general printers, etc., carried on at Arlesey, Bedfordshire, as the "Arlesey Printing Co." Private company. Directors: R. D. Wright and Agnes Sault. Registered office: The Company's Works, Church End, Arlesey, Bedfordshire.

BOXONIA, LTD.—Capital £3,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of a box manufacturer, printer, paper merchant and importer, etc., recently carried on by A. Copley, at Boxonia Works, Little Holme street, Leicester, and to adopt an agreement with S. F. Aspell, and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in boxes, cartons and cases, paper bags, ladies' shopping "carriers" or satchels, etc., etc. Private company. Subscribers: L. S. Skevington and C. E. Hurst. Directors: L. S. Skevington and W. E. Page. Registered office: Boxonia Works, Little Holme-street, Leicester.

HANDLEY BROTHERS, LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; to adopt an agreement with W. Dewhirst to develop and turn to account the business formerly carried on by him at 146, Breek-road, Liverpool, as "Handley Brothers," and to carry on the business of printers, stationers, bookbinders, lithographers, publishers, advertising contractors, etc. Private company. First directors: W. Dewhirst and Mrs. Ethel Dewhirst. Registered office: 146, Breek-road, Liverpool.

"OUR BIRDS" PUBLISHING CO., LTD.—Capital £7,000, in 5s. shares; to make arrangements for and to produce, print and publish a weekly journal dealing with the cage-bird hobby and matters incidental thereto under the title of *Our Birds* to procure registration thereof as a newspaper at Stationers' Hall, and to carry on the business of publishers, etc. Directors: F. Reddihough, L. Dykes, W. B. Atkinson, T. Bennett, R. Dickinson and J. Arundale. Solicitors: Moore and Shepherd, 9, Sunbridge road, Bradford.

CLEVEDON NEWS, LTD.—Capital £500, in £1 shares; newspaper proprietors, journalists, advertising agents, etc. Private company. Directors: G. E. Hancock, W. J. Gardner, C. J. Burden, P. J. Matthews, C. H. Mills and E. P. Sperring. Registered office: 32a, Kenn-road, Clevedon, Somersetshire.

MAXWELL CUNLIFFE AND CO., LTD.—Capital £100, in 1s. shares; proprietors and publishers of newspapers, journals, magazines, etc. Private company. Subscribers: Ruby P. Dell, Ethel D. Hardcastle and A. H. P. Howard is the first director. Registered office, 46, Peartree-street, Goswell-road, E.C.1.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfactions registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfactions is not compulsory).

SALESMAN PUBLISHING CO., LTD. (London).—Particulars filed of £2,000 debentures authorised September 8th, 1925, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital; the whole amount being now issued.

D. CLANSEY AND CO., LTD. (printers, stationers, etc., Liverpool).—Debenture dated September 8th, 1925, to secure £500, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: Miss M. M. Rigby, 1, Lyn..ood, St. Annes-road, Rotherham.

E. T. W. DENNIS AND SONS, LTD. (art publishers and printers, etc., Scarborough).—Mortgage on printing works and other buildings in Melrose-street, Scarborough, dated May 2nd, 1925, to secure £5,500. Holders: E. Jackson, Morley, Yorks; and Sir Wm. Middlebrook, Kt., Leeds. (Registered September 9th, 1925, by permission of the Court).

CASTELL BROTHERS, LTD. (manufacturing stationers, etc., London).—Mortgage and land registry charge on freehold premises Nos. 8 and 9, Red Lion street, Clerkenwell, dated September 8th, 1925, to secure £12,000. Holders: Phœnix Assurance Co., Ltd., Phœnix House, King William-street, E.C.3.

LINCOLNSHIRE GUARDIAN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO., LTD.—Particulars filed of £5,000 debentures authorised July 3rd, 1925, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future; the whole amount being now issued.

RECEIVER APPOINTED OR RELEASED

ZINCOLAC, LTD. (London).—W. D. Baxter, of 44, Tottenham-street, W.1, was appointed receiver and manager on August 28th, under powers contained in debentures dated May 12, 1925.

KAMRA PRESS STUDIOS, LTD. (Westminster).—A. G. Deacon, C.A., of 4, South-place, E.C.2. was appointed receiver and manager on September 11th, 1925, under powers contained in debenture dated October 29th, 1924.

TECHNICAL SPECIALITIES CO., LTD. (Mathematical instrument makers, stationers, etc., London).—J. A. Robertson, of 2-3, West-street, Finsbury-circus, E.C., ceased to act as receiver or manager on August 12th, 1925.

Trade Notes.

RE-GRADING.—The second meeting of the joint committee of the Federation of Master Printers and the Typographical Association inquiring into the question of re-grading met at Penryth on Tuesday.

MESSRS. WOOLGAR AND ROBERTS, the press-cutting and advertising agents, are this week removing from Red Lion-court and 169, Fleet-street, to new quarters in 1, Dorset-buildings, Salisbury-square, E.C.4.

THE Printing and Allied Trades' Charity Sports Association informs us that, owing to serious misunderstanding with their patrons and friends, they find it imperative to announce that the club known as the Printing and Allied Trades Boxing Club has absolutely no connection with the Printing and Allied Trades' Charity Sports Association. Mr. Harry Chalk is the hon. secretary of the P. and A.T.C.S.A. Boxing Section, to whom all correspondence must be addressed.

THE Association of Master Printers of East and North-East London held a successful social gathering at the Church Institute, Romford-road, Stratford, on Wednesday last, between 40 and 50 ladies and gentlemen being present. A whist drive and a good concert were the principal features of the evening's entertainment, which continued to a late hour.

NORTH LONDON M.P.A.—Despite inclement weather, the North London Master Printers' Association had a most enjoyable and instructive outing on Tuesday. At the invitation of Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., Ltd., a party of 32 ladies and gentlemen journeyed from London by charabanc and visited the firm's Home Park Mills in the morning and their Croxley Mills in the afternoon. The visitors were given a very thorough introduction to the processes of papermaking, all departments being inspected right from the power house to the handling of the finished article. There were general expressions of satisfaction at the excellent arrangements made; and after tea had been enjoyed at the invitation of Messrs. Dickinson, the thanks of the visitors were suitably expressed by Mr. W. Wilson (chairman, N.L.M.P.A.) and Mr. W. J. Mizen (hon. sec.).

THE Readers' Pensions Committee is to hold its annual dinner on behalf of the funds at the Holborn Restaurant, on Saturday, October 17th, when the chair will be occupied by Col. E. F. Lawson, D.S.O., M.C. All communications should be addressed to Mr. A. C. Sealey (hon. treasurer) at St. Bride Institute, Bride-lane, E.C.4, to whom cheques should be made payable.

A WELL-KNOWN figure in the Aberdeen printing trade has passed away in the person of Mr. Edward Tait, who died last week in his 74th year. The deceased was apprenticed with Messrs. John Avery and Co., printers, in 1865, and was afterwards in the employment of Messrs. Cornwall and Sons, Messrs. Lewis Smith and Sons, and the Rosemount Press.

MR. B. F. COCKRAM, a prominent employee of the *Evening Post*, Jersey, has passed away with painful suddenness.

MR. JOHN WILLIAM LOGAN, of East Langton, Market Harborough, former M.P. for South Leicestershire, who died on May 25th, aged 79, left estate of the gross value of £167,159, with net personalty £151,025. Among his many bequests, the testator left the option of the purchase at par of the whole of his holding in the Racing Pigeon Publishing Co., Ltd., to Alfred Henry Osman, journalist, of Doughty-street, W.C.

MR. THOMAS BRADY MERRITT, Greenwich, and of Inverness-terrace, W., printer and publisher, managing director of Messrs. Merritt and Hatcher, Ltd., proprietors of the *Kentish Mercury*, left £15,119 (net personalty £14,746).

A BRONZE memorial tablet to Sir Algernon Methuen, founder of the well known publishing firm, was unveiled privately at the firm's premises on Tuesday.

THE L.C.C. Central School of Arts and Crafts opens its new session on Monday next. A comprehensive course of compositors' work is a strong feature, and we learn that in the section for machine work—which covers three-colour, half-tone, line process and letterpress printing; the methods of preparing packing and overlays; and the details of machine management and method of work—a new Miehle two-revolution machine has been added to the equipment.

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The Provinces.

Portsmouth.

The Portsmouth District Committee of the Joint Industrial Council has arranged with the Borough of Portsmouth Higher Education Committee, in conjunction with the Board of Education, Whitehall, and the City and Guilds of London Institute, to resume organised courses in Typography at the Municipal School of Art. The courses are for senior and junior apprentices, the latter taking their practical lessons on two afternoons of the week, and seniors two evenings; whilst other evening classes are being provided for subsidiary subjects. The first class was held on Monday, September 14th. An able typographical instructor has been found in Mr. M. W. Millican. The principal of the Municipal School of Art has promised to give a series of lectures and is also making arrangements with the head of the Arts Department of the College with regard to artistic training.

Birkenhead.

Councillor Robert Pilling Fletcher, of Birkenhead, who has been invited, and who has accepted the invitation, to be the Mayor of that borough for the next municipal year, is the third son of the late Alderman Lambert Fletcher, who is the founder and head of the old-established firm of Messrs. Fletcher and Speight, printers and publishers, Bury, Lancashire, and who died September 19th, 1921, aged 86 years. Alderman Fletcher was Mayor of Bury from 1905 to 1907, and his son, Councillor Thomas Pilling Fletcher, is the present Mayor of Blackpool. Thus when Councillor Robert P. Fletcher is elected Mayor of Birkenhead, he will be the third member of one family—a printer and his two sons—to have held a Mayoralty.

Bristol.

Drawing attention to the principal industries of Bristol, the *Financial Times* points out that the printing trade is a large employer of labour. The largest factories are those of Messrs. Mardon, Son and Hall, Ltd.; the firm is associated with the Imperial Tobacco Co., whose colour and other printing is of an extensive kind. The firm had previously done much of the printing for the local tobacco firms, and had established a sound and extensive business, but it has since developed enormously, and is one of the largest, if not the largest, printing businesses in the kingdom, employing over 4,000 hands. Another large printing concern is that of E. S. and A. Robinson, Ltd., which has several factories. There are several other printing businesses, making collectively a substantial addition to employment.

Manchester.

The Manchester Associated News Guild (sec., W. E. Timms) have issued an invitation to over 250 North Country printers' readers to attend a meeting at Caxton Hall to discuss their position in relation to the T.A. and the wages question.

Leeds.

The annual supper and entertainment of the staff of the *Yorkshire Evening News* was held at the Griffin Hotel, Leeds. About 150 employees of the company attended, and the guests included several members of the board of directors.

Colchester.

Printing classes at the Colchester Technical College are doing excellent work. At a meeting last week of an advisory committee in connection with these classes it was decided to appeal to the local Master Printers' Association and the Typographical Association to formulate an agreement that in all cases of apprenticeship preference should be given to lads who have been trained at the Junior Trade School of the Technical College.

Tiptree, Essex.

Mr. W. Staines has been presented with a handsome oak 14-day striking clock from the employees of the Anchor Press, Tiptree, Essex, and a cheque from the firm on leaving to take over the business of Mr. Belsham in Station-road, Tiptree. Mr. J. D. Beaven, manager, made the presentation and wished Mr. Staines success in his new venture.

Worcester.

The death occurred at 3, Lark hill, Worcester, last week, of Mr. George Augustus Theodore Littlebury, at the age of 57. He was a partner in the firm of Littlebury and Co., the Worcester Press, Worcester, and a partner in Littlebury Brothers, printers and publishers, Liverpool. He was managing director of the Bristol Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd., Bristol, and also of Russell and Co. (Southern Counties), Ltd., printers and publishers, Southampton.

Yeovil.

Long Service Presentations at Yeovil.—Mr. George Johns, news composing-room (60 years' service), Mr. W. Boad, general printing department (50 years' service), and Mr. J. Hann, formerly chief of the printing department (40 years' service), of the staff of the *Western Gazette* at Yeovil, have been presented with clocks by the proprietors on the occasion of their retirement.

Plymouth.

The employees of Messrs. William Brendon and Sons, Ltd., Plymouth, revived their annual wayzgoose, holding it at Newquay, to which the party proceeded in a special train. Sports were brought off on the beach in the afternoon, and the prizes were distributed by the wife of the managing director, Mr. Charles E. Brendon, at the high tea which took place in the Victoria Hall.

South Wales.

The autumn golf meeting of the South Wales Master Printers Alliance is to be held on Tuesday, September 29th, on the links of the Royal Porthcawl Golf Club. The programme includes handicaps in the morning for seniors and juniors, and a handicap for ladies, each under "medal play," and in the afternoon there is to be a mixed foursomes. New cups are being presented for each of these competitions, and special souvenir programmes will be issued to all competitors and visitors.

Newport, Mon.

Last week, Messrs. Lovell and Co., of Newport, Mon., manufacturing confectioners, were prosecuted by a Home Office Inspector for failing to have machinery securely fenced. It was said that the offence came under Section 136 of the Factory Act and concerned a printing machine. This machine had "jaws like a crocodile between which paper was placed to be printed." With this machine was a guard, but on this occasion it had been left off, and recently a boy who worked this machine had his hand caught between the jaws. Fortunately he had the presence of mind to switch off the machine with his other hand. Defendants pleaded guilty, saying that they did not know the guard had been taken off. There were three printing machines on their premises, all under the care of a qualified printer, and this employee said he found he could work the machine more easily by taking off the guard. Messrs. Lovells' were fined £10.

Cardiff.

Action is being taken by the Cardiff Joint Industrial Council of the Printing and Allied Trades to encourage Cardiff buyers of printing to place their orders with Cardiff printers. Over the signatures of the joint secretaries of the local J.I.C. there has been published in the Cardiff newspapers an appeal which states: "The yearly wage bill of the printing trade of Cardiff is over £250,000. The wage-earners spend their money in Cardiff, and we ask the cinema proprietors and Cardiff tradesmen to reciprocate and support Cardiff industries by getting their printing done in their own city."

From the London Gazette.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

W. W. Ball, W. F. Walsby, E. S. Wilde and F. W. Good, engravers, die-sinkers and designers, 23, Gloucester-street, London, E.C.1, under the style of the Larence Engraving Co.

W. Brassfield and F. W. H. Green, printers and publishers, at the Albion Press, Tunnel-road, Tunbridge Wells, Kent, under the style of Brassfield and Co.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914.
RECEIVING ORDERS.

A. R. Melrose, 3, York-street, publisher.

George Herbert James Gordon and Herbert Gordon, Old King-street, Bristol, printers.

The branches and the Executive Council of the Typographical Association have sent a cheque for £84 for the complete furnishing of a bed room in the Memorial Wing of the Lloyd Memorial (Caxton) Seaside Home for Men and Women, Deal.

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Printers' Managers and Overseers' ASSOCIATION.

MANCHESTER AND DISTRICT CENTRE.

"Make your own enjoyment" appeared to be the edict of the Weather Clerk, on Saturday last, at the Bull's Head Hotel, Hale Barnes, where the bowling handicap of members and friends was fixed to take place. The green on September 19th was in a state of flood as a result of the incessant downpour. As no bowling was possible, the wise men of the Centre, who are empowered to organise events, decided to hold a whist drive until tea time, and after the appetising meal, to hold an impromptu concert and distribute the prizes. In the whist competition, when Mrs. Geo. H. Rider and Mrs. Harry Walton scored 59 each, Mr. Harold Nuttall, M.C, requested them to cut their luck, and Mrs. Walton secured a silver-plated cake stand. Mr. Arthur Gavin, with a score of 59, became the possessor of a solid brass flower vase. The other prizes distributed after tea fell to Mrs. Chas N. Knowles (salad bowl), Mrs. A. E. Cox (lady's leather handbag), Mrs. H. T. Griffiths (timepiece), Mr. Jas. E. Mayo (attache case), Mr. J. W. Philbin (timepiece), Mrs. Helen Kirkwood, Mr. A. E. Cox, Mr. Tom Beach, Mr. Harold Nuttall, a boot and shoe outfit each. Other ladies and gentlemen who formed the happy gathering were president and Mrs. Frank Scouler, vice-president and Mrs. A. Hellewell, Mr. Ernest Garrett (officiating officer), Mr. and Mrs. J. Ball, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Balls, Mr. Wm. Bardsley, Mrs. A. Gavin. Mrs. Chas. Goat, Mr. H. T. Griffiths, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Hughes, Mr. J. H. Nuttall, Miss Parsley, Mr. Geo. H. Rider, Miss Sage, Mr. W. Smith, Mrs. Fred E. Robinson, Mrs. Alfred Young, and Mr. F. J. Hughes (secretary). Eventually the private motor coach drew up at the hotel entrance, the party seated themselves comfortably inside, and before the hour of eleven all had returned home, having enjoyed themselves and feeling ready to meet again under similar or more sunny conditions.

WEE MAC.

Printers' Rifle League.

Results of Summer Competitions.

The following are the results of the summer competitions of the Printers' Rifle League:—

First Division—Paper Workers' Challenge Cup.

1. W. H. Smith and Son A Team
2. John Dickinson
3. Bradbank
4. Amalgamated Press
5. F. Steel and Co.
6. W. H. Smith and Son B Team

Second Division—Chas. Roud Challenge Cup.

1. Britannia
2. John Dickinson B Team
3. Post Office Savings Bank (Printing Branch)
4. John Dickinson C Team
5. Bradbank B Team
6. W. H. Smith and Son C Team
7. Amalgamated Press B Team
8. F. Steel and Co. B Team.

The trophies and medals won during the past year will be presented at the Printers' Rifle League concert on Saturday, November 7th, at the New Falcon Hotel, Gough-square. The chair will be taken at 7 p.m. by Mr. C. W. Kimpton (W. H. Smith and Son).

THE death has occurred at Manchester, after a very brief illness, of Mr. D. A. Muir, a well-known journalist, for several years resident in Newcastle-on-Tyne as the local representative of the *Co Operative News* and associated publications.

A COLOSSAL A.B.C. of Trade Marks—the first of its kind to be compiled in this country—has just been completed by the skeleton staff of the Monomark Co. Although purely pictorial designs have been ignored, and the matter restricted to combinations of letters and numerals, more than 120,000 registrations have been recorded.

Trade Union Matters.

THE secretary of the Cambridge branch of the Typographical Association has asked the Executive Council if a boy could be allowed to be taken on as an apprentice at a tuberculosis colony in that branch where the patients (who are members of the Typographical Association) executed printing work under trade union conditions. The Council, after consideration of the points at issue, have intimated that they cannot agree to the boy being apprenticed.

PROPAGANDA AT NEWCASTLE.—The secretary of the Newcastle branch of the Typographical Association has reported to the Executive Council that he had accompanied Mr. T. Roberts on visits to several printing firms in the branch and surrounding district. He gave details of the organising work that had been accomplished, and expressed confidence that the visit of Mr. Roberts would have beneficial results.

T A. AND "DILUTEES."—The members of the companionship of the *Newcastle Daily Chronicle* and the *Evening Chronicle* have forwarded a strong protest, to be sent through the branch to the Executive Council condemning the action of the Council in admitting dilutees at Hastings and other areas as members of the Association. The protest states these men, who formerly worked at Newcastle, served only two and a-half years as linotype operators, and that it is a gross infringement of the apprentice rule and most unfair to lads who are struggling through their seven years before admission to full membership.

Trade Fair Train.

Fuller details are now available of the London Midland and Scottish travelling exhibition train which is to undertake a year's tour of 77 towns to promote the sale of British goods. It is stated at Euston that the train will probably be ready to start on its expedition in about a month.

Three 50-foot brake vans are now being specially converted at the L.M.S. Carriage and Wagon Works at Wolverton. They are being painted in a red, white and blue design, and will be fitted with elaborate electric light installations, electric fans and louvres for ventilation. Later they will go to Willesden for the internal fittings required by the various exhibitors.

This argosy on wheels will probably start from St. Pancras, work through the Midlands as far North as Dumfries and Stranraer, and return in about a year's time to Euston. Very big towns like Manchester and Liverpool will be avoided, so as not to impede the ordinary traffic, and particular attention will be paid to country districts, where special train services will be run by the L.M.S. railway from the surrounding districts to the chosen centres. Admission to the train will everywhere be free, and its arrival in each district will be made a gala occasion.

RUSH WORK WITHOUT SET-OFF.—A most interesting appliance shown at the recent printing Exhibition was the electric drying apparatus for drying printed work exhibited by Messrs. Hudson and Stracey, Ltd. Designed by a practical printer for printers, it would seem to have fully justified the claims made by the inventor, inasmuch as many firms have given repeat orders, and in some cases have ordered two or more complete sets at once. The apparatus is suitable for all classes of platen machines, Vertica! Miehle and Kelly type presses, and all styles of cylinder machines with printed-side-up delivery. It can be used for rotary, gumming and varnishing machines. The units are easily adjustable and can be controlled either singly or as a whole set, or further radiators can be added as required; the whole equipment can be easily elevated out of the way when not in use. Every printer knows the worry and trouble of rush work, especially when it has to be folded directly after printing and when the job consists of half-tone or solid blocks. The Watford Drying Apparatus, designed to meet this difficulty, can be supplied on one month's trial to *bona fide* members of the M.P.A. by arrangement. Further particulars can be had from Messrs. Hudson and Stracey, Ltd., Charles street, Watford, Herts.

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TRADE PUBLICATIONS.

BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER, THE. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4. Founded in 1878, this weekly journal is the recognised medium for Printers, Stationers, Box Makers, Envelope Makers, Bookbinders, etc. Its pages contain the latest improvements in machinery, descriptions of new processes, and commercial intelligence and current news. Subscribers get the paper for 52 weeks for 13s.

BOOKBINDER, THE, forms a Monthly Section of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, and subscriptions are booked for these issues at the rate of 3s. 3d. per annum, including postage. Special contributions appear from the pen of leading authorities. Publishers: Stonhill & Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

DICTIONARY OF PAPER TERMS.—Definitions of the Terms as used in the Manufacture and Merchandising of Paper. Published in book form by the Lockwood Trade Journal Co., Inc., New York. Bound in cloth, 6 × 9, 87 pp. Price 7s. 6d. Copies may be had of Stonhill & Gillis, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

LITHOGRAPHIC TRADE REVIEW, THE. This forms the subject of a monthly section of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, and these issues are obtainable at an annual subscription of 3s. 3d. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

PAPER TRADE REVIEW, THE WORLD'S. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4. This weekly journal established in 1879, gives particulars of Papermaking Machinery and Processes, Current Prices of Raw Materials, Market Reports, Interviews with Leading Men associated with the industry, Commercial Intelligence, etc. Annual subscription: 26s. plus postage (Inland, 30s. 4d.; Foreign and Colonial, 32s. 6d.)

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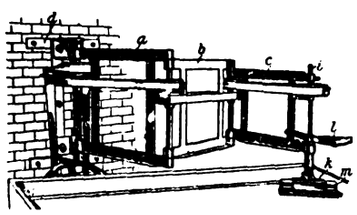
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New Inventions

Grinding Metal Printing Plates.

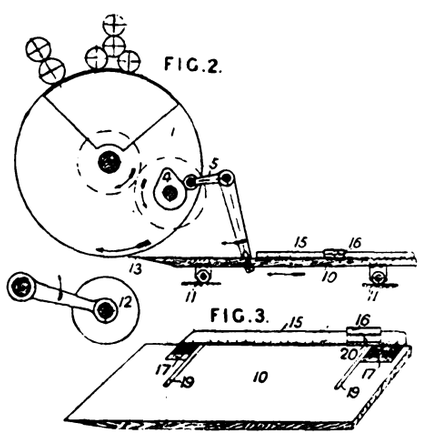
A machine for brushing and grinding metal printing-plates, as patented by Mr. W. Ohle, comprises three frames a, b, c, hinged together on vertical axes, the frame



a being hinged to a bracket d, and the frame c carrying a shaft i movable up and down by a lever l and carrying at its lower end a socket k to receive a brush m or a grinding or polishing tool. The shaft i is driven by means of belts and pulleys.

Sheet Registering Devices.

In this invention a sheet 13 is placed on a table 10 with its edge slightly overlapping the end of the table. The table is mounted on rollers 11 and is reciprocated to feed the sheet into the bite of printing and impression rollers 1 and 12 by means of a bell-crank 5 connected to the table and actuated by a cam 4. The sheet is laid against a



side gauge 15 adjustably fixed by bolts passing through slots 19 in the table. To facilitate correct positioning of the sheet, the gauge 15 is graduated and a cursor 16 bearing a datum line 20 is mounted thereon. Graduations 17 are also provided on the table. The invention is in the name of the Schwarzpresse Akt. Ges.

Treating Paper with Rubber Latex.

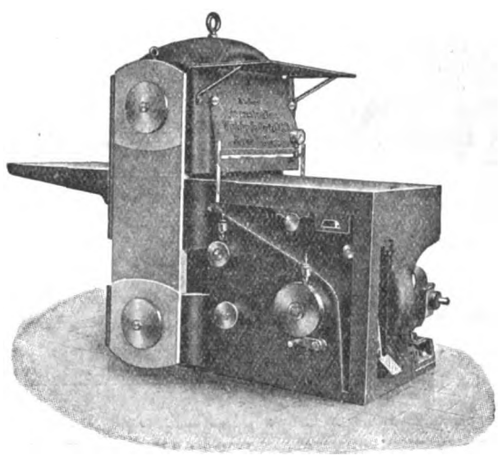
According to an invention by Mr. S. G. S. Dicker (Rubber Latex Research Corporation, U.S.A.), paper, pulp board, and pulp articles are treated with a solution of latex stabilised in known manner as by the use of ammonia or other alkali and then dried in such manner as to solidify the latex solids into a dried irreversible gel. A caoutchouc product is formed which is structureless and practically homogeneous, quite distinct from tough and short coagulation rubber.

Unsized or slightly sized paper from the rolls of the paper machine is passed through a bath of diluted latex, the excess is preferably removed by squeezing rolls and the paper dried by hot rolls. If thick paper is used, drying under vacuum or reduced pressure is desirable, in which case too early extraction of the ammonia, and the resultant acidity and coagulation of the latex must be avoided.

A surface impregnation or a graded impregnation may be obtained on one or both sides by using paper more or less moist. Duplex wrapping paper may be produced by using a latex gel bond for two sheets. Where a clinging film of latex is left on the paper, the film, whilst tacky, may be used to secure a facing of finely divided material such as china clay, soapstone, talc, "agalmatolite," &c. The tackiness may be produced by a slight raising of the temperature of the paper. The void spaces left in the treated paper may be reduced either by repeated impregnation or by hot pressing to cause the rubber film to bond.

Latex may be used with most alkaline sizing materials and also with some of a neutral character. A vulcanised product may be obtained by incorporating colloid sulphur with the latex mixture, or, better, by using ammonium sulphide or polysulphide as the stabilising agent. Paper treated as above may be subsequently frictioned with rubber in the production of paper-covered fabrics. To facilitate impregnation, the paper may be moistened with either water, alcohol, ether or other volatile liquids. Rubber produced in paper according to this process contains somewhat more proteid or nitrogenous matter than ordinary rubber.

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Electrotypers and Stereotypers' MANAGERS & OVERSEERS' ASSOCIATION

The monthly meetings of the above Association were resumed on Tuesday of last week at St. Bride Institute, Bride lane, E.C.4, the chair being occupied by Mr. A. Chadwell (president) Though the business before the meeting was not very important or extensive, the attendance of members was well maintained.

Following the reading of the June minutes, which were formally carried, several items of correspondence were dealt with. Amongst these was an invitation to any of the members to attend the 21st celebration dinner and dance of the Bookbinders' Overseers Association on Saturday next.

In reference to their own particular branch of the industry, Mr. Chadwell appealed to the members to support the Stereotypers' Auxiliary concert to be held at Anderton's Hotel on Monday, October 5th. This concert, he stated, was a specially important event, as it marked the 21st year since the inauguration of the Auxiliary. Another reason why they should give it support was because of the fact that Mr. W. H. Crosby (one of their own respected members) and Mr. F. E. Shillam were taking the chair. These two gentlemen had been joint secretaries since the inception of the Auxiliary, and their efforts during all these years deserved the utmost appreciation from the trade.

On the proposition of Mr. W. M. Forsyth, seconded by Mr. H. Filkins, a sum of five guineas was granted from the Association's funds to the concert plate.

Mr. Crosby briefly returned thanks for the generous contribution.

Mr. Chadwell then announced that the 21st birthday of the Auxiliary was to be further celebrated by a dinner and ladies' night at the London Tavern, Fenchurch-street, on October 17th. Out of respect to Mr. G. W. Sharvell, who has been the Auxiliary treasurer since its inception, he hoped the members would endeavour to be present at the dinner.

With regard to the annual dinner of the Association on November 14th, Mr. Forsyth stated that the arrangements were well in hand.

Mr. J. S. Sunderland (stereotyping and electrotyping instructor at the London School of Printing), then directed the members' attention to the opening of the new session, and in doing so asked the members to do all in their power to encourage their apprentices to attend regularly their technical classes. Mr. Sunderland went on to mention that the examiners at the end of last season's work expressed the opinion that the students did not appear to have had much attention paid to corrections and the insertion of accents. He agreed that the criticism made was fully justified, but he could assure them more attention would be given to this aspect of the work of the students in the future.

Mr. Chadwell (one of the adjudicators of the students' work) spoke of the general improvement in the quality of the work done by the students under Mr. Sunderland last year compared with the year before.

The remainder of the evening was devoted to a somewhat free and desultory—but none the less useful—discussion on the effect new printing processes might have on the future of stereotyping and electrotyping. Amongst the processes mentioned were photogravure, photo litho offset and photo typesetting. Although most of the speakers agreed that some of these processes were making wonderful strides, it was the general opinion that their application would principally be for special kinds of printing, and also that it would be a long time, if ever, before stereotyping and electrotyping would be seriously affected.

Whilst it was pointed out that offset printing had in several instances meant the displacement of labour in the foundry, instances were given of firms being dissatisfied with their offset printed catalogues, reverting to letterpress productions.

Before bringing the meeting to a close the chairman announced that Mr. Glen Steel (Jubbs) was to give a lecture at the October meeting, and that Mr. A. H. Mundey (Fry's) would address them in November. He earnestly appealed to the members for a large attendance on both these occasions.

The meeting was then brought to a close.

British Industries Fair Revived.

All British Goods Campaign.

The British Industries Fair is to be revived next year, and will be held in London and Birmingham from February 15th to 26th.

With a view to assisting British trade, the Government have decided to grant the sum of £20,000, to be expended in assisting the Fair. This assistance will enable the Department of Overseas Trade to advertise the Fair more extensively, both at home and overseas, and will reduce the cost of space to exhibitors to 2s. 6d. per square foot, instead of 3s., as in 1924, owing to the fact that 6d. per foot was added to exhibitors' costs for advertising purposes.

The success of these Fairs depends entirely on the number of the exhibitors, and every effort is being put forward to induce manufacturers in all the trades included in the British Industries Fair to take part in greater numbers.

The projected help of the Government should make it possible to build up a Fair for British goods equal to the great continental fairs, but it must not be forgotten that many years of steady work, under normal and prosperous conditions, have put these continental fairs in the position they now enjoy.

Good results should be expected from overseas as the result of the publicity given to British goods in the Empire Exhibition and other recent efforts, together with the gradual return to normal conditions.

The fact that only goods of British manufacture are allowed to be shown makes the Fair of much more value than ordinary trade exhibitions, and the cost is less.

The catalogue published by the Department, which contains a note of each exhibitor's productions without extra cost, is circulated to all important buyers throughout the world, either directly or through the British consuls and other agencies, and is in itself a good medium for advertising "All British Goods."

The interest that home trade buyers take in the Fair also makes it of importance to those manufacturers who are chiefly engaged in the home market.

Indian Duty on Paper.

A *Times* message from Simla states that the Legislative Assembly has passed a Bill substituting a specific duty of one anna (1d) per lb. on certain kinds of paper for the *ad valorem* duty of 15 per cent, in accordance with the recommendation of the Tariff Board. The debate has occupied nearly two days, and several members have condemned the protective policy of the Government

MR. JAMES CRONE, for many years joiner at the Culter Paper Mills, has passed away at the age of 70 years.

New British Patents.

For the benefit of our readers we have arranged for any inquiries relating to Patents, Designs and Trade Marks to be answered, free of all charge, by a Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Patent Agents. Inquiries should be addressed, in the first instance, to the Editor.

Applications.

Brewer, G. (Independent Paper Mills, Inc.). Paper folding machines. 22,227.

Everson, H., and McHugh, W. Means for applying paper, etc, strips to boxes. 22,083.

Fallot, A. Devices for feeding paper webs to printing machines. 22,085.

Higgs, E. E Cardboard, etc., boxes. 22,402.

March, E Ticket issuing machines. 22,301.

Morris, E. T. Printing machines. 21,356.

Ryan, J. Printing blanket. 22,081.

Schwartz, R. Photographic printing materials. 22,762.

Stephens and Wickersham Quoin Co., S. Locking devices for printing. 21,773.

Waite, F. and Waite and Saville, Ltd. Sheet feeding mechanism for printing, etc., machines. 21,814.

Waite, F. and Waite and Saville, Ltd. Mechanism for feeding sheets to printing, etc, machines. 22,212.

Specifications Published.

1924.

Bunker, J. W.. and Boney, A. M. Bags or envelopes. 239,027.

Lever Bros., Ltd., and Williams, J. Machinery for the manufacture of paper or cardboard boxes. 239,059.

Marks, E. C. R. (Paraffine Co., Inc.). Toys constructed of paper fibre board, and like foldable material. 239,399.

Newbery, F. W., and Mann and Co., Ltd., G. Machines for graining the surfaces of lithographic printing plates. 239,290.

Ritchie, Ltd., M. C., and Royce, T. Brake device for cardboard box making machines. 239,316.

Wood and Co. (Printers), Ltd, E. J., and Stranders, J. Boxes and containers. 239,265.

Wright, E. H. Stereoscopic cinematographic cameras or printing machines. 239,270.

1925.

Adrema Maschinenbaughes. Printing plate for addressing machines. 235,833.

Aktiebolaget Dux. Sucking devices for separating and feeding sheets of paper to printing machines. 234,776.

Carpmael, W. (Chemische Fabrik auf Actien vorm E Schering). Manufacture of printers' ink. 239,113.

Elliot, H. P. Addressing and like machines for printing from stencils. 228,183.

Fallot, A. Cylinder printing machines. 229,323.

Hare, F. C. Loose leaf binders. 239,425.

Odell, H. Feeding mechanism for embossing and other printing presses. 233,314.

Vago, P. and Paldy, J. Securing together of sheets of paper. 239,154.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

1925.

Anquetin, J. Wall-paper printing machines. 239,212.

Lauenstein and Co. Ges. Wrapping means. 239,204.

Ridderstrom, A. R. Folding machines. 239,195.

Maschinenfabrik Augsburg-Nurnberg Akt.-Ges. Tripping arrangements for the cylinders and inking rollers of rotary printing machines. 239,180.

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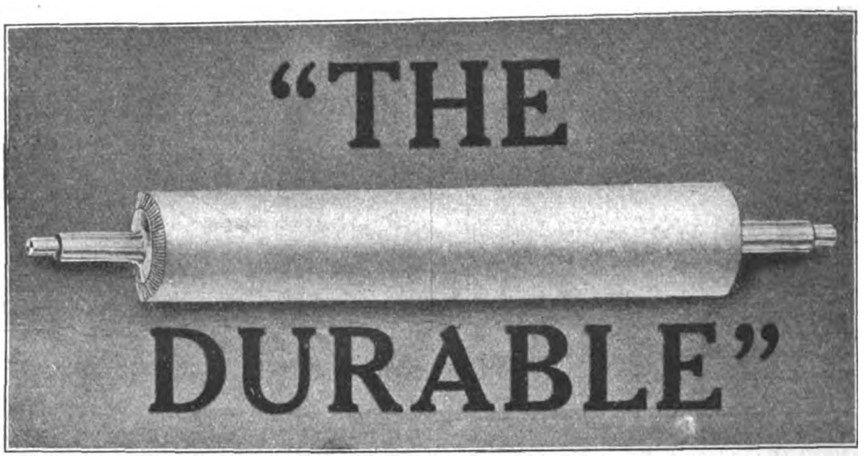
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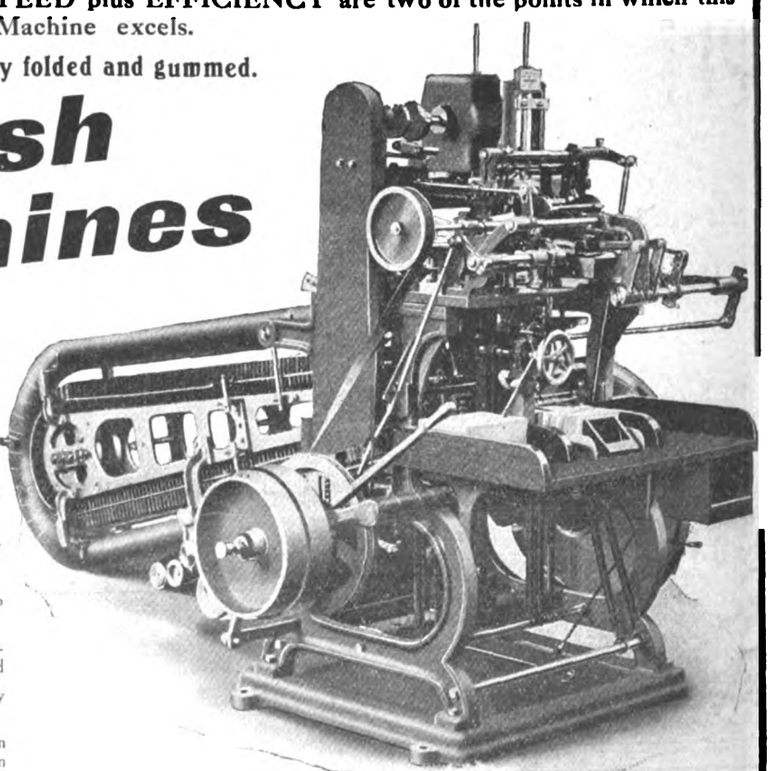
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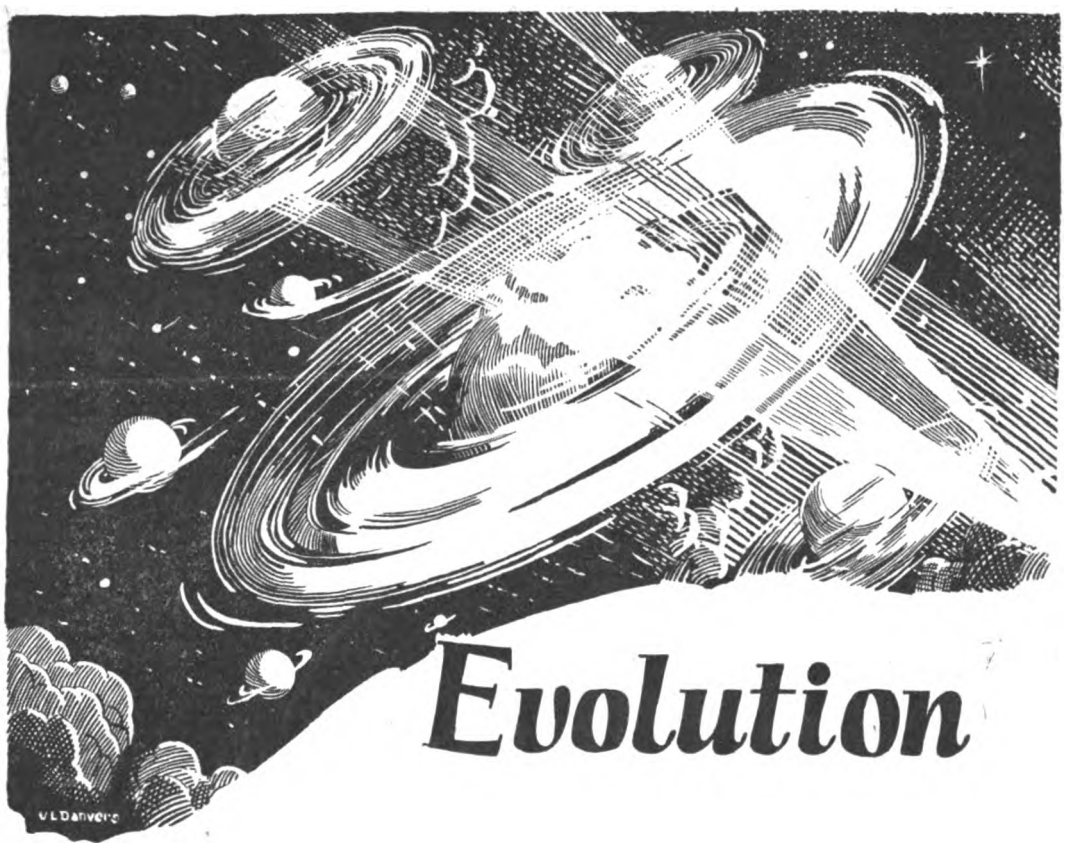
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VOLUME 97. NUMBER 14 [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: OCTOBER 1, 1925. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.



PROGRESS SERIES: No. 3.

The Earth is one of the smallest of a thousand million worlds travelling at a terrific speed around the Sun. The Earth goes round the Sun once a year (1,000 miles a minute), but Neptune, the planet farthest removed from the Sun, makes its circuit only six times in 1,000 years.

WE are told that one thousand million years ago the world in which we live was a ball of flaming fire hurtling through space. It is left to the caprices of our imagination to say what happened to this belching furnace of lava until life came.

We do know, however, that since the beginning of time every living organism has contributed something to the progress of life. In the world we know to-day—in commerce, in our own little world of printing—every unit contributes to the harmonious working of the whole.

The House of Winstone have played no small part in the world of printing. They have worked faithfully in the interests of their craft, producing better printing Inks, Rollers, Sundries, and time-labour-and-cost-saving specialities during their four-score years of life.

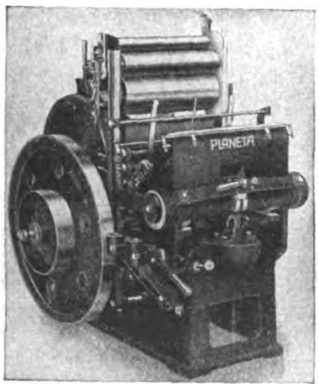
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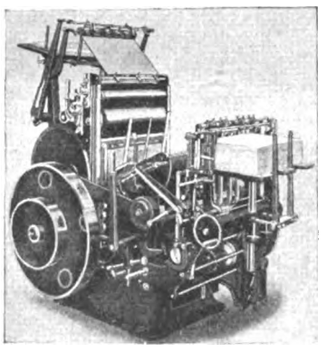


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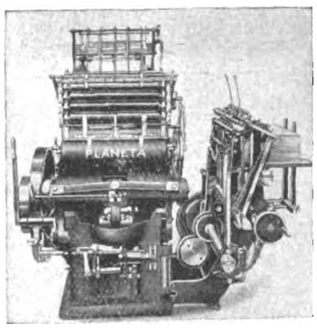
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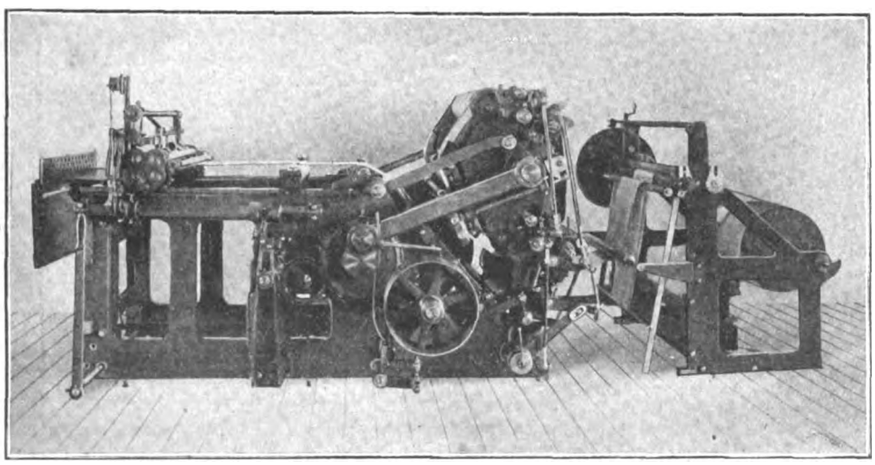
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VOLUME 97. NUMBER 14. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: OCTOBER 1, 1925. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE

Present Tendencies in Book Printing.

Reviewed by Mr. William A. Kittridge, Director of Design and Typography, R. R. Donnelley and Sons, Chicago.

Ideas of suggestive value, and interesting comparisons between the methods of this country and the United States, will be found in the following article which we quote from the New York "Publishers' Weekly."

It is a hopeful sign that even the conservative and successfully entrenched older publishing houses are showing evidences of a typographic and design consciousness in the production of their recent books. Forced into animation through the popularity of the more brilliant publications of the "younger set" of publishers, they show a *naiveté* in the use of Batik covers and type flowers that is always entertaining. Thus to leaven the lump of their general publishing along the traditional line!

The Jazz Spirit.

At a time in which one of the most original art expressions is that of jazz music, could book design remain fixed at any cold and colourless standard? Mr. Knopf is credited with stirring things up and the making of jolly, gay books, invitingly fresh in paper, typography, jackets and bindings. And before his time Way and Williams, Copeland and Day, Stone and Kimball, R H. Russell and others made books of varied design, sound typography, well printed and bound.

Bruce Rogers and D. B. Updike always were classic and treasured specimens. We thank God for them and hope they may long continue to set such glorious standards and examples.

Yes, the present tendencies of design in the typography of books are decidedly hopeful. An immense improvement is to be noted in the publications of this year over those of last. A very good barometer of this is the Exhibition of the American Institute of Graphic Arts entitled "Fifty Books of 1925." Comprising, for the most part, trade editions of current publications, the quality of style and craftsmanship shown in the books this year exhibited greatly exceeds that of former years.

The fact that a three dollar book, "Anchors of Tradition" from the Yale University Press, won the prize for greatest excellence, is significant in proving that limitations of time, expense and materials do not prevent fine accomplishment in the art of book production. Throughout the publications of the University presses at Harvard, Yale, Princeton and Chicago is to be observed a conscious and usually successful effort at the making of good books enconomically—books appropriate and lasting.

English Influence.

Some of the impetus towards finer things has unquestionably come from a pressure without the country. The presses of England and France have been exceedingly busy since the war in turning out beautiful works. Books illustrated in black and white, and colours; wood-engraved books; books on exotic and hand-made papers; special editions of classic works; all have found ready and eager purchasers over here.

The investment in imported books might prove astonishing. At any rate, the flood has been increasing and to an extent, because we have had little of a similar nature to offer—too few æsthetic expressions of the work of great artists in book form. An occasional "Wilderness" or "Voyaging" by a Rockwell Kent; an "Iron Men and Wooden Ships" or a "Full and By" by a Wilson—quickly bought by an admiring public.

The private presses of England are turning out large works at large prices and books at forty to one hundred dollars seem to have a ready sale. Stanley Morison's "Four Centuries of Fine Printing" and "Modern Fine Printing" at about seventy-five dollars each were quickly out of print. A three-volume Blake at forty dollars, not to mention too numerous others, causes one to wonder at the lack of an American source of supply for this quite apparent demand. Splendid material exists and awaits a publisher of æsthetic appreciation and discriminating taste. Edward Penfield, recognised abroad as one of our greatest artists, long ago completed a set of coach and carriage drawings, the most authentic study of the subject ever attempted. They have never been published. Guernsey Moore's work in Philadelphia deserves a book and would long ago have had one abroad—Jules Guerin—Maxfield Parrish—George Bellows—Arthur I. Keller. Who will publish them for a long standing audience?

Improving Book Design.

In spite of this lament, introduced here as an interlude and shadow against the higher lights of this article, the prospect for continually improved book design is splendid. When we find a publisher interesting himself in better paper and the manufacture of special papers at a good mill watermarked alone for the works of one author, then we know something is brewing. A book designer interests another mill in bringing out a one hundred per cent. rag book paper in order that his books can endure. The owner of one paper mill turns from the making of commercial bond paper to the making of superior fine book papers as near as possible in colour, strength and texture rivalling hand made models. Materials will not be lacking for the ambitious bookmaker.

A pressure from the publisher on his printer, in turn passed on to the manufacturer of composing machines, results in some admirable types for the composition of books Bodoni, Garamont, Italian Old Style, Poliphilus, authentic Caslons and Baskervilles await the typographer now. The breed of types is improving so that it is even becoming fashionable for the publisher to make a statement of the race horse type he is employing in his book as well as the pedigree of paper and place of production. In one recent instance a publisher's enthusiasm persuaded him to devote a whole page at the end of his book to "A Note on the Type in Which This Book is Set."

Type-Consciousness.

Quite obviously an improvement of taste will come to people type-conscious and the work of this publisher deserves approval. Bad books and trashy printing have cluttered too many book store tables. Only moron intelligences should tolerate them. They insult and offend thoughtful people.

The infrequent publications of the private presses bring much of life and hope to the scene. Directed usually by ardent amateurs with feeling and sentiment for their work, they bring out books of original and interesting formats. Such books as come from Rudge; George Santayana's "Lucifer" published by the Dunster House Bookshop and printed at the Southworth Press, Portland, Maine; the books of Robert Ballou, Will Ransom, The Fleuron Press, Pascal Covici, Aventuros, and the Dial Press all have an originality and virility, however much we may not agree about their design.

Book Jackets.

The riot of colour in book jackets shows no let-up. The Chicago University Press issues a "Manual of Style" in a tangerine orange wrapper! "Segelfors Town" by Knut Hamsun and "Sea Horses" by Francis Brett Young both sport poster pictorial jackets of no mean quality. The book jacket to-day is the bobbed hair, rolled hose and short skirt expression of the publishing venture.

Sometimes a stunning jacket wraps a dull book and at other times a splendid book comes in a plain manilla or tissue wrapper. Too often the book jacket design bears no relation to the *tout ensemble* while it is a favourite contention of the writer that it should very definitely do so. How often have we hurried up to a counter and picked up a

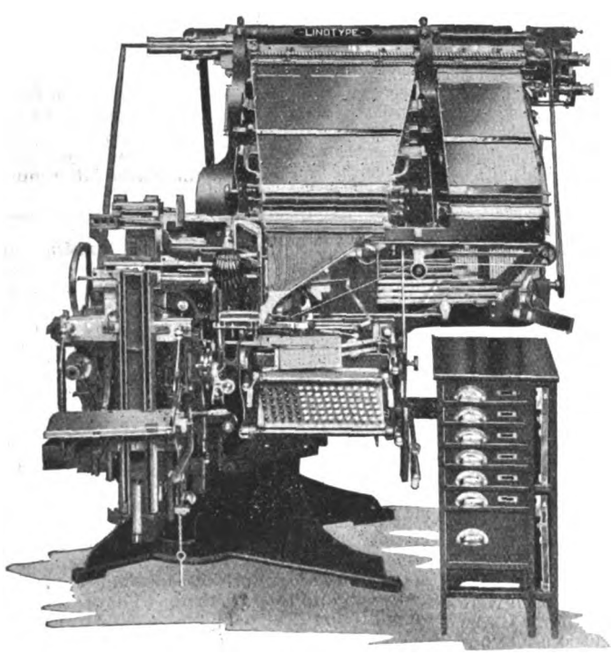
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Why it PAYS to set Display Work on the LINOTYPE

When the Linotype first supplanted a number of men for the composition of solid matter, it was immediately found to be the most economical means of producing set type. *Yet the case hands had not to move away from their single pair of type cases.*

The composition of display work at case, particularly large display, necessitates a deal of walking about from case rack to case rack—once for the setting and again for distribution.

But the All-Display Linotype here illustrated reduces large display work to the level of solid type matter, because—



The machine compositor has all the display faces he requires immediately at hand.

He sets all the lines of type he requires up to 36-point straight from the keyboard, just as he would set a "take" of solid 6-point.

There is no limit to the amount of display type he can set.

There are no "non-productive" hours—no "picking," no "turning," no heavy and frequent bills for new type.

And type distribution is entirely eliminated.

Is it not at least worth your while to think it over and send us your enquiries?

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book prettily encased to be dashed by the drab insides.

One of the most fortunate book-jacket enterprises has been that of the Michael Arlen books. Black and gold and silver and black wrappers, exactly suited to the idea and contents of these popular volumes, give them an individual, distinguished, snobbish appearance in any window or shop. They look so rich as to be received by any one as a compliment.

A very critical taste for fine books will be rewarded by a few volumes. "Joseph Conrad: The Man" designed by Bruce Rogers and published by William Edwin Rudge is such a one; Updike's "In The Day's Work"; the new Aventuros Cassanova in twelve volumes with illustrations by Rockwell Kent; "Chinese Painting" printed by Updike, these are some outstanding.

Craftsmanship in book production is encouraged and stimulated by journals and reviews concerning themselves with printing. The *Printing Art* was once an influence and we are now to welcome the revival of two others in quarterly form—*Ars Typographica* under the editorship of Douglas McMurtrie in New York and the *Graphic Arts* published by Henry Lewis Johnson Boston. The *American Printer* under the editorship of Oswald and Gress has always been a good influence, and many who now direct the destinies of American presses have been helped by its example and counsel.

Altogether the prospect for increasingly better book production seems assured. Decent type, permanent paper, suitable illustration, combined with skill and care, bring the publisher confidence and good will from the public he serves.

Mr. James Thomson Edwards, papermaker, late of Chirnside, Strathendry and Culter Paper Mills, died on 4th inst. at 65, Victoria terrace, Haydon Bridge.

The steamship "Corner Brook," the vessel built by Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth and Co., Ltd., to the order of the Newfoundland Power and Paper Utilities Corporation, Ltd., for the carriage of paper in bulk, completed her official full-speed trials last week.

Government Contracts.

Contracts were placed with the following firms during August :—

H.M. Stationery Office.

Cloth, Tracing.—B. J. Hall and Co., Ltd., Cheadle; Winterbottom Book Cloth Co., Ltd., Manchester.

Lithographic Press.—Furnival and Co., Ltd., Reddish.

Loose Leaf Ledger Metals. — Moore's Modern Methods, Ltd., London, E.C.

Printing, Ruling, Binding, etc.

Binding 6,000 Books Military Engineering, Vol. II., Defences, 1925.—Adams and Harrison, Ltd, London, E.C.

Binding about 202 Vols. of Papers—Writs, Affidavits, Awards, etc.—R. Carswell and Son, Ltd., Belfast.

Contract for Group 245 (1925) Plans for Specifications of Patents.—Charles and Read, Ltd., London, W.C.

40,000 pads, Form 432, Post Office.—Dean and Co. (Stockport), Ltd, Stockport.

280,850 to 110 patts. Form H.1 and H.1 (inside) Inland Revenue.—G. Hargreaves, Cheetham.

450,000 Form A—1; 70,000 Form A—1, Summary—Inland Revenue.—Harrison and Sons, Ltd., Hayes.

500,000 Form W.P.1, Ministry of Health; 978,250 to 394 patts. Forms H.1 and H.1 (inside), Inland Revenue.—H.M. Stationery Office Press, Harrow.

1,285 Books Inspectors Ledger.—T. Hooley and Co., Ltd., Stockport.

3,575,850 Form D.N.1 to 1,777 sorts.—H. Howarth and Co., Ltd., Manchester.

Binding 5 000 copies Manual of Instruction for the R N. Sick Berth Staff, 1925.—Leighton, Son and Hodge, Ltd., London, E.C.

4,370,000 Class "A"; 2,340,000 Class "E" National Health and Pensions Insurance Cards.—Mackie and Co., Ltd., Warrington.

50,000 Ships Blue Books, C. 233; 3,000 Books, C.E. 1004. — McCorquodale and Co., Ltd., Wolverton.

450,000 Form A—1, Inland Revenue; 752,800 to 228 patts., Forms H.1 and H.1 (inside) Inland Revenue.—McCorquodale and Co., Ltd., Wolverton.

5,000 Portfolios.—Thomas and Sons, Ltd. London, E.C.

1,500 Boxes (Army Book 232).—A. E. Walker, Ltd., London, N.

16,750 Books, D 17A; 5,000 Skeleton Guard Books, D 4752; 41,100 Tax Receipt Books A. and B.; 27,912 Tax Receipt Books D. & E.—Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

Binding 20,000 Books Rg. 67.—G. Wells and Co., Ltd., London, S.E.

Carbonic Paper.—Ellams Duplicator Co., Ltd., Bushey; Read Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Hounslow; Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., Dunstable.

Envelopes.—Millington and Sons, Ltd., London, N.; Chapman and Co. (Balham), Ltd., London, S.W.

Paper of Various Descriptions.—J. Baldwin and Sons, Ltd., King's Norton; Brown, Stewart and Co., Ltd, Bridgeton; Caldwell's Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Inverkeithing; R. Craig and Sons, Ltd., Caldercruix and Airdrie; J. Cropper and Co., Ltd., Kendal; J. Dickinson and Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead; Disley Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Disley; Golden Valley Paper Mills, Bitton; W. Howard and Son, Ltd., Chartham; Imperial Paper Mills, Ltd., Gravesend; New Northfleet Paper Mills, Ltd., Northfleet; Portals, Ltd., Whitchurch; St. Neots Paper Mill Co., Ltd., St. Neots; E. Towgood and Sons, Ltd., Sawston; Wiggins, Teape and A. Pirie (Sales), Ltd., Bucksburn.

Tags—G.. Hughes and Co, London, N.; Knowles Trotman, London, N.

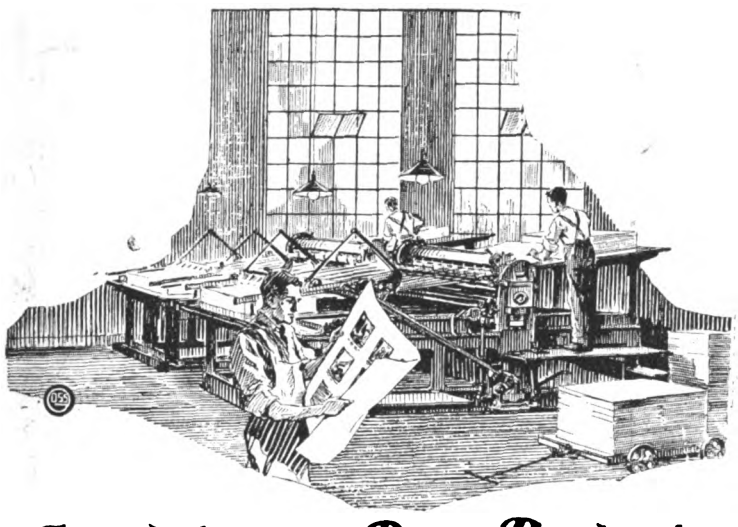
Waste (Manchester): Contract for, Collection, etc., Chadwick, Lunt and Co., Ancoats.

Crown Agents.

Monotype Plant.—The Lanston Monotype Corporation, Ltd., London, E.C.

Paper, Printing.—North of Ireland Paper Mills Co., Ballyclare, Co. Antrim.

"When the future of British industry is considered, the potential value of the overseas Commonwealth becomes of transcending importance, and the most vital policy for any British Government to pursue is one of Empire development." This is the conclusion of Mr. F. L. McDougall, in his book on "Sheltered Markets," a study of the value of Empire Trade.



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L & B Inks are made to **help** production.

No matter how difficult the subject, they will print it cleanly, easily and with full density of colour **at the maximum speed.**

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TYPON gives perfect results from any black-white original, whether printed on one or both sides, or maps, plans, line drawings, etc. The blacks are of uniform density, the whites sharp and clear cut. Streaks, pinholes, or any of the usual troubles are absent.

TYPON negatives are indestructible; they can be used again and again, and are filed like correspondence in a fraction of the space required for glass plates.

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TYPON adds to the resources of the Printer engaged on Litho, Offset and Planographic work, Photogravure and Rotogravure and reduces his working costs.

TYPON processes are much quicker than wet plate methods, and more than 50 per cent. cheaper. There is no heavy initial outlay — no special and expensive plant to purchase.

TYPON eliminates re-setting, electrotypes, make-ready, and the use of glass—think of the saving by cutting out breakage losses alone! There is no silver bath needed.

TYPON material can be obtained as required, in sheets or rolls. The cost works out at about sixpence a sq. foot, and there are no licence fees or royalties.

TYPON Paper is used in any contact printing frame for exact size work; or in the camera for enlarged or reduced reproductions.

The Typon Catalogue, fully illustrating and describing the process, will be sent on request.

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Trade Notes.

Owing to the growth of Monotype business in Scotland the Lanston Monotype Corporation Limited has opened a branch office at 55, West Regent-street, Glasgow, C.2. We feel certain this will be much appreciated by Scottish Monotype users, amongst whom are some of the most important printers in Great Britain. Spare parts and general accessories will be kept in stock, and Mr. T. Wilson will be in charge.

George Newnes, Ltd.—An extraordinary general meeting of George Newnes, Ltd., was held last week at 8-11, Southampton-street, Strand, W.C., to consider a resolution altering the articles of association preparatory to the adoption of resolutions at a later meeting convened to increase the capital of the company from £700,000 to £800,000 by the creation of 200,000 new ordinary shares of 10s. each, to be allotted to existing shareholders as fully paid in the proportion of one for every two existing ordinary shares. The Right Hon. the Lord Riddell, who presided, moved the resolution for the alteration of the articles of association as set out in the notice convening the meeting, and this was eventually carried.

Printers' Pension Festinal.—As president of the London Master Printers' Association, Mr. Maurice Clowes (of Messrs. Wm. Clowes and Son, Ltd.), has consented to act as a steward at the festival dinner of the Printers' Pension Corporation, to be held at the Connaught Rooms on November 17th. It is hoped that to this appeal, as to previous similar appeals, members of the L.M.P.A. will respond generously in support of the good work the Corporation is doing on behalf of deserving members of the printing and allied trades.

Imported Wrapping Papers, etc.—Members of the London Master Printers' Association are having their attention drawn to the fact that under the Safeguarding of Industries Act a committee has been appointed at the request of the British makers of wrapping papers to consider whether it is advisable for restrictions, such as protective duties, to be placed on the import of wrapping papers, which in this case will probably be extended to include not only browns and kratts, but duplexes, pressings, cartridges, manillas, and even papers used as covers for books, pamphlets, etc. Inquiry is being made as to the extent to which members' businesses would be affected by such restrictions.

At a meeting in London on Monday of the executive of the Home Counties Master Printers' Alliance, Mr. A. J. H. Penny (Southampton) expressed to the executive the thanks of those who participated in the Alliance's recent conference of young master printers—the conference having, by resolution, requested Mr. Penny to carry out this duty. On behalf of the participants Mr. Penny also presented the executive and Mr. H. H. Potts (president) with a copy each of an enlargement of a group photograph taken at Jordans Hostel.

At the Guildhall Police Court, George Armitage, 58, printer's assistant, was remanded on the charge of stealing 15 ingots of type-metal, value 8s., the property of the proprietors of the *Daily Telegraph*, Fleet-street.

The Governor-General of Australia opened the Imperial Press Conference on Tuesday at Melbourne.

Stereotypers' Auxiliary Concert.—The opening concert of the season to be held under the auspices of the Stereotypers' Auxiliary is to take place on Monday, October 5th, at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet street. The chair is to be occupied by Messrs. F. E. Shillam and W. H. Crosby; and the concert programme, arranged by Mr. George Harrison, promises to be of the customary good quality.

Lithographers' Auxiliary.—At a meeting on Thursday of this enterprising Auxiliary Mr. Sidney Lamert, chairman of Messrs. Thos. de la Rue and Co., Ltd., was unanimously elected president for the ensuing year in succession to Mr. Andrew Spottiswoode. The first concert of the season is to be held in the Grand Hall of the Cannon-street Hotel on Monday, November 16th, when the chair will be occupied by Mr. Lamert. As a result of the success attained by last season's concerts, the committee of the Auxiliary decided to found a tenth pension to be named the "Endecott A. Lowe Pension," as a tribute to Mr. E. A. Lowe, who has held with much acceptance the position of chairman of the Auxiliary since its inception fifteen years ago.

The Council of the Federation of Master Printers meets on October 13th.

The Joint Industrial Council of the Printing and Allied Trades holds its quarterly meeting on the 14th instant.

Letchworth District Committee of the Joint Industrial Council is to meet on the 5th inst. at the offices of the Garden City Press.

Manchester District Committee has arranged a whist drive and dance for the 10th instant.

Trade Union Matters.

The Executive Council of the Typographical Association have approved the proposal of the Harrogate branch, carried on a ballot vote, to strengthen the local funds by the imposition of a special levy of 1d. per week for six months on all fully employed members for the purpose of strengthening the branch funds.

The Executive Committee of the National Union of Journalists, in accordance with the resolution passed at the annual delegate meeting, has started the work of compiling a history of the Union. The task has been entrusted to Mr. H. M. Richardson, the general secretary, who asks for material bearing on the early history of the Union to be forwarded to him.

Stationers' Hall Lectures.

Under the auspices of the Stationers' Company and Printing Industry Technical Board, Mr. Geo. W. Jones, C.C., will lecture at Stationers' Hall on October 9th, his subject being "The Craft of the Printer."

Other lectures in this series are: November 13th, "How Maps are Produced," by Mr. Percy W. Ryde; December 11th, "Printing Paper," by Mr. Thos. H. Cunane; January 8th, "Bookbinding," by Mr. A. S. Colley; February 12th, "Advertising," by Sir Charles F. Higham; March 12th, "Books," by Mr. Michael Sadleir.

All the meetings commence at 6.30 p.m.

At the lecture by Mr. Geo. W. Jones on October 9th, there will be accessible before and after the lecture an exhibition of early printed work, including pages of a Gutenberg Bible, a Fust and Schœffer Bible and other rare specimens.

Larger Post Cards.

It is announced by the General Post Office that as from yesterday the maximum dimensions of post cards for both inland and international service are increased from 5½ ins. by 3½ to 5⅞ ins. by 4⅛ ins, though cards of any size between the minimum, 4 ins. by 2¾ ins., and the maximum, will be accepted by the postal authorities.

This is the result of an arrangement between the countries in the Postal Union—made, it is stated, with the main object of securing one convenient uniform size for British and Continental post cards.

It will be remembered that the picture post card trade has organised strong opposition against the adoption of the larger size.

"Verona" Type.—The opinion has already been expressed in our columns that the "Verona" old style Roman is a beautiful addition to the printer's resources in respect of classic type faces, and we are again favourably impressed by this type on receiving from Messrs. Stephenson, Blake and Co., Ltd., further specimens of printing showing its use. The range has been extended by the addition of a clear and beautiful italic, also a bold face which is very pleasing. The examples shown of book and jobbing work are worth having if only for their beauty and suggestive value to the designer of printing. Notable among them is a broadside after the old letter founders' style, the lines of which, in type ranging from 72-point to 6-point, read on consecutively and provide a synopsis of the history of English type founding, leading up to the present-day firm of Stephenson, Blake and Co.

Personal.

Sir Albert and Lady Stephenson, of Park Grange, Southport, celebrated their golden wedding on Monday.

Lady Newnes, who, with the other Empire Press delegates, paid a visit on Monday to the Hume reservoir near Melbourne, Australia, fell heavily while walking along a temporary structure and injured her ankle.

Mr. William J. Arthur, a director of the *Derry Journal*, has been appointed a Justice of the Peace for the City of Londonderry.

Mr. A. E. Goodwin (secretary, Federation of Master Printers), leaving England on Saturday for America, was seen off at Waterloo by Mr. R. A. Austen Leigh and other friends, and at Southampton he was met by Mr. S. Penney and Mr. L. de la Porte, representing the Southampton and District Master Printers' Association.

Mr. Langley Jones, managing director of the Cornwall Press, sailed for America on Saturday, his trip being undertaken, we understand, for the purpose of studying the latest methods and machinery in the States.

Mr. R. B. Simnett, president of the South-West London Master Printers' Association, and vice-president of the London Association, with Mrs. Simnett, is at present enjoying a trip along the Mediterranean.

Mr. W. R. Cummins, the hon. treasurer of the North London Master Printers' Association, has won 38 prizes this summer for flowers and fruit, including two for roses at the National Rose Show, Regent's Park, and the bronze medal at Alexandra Palace for the most points in the flower sections.

Mr. H. Kessler, the Swiss director of Messrs. Typary and Typon Co., Ltd., is now in this country. His visit has special reference to the manufacture of type-bars for the Typary Text Typing Machine, and we understand there may be other important developments.

Mr. Thomas G. Gray, overseer of the composing room of the *Yorkshire Evening Post*, on Monday afternoon was presented by the editorial staff and the companionship with a mahogany clock with chimes, on the occasion of his marriage. The presentation was made by the editor, Mr. R. R. Whittaker, and other speakers were Mr. J. W. Miller, overseer of the *Yorkshire Post*, and Mr. W. Calvert, father of the chapel.

On the occasion of her leaving the Guernsey Star Printing Co., Ltd., to be married, Miss G. Bang, who has been forewomen of the binding department, was presented by her fellow employees with a dinner service as a mark of their esteem.

A dinner party has been arranged for October 5th to celebrate Mr. T. P. O'Connor's 77th birthday by some of Mr. O'Connor's contemporaries in Galway.

Dr. John A. Hutton, of the Westminster Congregational Church, has received an invitation to become editor of the *British Weekly* in succession to the late Rev. J. M. E. Ross.

Mr. Clifford Allen is to become editor of the *Socialist Review*, the monthly organ of the Party, which, for many years, was edited by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald.

Mr. E. Roberts, foreman, on leaving the Donside Paper Mills to take up a similar position at Aylesford Paper Mills, has been presented with a gold filled Waltham watch. Although he had spent only eighteen months in Scotland, he carries with him the best thanks of his colleagues.

Mr. Joseph L. Fearing, sales manager of the International Paper Co., who was recently on a visit to Europe, has been appointed vice-president of the company.

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Bookbinders Overseers' Association.

Coming-of-Age Celebrations takes the form of a Banquet, Concert and Carnival Dance.

The 21st birthday of the Printing, Bookbinding and Kindred Trades Overseers' Association was worthily celebrated on Saturday, when a dinner, concert, and carnival dance programme was successfully carried through at the King's Hall, Holborn Restaurant. Since its foundation in 1904 the Association has been fortunate in that it has had men of ability guiding its destinies. Its activities have also exerted a beneficial influence, not only on the industry in general, but on the overseers of the various branches of the trade included within its scope. These aspects connected with the work of the Association formed the principal theme of the speeches during the evening. The gathering included many representatives from kindred associations, as well as members of the Association who had travelled a considerable distance in order to be present. Among the company were the following: Messrs. J. Fleming (president), A. G. Aves (vice president), W. Alleston, T. Goodall, J. A. Esler, J. Dixon, F. C. Peacock, Chris. Atkins, Rodney Gibbs and Alf. England (Printing Machine Managers' Benevolent Association), R. H. Berry and E. W. Whittle (president and secretary, Printers' Managers and Overseers Association), J. A. Gouldbourne, A. W. Sandilands, A. C. Ware, F. E. T. Fox, J. J. Rawlings, A. M. Taylor, G. J. Hellery, A. W. Hunt, T. Hunt, E. Cornwall and W. J. Whale (Gravesend), B. J. Sansom, F. J. Hess and Arthur Cox (general secretary).

With a programme that consisted of nearly six hours' continuous and diversified entertainment the enormous amount of work entailed on the stewards can well be imagined, but, thanks to the untiring energies of Messrs. A. J. Jones, A. H. Smith and A. E. Walters, the arrangements were carried through in excellent fashion.

After the proceedings in the reception room a move was made to the King's Hall, where the dining tables were elaborately decorated in appropriate festival manner, the colour effects being enhanced by a novel form of serviette rings made up of bookcloth and presented by Messrs. Bentley, Smith and Co., Ltd.

The Speeches.

Following the loyal toast, Mr. Fleming, in submitting that of "The Association," said he felt proud to occupy his present position on such an important occasion. In briefly reviewing the uninterrupted progress of the Association since its foundation, Mr. Fleming referred eulogistically to the wonderful part played by Mr. G. A. Eden (their late secretary) who had occupied that position for a period of fourteen years. Fortunately for them Mr. Eden had been succeeded by another remarkable man in Mr. Arthur Cox, who, he felt confident, was capable of guiding the Association to still further prosperity and usefulness. (Applause.)

Mr. Fleming then read a letter from Mr. Eden, who is located in Manchester, conveying greetings to the Association on its coming of age. Mr. Eden wrote: "Much as I should like to join you at your festive dinner I shall have to forgo that pleasure. During fourteen years of its existence I had the honour and the privilege of materially assisting the upbringing of the Overseers' Association. Now that the lusty youth has come of age, its vigorous manhood gives evidence of a sound constitution capable of standing the storms which gave us so much anxiety during its earliest years, and I shall watch its continued progress with a certain paternal pride."

Continuing, Mr. Fleming touched on the benevolent and social side of the Association, and then went on to say that he had every reason to believe that their standing in the industry to-day was a very enviable one. The Association had within its power means of giving legal protection to its members, but he was glad to say that since its formation that power had never been used, their little difficulties having been settled in a more satisfactory way. (Hear, hear.) They were on the friendliest terms with both the master printers and the trade unions. With regard to the technical aspect of their activities, they had emphasised the value of visits to paper mills, millboard plants and factories, in order that the overseer should become better acquainted with up-to-date production and plant. This desire on their part to see the latest developments in the industry, he was confident, resulted in better work in their own departments, and also reflected beneficially on both employers and men. In conclusion, Mr. Fleming spoke of the value of the Association to the members individually, who were now able to co operate with one another in cases of rush work. (Cheers.)

The toast was very enthusiastically received, the company joining in the singing of the old-time melody "I'm Twenty-one To-day," to the accompaniment of the band. This was also the signal for a shower of paper streamers



Mr. J. Fleming (*President*).

and balloons from the balcony, each balloon having printed upon it the words: "Twenty-one to-day."

The President and Vice-President.

Mr. J. Dixon was entrusted with this toast, which he considered the most important one of the evening. With regard to their president, they could look back with pride on the quality of his work for the Association. In addition to the enthusiasm displayed by Mr. Fleming in the matter of visits to paper and millboard mills and other educational pursuits, he gave a considerable amount of time and energy in organising concerts on behalf of the Printers' Pension Corporation, and, lastly, their president, who was an excellent swimmer, sacrificed a lot of his time on Friday evenings in training the younger generation in this branch of sport. Mr. Dixon then made eulogistic references to Mr. Aves (vice-president), and said he was sure that when his time came to occupy the position of president he would prove himself a worthy successor to Mr. Fleming.

The Past Presidents.

Mr. J. A. Esler, in proposing the toast of "The Past Presidents," spoke of the Association as a very efficient organisation at the present time, a state of things which had been brought about by the quality of their past presidents. The fact that the Association had met with such success during its existence he thought also proved the soundness of their choice in electing such men to represent them.

Mr. F. C. Peacock responded as one of the pioneers of the Association, and said his interest in its future welfare was as keen as in its earliest days. In bringing it into existence, its founders had the social and mutual development of overseers in view, and he hoped that would be its main outlook for the future.

The Ladies.

Mr. A. G. Aves offered the toast of "The Ladies" in a happy little speech, and concluded by saying that but for their presence the function would have been a catastrophe.

Mrs. Alfred England responded on behalf of the ladies in a very effective and humorous speech.

"The Visitors."

In proposing this toast, Mr. Arthur Cox alluded warmly to the presence, amongst others, of Mr. R. H. Berry and Mr. E. W. Whittle, the president and secretary of their sister Association—the P.M. and O.A. He then referred to some of the items recorded in the earliest minutes of the Association in which mention was made of the appointment of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* as their official organ, at the very commencement of the Association. Mr. Cox added that the journal's representative had been very closely allied with them in their work. Amongst others who were warmly welcomed were Mr. Rodney Gibbs and Mr. Alfred England (the president and secretary of the Printers' Managers Benevolent Association).

Mr. Berry, in responding, said he was very pleased to be present, and he thought it an honour to be called upon to respond for the visitors. After referring to the excellent relations that existed between his own Association (the P.M. and O.A.) and the Bookbinders' Overseers' Association, he extended to the latter hearty congratulations on their having reached their 21st birthday. The aims and objects of the two Associations were somewhat similar, but he was prepared to say that in some things the Bookbinders' Overseers were in advance of his own.

Mr. Rodney Gibbs, who also responded, conveyed birthday greetings to the Association from the Printers' Managers Benevolent Association.

The last toast of the evening, that of "The Stewards," was ably proposed by Mr. A. W. Hunt. Mr. Hunt, speaking as one of the founders of the Association, said that the way the arrangements for the festival celebrations had been carried through reflected great credit upon the stewards, whose duties in connection with the occasion had been of a very arduous nature.

A suitable reply on behalf of the stewards was made by Mr. A. H. Smith.

The Dancing.

The remainder of the evening was devoted to dancing and other gala attractions, which were carried on until a very late hour. Interspersed between the dancing were a number of songs by Miss Janet Miles, Mr. Sidney Creasey and Mr. Wilfred Stracy, whilst the musical selections of Harper's Imperial Orchestra, under the direction of Mr. P. W. Harper, gave complete satisfaction.

The memorable celebrations were brought to a close by the singing of the National Anthem.

The Printing Crafts Guild.

Although the weather was stormy on Saturday last, there was an attendance of nearly four hundred members and friends at the opening concert in the College of Technology, Manchester, when a splendid entertainment was given by Mr. Sutcliffe Halliwell's Concert Party, consisting of Miss May Catterall (soprano), Madame Bradbury (mezzo-soprano), Miss L. Millward (mezzo-soprano), Miss Ethel Radcliffe (contralto), Mr. H. Robinson (tenor), Mr. George Bond (basso cantante), Miss Alice Daysh (solo pianist), Miss Fitz Hugh (solo pianist), Miss Mary Wright (entertainer), Madame L. M. Lockett (accompanist).

During the evening, Mr. John Taylor (president) informed the audience of some of the work of the Guild on behalf of the printing and allied trades, and also referred to the printing and photographic section of the College of Technology, the director of which is Mr. Charles W. Gamble, O.B.E., M.Sc.Tech. He said the Section is one of the most efficient in the country for appliances and teaching staff.

WEE MAC.

A BETTER turn in the tide of paper business is said to have shown itself at last, and the hope is entertained that this is more than a momentary phase.

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Necrology

Mr. G. W. Mascord.

We much regret to record the death, which occurred on Friday, of Mr. G. W. Mascord, well known to the London printing trade as the general works superintendent of the *Daily Chronicle* and *Sunday News* and a director of United Newspapers (1918) Ltd. On Tuesday of last week Mr. Mascord underwent a severe operation at a nursing home, and though he was afterwards reported to be progressing as well as could be expected, he died three days later. Mr. Mascord came to this country 26 years ago from the *New Age*, Melbourne, and at the London *Daily Chronicle* works proved himself a man of quite exceptional ability on the mechanical side of the printing trade. Among engineers in Fleet-street he was regarded as an engineer of remarkable resource. His calibre was proved in notable fashion during the period of the reorganisation of the *Daily Chronicle* office, when buildings were



The late Mr. G. W. Mascord.

being rearranged and new machinery was being erected. Whilst directing this work with wonderful ability, he contrived also to keep smoothly running the production of his firm's newspapers. Many inventions bear further witness to his ingenuity, whilst the attractiveness of his personality endeared him to his associates. The high esteem in which he was held found expression five years ago, when he was the guest of honour at two staff reunions. Mr. Mascord lost a son in the war, and recently suffered a second great bereavement in the death of his wife. He was 66 years of age. We may fittingly quote here a tribute which the *Daily Chronicle* published on Saturday in the form of a leading article: "Mr. Mascord . . . was an engineer of remarkable vision and foresight, who in days when scarcely anyone had dreamed of circulations on their present scale looked ahead to the problems of large production and quick production, and laid his plans accordingly. Thanks to him it is, that mechanical arrangements made when our circulation was but a small fraction of what it is now, still admirably meet our needs. The twenty-six years of his association with the *Daily Chronicle* were years of tireless effort culminating twelve months ago in a wonderful display of resource and skill, after the decision had been taken to arrange for printing in Leeds. Scarcely less remarkable than Mr. Mascord's energy and capacity were his high sense of honour and absolute integrity in business—qualities so outstanding that they compelled the confidence of all who dealt with him, high or low, and converted even opponents into admirers."

Exports of paper from Esthonia in the first half of the present year were of the value of 515·4 million E. marks, as against 266·6 million E. marks in the corresponding period of 1924. There was a notable increase in paper exports to Russia.

Australian Notes.

Printing Machinery Manufacture—Legal Proceedings—Ships' Printers Entertained—New Company.

(From Our Sydney Correspondent.)

The Sydney firm of John Close, printers' engineers, was established more than 40 years ago. Last year it changed hands, and is now conducted as John Close, Ltd. A large staff is busily engaged in the manufacture of folding machines, automatic feeders of the continuous type, and ruling machine feeders. The machines produced in the Sydney factory are claimed to be equal in finish and efficiency to the finest produced anywhere in the world. Another very important branch of this firm's activities is the reconditioning of worn machinery.

Mr. W. C. Moseley, solicitor, Sydney, issued out of the Supreme Court of New South Wales a writ for £5,000 damages in respect of alleged libel, on behalf of William James Allen, of Manning-road, Woollahra, engineer, against Smith's Newspapers, Ltd. The article complained of appeared in *Smith's Weekly* on July 18th. Leading counsel has been retained on behalf of plaintiff.

The Full Court has sent down for a fresh trial the case which came up on an appeal by the defendants in an action tried in April last, in which Roy Neville Connolly, formerly editor of the *Labour Daily*, a Sydney newspaper, sued the proprietors of the paper, claiming £2,000 compensation for an alleged wrongful dismissal based on a written contract. The defendants denied that they promised as alleged, and also set up that the plaintiff had not rendered satisfactory service, for which he was discharged. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for £442. A fresh trial having now been ordered, plaintiff is directed to pay the costs of the motion.

An unusual event occurred recently on the occasion of the visit of the United States Fleet to Melbourne. The ships' printers—who number 25 and are kept busy on the big output of printed Fleet orders, etc., used by the various ships—were invited by the Australian Printers' Guilds to special functions arranged in their honour.

Amongst new companies recently registered in New South Wales is the Oceanic Publishing Co., Ltd., which has a capital of £30,000 in £1 shares. The firm is to carry on business as printers, publishers, engravers, etc.

Openings for British Trade, etc.

Inquiries have been received by the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence), 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1, to whom further inquiries should be addressed with the reference number quoted.

Australia.

A Sydney firm of manufacturers' agents desire the representation of British manufacturers of boxed stationery and general stationery sundries. They claim to have a good connection in Australia in those lines. (Repetition of Reference No. 157). (Reference No. 309).

British India.

A gentleman with ten years' commercial experience in India is returning to that country as a manufacturer's resident agent, and is prepared to negotiate for agencies for paper (all types), on a commission basis plus a small payment towards either travelling or office expenses. (Reference No. 313).

Netherlands.

A firm established at Amsterdam is desirous of obtaining the representation in the Netherlands of British manufacturers of advertising novelties (in cardboard, etc.). The intention is to buy on own account. (Repetition of Reference No. 193.) (Reference No. 329).

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

Payment is accepted, for advertisements under the following headings, on the basis of seven words to the line (minimum three lines):—

Situations Vacant, Agencies, Machinery for Sale and Wanted, Businesses for Sale and Wanted, Partnerships and Investments, Miscellaneous.

One Insertion 3/0
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For every line exceeding three lines 6d.

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Under this heading operatives are granted a Special Rate for a minimum of three lines (twenty-one words):—

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Sales by Auction, Tenders, Patents for Sale, Legal and Financial Announcements.

Per line 1/0

Replies may be addressed to Box Numbers, Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58 Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4, for which a fee of 6d. is charged to cover Postage of Replies.

Telegrams: Stonhill, Lud, London.
Telephone: 2439 Holborn.

Situations Vacant.

GENERAL OVERSEER or MANAGER required for Local Newspaper Printing and Stationery Business, about 50 miles from London; state terms, qualifications, etc.—Box 14693.

Situations Wanted.

LETTERPRESS MACHINE MINDER (stood off through trade depression) seeks progressive post; Wharfes (1 and 2-colour) and Platens; good class Half-Tone, Colour, Catalogue and Commercial Work, Box Numberers, etc.; Non-Society; distance no object.—Reply to C. E. M., 16, Gainsborough-road, Chadwell Heath, Essex. 14687

PROCESS MANAGER seeks situation where organising ability would be appreciated; can get the best out of men; could start a photo-engraving plant; knows how to produce a deep, good printing block; colour expert.—Box 14688.

WAREHOUSE or WORKS MANAGER, sit. wanted by experienced man; News, Periodical, Commercial, Book, etc.—Apply, Box 14671.

WHARFEDALE MACHINE MINDER (Soc.) seeks sit.; used to High-class Bookwork with Illustrations.—A. K., 17, Richmond-place, S.W.6. 14692

YOUNG MAN (29) seeks perm. sit.; Platen, Comping, Cutting; small office; London district; refs.—W. Warren, 11, Sydenham-place, Broadway, Maidenhead. 14685

Machinery for Sale.

QUAD DEMY WHARFEDALE (Elliott), with Flyers, etc.; good condition.—Wm. Macdonald and Co., Ltd., Directory Press, London road, Edinburgh. 14691

SECOND-HAND Quad Crown Furnival Flat-Bed LITHO MACHINE, with Flyer delivery and complete with One Set of Rollers, Clothed, and Two Sets of Spare Stocks; excellent condition.—H. O. Strong and Sons, Ltd., Norfolk Works, St. Paul's, Bristol. 14694

SECOND-HAND MACHINERY.—If you are wishing to dispose of Second-Hand Machinery relating to the Printing, Bookbinding, Box-making, Envelope and Bag-making Trades, etc., secure prompt and effective service by advertising in the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*.—Apply for special rates to the Publishers, Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's-place,
Gray's Inn-road, London, E.C.1.
Occasionally we have Rebuilt Smyth Book Sewing Machines to offer, such Sewers having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted with New Standard Parts where necessary. We erect and teach on a trial basis.—Box 13993.

Machinery Wanted.

SECOND-HAND MACHINERY.—If you are in the market for Second-Hand Machinery relating to the Printing, Bookbinding, Box-making, Envelope and Bag-making Trades, etc., secure prompt and effective service by advertising in the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*.—Apply for special rates to the Publishers, Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

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VALUATIONS for Fire Insurance, Probate Company Promotion and Partnership.

The Valuations and Sales of Printing Plant executed by me during the TWELVE MONTHS ended 31st December, 1924, exceeded ONE & A HALF MILLION POUNDS STERLING.

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1 lb. will go as far as 1¼ lbs. of most other makes.

Please send all enquiries and orders to the Sole Agents for the Printing Trade in Great Britain:

JOHN KIDD & Co., Ltd.

11, WINE OFFICE COURT, FLEET STREET : : E.C.4.

Midland Branch:
40, Church Street, Birmingham.

To all Non-Unionists in the Printing and Allied Trades:

JOIN THE

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AND OBTAIN

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— and —
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39-40, Shoe Lane, E.C
'Phone No. Central 8218.

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All communications for the "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER" should be addressed and Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to—STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, SHOE-LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above, or from Messrs W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., news-agents, 11, St. Bride-street, London, E.C.4.

Representatives:

London—Mr. STANLEY J. GILLIS 58, Shoe Lane, E.C.4
Lancashire and Yorkshire—Mr. W. C. FOSTER, 1, Duncan-street, Higher Broughton, Manchester.
France & Belgium—Mr. FELIX VANBUGGENHOUDT 196, rue Gerard, Brussels.
United States—LOCKWOOD TRADE JOURNAL CO. 10, East 39th-street, New York.
Representatives also in Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, Norway, Sweden, Finland, etc.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1925.

A Twenty-First Birthday.

WE extend to the Printing, Bookbinding and Kindred Trades Overseers' Association congratulations on the attainment of its twenty-first birthday, coupled with the wish that the future may bring still greater usefulness to its members. Though not so long in being as its sister overseer organisations, it has risen to a position of importance in the trade, and now fully justifies its existence in representing a large section of those holding executive positions in the printing, bookbinding and allied trades. The course of its earliest experiences did not run altogether smooth. During its early days it had occasion to cross swords with the Printers' Managers and Overseers Association; it has, moreover, had meetings of a disputatious character with both the master printers and the trade unions; but it has succeeded in winning the friendship and confidence of every section of the trade. As was emphasised at the coming-of-age celebrations—reported elsewhere in this issue—the progress made by the Association has in large measure been due to the suitability of the men chosen to guide its affairs. Happily its leaders have always shown a readiness to sacrifice their own inclinations to the general good of the members. Whatever else the future may hold in store for it, there is no doubt that so long as this principle subsists still further success will follow. Well done the Bookbinders' Overseers Association!

Unemployment in Allied Trades.

WHILE the latest statistics concerning unemployment in allied trades afford some ground for pessimism when they are compared with those for a month earlier, the position is actually better than it was twelve months and two years ago. This is true of the whole group of allied trades, which have suffered less from the prevailing disease than most of the other industries. Indeed, taking all trades together, unemployment has increased both upon what it was in July this year and in the two preceding Augusts, whereas in paper and printing the figures are less than in 1924 and 1923. In the official report to the Ministry of Labour as to the state of the allied industry it is intimated that employment in the paper trade, although still slack in the brown paper and wrapping sections, was again fair generally, and was rather better than a year ago. In the letterpress printing trade employment was, on the whole, fairly good; it showed little change as compared with July, but was slightly better than a year ago. It was rather better at Birmingham, Bristol, Leeds and Bradford, but at Glasgow, Edinburgh and Newcastle there was a slight decline. With electrotypers and stereotypers employment was very good in London, Edinburgh, Manchester, and the Midland District, and good elsewhere. Employment in the lithographic trade was fairly good generally, and slightly better than a year ago; at Manchester and Edinburgh it was reported as slightly worse than in July, but in London and at Glasgow it showed an improvement. Lithographic artists in London continued to be well employed, but at Manchester employment was slack and worse than in July. With bookbinders employment was good at Edinburgh, fair at Leeds, moderate in London and bad at Manchester and Newcastle.

Percentages.

As already indicated the percentage figures of unemployment are rather better than they were last year, and they continue considerably below those for other industries. The percentage of unemployed among workpeople covered by the Unemployment Insurance Acts in the printing and bookbinding trades was 4·5 at August 24th, compared with 4·6 at July 27th and 5·1 at August 25th, 1924. In the paper and paper board industry, the percentage was 7·2 at August 24th, compared with 6·9 at July 27th and 7·8 at August 25th, 1924. In the cardboard box, paper-bag and stationery trades the percentage was 5·7 at August 24th, compared with 5·8 at July 27th and 6·5 at August 25th, 1924. Although the rate of unemployment here is bad enough, the highest is well below the general average of 12·5, which is something to be thankful for.

Trade Union Growth.

IT is interesting to note the growth in the membership of trade unions connected with the paper and printing group of industries during the past year. Figures collected by the Ministry of Labour compare the position at the time of the recent Trades Union Congress at Scarborough with that of August, 1924. The number of organisations is the same, namely 13, but the membership has increased from 159,835 in 1924 to 167,665 this year. There do not appear to have been any fresh amalgations during the past year. The increase, therefore, must be attributed in part to normal growth, but possibly in a greater measure to intensive propaganda. Evidence has not been lacking that continued pressure has been brought to bear upon non-unionists and the result is seen in the figures quoted.

Paper for India.

IN view of the constant pressure from Indian paper mills for tariff protection, it is interesting to hear from a large paper user, home on holiday, that although the Indian mills have considerably improved their quality standards, they are still very unreliable. The makings are irregular and very frequently turn out dirty, according to this authority. In price there is not much between home-made and imported papers; but what advantage there is is on the side of the imported product. From what we have ourselves seen of recent makings of Indian papers, we conclude that there is a marked advance on previous standards. In many cases the quality compares with our own; and in cases where native grasses have been used there is a distinctive strength and character.

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Sir Ernest Benn's "Confessions."

"Capitalist" Industrial System Discussed, with Special Reference to Printing Trade Unions.

Sir Ernest J. P. Benn, Bt., possesses a name that is well known in the printing trade, as indeed it is to the general public. And behind the name there is a most virile and versatile personality, a personality whose qualities are indicated by the outstanding success with which as a publisher he has built up a huge business. Nor do his duties as chairman of the firms of Benn Brothers, Ltd., and Ernest Benn, Ltd., give his energies sufficient outlet, for he adds to these the duties of editor of the *Hardware Trade Journal*, and then finds time to write upon industrial subjects—in regard to which he takes an attitude strongly opposed to Socialism, and strongly favourable to the maintenance and betterment of our present industrial system based upon competitive private enterprise.

Sir Ernest's views in this connection are given most challenging expression in a striking and extremely interesting volume which has just been published under the title "The Confessions of a Capitalist" (London: Hutchinson and Co., 18s. net), a book which it is the purpose of this article to bring to the notice of the printing industry.

An Unrepentant Capitalist.

With engaging frankness Sir Ernest sets forth his position as an unrepentant capitalist and believer in private enterprise. He begins: "I am a business man, making and enjoying a very substantial income. I own two motor cars. I live amidst surroundings that to many people would seem luxurious . . . I am, in fact, the sort of person against whom the whole of the Socialist propaganda seems to be launched, and . . . I find myself regarded not only as a superfluity but as a bar to progress, as one of the causes of poverty, want, and distress."

Before he reaches the end of the book Sir Ernest has turned his apologia into a very forceful polemic against the Socialistic theories of economics. The concrete way in which he puts his case gives unique interest to a chapter "Whom do I Rob?" Pointing to his income of £10,000, derived from a turnover of £400,000, he says: "Of this money I pay away to workers and to others £390,000, and retain for my trouble the £10,000 which is the cause of all this discussion. I take 2½ per cent., or 6d. in the £. To be fair and exact it should be pointed out that I really take 1¼ per cent., or 3d. in the £, for my personal use, and another 3d. in the £ for the benefit of the Chancellor of the Exchequer."

Return for "Handing Out Wages."

Proceeding to discuss the economics of the providing of "the thing called 'work'," he writes: "I am providing work at a cost to the wage earner of 3d. in the sovereign. I distribute wages on a far lower expense ratio than that on which old age pensions are distributed. Unemployment pay costs much more to hand out over the counter of the Labour Exchange than I charge for handing out wages to the large number of persons who have become involved in the enterprise which I have built up."

Thus we come at the vital question of the right way towards improving the position of the wage earner. "Many of the wage earners who work for me," says the author, "could secure a very great deal more than they now have if they would direct their attention not to my income, but to my £400,000 turnover. It is beyond dispute that in taking the whole of my income my workers could only add 3d. to every £1 they now receive. Whereas many of them could, without trouble, take twice as much as they now take out of the turnover. . . . The most obvious way in which this can be done is by realising the effects of trade union practices and restrictive regulations."

Trade Union Obstruction.

"Most printing works," he proceeds, "have to carry on their business at the dictation of at least 15 trade unions, each union having its own rules and regulations, and each concerned with its own rights and privileges.

"Idleness by rule, enforced with all the powers of the union, may appear to produce wages, but it cannot produce any wealth. It does not even distribute wealth. It merely keeps back the progress of the race.

"The destruction of wealth, brought about by arrangements of this kind, is not confined to the many absurd objections to machinery and speed. A circular was recently issued to a number of my employees by a printing trade union in the following terms:

> Dear Comrade,—I am writing to let you know that we are in dispute with Messrs. X., and you are to use every effort to see that supplies are not handled for this firm. —Yours fraternally, ——, General Secretary.'

"I do no business with Messrs. X so far as I know, but the circular in question, sent to every member of the trade union concerned, will undoubtedly have reached many houses



Sir E. J. P. Benn, Bt.

which are in business connection with Messrs. X. The members of the union are not informed what is the nature of the dispute. They are not invited to exercise any discretion in the matter. They are given no opportunity of expressing a view with regard to it. They are not allowed to discuss the matter with other employees; but an arbitrary power, working in the background, more far-reaching and destructive in its operations than any power which was ever known in the days of slavery or feudalism, is able not only to punish Messrs. X, but cause thousands of workers in hundreds of other firms to delay and destroy wealth-production at the expense of the whole community."

Prohibitive Price of Printing.

"In case it should be thought that I am guilty of some exaggeration, it may be well to mention some of the most obvious effects of this kind of thing upon my business. I have handled in my time some scores of publications, mostly weekly trade papers. The following is a list of papers which I have discontinued, enterprises which have been killed, and several of which would have been running to-day if printing prices had remained at the 1914 figure. That figure is, of course, an impossibility, and the real economic price of printing should probably be somewhere between the present extortionate figure and its 1914 equivalent. Among the many papers which I have been obliged to stop are: The *Goldsmiths' Review*, *Farm and Home*, the *Argentine Trader*, the *China Clay Trade Review*, *Kelly's Monthly Trade Review*, *Tools*, the *Retail Trader*, the *Order Book*, the *Japan Trade Review*, the *Leather Goods Review*, *Commercial Intelligence*, *Ways and Means* the *Egyptian Trade Journal*, *Australian Markets*, *Indian Markets*, *South American Markets*, the *Transport World*.

"This little list could be enlarged indefinitely if an examination were to be made into the position of the trade paper business before the war and to-day. My turnover might be double what it is, my income might be double, and there might be another £400,000 available in wages, if only the printing trade would allow the machinery which is at its disposal to work. To a large extent these people still look upon the machine as did the Luddites. There is many a small trade paper and many more small papers, concerned with small subjects and small causes, which could be rendering useful service to their own particular little circles, if they could be produced for a matter of £50 or £100 a week.

"The printers to-day have only left room for the big things, and the big things are not always the best things. While, therefore, there is, I claim, nothing to be got for the workers out of my £10,000 a year, there is a great deal they might have if they would direct their attention to the £400,000 a year which I handle. The abolition of my £10,000 would necessitate the discovery of some agency to take my place, an agency sufficiently solid and reliable to be able to provide regular wages and the security which I cannot offer for less than the 3d. in the £ which I take."

To printing trade union leaders these points would seem to offer subject matter calling for what might well prove profitable discussion.

A Fascinating Book.

Considerations of space prevent our referring, as we might wish, to other interesting sections of the book. The story of the *Hardware Trade Journal*, told as illustrating the principles of business, is illuminating. Incidentally we note a reference to Messrs. Hazell, Watson and Viney as "one of the soundest concerns in the country, guided by some of the shrewdest and kindest heads I have ever met." Then, too, the volume is well sprinkled with wise and witty *obiter scripta* upon such subjects as thrift, co-partnership, taxation, the ideal of service, and the charm of the business life. Whilst the suspicion might perhaps be left that the writer is too exclusively immersed in the science and practice of commerce, one has yet to admit that his conception of business in the light of its power for good and its opportunities for public service, is a redeeming feature that shuts out any sordid atmosphere.

As to the literary form of the book, we like it. A preface tells us that "the book aspires to no literary merit," and this is happily borne out by the absence of any straining after "style." Yet many parts of it are most pleasing by virtue of the simple clearness and straightforwardness of the writing; and, surely, this is of the very essence of good literary style rightly understood.

P.M.A. Annual Meeting.

At the 17th annual meeting of the Printers' Medical Aid Assocition, held at the London Society of Compositors, Mr. Arthur O'Connor, the secretary, presented a report showing that the Society was now over 45,000 strong, and during the year it had disbursed some 17,000 benefits, consisting of letters for surgical appliances, spectacles, special hospitals, convalescent homes, sanatoria, massage, and electrical treatment. The income of £9,751 showed an increase of £759 on the previous year.

The Association has decided to purchase the Hermitage Convalescent Home at Hastings, which has accommodation for over 100 patients. A 26-seater saloon 'bus to convey patients to and from London twice a week goes with it.

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Commercial Intelligence

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Allied Newspapers 33s., 32s. 3d., 8 p.c. Pref., 21s. 10½d., 21s. 9d.; Allied Northern Newspapers, 6½ p.c. Deb, 99½, 98½; Amalgamated Press, 41s. 3d., 40s. 9d., Pref., 23s. 6d.; Associated Newspapers, 22s. 6d., 22s., Def., $6\frac{3}{16}$, $6\frac{3}{32}$, Pref., 19s. 6d.; British Glues and Chemicals, 3s. 6d., Pref., 15s. 7½d., 15s. 9d.; Buff Book, 20s., 20s. 1½d., Def., 1s. 11d.; *Daily Mirror*, $6\frac{5}{32}$, $5\frac{3}{16}$; *Daily Sketch* and *Sunday Herald*, Deb., 104½, $105\frac{3}{4}$; Thos. De la Rue, 15s. 3d., 16s.; John Dickinson, 30s. 9d., 1st Pref., 81½, 2nd Pref., 83; *Financial Times*, 6 p.c. 1st Deb., 95; Ilford, Pref., 20s.; *Illustrated London News*, 9s.; International Linotype, 70; Kelly's Directories, 6 p.c. Pref., 20s. 6d., 7½ p.c. Pref., 21s. 9d.; Lamson Paragon, 13s., 10 p.c. Pref., 22s., 21s. 6d.; Edward Lloyd, Pref., 24s. 1½d.; George Newnes, 38s. 6d., 40s., Pref., 16s., 16s. 3d.; Odhams Press (4s. shares), 3s., 6 p.c. Pref., 12s.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 15s. 1½d.; *Sunday Pictorial* Newspapers, 75s., 73s. 9d., Pref., 22s. 6d.; Raphael Tuck, 87s. 6d.; Waterlow and Sons, Defd., 38s., Pretd., 19s. 3d. xd.; Weldons, 22s. 6d., Pret, 15s.; Wyman and Sons, Pref., 18s.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

INTERNATIONAL LINOTYPE.—The International Linotype has declared interim dividend of 2½ per cent. Warrants will be posted October 31st next to stockholders registered October 1st. (Similar interim paid for past three years.)

LEICESTER CO OPERATIVE PRINTING SOCIETY.—Half-yearly report shows rates amounting to £27,170, a decrease of £825 on the half year, due to a loss of special orders in the former period that cannot be repeated. The net profit on the half-year was £943, and from this the employees are being given a bonus of 4d. in the pound on wages and customers a dividend of 1d. in the pound on their orders. The fixed stock amounts to £16,140, and there are accounts owing to the Society of £11,073.

JOHN DICKINSON.—Dividend of 4 per cent. actual, less tax (interim).

NEW COMPANIES.

DUDLEY AND CO., LTD.—Capital £20,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business and other property referred to in an agreement with A. Dudley and H. F. Dudley, and to carry on the business of printers, stationers, shop fitters, ticket writers, window, show card and calendar manufacturers, etc. Private company. First directors: A. Dudley and H. F. Dudley. Registered office: 451, Holloway-road, Holloway, N.7.

BARRY AND DISTRICT NEWS CO., LTD.—Capital £5,000, in £1 shares; to adopt an agreement with Margaret Nelmes for the acquisition of the business now carried on as the *Barry Dock News*, and to carry on the business of proprietors, printers, and publishers of newspapers, journals, magazines, books, etc. Private company. Directors: W. Cope, T. P. Thomas and T. P. Prichard. Solicitors: Davies and Prichard, 3, Edward-terrace, Cardiff.

PICTORIAL PUBLICATIONS, LTD.—Capital £2,500, in £1 shares; to acquire the publication known as the *Lady of the House*, and the annual publication known as the *Christmas Lady of the House*. Private company. First directors: A. Channing, H. C. Hartnell, N. C. Hartnell and E. S. Hicks. Registered office: 8, Nassau-street, Dublin.

ALFRED NETZEN, LTD.—Capital £1,000, in 800 ordinary shares of £1 and 800 ordinary shares of 5s.; to adopt an agreement with Alfred Netzen, and to carry on the business of fine art printers and publishers formerly carried on by him at 103, Fetter-lane, E.C., and that of paper merchants, dealers in photographic accessories, etc. Private company. First directors: Alfred Netzen and P. W. Wedge.

CANINE PRESS, LTD.—Capital £1,500, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of a newspaper proprietor carried on by Florence A. White at Peele's-chambers, 177-178, Fleet-street, E.C.4, and to carry on the business of proprietors and publishers of newspapers, journals, magazines, books, etc. Private company. Directors: K. P. Strohmenger and Miss Florence A. White. Solicitor: A. C. Kent, 176, Victoria street, Westminster, S.W.1.

BRAMLEY PUBLISHING CO., LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; to acquire (1) the business of publishers recently carried on by J. S. Porritt, J. W. Overend and E. Lindley, trading as the Bramley Publishing Co., at Bramley, Leeds, and (2) the business of makers and vendors of uniforms recently carried on by the said parties at Bramley as the Bramley Uniform Co., and to adopt an agreement with J. W. Overend and E. Lindley. Private company. First directors: E. Lindley, J. W. Overend and A. L. Grunwell. Registered office: Lloyd's Bank Chambers, Vicar-lane, Leeds.

GEORGE HARRISON PHELPS, LTD.—Capital £5,000, in £1 shares; advertising agents and contractors, mercantile agents, billposters, stationers, printers, etc. Private company. Directors: G. H. Phelps and F. J. Ballassi. Registered office: Willesden-lane, Park Royal, Acton, N.W.10.

CARLTON ADVERTISING CO., LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; lithographers, publishers, printers, art journalists, advertising agents, etc. Private company. Directors: J. Harris and M. D. Peden. Registered office: 160, Bath street, Glasgow.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfactions registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfactions is not compulsory).

ODHAMS PRESS, LTD.—Trust deed dated September 7th, 1925, to secure £70,000 and premium of 2½ per cent. constituting a specific charge on certain leasehold premises in Long-acre, W.C., and St. Bride-street, and Shoe lane, E.C., and shares on Dean and Son, Ltd., Kinematograph Publications, Ltd., and Gosnay Advertising Co. (1919), Ltd., and a floating charge on the general assets of the company (subject to two indentures dated January 31st and August 3rd, 1923). Trustees: Sir Howard Spicer, K.B.E., 19, New Bridge-street, E.C., and the Hon. G. L. Charteris, 6, Grafton-street, W.

CHARTERHOUSE PRESS, LTD. (London).—Particulars filed on September 15th, of £7,000 debentures authorised January 23rd, 1925, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the whole amount being now issued. Particulars also filed on same date of £1,900 second debenture stock authorised January 23rd and covered by trust deed dated September 12th, 1925, charged on the company's undertaking and property, including uncalled capital (subject to above debentures), the whole amount being now issued. Trustee: A. W. Hulls.

ALBERT WRIGHT AND CO., LTD. (printers, etc., Swansea).—Debenture dated August 31st, 1925, to secure £200 charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: W. B. Rees, "Fairfield" House, Mount Pleasant, Swansea.

R. ROBINSON AND CO., LTD. (manufacturing stationers, etc.).—Deposit on September 9th, 1925, of deeds of company's premises in Clavering-place and Queen's-lane, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, to secure all moneys due or to become due from the company to Lloyds Bank, Ltd., not exceeding £25,000.

SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, HAMILTON, KENT AND CO., LTD.—Issue on September 17th, 1925, of £1,300 debentures, part of a series already registered.

LAYTON PRINTING AND MANUFACTURING CO., LTD. (Blackpool).—Debenture dated September 11th, 1925, to secure £300, charged on the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: R. Warburton, The Bungalow, Little Eccleston, Garstang, Lancs.

PORTEOUS, LTD. (wholesale and export stationers, etc., London).—Satisfaction in full on August 31, 1925, of two charges, both dated July 11th, 1923, securing £7,500 and £700 respectively.

LAZENBY, LTD. (advertising agents, etc., London).—Debenture dated September 7th, 1925, to secure £1,000, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: Mrs. A. Lazenby, 15, Lovelace-road, Surbiton, Surrey.

ALLINES (LONDON), LTD. (advertising agents, etc.).—Debenture dated August 22nd, 1925, to secure £200, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: A. Fisher, 68, Blandford-street, W.1.

BANKRUPTCIES.

Re G. T. FOULIS AND CO., LTD.—At the offices of the Board of Trade, Carey street, W.C., on September 25th, statutory first meetings of the creditors and shareholders were held in the compulsory liquidation of G. T. Foulis and Co., Ltd., 91, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, W.C. The winding-up order was made on the petition of Messrs. Dow and Lester, bookbinders, who are creditors for £159. Mr. H. E. Burgess (senior official receiver) reported that the promoters of the company were Mrs. M. G. Taylor, Mr. T. N. Foulis and Mr. A. C. Hyatt. Mr. Foulis, a connoisseur in book production, had carried on a publishing business since 1904, but in October, 1923, he severed his connection with a limited company which had acquired it. He was then without substantial means, but Mrs. Taylor, the landlord of the Great Russell-street premises agreed to finance him in a new venture in London. This company was floated in February, 1924, with a capital of £3,000, of which £2,500 had been issued, the object being to carry on business as printers, publishers, bookbinders, etc. Mrs. Taylor took up 1,300 £1 shares and 10,000 1s. shares. Mr. Foulis's intention was to publish books in accordance with old traditions of elegance and good craftsmanship, built up by the Foulis Press which had been in existence since 1741, but after the formation of the company Mr. Hyatt appeared to have dominated the position and, with the consent of Mrs. Taylor, to have assumed control of the business. After the formation of the company thirteen books only were published, five being novels of no particular merit. Subsequently debentures were issued and £750 was now due in respect of them, £500 of the amount being due to Mr. W. F. D. Liston, a director, and £250 to Mrs. Taylor. Creditors pressed in July last and shortly afterwards Mr. Hyatt was appointed receiver and had since been endeavouring to arrange a reconstruction, but his efforts have been ineffectual. The failure of the company appeared to be due to the fact that Mr. Hyatt had not sufficient experience of this line of business, and consequently had not always followed the best possible policy in regard to the company's affairs. No statement of affairs had been produced, but the liabilities were estimated at £2,750, and the assets (which were very difficult to value) were estimated by the directors as likely to produce £1,000. In any event it did not appear that there was any prospect of a dividend for the unsecured creditors, because the amount realised from the assets would be absorbed by the debenture claims. The liquidation was left in the hands of the official receiver.

Re E. H. GOLLOP—"Loss incurred in a woollen business of which I had not the necessary experience, and law costs," were the causes of failure alleged by Ernest Paulet Gollop, described as a journalist, 151, Hamstead-road, Handsworth, whose first meeting of creditors was held at the offices of the official receiver, Birmingham. Gross liabilities were set down as £188, and the deficiency £184.

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Irish Master Printers' Conference.

A Unique Gathering.

A conference of the three associations which represent the master printers in Ireland was held in the rooms of the Dublin Master Printers' Association on the afternoon of Monday of last week. The occasion was especially interesting, as it was the first time the master printers of all Ireland had met together in friendly conference, and it indicated, as one of the speakers said, that the master printers in Ireland recognise no boundary question, but both north and south are one in the unity of interests of the printing trade.

Mr. John Warren, of the Dublin Master Printers' Association, presided at the meeting, when three very able papers were read by Mr. J. F. O'Hanlon, of the Irish Master Printers' Association, Mr. A. H. Muir, secretary of the Belfast Association, and Mr. E. T. Godkin, of the Dublin Association.

Problems of the Industry.

Mr. O'Hanlon's paper dealt with the problem of co-operation between the three associations, pointing out the need for a loyal spirit of co-operation and not mere obedience to the letter of written rules of an association.

Mr. Godkin's paper considered how unfair competition between printers could be prevented, and he pointed out how great was the injury done to the trade when, in order to obtain business, a firm quoted a price which was below the real cost at which the job should be done.

Mr. Muir, who is a well known authority on costing, pointed out how vital it was that a firm should have an efficient costing system. He indicated many cases where firms were taking work at a loss, or some of whose jobs were paying and others were done at a loss. Under a good costing system such a thing would be impossible and would also tend to avoid the absurd differences in quotations which existed in every printing centre.

A very interesting discussion of much practical use followed, and the meeting terminated with a resolution appointing a committee to consider how a closer working could be arranged between the three associations in Ireland.

Later in the evening the delegates from Belfast were entertained to dinner by the Dublin and Irish Master Printers' Association.

Visit to Paper Mills.

On the Tuesday the delegates paid a visit to the Swiftbrook Paper Mills at Saggart, which is about ten miles from Dublin, on the invitation of the manager of the company, Captain E. M. Drury, and the various processes in the manufacture of high grade writing paper were demonstrated, after which the guests were entertained by Capt. Drury, and there was also present Mr. R. Baird, Dublin, one of the directors.

Subsequently Sir Robert Baird proposed a vote of thanks to Capt. Drury, for having given the members of the first conference of the Irish Master Printers' Association an opportunity of visiting the old-established Swiftbrook Mills at Saggart. It was a pleasant thing, he said, for Irishmen to know that there was in the country a well-equipped mill which turned out the highest class of paper for stationery, account books and envelopes. It was especially gratifying to him to see the up-to-date machinery which the mill contained, and to have witnessed the process of papermaking from beginning to end as it was carried on here.

It was interesting to recall that the well-known name "Swiftbrook" derived its name from the famous Irishman, Dean Swift, the ruins of whose residence was close by. The brook which runs adjacent to these mills was called Swift's Brook—hence the name of the mills and its products. He (Sir Robert) and his father before him had been customers of these mills since 1861—they were, by the way more patriotic then than they were now. He knew that the paper many years ago was the only make used for the stationery and account books of the Belfast Corporation and of many public Boards in the North and in other parts of the country.

Capt. Drury, in acknowledging the compliment, said that the presence of so many master printers would give the proprietors and managers of the mills courage to tackle the difficulties which arose from time to time in a business like theirs. There was no doubt that co-operation between makers and users would be mutually beneficial.

Printers Participating.

The Belfast Association was represented at the conference by Sir Robert Baird, Messrs. J. M'Quitty, J. A. Cleland, James Boyd, Robert Carswell, William Sweeney, John M'Bride, A. H. Muir (secretary).

Those representing Irish Master Printers were:—Messrs. J. F. O'Hanlon, Cavan; T. J. W. Kenny, Galway; P. O'Gorman, Galway; H. G. Tempest, Dundalk; T. Gillespie, Castlebar; J. Ross, Derry; F. M. Doogan, Monaghan; J. Pike, Birr; M. Griffin, Tralee; M. C. Carey, Maryborough; E. T. Keane, Kilkenny; A. Shannon, Coleraine; Miss M. A. Lavery, secretary.

The Dublin Master Printers' Association:—Messrs. John Warren, A. D. Brewster, W. P. Robertson, J. C. M. Eason, W. Nolan, T. Brindley, W. Smalldridge, E. T. Godkin, M. O'Reilly, W. Fitzsimmons, P. J. Brennan, J. J. O'Leary, —. Browne, B.L.; J. Corrigan, R. T. White, J. T. F. Herrick, secretary.

Some of the delegates also visited the Woodbrook Golf Club where the golf and scenery are of the best.

It was the hope of all the delegates that this First Conference would be succeeded by many others as it was felt that such meetings were of great value and help to the printing trade in Ireland.

Country News.

Liverpool.

The awards in the examinations held at the Liverpool School of Art on May 13th, 14th, and 15th last, arranged by the Printing and Allied Trades Advisory Committee of the Liverpool Education Committee have just been announced, and give the following results: *Typography* (Composition, theoretical and practical).—Arthur Cross and R. H. Shenton, one guinea each; J. E. Jones, free studentship; Ronald Edmond and T. T. M'Coll, half-guinea each. *Typography* (Machine Work, theoretical and practical). — Percy Mitchell and N. D. Cook, one guinea each; Frank Saxton, free studentship; Thos Forrester, L. Gaskell, and Joseph Hughes, half-guinea each. *Lithography* (theoretical and practical).—Wm. Bradley, free studentship; Philip Fanning, half guinea. *Bookbinding.*—Forwarding: R. H. Sloane, free studentship; J. Perry, one guinea; W. J. Dawson, 10s. 6d. Finishing: S. Gabriel, free studentship; R. H. Sloane, one guinea; J. Perry and G. O'Gorman, 10s. 6d. each. *Photo-Process Work.*—Henry Hughes, free studentship. Messrs. L. S. Dixon contributed 36s. 6d. for prizes for letterpress display composition, which were awarded to R. H. Shenton, 21s.; R. Fullerton, 10s. 6d.; and R. H. Gornall, 5s.

The money prizes were contributed by the Liverpool Master Printers' and Allied Trades Association (£6 6s.), Alderman Ellis, J.P. (31s. 6d.), and the Liverpool Typographical Society, the Bookbinders' Union, and Messrs. Wood and Sloane (one guinea each). The six studentships, each of the value of one guinea, were granted by the Liverpool Education Committee.

Glasgow.

Classes in printing and kindred trades have commenced at Stow College, 121, Cowcaddens-street, Glasgow. These classes are conducted by the Education Authority of Glasgow with the assistance of an advisory committee consisting of representatives from the employers and employees in the printing and kindred trades of Glasgow, this committee being divided into sub committees for each of the crafts represented at the College. A neat booklet issued by the Glasgow branch of the Scottish Alliance of Employers in the Printing and Kindred Trades indicates that comprehensive instruction is given. In hand composing, the course consists of practical, technical, and general craft instruction to suit workshop needs; and special attention is given to advertisement display and lay-out work. For teaching machine composition, the School has two Linotype machines of the latest make—one a No. 4 model three-magazine machine, and the other a No. 1 model—both fully equipped, and each driven by a separate electric motor. For the Monotype classes, the installation consists of two D D Monotype keyboards and two casting machines, with air compressor, tank, and matrices. Dummy keyboards and other auxiliary apparatus are available for both Linotype and Monotype instruction. A good and varied equipment of presses provides for instruction in letterpress machining and in lithography, whilst in connection with the latter subject up-to-date plant is available for instruction in litho reproduction, process retouching and photo-litho. Lectures on typography and classes in bookbinding and paper-ruling are further items of the syllabus.

Cardiff.

Following up the public appeal, mentioned in these columns last week, when the Cardiff Joint Industrial Council of the Printing and Allied Trades appealed to Cardiff firms to have their printing done by Cardiff printers, the secretary of the Cardiff Typographical Society has issued an appeal to the same end. In the course of this he states:—"The printing trade of this city is suffering at the present moment from a considerable amount of unemployment, and our members are naturally very much concerned when they inspect the imprints of the various forms of printed advertisement to find that some other town quite remote from Cardiff has been chosen as the most appropriate spot from which the printer may display his talent. May I, on behalf of the members of the Typographical Society, therefore, join in the appeal made that business people and amusement caterers requiring printing of any character should have this work executed in the city. There are over 40 firms whose names appear on the list of recognised printing offices issued by the Typographical Society where every kind of work can be executed, so that there is ample scope for free choice of firms, and the work executed is of a character to suit all classes and taste."

Halifax.

Recognition was made, the other day, of good service rendered by a Halifax printer. The printing staff of the *Halifax Courier*, Ltd., along with friends, met at the "Old Cock" Hotel, Halifax, to make a presentation of a leather travelling bag and a case of notes to Mr. George Tiffany, an old colleague, on his retirement. Mr. J. S. Waring, the overseer, made the presentation, and Mr. H. Lee, who had been asked to represent the directors, spoke a few words wishing Mr. Tiffany long life and good health, and reading letters of regret at not being able to be present from Mr. W. E. Denison, Mr. C. Ramsden, and Mr. S. R. Crapnell. Mr. T. Hardaker, who acted as chairman throughout the proceedings, spoke very highly of Mr. Tiffany, in connection with the "chapel," Mr. Tiffany having been "Father of the Chapel" for more than eight years. Others who spoke were Messrs. E. Smith, C. Thomas, F. Foster, J. A. Eccles, A. Miller, T. G. Moores and J. A. Fairbridge, Mr. Tiffany making a suitable response.

Douglas, I.O.M.

The Lancashire and Cheshire Alliance of Master Printers held their autumn week-end gathering at Douglas, Isle of Man, as guests of the master printers of the island. A very interesting programme had been arranged, the most important being a presentation to Mr. W. K. Mackay for very valued services to the printing trade. The ceremony took place at the dinner which was attended by the Mayor and Mayoress of Douglas, the town clerk and four members of the House of Keys, and over 120 printers and their ladies. The presentation, which was made by Mr. J. Brunton, president of the Lancashire and Cheshire Alliance, took the form of a beautifully illuminated album and a gold and enamel badge. In the course of his remarks the president referred to the valuable services Mr. Mackay had rendered to the craft, particularly in regard to labour matters. The toast was received with musical honours, after which Mr. Mackay suitably responded.

Burton-on-Trent.

Following upon the recent installation of a 3-reel Hoe newspaper press and Linotype machines of the latest model, as additions to its plant, the *Burton Daily Mail* has just completed the installation of a private telegraph wire from London, and a Creed high speed printing telegraph. This progressive newspaper office, which publishes also the *Burton Observer* and the *Burton Football Mail*, now claims to be in the front rank for the swift dissemination of news.

Darlington.

The annual outing of the circulation staff of the *Northern Echo* took the form of a motor coach trip to Ripon. After lunch the Cathedral and Fountains Abbey were visited, after which the journey was continued to Harrogate. Tea was taken at Harrogate, and a short stay was made at Knaresborough on the return journey.

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Medway Joint Industrial Council.

District Committee Meets at Chatham.

The steady advance being made in the extension of the organisation of the Joint Industrial Council of the Printing and Allied Trades is brought to notice once more by the news that what will be known as the Medway District Committee of the Joint Industrial Council has been formed. The inaugural meeting was held at Navy House, Chatham, on September 18th, when there were present Mr. A. E. Goodwin (secretary, Master Printers' Federation), and Mr. A. E. Holmes (secretary, Printing and Kindred Trades' Federation), the joint secretaries of the Council, also Messrs. F. A. Clements and J. Jarrett, acting hon. secretaries of the local committee, Mr. A. Hudson, Mr. Leslie B. Mackay and others.

The draft of the Council was read and adopted, and the following committee was elected: Messrs. A. Hudson, F. A. Clements, P. G. Heselden, L. B. Mackay and J. Jarman as an employers' panel, and Messrs. H. G. Brooks, W. J. Cable, W. Cozens, J. Jarrett and D. E. Ellis as the empioyees' panel. Mr. Hudson was elected as the committee's first chairman, Mr. Brooks being appointed as his deputy, and Messrs. Clements and Jarrett were elected as joint hon. secretaries.

Following the business meeting the company was augmented by the arrival of lady friends of the members present, and refreshments were served by Mr. A. W. Silverton. Songs by Mr. J. Stewart and Mr. Stanley Briggs, a recitation by Mr. F. A. Clements, and a musical selection by Mr. Christopher provided pleasing interludes.

Messrs. Goodwin and Holmes delivered stimulating speeches explaining the function and value of the Joint Industrial Council, and at the conclusion a vote of thanks to the speakers was moved by Mr. F. A. Clements and seconded by Mr. J. Jarrett, who remarked that the mixture of wit and wisdom they had heard that evening would remain in their minds for a long time.

L.M.P.A. October Meetings.

Open to all members of the L.M.P.A., the following meetings have been arranged for October by the various District Associations:

Tuesday, 6th at 6.30 p.m., Arding and Hobbs' Restaurant, Clapham Junction, S.W. Address: "Printers (Various); Their Respective Opportunities," by Mr. Frank Colebrook.

Wednesday, 7th, at 6 p.m., Stationers' Hall, Ludgate hill. Address: "Brains, Pride and the Printer's Craft," by Mr. J. Crowlesmith, J.P.

Monday, 19th, at 7 p.m., Wortley Hall, Finsbury Park Station. Whist drive. Admission by ticket.

Tuesday, 20th, at 6.30 p.m., Bridge House Hotel, London Bridge. Whist drive and dance. Admission by ticket.

Wednesday, 21st, at 6.30 p.m., Langthorne Restaurant, Stratford-broadway. Address on Costing by Mr. A. D. Hull, F.C.W.A., Federation Costing Accountant.

Thursday, 29th, at 7 p.m, Westbourne Park Institute (opposite Royal Oak Station, Met. Railway). Exhibition and Craftsmen's Competition.

UNDER the new South African tariff, stationery, in the nature of guide books, directories, account books, etc, which previously paid 25 per cent., now pay duties ranging from 30 to 40 per cent.

COMPENSATION CASE.—At the Bury County Court last week William Chadwick, Radcliffe, fire beater and engine attendant, made an application under the Workmen's Compensation Act against Messrs. Bibby and Baron, Ltd., New Bridge Mills, Dumers-lane, Radcliffe Mr. Butcher, for respondents, said the only question was incapacity or not. They had paid compensation up to date, but they now said the man was completely recovered from the accident. Medical evidence having been called, His Honour said he was bound to come to the conclusion that any incapacity which existed, if any did exist, was not, on the evidence put before him, caused by the accident, and therefore the liability of the respondents to pay compensation ceased. There would be an award for the respondents with costs.

The Becker Group of Companies.

Sale of the Tamworth Mill.

Sir Basil Mayhew, the receiver and manager of Charles Marsden and Sons, Ltd., informs us that he has entered into a contract for the sale of the Alders Mill, Tamworth, to Mr. E. B. Montesole, who is largely interested in other paper mills, and the business will be carried on without interruption.

With the exception of one plot of land, the receiver has now disposed of all the properties of the Marsden Co., which at the date of his appointment included the paper mills at Lintzford, Newcastle; Calder Grove, Wakefield; Dearne Mill, Barnsley; and Alders Mill, Tamworth. The two first-mentioned mills were not operating and were subsequently sold under the hammer. The Dearne and Alders Mills have been carried on by the receiver and manager and have been disposed of as going concerns.

A dividend of 10s. in the £ has already been paid to the first debenture holders of the Marsden Co., whose claims amount to nearly £300,000, and the receiver hopes to obtain the consent of the Court to pay a further substantial dividend before Christmas.

The receiver also hopes to pay a first dividend to the Marsden 2nd debenture holders out of the assets of the Chadwick and Taylor security, as soon as the Court re assembles after the Long Vacation.

So far as the Irish Paper Mills is concerned, a contract for sale has been entered into, but the purchase has not yet been completed.

The dividends so far paid in the Becker and Co. receivership are 3s. in the £ to the note holders and 5s. in the £ to the debenture holders.

World's Paper Production.

Since the end of the war the production of paper has enormously increased. In only a few countries has there been a reduction, as in Belgium, Hungary and in Russia. In the U.S.A. production has increased from 33 million cwts. to 70 million cwts. In Great Britain, Germany and France the increased production is equal to 85 per cent.

The statistics of the average consumption of paper in the various countries is illuminating. Thus in the U.S.A. each inhabitant uses 64 lbs. per annum, in Germany 59½, in Noway 48½, in Great Britain and in Poland 46½, in Holland 44, in France 37½, in Austria 35¼, in Italy 15¼, in Spain 9, and in Russia 4½ lbs.—*Kartonnagen Zeitung.*

"Typary" Text Typing Machine.

Our readers will now, we trust, be familiar with the nature of the "Typary" Text Typing Machine — the interesting new machine for producing typographic copy for reproduction by planographic methods — to which there have lately been frequent references in our pages. The purpose of this machine, it will be understood, is to dispense with the need for the setting, either by hand or by machine, of text matter required for lithographic or photogravure printing. The suppliers of this machine—The Typary and Typon Co., Ltd., of 1-4, Red Lion-passage, London, E.C.4.—are at the same time the suppliers of another interesting novelty, to which also we have referred, viz.: "Typon" paper negatives, which enable wet plates to be dispensed with in the photographing of originals for reproduction. This having been made clear, we can proceed to express our great regret that an error occurred in the composition of the page advertisement which the Typary and Typon Co. inserted in our issue of last week, page 232. The display lines in the middle of the page reading "'Typary' Text Typing Machine" were inadvertently substituted for two other display lines reading "'Typon' Paper Negatives." The resulting statements might suggest, to one ignorant of the nature of the "Typary" machine, that this apparatus was a negative-maker of some sort. This, of course, it is not, its sole function being, as mentioned above, to produce copy to be afterwards used for reproduction, either through the medium of "Typon" Paper Negatives or by other means.

German Printing & Paper Activities.

Special Conference Publications.

We have received a copy of the Journal of the German Book Printers and Related Industries, being the special issue made on the occasion of the general meeting of the German Book Printers' Association held at Kessingen. This is a handsomely got up volume, bound in a rough white cover called Baskerville Antique. Besides the very numerous and well-displayed advertisements forming a large part of the volume, the book contains many loose enclosures advertising and illustrating the various methods of illustration, including fine examples of autotype, photogravure, offset and three-colour work. The articles deal with such matters as the social crisis, labour conditions and difficulties, type founts, suggestions for simplifying making-ready and other relative subjects, the urgency of which is evidently by no means confined to German industry.

In March this year the German Society of Pulp and Paper Chemists and Engineers held its 1924 general meeting in Berlin, and we now have a copy of the proceedings before us. This is issued in book form by the Otto Elsner Verlagsgesellschaft m.b.H., Berlin S42, at the price of M5.

The 265 pages contain the verbatim report of the meeting, and the lectures and discussions are well illustrated. These are devoted to subjects of importance to the industry and include "The Colloidal Chemistry of the Formation and Destruction of the Cellulosic Framework of Plants, of Lignine and of Wood Fibre" by Professor Wislicenus; "New Researches in the Province of Paper Sizing" by Dr. R. Lorenz; "The Influence of Increased Steam Pressures on the Steam Generating Plants in the Pulp Industry" by Professor Eberle; "Works Bookkeeping and Costing in the Paper Industry" by R. Eichmann.

The numerous reports and papers presented by the departmental committee and analytical commissions are by no means the least valuable contributions. The book is completed by a copy of the rules of the Society and a list of its members, followed by a list of the publications which it has issued.

Newspapers in the Argentine.

In honour of the visit of the Prince of Wales *The Times* published on Monday a special supplement on Argentina. The many interesting articles well cover trade and finance. We still rank as the largest exporter, but the United States run us hard, and ruined Germany is already showing that she will presently prove a formidable competitor.

The great daily newspapers—an independent Press—form the subject of an article by Angel Bohigas. *La Nacion* and *La Prensa* exercise a great influence, and there is scarcely a town which has not one local paper or more.

Under the heading of British journals it is mentioned that the first English newspaper published in Buenos Aires was the *British Packet*, founded in 1826, and carried on until 1858. Its files are lodged in the National Library, and form one of the most valuable sources of reference for the history of those years.

The present dailies are the *Standard*, the first English daily in South America, founded in 1861 by M. G. Mulhall; and the *Buenos Aires Herald*, founded in 1875 by D. W. Lowe. Commerce and shipping are well served by the *Review of the River Plate* and the *Times of Argentina*, both British weeklies of long standing.

There are also two or three publications devoted to social news and light literature; and two illustrated Spanish weeklies are published under British management and with British capital. The *British Magazine* is the organ of the British society; and several of the railways publish monthly magazines.

LEADS AND CLUMPS.
HIGH GRADE METAL.
THE NICKFLOID ELECTROTYPE CO., LTD.
10 NEW STREET HILL, LONDON, E.C.4

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Printing and Allied Trades' Directory

BUYERS' GUIDE TO SOURCES OF SUPPLY.

Rates per Insertion: 3/- Minimum (not exceeding three lines)—each additional line, 1/- extra.

Discounts on Weekly Insertions: 13 times, 10 per cent.; 26 times, 15 per cent.; 52 times, 20 per cent.

BOOKBINDERS' MACHINERY.

WALTERS, JACKSON & CO., 2, Clerkenwell Green, London, E.C.1. "Rupert" Power Rounder and Backer; "Beatrice" Blocker; "Monopol" Book Sewer; "Brissard" Disc Ruler; Continuous Book Trimmer; Rotary Board Cutter; "Portland" Loose Leaf Punching Machine; "Sterling" Round Cornerer.

BOOKBINDERS' MACHINERY AND SUPPLIES.

ALBION SEWING COTTON CO. LTD., Fawley Mills, Tottenham Hale, N.17.—Bookbinders' Threads, Linen and Cotton on cones, reels and in skeins.

COMPOSING AND TYPE-SETTING MACHINES.

INTERTYPE LTD., 15, Britannia-street, London, W.C. 1. Text and Display Machine, flexible, and economical. Send for descriptive literature.

ENVELOPE MACHINES.

CARLAW, DAVID & SONS, LTD., 31, Finniestou Street, Glasgow. High Speed Adjustable Envelope-making Machines for all sizes and shapes; Blank Cutting Machines; Cutters; Embossing Machines, etc.

FOLDING MACHINES.

CANADIAN-AMERICAN MACHINERY CO., LTD., 63, Farringdon Street, E.C.4. ('Phone Cent, 1165). The "Cleveland" and "Camco" series. A Folder for every need, from Eight Crown down to Demy Folio.

GUILLOTINES, Etc.

ALBION SEWING COTTON CO., LTD., Fawley Mills, Tottenham Hale, N.17.—Hand Cutting Machines from 27/-; Bevel Edge Cutters from 60/-. Ask for Illustrated Price List.

OFFSET MACHINES.

CRABTREE, R. W., & SONS, LTD., Water Lane, Leeds, makers of "Ensign" Super-Offsets in all sizes for Sheet or Reel feed, in One, Two or Three Colours, or for Perfecting.

PAPER BAGS AND CARRIER BAGS.

ALBION SEWING COTTON CO., LTD., Fawley Mills, Tottenham Hale, N.17.—Cords for stringing. Plain colours, mixtures, etc., in balls or cut lengths.

STONEHOUSE PAPER AND BAG MILLS, Stonehouse, Glos., for all classes of Paper Bags, printed and plain. Keenest Trade Prices.

PAPER FEEDERS.

CANADIAN-AMERICAN MACHINERY CO., LTD., 63, Farringdon Street, E.C.4. ('Phone Cent, 1165). The "Camco" (Spiess Patents) Automatic Feeder.

PAPER FEEDERS.

CROSS PAPER FEEDER CO., LTD., 92, Fleet Street, E.C.4. Manufacturers and Sellers of the Cross Patent Automatic Feeder.

PRESS BLANKETS.

LIGHT & CO., LTD., W. J., 36-38, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.4. 'Phone; Central 3839. "LIGHT'S-EVERWEAR" Press Rubbers. Oil and Ink-Proof and Reversible.

PRINTING METAL MANUFACTURERS.

FRY'S METAL FOUNDRY, Holland Street, Blackfriars, London, S.E.1. Branches at Manchester, Bristol, Glasgow, Dublin. "Stereotype" SERVICE, *i.e.*, Prompt Dispatch, Superlative Quality, Competitive Prices in Printing Metals, Spacing Materials and Melting Equipment.

PRINTING PRESSES, ETC.

CANADIAN-AMERICAN MACHINERY CO., LTD., 63, Farringdon Street, E.C.4. ('Phone Cent, 1165). The "Kelly" High Speed two rev. presses.

ROTARY WEB PRESSES.

CRABTREE, R. W., & SONS, LTD., Water Lane, Leeds, and 7, Farringdon Road, London. NEWSPAPER (Speciality) & MAGAZINE ROTARIES.

HOE & CO., LTD., R., 109-112, Borough Road, London, S.E.1. Telephone: Hop 4028-9. Telegrams: Expugnator Sedist, London. Cables: Hoe, London.
LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH SPEED ROTARY NEWSPAPER AND MAGAZINE PRESSES. Patentees and Suppliers of Automatic Ink Pumps.

STEREO.

DIXON & CO., LTD., L. S. 38, Cable Street, Liverpool. DRY FLONG "DIXOTYPE" All British. Wet process; Tissue, Blotting & Backing.

STEREO AND ELECTRO PLANTS.

HOE, & CO., LTD., R., 109-112, Borough Road, London, S.E.1. Tel.: Hop 4028-9. Telegrams: Expugnator-sedist, London. Cables: Hoe, London. Complete lines of Rotary and Flat Stereo and Electro Plants.

STEREO DRY FLONG.

LIGHT & CO., LTD., W.J., 36-38, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.4. 'Phone: Central 3839. "IDEAL" Hand-casting Dry Flong and "CLEARTYPE" Autoplate Dry Flong.

STEREOTYPING MACHINERY, ETC.

CRABTREE, R. W., & SONS, LTD., Water Lane, Leeds, and 7, Farringdon Road, London. ROTAPLATE (Reg. Trade Mark) and ROTASHAVER Casting and Finishing Machines.

LIGHT & CO., LTD., W.J., 36.38, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.4. Sole Agents for the "WINKLER" Automatic Moulding Press, Automatic Plate Casting Machine, etc.

TRADE PUBLICATIONS.

BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER, THE. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4. Founded in 1878, this weekly journal is the recognised medium for Printers, Stationers, Box Makers, Envelope Makers, Bookbinders, etc. Its pages contain the latest improvements in machinery, descriptions of new processes, and commercial intelligence and current news. Subscribers get the paper for 52 weeks for 13s.

BOOKBINDER, THE, forms a Monthly Section of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, and subscriptions are booked for these issues at the rate of 3s. 3d. per annum, including postage. Special contributions appear from the pen of leading authorities. Publishers: Stonhill & Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

DICTIONARY OF PAPER TERMS.—Definitions of the Terms as used in the Manufacture and Merchandising of Paper. Published in book form by the Lockwood Trade Journal Co., Inc., New York. Bound in cloth, 6 × 9, 87 pp. Price 7s. 6d. Copies may be had of Stonhill & Gillis, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

LITHOGRAPHIC TRADE REVIEW, THE. This forms the subject of a monthly section of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, and these issues are obtainable at an annual subscription of 3s. 3d. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

PAPER TRADE REVIEW, THE WORLD'S. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4. This weekly journal established in 1879, gives particulars of Papermaking Machinery and Processes, Current Prices of Raw Materials, Market Reports, Interviews with Leading Men associated with the industry, Commercial Intelligence, etc. Annual subscription: 26s. plus postage (Inland, 30s. 4d.; Foreign and Colonial, 32s. 6d.)

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Continuous Advertising.

ADVERTISERS whose displayed announcements do not appear every week will do well to secure

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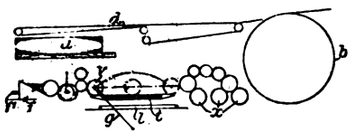
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

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New Inventions

Cylinder Machine Inking.

A patent in the name of Bohn & Herber and O. Finkhaus, relates to a continuous-revolution printing-machine, in which the take-off device d and delivery table a are arranged in front of the impression cylinder b, and is constructed with a shallow inking-apparatus arranged under the parts a, d, the ink-duct f being arranged directly under the table a, so that an operator standing at the front of the machine can operate the regulating screws f1 of the duct while standing in a position to watch the printed sheets



readily. The bed is constructed without an ink-distributing table, and the forme l is inked by rollers x supplied from the duct-roller f by intermediate rollers and a travelling roller v moving over a fixed distributing table t, the roller v being operated by a fork g actuated by the reciprocating bed. In a modification, the rollers x are supplied by intermediate distributing rollers, the table t being dispensed with. The construction is adapted to produce a machine as short as possible for the length of printing-forme.

A Paper Folding Machine.

A folding machine for folding paper sheets along a number of parallel or transverse lines, patented by Messrs. G. N. Wilford, A. G. Day and C. H. Darnell, comprises a plurality of folding tables, each having feed rollers and a folding device, and each rotatable about a vertical axis and adapted to be fixed in one of a number of operative positions. The arrangement shown comprises five folders supported one

FIG.1.

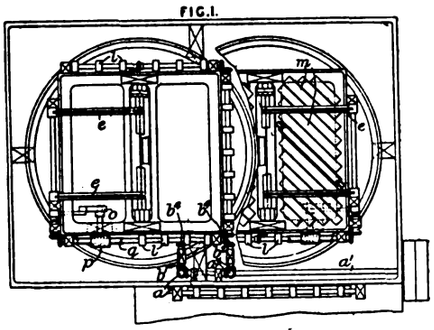
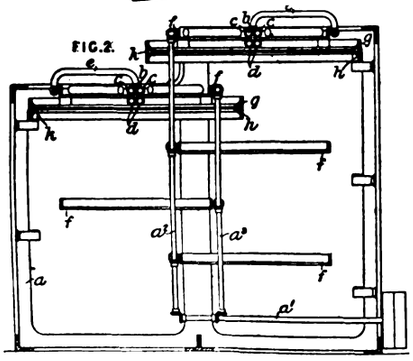


FIG.2.



above another in staggered relationship on a framework a. Each folder, consisting of two pairs of folding rollers c, d, and a co-operating blade b carried by oscillating arms e, is supported on a table f, secured to a member g rotatable on a fixed member h, balls k being interposed between the members g, h. Feed rollers l are provided along the sides of the tables f, and are adapted to be driven in whichever of the operative positions the tables are fixed by bevel pinions b4 on a pair of horizontal shafts b1, b2, receiving motion from upright shafts a2, a3, rotated from a main shaft a1. The oscillating arms e are actuated by a cam o on the shaft of a worm wheel q driven by a worm p on a feed roller shaft. The tables f are also provided with inclined rollers m suitably driven from the feed roller shafts to position the sheets against adjustable gauges. The sheets may be transferred to the successive folders by shoots.

Pulp Boards.

An invention communicated to Mr. G. M. Clark by the Agasote Millboard Co., relates to pulp board and comprises, broadly speaking, pulp board provided with a binder of montan wax. It has been proposed already to employ montan wax as a sizing for paper, but the proportion to the quantity of fibre is small; moreover it is in a colloidal condition.

The best results have been obtained with pulp board which is made by running paper pulp, wood pulp, or the like into a mould and, by means of pressure, removing the majority of the water (see for instance, British Letters Patent No. 7301 of 1908) and subsequently drying out the remainder of the water by the application of heat. The wax may be added to the fibre either before or after the latter has been shaped into a board.

It has been found that by far the best results are obtained by adding the montan wax in comminuted form to the beater while the pulp is being beaten therein. For this purpose it is advisable to grind the montan wax dry in a ball mill, as fine as possible and then to moisten it with water and thereafter to complete the grinding in the same mill. The wet ground montan wax will more readily mix with pulp in the beater, as it does not tend to rise to, and float upon, the surface of the water as it would do if added in the form of a dry powder. By adding the montan wax to the fibre in comminuted form, a more equal distribution throughout the entire sheet is obtained, and all the spaces between the fibres are filled up more readily, thus obtaining a more compact and waterproof board, having a better surface, and absorbing less paint when the surface is painted. Moreover, by this specific method, more montan wax can be mixed with the fibre without having the same squeezed out during the compressing process, and thus a board of greater tensile strength may be obtained. The comminuted montan wax seems to give results far superior to those obtained by the use of the emulsified wax, probably because the former is unchanged (unemulsified).

The proportion of montan wax, by weight, to the weight of fibre in the final product is preferably from 30 per cent. to 50 per cent., the exact percentage depending upon the use to which the board is to be put.

A board made as above described has high tensile and transverse strength and a high degree of hardness. It is also substantially waterproof and highly dielectric and may readily be bent to any suitable form, or embossed, after it has been rendered plastic by heating it slightly above the fusion point of the wax. On the other hand, it will not be injured by exposure to the sun when used as roofing or siding for buildings. In spite of its high tensile and transverse strength the material may be easily tooled.

A 200-TON paper mill, to cost £900,000, and to provide work all the year round for 500 men and for 1,200 men in the height of the lumbering season lasting seven months, is to be built at Port Alexander, Manitoba, by Canadian capital.

IN connection with the Irish Free State election, 1,315,000 ballot papers were distributed. The ballot paper was 22 inches by 16 inches and contained the names of 76 candidates. In Dublin there will be 117,000 ballot papers.

MESSRS. T. H. DAVIES AND SON, paper agents, have removed from Fleet street to 19, Ludgate hill, E.C.4.

New British Patents.

For the benefit of our readers we have arranged for any inquiries relating to Patents, Designs and Trade Marks to be answered, free of all charge, by a Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Patent Agents. Inquiries should be addressed, in the first instance, to the Editor.

Applications.

Bernacchi, L. C., and Melin Machine Co., Ltd. Delivery table for printing machines, etc. 23,302.
Bilz, A. Pile arrangement in sheet-feeding apparatus. 23,319.
Bohn and Heber Maschinenfabrik und Eisengiesserei and Finkhaus, O. Printing presses. 23,098.
Christel, C. Apparatus for cleaning matrixes of typesetting machines. 22,898.
Davy, R. H. Method of embossing coloured impressions on paper, etc. 22,982.
Eldridge, E. B. Photo-mechanical printing. 23,023.
Horn, J. Multi-colour printing. 23,352.
Marks, E. C. R. (Wood Newspaper Machinery Corporation). Manufacture of printing plates. 22,929, 22,930.
Rapkin, H. W. Intaglio plate printing. 23,024.
Sale, J. M. Manufacture of blocks or compositions for printing or reproducing. 23,304.
Thompson and Norris Manufacturing Co., Ltd. Corrugated fibre boxes, etc. 22,939.

Specifications Published.

1924.

Hoe and Co., Ltd., R. Plate clamps for printing cylinders. 239,664.
Linotype and Machinery Limited, and Gayter, F. Typographical line-composing and casting machines. 239,603.
Linotype and Machinery Limited, Goulding, B. J. J., and Shuttleworth, J. Rotary offset web-printing presses. 239,604.
Linotype and Machinery Limited, and Field, J. G. W. Typographical line-casting machines. 239,643.
Linotype and Machinery Limited, and Bower, W. M. Production of accented characters in typographical composing and casting machines. 239,710.
Nathansen, G. Apparatus for the manufacturing of printing rules. 239,764.
Patrick, R. Paper, cardboard and like boxes. 239,738.
Phythian, T. E. Folding mechanism applicable to printing machines. 239,644.
Storey, W. H. Inking attachments for use with type duplicating or like printing machines. 239,638, 239,639.
Walker, W., and Tomlinson, H. Rotary knives for slitting paper and other thin sheet material. 239,715.

1925.

Canadian American Machinery Co., Ltd. (Toronto Type Foundry Co.). Rotary cutter devices for use in paper or like sheet working machines. 239,810.
Guillemin, J. J. J. Apparatus for applying upon the internal walls of preserve boxes a coating of metallic paper. 228,163.
Wirz, A. Paper cutting device. 234,081.

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1925.

Schwartz, Dr. R. Photographic printing materials. 239,875.

THE late Mr. Arthur Hogarth, Aberdeen, lately secretary of Messrs A. Pirie and Sons, Ltd., manufacturing stationers, left £9,907.

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The Paper and Board Consumer.

Matters of Interest to Printers, Bookbinders, Paper Box, Paper Bag, and Envelope Manufacturers, etc.

AFTER adopting the Standardisation Agreement, which definitely fixed the 1,000 sheet basis, several leading houses appear to have decided that they are going to work on a different standard of their own choosing. At least half a dozen merchants are announcing that they can supply their papers in parcels of 504 sheets. Quite recently new sample books have appeared, in which all specifications and prices follow the old practice, stating reams of 480 up to 516 sheets. It is unfortunate that these should have been in progress while the standardisation scheme was hastening to its final acceptation. The compilers may have become tired of waiting for the standardisation issue, or they may have preferred to ignore the decisions arrived at by their representatives. Most likely the sample books of recent date have been on the stocks for a year or two, their compilation being undoubtedly a very long and tedious operation when many patterns have to be dealt with. Whatever the cause, there is now the proposition to be faced, how best to bring the specifications into line with the new standards. Much can be done through the medium of the price list, which is usually a separate item from the sample book itself.

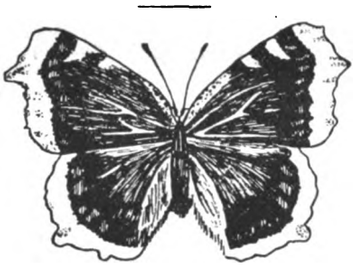
* * *

IT is not easy, of course, to get a new scheme into effective working order immediately. Papermakers have a number of interests to study and not a few difficulties to overcome. Wholesale stationers and paper merchants, again, have to be brought into line. The Master Printers' *Circular* for September endeavours to infuse some courage and interest into paper dealers. The progressive paper merchant, it is urged, is preparing his plans to meet the requirements of the progressive printer, and since the agreement was signed is putting up his new stock and is ready to sell on the 1,000-sheet basis. Naturally, he is not desirous of having to handle general stock lines made up in two ways, but he will invoice on the 1,000 sheet basis, if requested, until present stock is exhausted and new stock ready on standard lines. It will naturally take time before the "change over" is complete, and there are probably a number of people who do not regard the new methods with favour. According to the *Circular*, "one or two paper firms are holding back in the belief that the printing industry is not sufficiently enlightened to see the advantages of the standard size and the 1,000-sheet basis, but we have confidence that if they persist in opposing the scheme they will find themselves wanting orders. Our members are urged to order in accordance with the scheme, and if there is indifference to supply on the part of any firm we suggest the order should be cancelled and placed elsewhere."

* * *

WHILE papermakers and merchants are gradually working their way toward standardisation, it may reasonably be asked "what are printers and paper users doing to shorten the period of transition?" The pioneers in the movement have certainly put their houses in order for the reception of paper on the new basis. The progressive paper users are with the pioneers, but together they are easily outnumbered by the non-progressive printers who care very little about altered methods of any sort. Somewhere in the region of thirty years ago printing type was standardised by the adoption of what is known as the point system. This was not a printer's movement, although it conferred the greatest benefit that the trade has known since the introduction of machinery. The cost to the typefounders was enormous, new punches and equipment being necessary. Notwithstanding the extreme folly of endeavouring to work with mixed bodies of types, some on the old system and some on the new, it is an almost indisputable fact that the majority of printing offices continue to do so. Typefounders still supply old-body type to some extent and some printers still buy it. We cite this as demonstrative of the non-progressive printer's attitude toward standardisation of any kind. To some extent paper is different from type standardisation; but if it does not involve the manufacturer in heavy initial outlay, it may very easily cause the paper merchant additional expense and difficulty with his stocks.

New Trade Marks.



454,221 Cover paper, paper dampers, gum (an article of stationery), paper seals, printing paper, writing paper, bank paper, cheque paper, waxed paper, blotting paper, paper boards, paper struts for pictures and showcards, cloth-lined paper, bookbinding cloth (specially prepared), passe-partout paper, gummed tape and telegraph tape. Samuel Jones and Co., Ltd., 7, Bridewell-place, London, E.C 4; paper manufacturers.—December 3rd, 1924. (To be associated. Section 24.)



459,104. Paper (except paper hangings), stationery and bookbinding, but not including printing and writing inks, and not including any goods of a like kind to printing and writing inks The Beetle Products Co., Ltd., 49, Queen Victoria-street, London, E.C.4; manufacturers.—May 20th, 1925. (To be associated. Section 24)

BUTTERFLY.

454,222. Cover paper, paper dampers, gum (an article of stationery), paper seals, printing paper, writing paper, bank paper, cheque paper, waxed paper, blotting paper, paper boards, paper struts for pictures and showcards, cloth lined paper, bookbinding cloth (specially prepared), passe partout paper, gummed tape and telegraph tape. Samuel Jones and Co., Ltd., 7, Bridewell-place, London, E.C 4; paper manufacturers.—December 3rd, 1924. (To be associated. Section 24)



Registration of this Trade Mark shall give no right to the exclusive use of the word "Systems."

459,659. Autographic Registers and parts thereof, stationery, viz., printing and writing papers, carbon and other manifolding papers and loose-leaf binders, manifolding and duplicating devices and parts thereof, typewriter devices and parts thereof, all being goods included in Class 39. The Egry Register Co. (a corporation organised under the laws of the State of Ohio, United States of America), 417 to 435, East Monument-avenue, Dayton, State of Ohio, United States of America; manufacturers.—June 12th, 1925. Address for service in the United Kingdom is c/o McKenna and Co., 31-34, Basinghall-street, London, E.C.2.

REX.

454,158. All goods included in Class 39, but not including tracing papers, tracing linens, powder for making adhesive paste, photographic papers, or drawing inks, and not including any goods of a like kind to any of these excluded goods. The Royal Sovereign Pencil Co., Ltd., Britannia Pencil Works, 54, Neasden-lane, Neasden, London, N.W.10; manufacturers.—December 2nd, 1924.



452,822. Adhesive paper labels, adhesive binding and repairing tape (paper), price tickets (paper or cardboard), weight tickets (paper or cardboard), cloak-room tickets (paper or cardboard), admission tickets (paper or cardboard), wafers and seals, luggage and merchandise tags (paper or cardboard), index tabs, reinforcing tabs, receipt tickets, auctioneers' lot tickets, show cards, club cards, card blanks, score cards, score books, receipt books, check books, paper fasteners, pen clips, paper clips, letter clips, stringed barbs, ticket fasteners, erasers, pens, pencils, crayons, india-rubber bands, india-rubber stamps, stamp pads, artists' brushes, sealing wax, perforating presses, stapling presses, all being articles of stationery included in Class 39.—James Edward Brunton, trading as Brunton and Williams, 148 and 150, Peckham rye, London, S.E.22; printer and stationers' sundriesman.—May 11th, 1925. (By consent.)

A Paper Trade Directory.

Some new features are introduced into the 1925 edition of "Phillips' Paper Trade Directory of the World." The entire volume comprises 1,014 pages. There are, of course, the old and necessary features, such as an index to British, Colonial and foreign paper mills. The home section also sets out the mills in alphabetical and numerical order and as to counties. Makers of paper and millboard are classified according to the goods produced Equally useful are the sections dealing with bag and box-makers, paper stainers and wall-paper manufacturers, tinfoil and waxed paper manufacturers, enamellers, surfacers, etc., and a variety of other paper manufacturers. The lists of paper buyers, merchants and wholesale stationers, of British agents and mill representatives, pulp agents and representatives, British paper stock merchants and export shippers appear to be very complete. Some idea of the task of producing such a volume may be gathered from the fact that no fewer than 10,000 corrections, new countries, deletions, etc., have been made. Among the new features may be mentioned a number of Scandinavian shipping and trade marks, the new general trade rules agreed to between British, Scandinavian and Finnish paper associations, and the recent agreement as to the standardisation of paper and boards. These new features, added to those which are already familiar, including the watermarks and trade names which have been extended, render this book very valuable to all who require a quick and ready reference to the paper trade of the world in all its ramifications.

THE Beda paper mill at Wuzen (Saxony) is reported to have been completely destroyed by fire. The damage is estimated at 750,000 marks.

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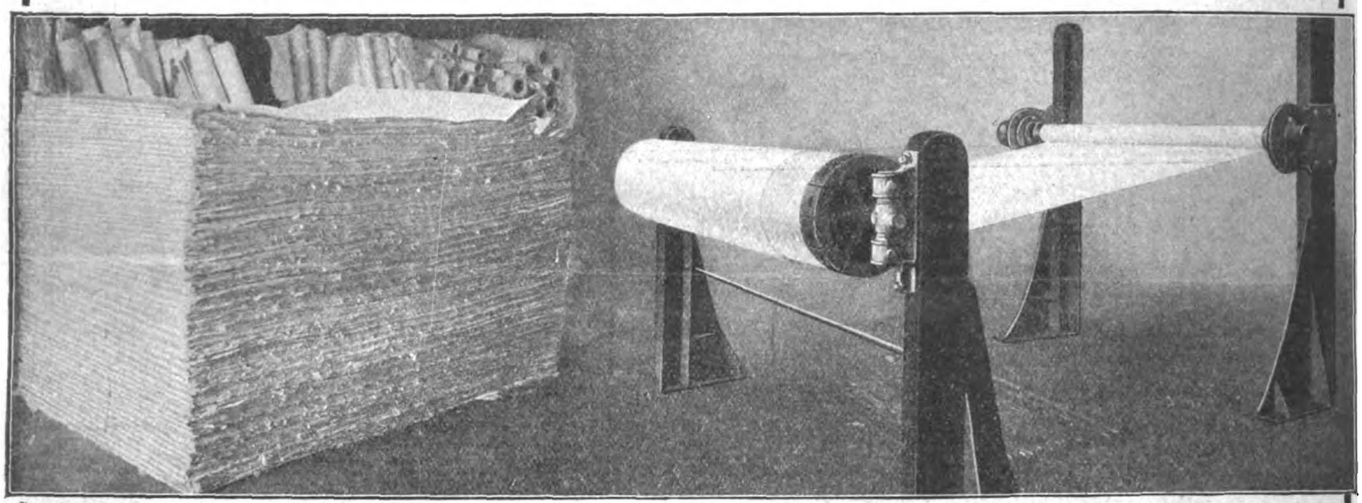
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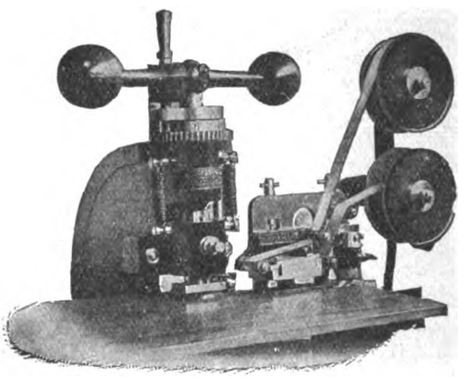
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VOLUME 97. NUMBER 15. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: OCTOBER 8, 1925. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE

Standardisation for Box-Makers.

IMPORTANT REFORMS INTRODUCED.

An important movement has been carried through in the direction of simplification in the box-board industry of the United States. It began with a general conference held under the auspices of the Division of Simplified Practice of the Department of Commerce. This conference was attended by manufacturers of box board, box-makers, shipper organisations, and others, and resulted in the adoption of a series of material reductions in the thickness of box-board. Though constituting one of the younger industries, in about twenty years box-board has risen from an unknown product to a point where it now supplies fully 60 per cent. of the packaging trade of America.

Excessive Variety of Thicknesses.

As is frequently the case, such rapid development has been attended by a mushroom growth of hybrid practices and customs which bade fair to limit the further growth of the industry, and for the past few years had been actually reducing profits. One of the most objectionable features of this condition was the excessive variety of thicknesses in which the product had been made. Realising that this condition arose mainly from lack of proper analysis of the customers' needs, coupled with severe competitive demands and over-zealous salesmanship, the manufacturers of the box-board and makers of the boxes called upon Mr. Hoover in May, 1924, for assistance in eliminating this undesirable and excessive variety. Acting at his suggestion, a simplification committee of the industry was appointed to uncover the real facts in the situation through the medium of the survey, and, on the basis of the facts, to bring forth a set of recommendations for submission to the industry at large.

As a result of the survey it was found that box-board in all its forms was being made in some 250 different thicknesses, not a few of which varied from one another by as little as one-thousandth of an inch.

Of the 250 thicknesses it appeared that 190 meant practically nothing from the standpoint of utility, strength, durability and appearance. Hence, they were unnecessary and undesirable and could well be done away with to the mutual advantage of producer and consumer.

The gist of the recommendation as submitted by the committee to representatives of all branches of the industry at a general conference called in New York on July 29th was that: Non-bending boards be reduced from 85 thicknesses to 16: bending boards from 80 to 16; pasted chip board from 25 to 9; container board from 14 to 4; folding box board from 20 to 10; solid manillas from 20 to 5.

The conference unanimously endorsed these recommendations and voted that they should become effective October 1st, 1925. A standing committee of the industry was also authorised.

Standing Committee.

This committee is to supervise the application of the simplified list of thicknesses, to receive such objections to the present recommendations as may develop in the course of the year's tryout, and to bring forth such other recommendations as may be deemed constructive at the annual revision conference.

It is estimated that when the present recommended list of thicknesses is fully in use throughout the industry, it will mean a saving of five million dollars a year to manufacturers, distributors and consumers. On the basis of the industry's present annual business of something over a hundred million dollars, this is a splendid return on a year's investment of time, and a few thousands in money.

To Study Colour Question.

In canvassing the present situation, the committee also determined that the excessive number of colours and shades in which box board was made was causing losses, and hence recommended that action be taken on this phase.

So the standing committee was authorised to study this question in conjunction with the Textile Colour Card Association, and to present a recommendation for six standard shades of box board colours, acceptable to the folding box group, with the understanding that any desired shade may be had on an order of 20 tons, or over. Work will be started on this shortly, and it is hoped to have the recommendations ready for action by the first of next year.

Attached is the list of the simplified thicknesses of the box board:—

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No. 35	·064	·060	·057	·051
No. 40	·056	·053	·050	·045
No. 45	·050	·047	·045	·040
No. 50	·045	·042	·040	·036
No. 55	·041	·038	·036	·033
No. 60	·038	·035	·033	·030
No. 65	·035	·032	·030	·028
No. 70	·032	·030	·028	·026
No. 75	·030	·028	·027	·024
No. 80	·028	·026	·025	·023
No. 85	·026	·024	·023	·022
No. 90	·025	·023	·022	·020
No. 95	·024	·022	·021	·019
No. 100	·022	·020	·019	·018
No. 110	·020	·019	·018	·017
No. 120	·018	·017	·016	·015

GAUGE LIST NO. 2.

For Bending Boards, Cracker Shell Board, Plain Shell Board, coloured one side—Coloured Box Board, Chip Back—Coloured Box Board, Chip Centre, News Back—Any Combination Board with Solid News Back—Any Combination Board with Solid Wood Back.

Single Manilla Lined Chip—Single Manilla Lined Chip Centre, News Back—Bleached Manilla Lined Chip—Bleached Manilla Lined Chip, Centre, News Back—Double Manilla Lined Chip and Manilla Coloured Shell—Coloured Suit Box Board Chip Back—Coloured Suit Box Board Chip Centre, News Back—Mist Coloured Suit Box Board Chip Back—Mist Coloured Suit Box Board, Chip Centre, News Back.

Test Jute—Test Chip Board—Jute Lined Chip Board—Jute Lined Chip Board News Back—Imitation Jute—Filled Jute (Chip Centre)—Solid Jute (Bending).

Basis 25 x 40	No. 1 Finish Thick to No. and Rough.	No. 2 Finish Medium.	No. 3 Finish Thin to No. and Smooth.	No. 4 Finish Extra Smooth
No. 40	·050	·047	·045	·043
No. 45	·045	·043	·041	·038
No. 50	·040	·038	·036	·034
No. 55	·037	·035	·033	·031
No. 60	·034	·032	·030	·028
No. 65	·031	030	·028	·026
No. 70	·029	·028	·026	·024
No. 75	·027	·026	·024	·023
No. 80	·025	·024	·023	·021
No. 85	·024	·023	·022	·020
No. 90	·023	·022	·020	·019
No. 95	·022	·020	·019	·018
No. 100	·020	·019	·018	·017
No. 105	·019	·018	·017	·016
No. 110	·018	·017	·016	·015
No. 120	·017	·016	·015	·014

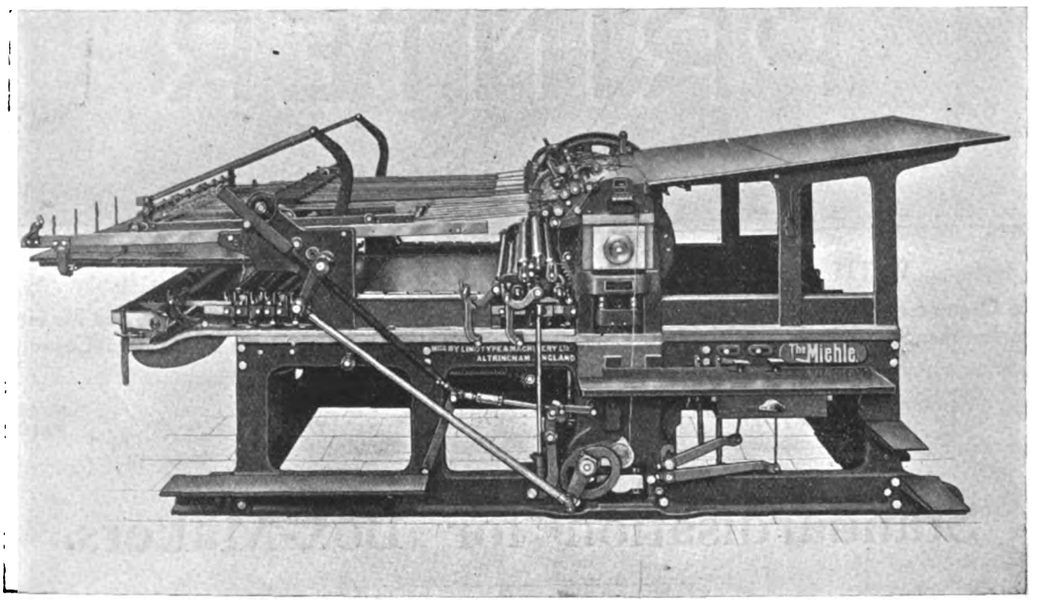
GAUGE LIST NO. 3.

For Solid News and Solid Wood Pulp Board.

Basis 25 x 40	No. 1 Finish Thick to No. and Rough	No. 2 Finish Medium	No. 3 Finish Thin to No. and Smooth	No. 4 Finish Extra Smooth
No. 40	·063	·060	·055	·050
No. 45	·056	·054	·050	·045
No. 50	·050	·048	044	·040
No. 55	·046	·044	·040	·036
No. 60	·042	·040	037	·033
No. 65	·039	·037	·034	·031
No. 70	·036	·034	·031	·029
No. 75	·033	·032	·029	·027
No. 80	·031	·030	·027	·025
No. 85	·029	·028	·026	·023
No. 90	·028	·026	·024	·022
No. 95	·026	·025	·023	·021
No. 100	·025	·024	·022	·020
No. 110	·022	·021	·020	·019
No. 120	·021	·020	·019	·018

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Gauge List No. 4.
Pasted Chip Board.

Basis 25 x 40	No. 1 Finish Medium	No. 2 Finish Thin to No. and Sm'th	No 3 Finish Extra Sm'th
No. 10	·212	·200	·180
No. 15	·142	·133	·120
No. 18	·113	·111	·100
No. 20	·106	·100	·090
No. 22	·096	·090	·082
No. 25	·085	·080	·072
No. 28	·076	·071	·064
No. 30	·070	·067	·060
No. 35	·060	·057	·051

Gauge List No. 5.
Container Board.

Basis 25 x 40	No. 3 Finish	Minimum Test.	Wt. per 1,000 Square Feet
No. 15	·120	300 lbs.	480 lbs.
No. 18	·100	275 lbs.	420 lbs.
No. 23	·080	200 lbs.	340 lbs.
No. 29	·060	175 lbs.	260 lbs.

Furnished in 3, 4, or 5 Ply Pasted and conforms to Railway and Express requirement.

Gauge List No. 6
And Ream Weight Table.

Patent Coated—Solid Manilla Back and Solid Manilla Board.
Patent Coated—Chip Back—Blue or Coloured Back.
Patent Coated—News Back—News Centre Manilla Back.

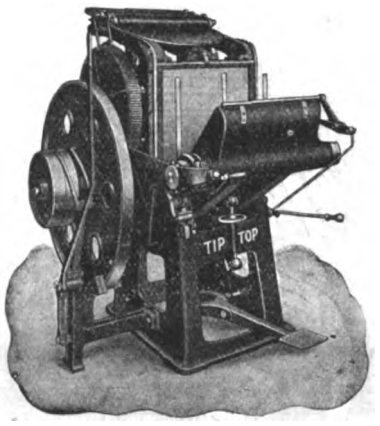
Caliper Thickness	Basis 500 Sheets. 24 x 36 (864 Sq. In.)	Basis 500 Sheets 28 x 44 (1282 Sq. In.)	Basis 500 Sheets 25 x 40 (1000 Sq. In.)
·011	154	220	178
·012	168	240	194
·013	182	260	210·60
·014	189	270	218·75
·015	195	278	225·69
·016	208	297	240·70
·017	221	315	255·78
·018	230	328	266·20
·019	238	340	274·88
·020	245	350	283·56
·021	252	360	291·66
·022	264	377	305·55
·023	276	394	319·44
·024	288	412	333·33
·025	300	428	347·21
·026	312	445	361·10
·027	324	463	374·99
·028	336	480	388·88
·029	348	497	402·77
·030	360	513	416·65
·032	384	544	444·48
·034	408	578	472·26
·040	460	660	532·40

Gauge List No. 7 and Ream Weight Table
Paper Coated—Two Sides.

Caliper Thickness	Basis 500 Sheets 24 x 36 (864 Sq. In.)	Basis 500 Sheets 25 x 40 (1000 Sq. In.)
·011	159	184·02
·012	174	201·38
·013	188	217·59
·014	196	226·85
·015	202	233·79
·016	216	250
·017	229	265·04
·018	239	276·02
·019	247	285·88
·020	255	295·13
·021	262	303·24
·022	275	318·28
·023	287	332·17
·024	300	347·22
·025	312	361·11
·026	325	375·44
·028	350	404·32
·030	375	433·20

Gauge List No. 8
and Ream Weight Table for Double Manilla Wood Pulp Filled Board.

Caliper Thickness	Basis 500 Sheets 24 x 36 (864 sq. ins.) lbs.	Basis 500 Sheets 24 x 36 (1,232 sq. ins.) lbs.	Basis 500 Sheets 28 x 44 (1,000 sq. ins.) lbs.
·015	180	256	207·8
·016	192	273	221·6
·017	204	291	236·2
·018	216	307	249·2
·019	219	311	252·4
·020	230	327	265·4
021	236	337	273·5
·022	244	348	282·5
·023	253	361	293
·024	264	376	305·2
·025	275	392	318·2
·026	286	408	331·2
·027	297	424	344·2
·028	308	439	356·3
·029	312	445	361
·030	315	449	364·4



BUILT IN 4 SIZES.

THE "TIP TOP" PLATEN

is the finest and largest selling jobbing Platen on the market.

Low Price, without disappointment in efficiency or looks.

Economy without sacrifice of performance.

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High speed and utter simplicity in design.

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Rules for Figuring Weight of Odd Sizes.

Grades under gauge lists 6, 7 and 8.

Upon referring to the gauge list on grade in question.

Use the decimal table, which is on the basis of 1,000 sq. ins. and is accurate. First find the sq. ins. in the sheet wanted and multiply same by the decimal in 25 by 40 table above, then point off decimals and you will have the correct weight of odd size per ream.

EXAMPLE: 22 x 34, ·018 Patent Coated. (See gauge list 6.)

22 x 34 = 748 sq. in. x 266·20 = 199 lbs. per ream.

Messrs. Dawson and Willis, Sentinel House, Southampton-row, W.C.1, have secured the following additional agencies:—Ferd. Konwallin, Vienna, maker of non-curling gummed papers, in sheets, rolls and coils, and the "Klebfest" framing strips; Rusconi Fraschini and Co., Milan, makers of tin and lead-foils, embossed bottle capsules and tubes. Both these mills are well known for the quality of the goods they make and give special attention to orders from England.

Coateds of Character.—A comprehensive collection of coated papers and boards, the product of Messrs. F. E. Weidenmüller A.-G., Dreiwerden, Germany, for whom Messrs. Davies and Royle, Ltd., of 7, Old Swan-lane, E.C 4, are sole agents, has been sent to us for comment. The German method of sampling is typified by this set and there are many points in its favour. Each grade or series is represented by single or fly sheets of octavo size of each colour and substance carried in a very neatly machine-made folio or wallet, bearing the necessary specification. The set of folios is issued in a strongly made box with hinged fall-front, label to view. Each single sample has a printed specification, and to demonstrate printing quality several very well-executed specimens of monochrome or colour work are enclosed in the folios. The papers themselves comprise three grades—wood free, partly mechanical body, and mechanical—and among the series are matt, half-matt, and glossy finishes, while there are also some very artistic colour ranges. The coating is as perfect as the discriminating printer could wish and the choice of three finishes gives him an option which he can turn to good account.

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Trade Notes.

Messrs. Millington and Sons, Ltd., whose long connection with Budge-row will soon cease, have taken the premises so long occupied by Messrs. Pitman and Sons at No. 1, Amen-corner, Paternoster-row, to which address they hope to remove early in the New Year.

The Press Association is authorised by Sir Charles Starmer to state that there is no truth whatever in the suggestion that the *Westminster Gazette* is about to change hands.

The *Yorkshire Evening News* says its directors have no knowledge of the contemplated developments referred to in a rumour concerning the coming flotation of a combination of Liberal newspaper interests in the North of England, which was to include the *Yorkshire Evening News*.

The chairman of the "Independent" Newspapers, Ltd., Dublin, authorises the statement that so far as the *Irish Independent* is concerned there is no truth in the report that an interest in the *Irish Independent* has been, or is about to be, acquired by a London newspaper magnate.

Revision is to be made of the lists of firms eligible to tender for the requirements of the Egyptian State Railways, Telegraphs and Telephones Administration. Printing machines are among the classes of goods comprised. All manufacturers who wish to be registered must apply to the General Manager of the Egyptian State Railways, Telegraphs and Telephones, in Cairo, quoting reference number 129.45/7. All such applications must be made before October 15th, 1925.

Wrapping Paper and "Protection."—"To inquire into and report upon an application made by the Union of Wrapping Papermakers in accordance with the terms of the White Paper relating to procedure and inquiries in connection with the Safeguarding of Industries, presented to Parliament on February 3rd, 1924, for the imposition of a duty upon packing and wrapping paper." This was the object for which the Board of Trade appointed a committee consisting of Sir J. B. Brunyate, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. (chairman), Mr. Douglas Wenham, and Mr. J. Rowan, J.P., and the committee held their first sitting at the offices of the Board of Trade on Monday. The inquiry was continued on Tuesday and yesterday. A report will appear in next week's issue.

At the quarterly meeting of the Council of the Federation of Master Printers to be held in London next Tuesday, the agenda will include, we understand, preliminary arrangements for the Federation annual meeting in 1926, whilst details of the next phase of the collective advertising scheme will be reported for approval.

Production Records.—The Costing Committee of the Federation of Master Printers are endeavouring to obtain a representative selection of production records relating to the printing trade in this country. Members of the Federation are being requested to supply data which will make possible the working out of average figures which should be of value to the industry generally.

Mr. Arthur Cade Bemrose, the fourth son of Mr. William Bemrose, of Derby, and brother of Brigadier-General W. W. Bemrose, the chairman of Messrs. Bemrose and Sons, Ltd., Derby, has died at Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, at the age of 58 years.

At the funeral of Mr. George Samuel Hall, which took place at Plymouth Old Cemetery on Sunday, there was a large attendance, among those present at the graveside being Messrs. F. E. Northey (chief overseer), S. Hunn (night overseer), H. Doble (chief reader), J. Salter and W. J. Elliott (father and clerk respectively of the chapel), all of the *Western Morning News* staff. The floral tributes included one from the *Western Morning News* "chapel" and another from the St. Budeaux Working Mens' Constitutional Club.

Mr. Hugh Nicol Livingstone (77), of Glasgow, leader writer of the *Glasgow Evening Times*, and before that editor and manager of the *Greenock Advertiser*, left (personal estate) £11,331.

Striking examples of commercial art are to be seen at the fourth annual exhibition of posters and publicity designs at the Faculty of Arts Gallery, Upper John-street, W. The exhibition will remain open till October 31st.

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Showing single unit, suitable for Platens, Vertical Miehle and Kelly Machines.

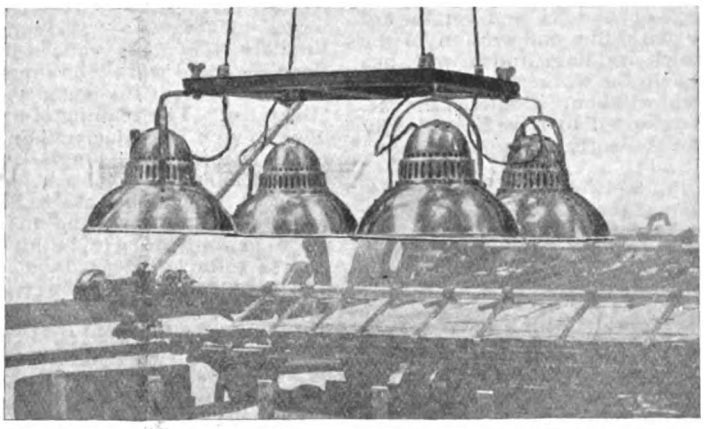
THE WATFORD SYSTEM

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A simple apparatus for Printers, to assist the drying of illustrated work so that earlier delivery may be made without set-off.

By the use of this system interleaving can be avoided with all classes of commercial printing, and the work handled in the folding department with safety in half the time usually allowed.

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Re-Grading.—The next meeting of the Re-Grading Joint Committee will be held at Halifax on October 27th.

The new postal regulations which came into force last week as a result of the Postal Union Convention concluded at Stockholm in August, 1924, involve several alterations of note with regard to postings to and from places abroad. Not only is the maximum size for post cards increased to $5\frac{7}{8}$ in. by $4\frac{1}{8}$ in., but the postage on literature impressed in relief for the use of the blind is reduced; the minimum postage on insured boxes is increased to 10d.; some concessions have been made as regards the manuscript additions permitted on printed papers—formulas of courtesy expressed in not more than five words or five conventional initials may be added by hand to pictorial cards; sample packets may be as much as 18 in. in length; valuable documents such as plans, estimates, contracts, etc., may be sent in insured letters. The revised regulations are printed in full in the October supplement to the Post Office Guide, a copy of which may be consulted free of charge at any post office.

Readers and Authors' MS.—The following resolution was unanimously passed at the October quarterly meeting of members of the East Anglia District, Provincial Guild of Printers' Readers:—"This meeting considers that a reader is justified in departing from the author to correct spelling, punctuation and grammatical errors when this involves little or no trouble, but in other cases he should communicate with or refer back to the author." A paper entitled "How Far are Readers Justified in Departing from the Author?" had previously been debated upon.

A beautiful photogravure reproduction of a photograph of the Printing Machine Managers' War Memorial at Printers' Hall, Blackfriars-road, London, together with a copy of the Dedication Address is being sent to each donor to the subscription list which Mr. H. Wilson Howes is compiling in connection with his acting as steward for the forthcoming Printers' Pension Festival. This is the fourth occasion on which Mr. Howes has accepted duty as a steward for the Festival.

Beginning with the October 3rd issue, *Pitman's Journal* will be known as *Pitman's Journal of Commercial Education*. It will contain 48 pages instead of 32, and will enlarge the range of its contents. The price, 2d., will remain unaltered.

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Printers and the Industrial System.

IMPORTANT MATTERS DISCUSSED.

A good deal of discussion has, we believe, been caused in printing trade circles by the article entitled "Sir Ernest Benn's 'Confessions,'" which appeared in our columns last week. The opinions there expressed give an opening for some earnest and profitable thinking on the part of the printing trade, and we are glad that two prominent printers have already let us have some comments for publication in our columns. The matter is further dealt with in a leaderette which will be found on page 268.

Brig.-General W. W. Bemrose's Views.

Brigadier-General W. Wright Bemrose, of the famous Derby printing house, and chairman of the Joint Industrial Council, writes:—

Sir Ernest J. P. Benn's expression of opinion comes at an opportune time, and calls for the closest consideration by both the trade union leaders and employers of labour. Sir Ernest's position, as he states it, is typical of that of thousands of others, with this exception, that in many cases the proprietor or employer does not do so well for himself, but in spite of that is still finding employment and wages.

Take the coal industry, where many mine owners and colliery companies have exhausted their money reserves, in some cases to the extent of becoming bankrupt, and have, for considerable periods, had to forgo any interest on their capital. All these capitalists, whether making a profit for themselves or not, have nevertheless found employment and wages for vast numbers of workers, and yet the cry is to do away with the one section of the community which is doing, and always has done, most to help the workers.

At the recent Labour Conference, Mr. MacDonald is reported to have been deeply impressed with "its sanity and quiet business-like methods," and so have a vast majority of those interested in the welfare of this country. The action taken at the Conference of repudiating Communism has come as a great relief to most thinking men and women. But mere repudiation will not be enough to secure our safety as a nation; we must act.

Employers Should Point the Way.

The results of the Conference give us both the opportunity and the time to act; the immediate question being, how?

Writing as an employer, I do not hesitate to say it is up to us employers to take the first step, to at least indicate our desire to confer and reason together, before Labour takes what many of us consider would be, even as regards its own interests, a fatal step; and we admit its own interests are what it must look after. Can we then show Labour that, after all, it may be making a big mistake in not co-operating with Capital, *i.e.*, using what it has to offer, rather than treating it as its worst enemy?

In our (printing) industry our Joint Industrial Council has done much to bring about a better and fuller understanding, and I believe it will go much further in this most desirable direction. But, to me, it seems too slow and cautious on both sides. We must have more plain speaking, closer consideration, greater confidence and co-operation—all most necessary, but admittedly difficult to attain.

Supposing that the employers are really anxious for closer co-operation, and are willing to bring their employees more into their businesses in some way—and we have had many signs of this—how is it to be done?

Co partnership, profit sharing, aad similar methods have been tried, and generally failed. Why? I think because there has not been the necessary confidence on the part of the worker, and frequently because of the non-approval of such methods by the trade unions.

Trade Unions' Policy.

If, then, there is to be a "coming together" in the interests of the workers as well as the employers, the trade unions must first (of course, after due discussion and arrangement) alter their policy as regards their members taking up some interest (beyond that of wages) in the businesses in which they are working. And, secondly, there must be an adjustment which will remove some of the present restrictions on output, which add nothing to the welfare of the worker, but keep up prices, and frequently prevent extension of business.

Further, the workers will themselves have to attain to a new status, as interested parties, and work and pull together, as partners have to do; for they will have to do their part towards achieving the additional success in which they are to participate.

I may be told that I have merely reiterated a string of well known platitudes. That is possibly the best evidence that there is something behind them.

The question, all the time, is, are the workers, through their unions, going to quietly and seriously investigate the position of working with the capitalist and his capital, rather than throw over—in favour of untried and largely imaginary methods—a system which in the past was responsible for the wonderful advances made by the industry of this country, and are they going to overlook the gradual and steady improvement of the workers during the same period?

It surely is a question of either co-operation and success on the one hand, or, on the other hand, a widening breach between the various sections of the producers, with the inevitable result of failure, and an all-round lowering of the status of living.

Which is it to be?

Queries from Mr. J. E. Francis.

Mr. J. Edward Francis, proprietor of the Athenæum Press, invited to express an opinion, writes as follows:—"Without knowing intimately the facts concerning Sir Ernest Benn's life and work it is impossible to agree or disagree with his being 'An Unrepentant Capitalist.' The reading of the article on his book in your last issue, and one in last week's *Public Opinion*, have suggested the following. Here is a man who is earnestly desirous of being of all possible use to his fellows. His forte is organisation, and his bent towards trade journalism. He builds up a business with a turnover of £400,000. He gives employment, under conditions which we assume are up to the average, to a great many people. For himself he takes £10,000 a year from the business. He is an ardent anti-Socialist. Is he a good representative of Capitalism?

"He expresses regret that owing to the high costs of printing he has been obliged to discontinue the issue of over a dozen publications. His remedy for such high costs is more and better work from employees. Could he do anything to be more effective as an advocate for his remedy? With what incentive is he attempting to inspire the said employees so as to cause them to act as he wishes? Because of the confessed ignorance it is only possible to ask questions, Sir Ernest Benn's replies to which, if he gave them, would help to answer the first question—as to his effectiveness. Would any part of the £10,000 he presumably spends apart from his business have been better employed in keeping going one of the numerous journals which have had to cease publication? £10,000 is a comparatively large income. Is any of it being spent on what is superfluous (or what should be superfluous) to the enablement of Sir Ernest's carrying on his work effectively? He tells us of one duplication—two motor cars. One is no doubt a necessity of which he is making the fullest possible use. Is the second one in the same category? Has Sir Ernest carefully considered all the items of his expenditure and decided that each one is more wisely disbursed than the money would have been in paying wages, let us say, for work done in connection with one of the abandoned journals? If so, either we have to congratulate Sir Ernest on the most consistent economy in the sense of putting all he possesses himself of to the best possible use—or we have to commiserate with him on his comparatively small belief in the utility of the journals which he issued."

East Anglia Printers' Readers.

The October quarterly meeting of the East Anglia District, Provincial Guild of Printers' Readers, was held at Beccles on Saturday, with Mr. H. Edwards in the chair. Members were present in good numbers from Norwich, Bungay, and Beccles printing houses.

The secretary (Mr. W. E. Cooper) presented the quarterly report and statement. Three new members had joined, and one had transferred to another district. The procedure with regard to the Lowestoft resolution was detailed, and preparation made with regard to future receipt of ballot papers. Information with reference to formation of two new branches of the Provincial Guild of Printers' Readers, with headquarters at Manchester and Oxford, was received with approval. This implied an increase of 37.

The report of the district treasurer (Mr. A. A. Oliver) showed a satisfactory financial balance in hand.

Mr. F. T. Peachey (Beccles) read a paper dealing with the position of readers with regard to authors' manuscript, which was followed by a general discussion.

Trade Union Matters.

T.A. AND TIME DOCKET.—The Executive Council of the Typographical Association have recently had under consideration a time docket which has been introduced by a firm in the Bolton (Lancashire) Branch. The T.A. members employed at the office had strongly objected to use it, and had only accepted it under protest. The Executive Council decided to inform the firm that they could not agree to the particular docket introduced, but that there would be no objection to that approved by the Federation of Master Printers and the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation.

T.A. ORGANISATION IN THE WEST.—Mr. H. E. Carss, of London, organiser to the Typographical Association, has reported to the Executive Council on his visit to the Exeter district for the purpose of improving the organisation of the Association. Visits had been paid to Truro, Bodmin and St. Austell, and useful work had been accomplished at each town. He has also reported on similar visits to Chelmsford and Guildford.

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Stereotypers' Auxiliary Concert.

Good Work for Printers' Pensions.

The Stereotypers' Auxiliary, which attains its twenty-first birthday this year, held its opening concert of the season on Monday at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, E.C. Both from the point of view of the quality of the programme and the sum secured on behalf of so excellent a cause, the efforts of the committee deserve every congratulation. The chair was occupied by Mr. W. H. Crosby and Mr. F. E. Shillam (joint auxiliary secretaries) and amongst those present were: Messrs. W. C. Warren (general secretary, National Society of Electrotypers' and Stereotypers), A. Chadwell, T. Middleton, G. W. Sharvell, W. Bullett, J. Parker, W. E. Condy, W. H. Combs and J. Garner.

The plate realised £85.

During the course of the evening Mr. W. C. Warren, in proposing a vote of thanks to the chairmen, congratulated Mr. George Harrison on the excellence of the musical programme. Mr. Warren then went on to say that the concert that evening was a very important one because it not only represented the beginning of the season's work, but was the first one to be held in the year that marked the Auxiliary's coming-of-age. It was also important because of the fact that they had their two joint secretaries in the chair. With regard to these two gentlemen he claimed that no Auxiliary possessed men with more enthusiasm for the splendid work of the Printers' Pension Corporation. After directing attention to the twenty-first celebration dinner the Auxiliary was holding on the 17th inst. at the "London Tavern," Fenchurch-street, Mr. Warren emphasised the urgent need that existed for increased support to secure the success of their candidates at the election of 1926. Amongst the candidates mentioned was one employed at a small office in Cambridge. This candidate, he thought, gave to the members of the Auxiliary the opportunity of showing to their provincial friends their willingness to help them. Concluding, Mr. Warren, on behalf of the committee, extended to the chairmen thanks and congratulations on the magnificent result of their efforts.

Mr. Chadwell, seconding, spoke highly of the many years of painstaking and consistent service rendered by Mr. Crosby and Mr. Shillam on behalf of the Auxiliary.

Mr. Crosby, replying, expressed thanks for the hearty manner in which the vote of thanks had been accorded, and also spoke of the time when their Auxiliary was of much less importance than it was to-day and the many men who had brought it to its present prosperous condition.

Mr. Shillam, who also responded, referred to the assistance they had received from the various chapels, and especially mentioned the generosity displayed by many of the smaller ones.

The concert arrangements were again in the capable hands of Mr. George Harrison. Notable amongst the artistes in a lengthy and diversified entertainment were Miss Beatrice Telegar, a lady baritone who has recently arrived in this country from New Zealand; Miss Florence Weatherley, a soprano who met with much appreciation, and Miss Edith Price (comedienne). Mr. Albert Edgar (tenor) sang "On with the Motley" with very pleasing effect. Amongst the humorous turns Mr. Harry Speller, Mr. Gordon Marsh and Mr. Louis Hertel (entertainer and conjurer) were perhaps the leading representatives. Amongst other prominent artistes were Miss Alice Morrell (contralto), Miss Nancie Hanton and Mr. Leslie Ross (comedy entertainers), Miss Peggy Rolfe (monologist), the Hope Havart Duo, Miss Lilian Brion (violin and concertina soloist).

Mr. Chas. Hardy as the accompanist was quite equal to all the demands made upon his skill.

A successful evening was brought to a close by the singing of the National Anthem.

CALENDARS, particularly the extensive "Boldefigger Family" of calendars, together with monthly pads and daily pads, diaries, etc., figure in advertising literature sent us by Messrs. Geo. W. Lockwood, Ltd., of City-road, Manchester. The full illustrated particulars given, together with prices, suggest that many a printer could find a remunerative side line in the pushing of some of the items shown.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

Payment is accepted, for advertisements under the following headings, on the basis of seven words to the line (minimum three lines):—

Situations Vacant, Agencies, Machinery for Sale and Wanted, Businesses for Sale and Wanted, Partnerships and Investments, Miscellaneous.

One Insertion 3/0
Three Insertions 6/0

For every line exceeding three lines **6d.**

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Under this heading operatives are granted a Special Rate for a minimum of three lines (twenty-one words):—

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Sales by Auction, Tenders, Patents for Sale, Legal and Financial Announcements.

Per line 1/0

Replies may be addressed to Box Numbers, Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58 Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4, for which a fee of 6d. is charged to cover Postage of Replies.

Telegrams: Stonhill, Lud, London.
Telephone: 2439 Holborn.

Situations Wanted.

THE Printers' Provident Association, 39 and 40, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street, E.C.4, is able to SUPPLY ALL BRANCHES OF EFFICIENT (N.S.) LABOUR for the Printing and Allied Trades, at short notice. No charge. 'Phone: Central 8218. 14695

WAREHOUSE or WORKS MANAGER, sit. wanted by experienced man; News, Periodical, Commercial, Book, etc.—Apply, Box 14671.

WHARFEDALE MACHINE MINDER (Soc.) seeks sit.; used to High-class Bookwork with Illustrations.—A. K., 17, Richmond-place, S.W.6. 14692

Managers, etc.

WORKS MANAGER for Commercial Printers, including Litho and Binding, about fifty hands (Lancashire); state experience, age, etc.—Address to Box 14696.

Machinery Wanted.

SECOND-HAND MACHINERY.—If you are in the market for Second-Hand Machinery relating to the Printing, Bookbinding, Box-making, Envelope and Bag-making Trades, etc., secure prompt and effective service by advertising in the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*.—Apply for special rates to the Publishers, Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

Machinery for Sale.

MULTI-COLOUR MACHINE, takes sheet 10-in. by 8-in., complete with motor. Price £50.

Quad Demy REVERSUS (Dawson), fitted Rotary Slitter and Klimsch Counter; Slogger Feeder. Price £300.

BREHMER FOLDING MACHINE, Quad Crown, complete with Camco Feeder, two, three or four-fold. Price £250.

TWO GOLD-BLOCKING PRESSES (O. Friedheim); maximum size 10-in. by 8-in. Price £20 each.

END-SHEET PASTING MACHINE (Brehmer). Price £15.

TWO 42-in. GUILLOTINES, by Dawson, of Otley; self clamps, split guides, two knives to each machine. Price £60 each.

32-in. GUILLOTINE CUTTING MACHINE, by Furnival. Price £35.

ROTARY SLOT-PERFORATING MACHINE, by Hobbs Manufacturing Co.; for run-through or stop work; takes sheet up to 30-in.; complete with six perforating wheels; fitted for power. Price £40.

All the foregoing machines are in full working order, and may be seen running by appointment with the Factory Manager, Messrs. E. J. Arnold and Son, Ltd., Butterley-street, Hunslet-lane, Leeds.

All offered subject to intermediate sale. Any reasonable offers will be considered. 14697

QUAD DEMY WHARFEDALE (Elliott), with Flyers, etc.; good condition.—Wm. Macdonald and Co., Ltd., Directory Press, London road, Edinburgh. 14691

SECOND-HAND Quad Crown Furnival Flat-Bed LITHO MACHINE, with Flyer delivery and complete with One Set of Rollers, Clothed, and Two Sets of Spare Stocks; excellent condition.—H. O. Strong and Sons, Ltd., Norfolk Works, St. Paul's, Bristol. 14694

SECOND-HAND MACHINERY.—If you are wishing to dispose of Second-Hand Machinery relating to the Printing, Bookbinding, Box-making, Envelope and Bag-making Trades, etc., secure prompt and effective service by advertising in the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*.—Apply for special rates to the Publishers, Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's-place,
Gray's Inn-road, London, E.C.1.

Occasionally we have Rebuilt Smyth Book Sewing Machines to offer, such Sewers having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted with New Standard Parts where necessary. We erect and teach on a trial basis.—Box 13993.

Miscellaneous.

WASTE PAPER: ITS RECOVERY AND RE-MANUFACTURE. By Jas. Strachan. A Fund of Information; price 12s. 6d.—Stonhill and Gillis, Publishers, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

Openings for British Trade, etc.

Inquiries have been received by the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence), 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1, to whom further inquiries should be addressed with the reference number quoted.

BRITISH INDIA.

A well-known firm of manufacturers' agents in the Madras Presidency are willing to negotiate for agencies in caustic soda, printing machinery, etc., for Southern India. (Reference No. 341.)

CANADA.

A manufacturers' agent who only holds British agencies, including a well-known firm of publishers, and who travels Canada from coast to coast, is at present in this country and desires to secure the representation on a commission basis for the whole of Canada of British manufacturers of stationers' sundries, stationery lines appertaining to the bookselling and stationery trade and papers (bond, ledger, art, blotting, etc. (Reference No. 347.)

A manufacturers' agent in Montreal who at present represents an American firm for leather advertising novelties desires to replace this agency for that of a British firm for advertising novelties, calendars, advertising leather goods, etc., suitable for presentation purposes. He proposes to cover Quebec Province on a commission basis. (Reference No. 345.)

POSTER PRINTING
(Letterpress)
Let LANGLEY'S help you.
The finest selection of Poster Types in the Trade.
LANGLEY & SONS, LTD., The Euston Press.
Works: 6, 8, Euston Buildings, London, N.W.

LAKCSET
3/- per lb.—The recognised ink medium for Litho, Offset and Letterpress. BEWARE of imitations.
Manufactured and sold exclusively by—
B. WINSTONE & SONS, Ltd., 100-101, Shoe Lane, 'Phone: Central 8630. E.C.4.

CREPE PAPER.
Mill wants Representative, who knows the trade and can keep Stock.
Offers to
S.J.5514 c/o Rudolf Mosse, Berlin, S.W.19.

LEADS AND CLUMPS.
HIGH GRADE METAL.
THE NICKELOID ELECTROTYPE CO., LTD.
10 NEW STREET HILL, LONDON, E.C.4.

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Telegrams: Printauct, Fleet, London

Auctioneer and Valuer

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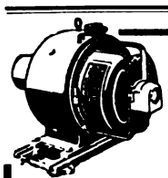
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SALES BY AUCTION conducted in Town or Country, of Printers' Plant and Machinery.

VALUATIONS for Fire Insurance, Probate Company Promotion and Partnership.

The Valuations and Sales of Printing Plant executed by me during the TWELVE MONTHS ended 31st December, 1924, exceeded ONE & A HALF MILLION POUNDS STERLING.



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STOCKS

Emerald Street,
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a Traveller in every Country of the World?

"The British and Colonial Printer and Stationer" is the Foreign Representative of the Printing Trade.

The next issue of the Special Export Number will be Published on Dec. 3rd next.

The best positions are being Rapidly Booked.

Let us know when our Representative may call upon you.

See that your Space is Booked Without Delay.

STONHILL & GILLIS,
58, SHOE LANE,
LONDON, E.C.4.

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER
FOUNDED 1878 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

FORTY-SEVENTH YEAR.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

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All communications for the "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER" should be addressed and Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to—STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, SHOE-LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above, or from Messrs W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., newsagents, 11, St. Bride-street, London, E.C.4.

Representatives:

London—Mr. STANLEY J. GILLIS 58, Shoe Lane, E.C.4
Lancashire and Yorkshire—Mr. W. C. FOSTER, 1, Duncan-street, Higher Broughton, Manchester.
France & Belgium—Mr. FELIX VANBUGGENHOUDT 196, rue Gerard, Brussels.
United States—LOCKWOOD TRADE JOURNAL CO. 10, East 39th-street, New York.
Representatives also in Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, Norway, Sweden, Finland, etc.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1925.

Towards Industrial Betterment.

THERE will be found on page 266 of this issue some discussion, worthy of general consideration, arising out of the article which we published last week by way of a review of Sir Ernest Benn's new book "The Confessions of a Capitalist." This discussion serves to indicate once more that the responsibility for the imperfection of our present industrial system does not rest wholly with the employers or with the employed. Both parties have often erred, and do still err, in conceiving of their respective functions in the work of the world. Equally inimical to progress are, on the one hand, the ambition of giving the minimum of labour for an enforced maximum of reward, and, on the other hand, the ambition of giving the minimum of reward for an enforced maximum of labour. A prosperous and contented industry must be sought in another direction. For the employer there will be increased security and lasting satisfaction in the recognition of co-responsibility and the fairer sharing of both the risks and the rewards of industry; whilst the employee who enlarges his outlook to make the achievements and fortunes of the firm his own will find a new incentive to effort and to personal efficiency. The fact is that the nearer we approach towards the ideal of work as communal service, the nearer we approach a peaceful and beneficent reconciliation of the Socialist and Capitalist ideals—incentive and opportunity for private enterprise being combined with the co-operative principle of "each for all and all for each." Happily the printing industry, through its Joint Industrial Council, has made a notable start towards this consummation, but it is highly desirable that progress be hastened. We believe there already exists sufficient good will and good sense on both sides of the J.I.C. table to make possible the requisite speeding-up. The first step now is a mental one—a frank facing, both by employers and trade unions of the ideal which is ahead of the industry and also of the obstacles on both sides that hinder the approach to that ideal. If this inner mental step is taken, there cannot fail to be an outer beneficial result in the betterment of relations and conditions throughout the trade.

Personal.

THE RT. HON. F. O. ROBERTS, J.P., was elected to the Executive Committee of the Labour Party at the Party's Conference at Liverpool last week. He is the representative of the Typographical Association.

ALDERMAN CEDRIC CHIVERS, the well-known bookbinder of Bath, is being invited to accept nomination for a further term as Mayor of that city.

MR. A. CUTHBERTSON, lately deputy manager, binding department, Messrs. de la Rue, has resigned, having joined the staff of Schools and Services Supplies, Ltd., as manager of their stationery department. His late staff have presented him with a massive clock suitably inscribed with their good wishes.

MR. A. CHADWELL (United Newspapers), the esteemed president of the Electrotypers' and Stereotypers' Managers' and Overseers' Association, was last week unanimously re-elected president of the Electrotypers' and Stereotypers Auxiliary to the Printers' Pension Corporation.

MR. A. E. HOLMES (secretary of the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation) is a member of a small committee appointed by the Board of Trade under the Safeguarding of Industries Act to enquire into and report upon an application made by the British Brush Manufacturers' Association for the imposition of a duty upon brooms and brushes.

MR. WYNNE WILLIAMS, advertising manager of *The Times* since 1922, has joined the board of Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode, Ltd. (Publications), and will take over the control of the advertising policy.

MR. H. HUDSON, of the composing room staff of the *Oxford Times*, has been presented with an oak chiming clock on the occasion of his marriage.

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR, M.P., celebrated his 77th birthday on Monday, and received messages of congratulation and goodwill from all parts of the world.

A DINNER in Mr. O'Connor's honour was given on Monday evening at the Trocadero Restaurant by the Old Galwegians' Association.

MR. C. A. MCCURDY, K.C., addressed a large gathering of members of the Publicity Club of London at the Hotel Cecil on Monday, the occasion being the first meeting of the winter session. His subject was the future prospects of British trade.

COUNCILLOR E. S. BARDSLEY, the editor of the *Rotherham Express*, has been presented by the staff with a case of silver teaspoons on the occasion of his silver wedding.

MR. D. R. LAMB, the editor of *Modern Transport*, will give the first of a series of lectures on Transport at the London School of Economics.

AN interesting ceremony took place in the reporters' room of the *Bury Times* office on Monday afternoon, when Mr. William Bowker, a member of the reporting staff was made the recipient of presents on the occasion of his recent marriage to Miss Florence M. Dyson. Mr. J. W. Wild, editor of the *Bury Times*, presided. Mr. Thos. L. Whitehead, managing director, on behalf of the *Bury Times* Printing and Publishing Co., presented Mr. Bowker with a cheque, and recalled that Mr. Bowker had been in the employ of the firm for 27 years, and his services were much appreciated. The gift from the staff consisted of a water colour drawing by a local artist (Mr. Joseph Knight), in beautiful English gilt frame.

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Printing Conditions in Russia.

British Trade Unionist Describes Impressions of a Personal Visit.

It will be remembered that Mrs. A. Bridge, an official of the National Union of Printing and Paper Workers, was a member of the women trade unionist delegation which recently visited Soviet Russia, she being appointed to represent the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation. That Mrs. Bridge was very favourably impressed by much that she saw is evident from an account which she contributes to the Federation *Bulletin*.

After intimating that the visitors were given every facility to study the trades in which they were specially interested, Mrs. Bridge refers to the need for the promotion of a better understanding between the printing industries of this country and Russia. She writes:—

Without exception, in every printing works we visited, kindly expressions of goodwill were extended to the printing trade in England, and I was asked personally to use all my influence, as a member of the Executive Committee of the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation, to bring about a regular communication on policy and progress between the two countries.

Workers Well Cared For.

It is considered in Russia that the printing trade in England is exceptionally advanced, and frequent communication and interchange of ideas might be beneficial to both countries without pledging either to depart from their agreed policy. After seeing the devastations which are a heritage from the Tsarist regime, and the splendid manner in which the workers have set themselves out to rebuild their country, provide decent houses for themselves, educate their children and stamp out illiteracy among those who are no longer young, give every apprentice a chance of learning his or her trade throughout, pay equal wages to either men or women for the same work, I believe the printing trade in England will accede to their earnest request and give them the benefit of our long experience. That is all they ask.

Every worker in the printing trade in Russia is entitled to a month's holiday with pay, and the apprenticeship system is a model for other countries to follow. . . . If any workers break down in health they are sent to the rest homes or sanatoria, which are not simply for tubercular subjects as in England, but cater for all ailments. Here they receive free treatment for six weeks with an extension of time if the doctors consider same necessary, and they are paid full wages. Amongst the women the greatest features of the Soviet system are that they are receiving equal payment to the men, for similar work, and the two months' rest before and after confinement, with full pay.

Printing Equipment.

We noticed in several places that only very antiquated machinery was in use. For instance, at Tyver there was only one feeding machine in the place, yet the production had increased from 250,000 to 800,000 copies locally. There were 600 peasant correspondents subscribing to this paper.

In the first State Printing Works in Moscow we saw a self-binder being installed. Here we counted 14 new linotype machines. In another department there were new machines stopped for the lack of skilled operators. The most modern and up-to-date works was the workers' *Gazette* in Moscow. This place has been constructed recently and is a model for light, air and space. Hot and cold baths are provided for the workers, and overalls supplied and washed by the management. The floors consist of a special wood and rubber mixture, and all the walls and ceilings are painted pale grey to ease the eyestrain. The wage for compositors and other skilled workers ranges from 90 to 120 roubles per month, this representing an increase of 50 per cent. over pre-revolution rates. Other workers average 77 to 85 roubles per month.

In the papermaking trade there was always more than one skilled man on the machine in addition to the apprentices. The same applies to the beating house. The Zenovieff Paper Mill employs 1,000 workers, and there are four machines varying from 70 to 100 inches in width. There were two machinemen and two assistants on each. The wages of machine men and beater men vary from 120 to 130 roubles per month. There were also two men on the calenders, which had ten bowls on each. The largest machine was built on a specially constructed floor, the reel end of the machine and part of the calenders appearing on a higher floor instead of, as is usually the case in this country, the whole of the machine being built on a ground floor.

Sorters and finishers wear long peaked caps to prevent eye strain, and every worker has a separate locker for clothes, etc. Sixty per cent. of the output was sheets and 40 per cent. reels. The average wage of women workers was 60 roubles per month. Baths are provided for the workers after 5 p.m. each day.

There was a factory school attached to the works, where 28 girls and 72 boys were in training. At the age of 14 years, four hours are spent in the school and four in the mill; at the age of 16, two hours are spent in the school and six in the mill, and at the age of 18 years they start to work eight hours in the mill. All workers in Russia have a week of 48 hours or less. All apprentices get two months' holiday per year with full pay, and receive full pay all the time whilst in training. They have an opportunity of learning the trade throughout, and can continue their studies after the age of 18 years through the Workers' Club.

We were informed that the Soviet Government have decided to make a grant to the papermaking industry for the purpose of building a new paper mill, as the combined output from the mills is nowhere near to the demand. The grant was for 2,000,000 roubles.

Although the wages may seem small in comparison with those in England, when the cost of living is taken into consideration and the many advantages the Russian workers have in the direction of small rents, rates, full wages whilst sick, and reductions in many other directions, they are comparatively much better off than workers in this country. There is great enthusiasm amongst all workers for the Soviet system, as they are all assured that as production increases their standard is increased accordingly. The profits are being used for the benefit of the whole community instead of going in the pockets of a few.

If any worker considers that he or she is entitled to be placed in a higher category for wages, the case is put before the works committee, upon which only trade unionists are entitled to serve, and they are the deciding factors as to whether the increase is granted or not.

When a worker in Russia has given 35 years of service to any industry in any capacity, he or she is guaranteed sufficient to live upon for the rest of their lives. They are termed "Heros of Labour." What an example for other countries to follow.

The annual dinner of the Newsvendors' Benevolent and Provident Institution will be held at the Hotel Cecil on November 3rd. The Institution, which was founded in 1839, makes provision for aged and infirm members, their widows and orphans who may be in temporary difficulties. Sick parents are sent to convalescent homes, orphan childen are cared for in selected institutions, and financial help is given in cases of need. There are at present 68 pensioners.

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NO machine can ever be completely automatic.

The American Miehle Company's Vertical Job Press more nearly approaches automatic operation than any other sheet-fed press, because it requires so few adjustments between jobs, because it is easy of operation and because its simple mechanism enables it to run almost uninterruptedly.

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Commercial Intelligence

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Allied Newspapers 32s. 6d., 33s., 8 p.c. Pref., 22s., 22s. 3d.; Allied Northern Newspapers, 6½ p.c. Deb., 99⅜, 98¾; Amalgamated Press, 39s. 9d., 40s. 9d., Pref., 23s. 3d.; Associated Newspapers, 6 1/16, 6 5/32, Pref., 18s. 10½d., 19s. 3d.; British Glues and Chemicals, 3s.; Buff Book, Def., 1s. 11d.; Caribonum, 6½ p.c. Notes, 95¼; Cassell, Pref., 19s. 4½d.; *Daily Mirror*, 5 5/8, 6, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 25s. 6d.; *Daily Sketch* and *Sunday Herald*, Deb., 105¾; Thos. De la Rue, 15s. 3d.; Eyre and Spottiswoode, Deb., 68 xd.; *Financial News*, 6 p.c. 2nd Pref., 10s.; Ilford, Pref., 20s.; *Illustrated London News*, 8s. 6d., Pref., 16s. 3d.; International Linotype, 69 70; Kelly's Directories, 7½ p.c. Pref., 21s. 9d., 21s. 10½d.; Lamson Paragon, 13s. 1½d., 5½ p.c. Pref., 15s. 9d.; Lanston Monotype Corporation, 15s.; Linotype A Deb., 67½, B Deb., 67½; George Newnes, Pref., 16s.; Odhams Press (4s. shares), 3s., 2s. 10½d. 6 p.c. Cum. Pref., 13s. 9d.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 15s. 6d.; *Sunday Pictorial* Newspapers, Pref., 22s.; Raphael Tuck, 20s. 9d.; United Newspapers (1918), 7½ p.c. Pref., 19s. 10½d.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 38s. 9d., Prefd., 20s. 3d., 19s. 6d., 4 p.c. Pref., 13s. 6d. xd.; Weldons, 22s. 6d., 24s., Pref., 14s. 6d.; Winterbottom Book Cloth, 73s. 10½d., 76s.; Wyman and Sons, Pref., 18s. 6d.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

ASSOCIATED NEWSPAPERS.—Quarterly dividend at the rate of 40 per cent. per annum, less tax, on deferred shares.

YADIL PRESS.—The official receiver of Yadil Press announces a first and final dividend to creditors of 4s. 4½d. per £, payable on and after October 6th. (The liabilities totalled £3,953, of which £1,997 15s. was expected to rank for dividend, against assets estimated to produce £680, but since the statement of affairs was drawn up a further £600 was added to the assets, making £1,280).

NEW COMPANIES.

HUDSON AND MORRISON, LTD.—Capital £7,000, in £1 shares (1,500 7 per cent. cumulative preference and 5,500 ordinary); to acquire the business of colour and general printers, advertising contractors and specialists referred to in an agreement with J. G. Hudson. Private company. First directors: J. G. Hudson, W. G. Williams and L. P. Langton. Registered office: 31 and 33, High Holborn, W.C.

DOCUMENT PHOTOGRAPHIC CO. (MANCHESTER), LTD.—Capital £500, in £1 shares; to carry on in England and elsewhere the business of photographers, copiers of documents by photography or any other means, printers, engravers, etc. Private company. First directors: J. W. Hurst and C. W. Hurst. Solicitors: Wood and Loud, Deansgate-arcade, Manchester.

BYRON STUDIOS, LTD.—Capital £1,100, in £1 shares; to carry on all kinds of agency business in connection with authors, art studios and art dealers, to act as agents for artists, art publishers, artists' colourmen and material dealers, etc. Private company. First directors: W. E. Hodgson and R. H. Penton. Registered office: 8, Farringdon-avenue, Shoe-lane, E.C.

CHARLES H. ASHTON AND CO., LTD.—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares (1,500 6 per cent. cumulative preference, free of income-tax, and 500 ordinary); to acquire the business of Chas. H. Ashton and Co., fibre case, cardboard and wood box makers, etc., now carried on by F. H. Sowerbutts at Manchester. Private company. First directors: F. H. Sowerbutts, C. H. Ashton and E. Brotherton. Registered office: 50, Bland-street, Moss Side, Manchester.

SALES DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD.—Capital £250, in 5s. shares; advertising agents and contractors, proprietors and publishers of newspapers, periodicals, books or printed matter, etc. Private company. Directors: H. N. Casson, E. A. Graham and F. H. Burgess. Registered office: 60, Charterhouse Chambers, 18-21, Charterhouse square, E.C.1.

YOUNGER PUBLICITY SERVICE, LTD.—Capital £600, in 550 "A" ordinary shares of £1 each and 1,000 "B" ordinary shares of 1s. each; advertising agents and contractors, manufacturers of, agents for and dealers in all kinds of apparatus, appliances, plant and material employed by advertising contractors, etc. Private company. First directors: — I. Isaacs. — Adley and J. D. Marks. Registered office: 317, High Holborn, W.C.1.

ST. PAUL'S ADVERTISING SERVICE, LTD.—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares; to acquire from Nettleton and Co., Ltd., that branch of their business of sign makers and advertising contractors now carried on by them as the "St. Paul's Advertising Service, at 120, Moorgate, E.C. Private company. Directors: R. Nettleton and A. H. Buffham.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfactions registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfactions is not compulsory).

BEALLS, LTD. (printers, stationers, etc.).—Mortgage dated September 21st, 1925, to secure £8,503 16s. 8d., charged on St. Andrews Church Buildings, Gallowgate, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Holders: Grainger Permanent Building Society, 16, Market-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

H. STEVENSON AND CO., LTD. (paper merchants, stationers, etc., Liverpool).—Debenture dated September 19th, 1925, to secure £1,000, charged on the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: G. Stevenson, 11, Grosvenor-place, Claughton, Birkenhead.

YOUNGER PUBLICITY SERVICE, LTD. (London).—Debenture dated September 23rd, 1925, to secure £2,500, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: I. I. Isaacs, 2, Elton-avenue, Hampstead, N.W.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE EXPRESS, LTD.—Mortgage and charge on land and premises in Old Church-street, Newton, Montgomeryshire, and the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, both dated September 14th, 1925, to secure all moneys due or to become due from the company to the Midland Bank, Ltd.

UNITED ENGRAVERS AND USERS, LTD. (producers and reproducers of pictures, etc., London).—Particulars filed of £1,200 first and £2,050 second mortgage debentures authorised July 24th, 1925, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital (if any), the amounts of the present issues being £600 and £1,850 respectively.

ASSOCIATED COLOUR PRINTERS, LTD. (fine art printers, and publishers, etc.).—Debenture charged on fixtures, plant and machinery in or upon 20, 28 and 30, Bardwell-street, Islington, and 2, Lawrance Works, Tottenham, and the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, dated September 17th, 1925, to secure all moneys due or to become due from the company to Lloyds Bank, Ltd.

FRENKELS (1922), LTD. (in voluntary liquidation), (advertising contractors, etc., London).—Satisfaction in full on February 25th, 1925, of debentures dated November 11th, 1924, securing £2,000. (Notice filed September 15th, 1925).

SYNDICATE PUBLISHING CO., LTD. (London).—Satisfaction in full on June 30th, 1925, of balance due on debentures dated November 27th, 1919, and December 13th, 1923, securing £1,683 18s. 9d.

RECEIVER APPOINTED OR RELEASED

WATKINS PRINTING AND STATIONERY CO., LTD. (Swansea).—C. H. Harvey of Central Buildings, Fisher-street, Swansea, was appointed receiver on September 22nd, 1925, under powers contained in debentures dated December 20th, 1898.

BANKRUPTCIES.

SUTLIFFS, LTD., printers, stationers, etc., 11, Albion place, Clerkenwell, E.C. Under a compulsory winding up order made against this company last April accounts have been lodged showing liabilities £1,399; assets valued at £398; and a deficiency of £2,077, with regard to contributories, the issued capital being 1,752 ordinary shares of £1 each. Mr. E. T. A. Phillips, official receiver and liquidator, reports that the company was registered as a private company on October 8th, 1924, with a nominal capital of £1,800, divided into 1,800 ordinary shares of £1 each, and was formed to carry on business as bookbinders, stationers, printers and manufacturers of account books and all kinds of fancy articles. The directors of the company have been George William Sutliff and Henry Edgelow, both of whom were appointed by the signatories to the Memorandum of Association. Edgelow was appointed secretary under the Articles of Association; neither he nor Sutliff have received any remuneration, and there is no record of their remuneration having been fixed. The registered office was situated at 11, Albion-place, Clerkenwell, E.C.1, where also the business was carried on. Although it is not stated in the Memorandum of Association there is no doubt that the company was formed to acquire the business of account book manufacturers, etc., formerly carried on by G. W. C. Sutliff (G. W. Sutliff's father) and others under the style of Sutliff Hopper and Co. As soon as the company was formed a board meeting was held at which was produced an application for 1,750 shares of the company by G. W. C. Sutliff; his cheque for £1,750 is stated to have been produced also. At the same meeting a letter from him, addressed to the company, was produced in which he offered to sell to the company for the sum of £1,750 the goodwill and other assets of the business of Sutliff Hopper and Co., provided the company assumed the liabilities of the business and issued to Mrs. Edgelow a 5 per cent. debenture, constituting a floating charge on the company's undertaking and assets, in consideration for her having advanced the sum of £400 for the purposes of the business prior to the formation of the company. This offer was accepted and the transfer duly carried out. The 1,750 shares were allotted to G. W. C. Sutliff on October 9th, 1924, and two days later he transferred the whole of them to other persons. There is no trace in the company's books of G. W. C. Sutliff's cheque having been paid to the company, nor of the company having paid him the amount of the purchase price of the business. Edgelow states that Sutliff's cheque for £1,750, having been tendered to the company with his application for 1,750 shares, was endorsed by the company and returned to him as representing the vendors. On October 14th, 1924, a debenture for £1,150 was issued to Mrs. Edgelow for the consideration stated, and for further advances to be made. Ultimately a sum of £546 was advanced by Mrs. Edgelow, and payments on her behalf, amounting to £212 12s., were made, leaving the sum of £733 8s. due on the debenture. During the six months of the company's existence a gross loss on trading, amounting to £330 4s. 1d., was incurred. On March 16th, 1925, Mrs. Edgelow appointed Henry Edgelow as receiver and manager in respect of her debenture, and the business is being carried on by him with a view to its disposal as a going concern.

THAT the United States have an attraction for workers in the printing and allied trades seems to be indicated by statistics made public by the U.S. Bureau of Immigration, Department of Labour. During May, 66 immigrant printers entered the United States, while only one left. During the period July, 1924, to May, 1925, 625 immigrant printers entered the country, whilst during the same time 28 left. The Bureau's figures show also that during May 7 immigrant bookbinders entered the United States and one left. During the July to May period 90 bookbinders entered the United States and 55 left.

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The Late Mr. G. W. Mascord.

Funeral and Memorial Services.

The respect and affection with which the late Mr. G. W. Mascord was regarded by his large circle of friends and acquaintances in the printing and allied trades were very evident when, on Wednesday of last week, his funeral took place at Barnes, Surrey, and at the same time a memorial service was held at St. Bride, Fleet street.

The funeral service was held at St. Mary's Parish Church, and conducted by the Vicar of Barnes, the Rev. W. P. Dott. At the close of the service the coffin was borne from the church, followed by the chief mourners, during the playing of Chopin's Funeral March on the organ.

Many Mourners and Wreaths.

The interment was at the cemetery on Barnes Common, in the grave where Mr. Mascord's wife was buried only six months before. The chief mourners were Miss Mascord and Miss Betty Mascord (daughters), Mr. and Mrs. T. Cruwys (son-in-law and daughter), Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. W. Fisher, Miss Fisher, Mr. Will Fisher, jun., Mrs. Craddock, and Mr. W. Moore.

A great number of friends and fellow workers of the deceased were present in the church and at the graveside, including: The Right Hon. C. A. McCurdy (chairman and managing director, United Newspapers (1918), Ltd.), Mr. H. S. Imber, Mr. J. H. Parham, Mr. Ernest A. Perris, Mr. A. Richardson, and Sir Howard Spicer, K.B.E. (directors), Mr. Frank Lloyd, Mr. Percy Denson and Mr. W. Raynham (directors, Edward Lloyd, Ltd.), and Mr. Herbert Clarke (secretary, Edward Lloyd, Ltd.). Representatives of the Federated House Chapel and the departmental chapels of the *Daily Chronicle* and the *Sunday News*, a great number of the staffs from all departments of both newspapers, and Mr. G. W. Davis and Mr. B. Goulding (Linotype and Machinery Limited), Mr. Frank Colebrook, Mr. A. O. Shepherd (*Daily Mirror*), Mr. Glen Steel (T. G. and J. Jubb), H. Guthrie (Parsons, Fletcher and Co., Ltd.), Mr. E. E. May (Blackwell and Co), Mr. R. B. Jackson (E. Hulton and Co., Ltd.), Mr. J. S. Plumtree, Mr. W. J. Hollidge (Argus Engineering Co., Ltd.), Mr. W. Gamble (A. W. Penrose and Co., Ltd.), Mr. F. Bold (Usher and Co.), Mr. Charles Crabtree and Mr. Arthur Crabtree (R. W. Crabtree and Sons, Ltd.), Mr. Robert Crabtree (*Yorkshire Evening News*, Leeds), Mr. C. Bugg, Mr. J. H. Butler (R. W. Crabtree and Sons, London), Mr. C. Hollis and Mr. Keep (N.S.O P.A.), Mr. G. Wilson Howes (Printing Machine Managers' Trade Society), Mr. W. C. Warren (National Society of Electrotypers and Stereotypers), representatives of R. Hoe and Co., Ltd., Mr. Lindsay (Intertype, Ltd.), Mr. F. Corey (Eyre and Spottiswoode), Mr. F. R. Palmer (Slater and Palmer), Mr. Grey (the *People*), Mr. Carson, and representatives of the *Daily Chronicle* mechanical department, Leeds, etc.

There were a very large number of wreaths, sent by the relations of the deceased, by his business colleagues and by numerous representatives of the printing and allied trades.

Service at St. Bride.

At the church of St. Bride, Fleet-street, the parish church of the *Daily Chronicle* and the *Sunday News*, a memorial service was held at the time the funeral was taking place at Barnes. There was a large congregation, which included members of the staff of United Newspapers (1918), Ltd., and amongst others: Sir Robert Baird, K.B.E. (*Belfast Telegraph*), Mr. J. Hall Richardson (*Daily Telegraph*), Mr. T. W. McAra (Newspaper Proprietors' Association), Mr. G. Holme Bower, Mr. R. A. Austen Leigh, M.A., Mr. J. R. Riddell (London School of Printing), Mr. W. T. Day (*Pioneer Press of India*), Mr. W. Raftery (Blackfriars Club), Mr. A. J. Fraser (*Melbourne Argus*), Mr. A. L. Andrew, Mr. J. Trowbridge, Miss Jane Doe, and Mr. H. J. Strugnell (secretary, Federated House Chapels, the *Daily Chronicle* and *Sunday News*).

The order of service—which was printed by the students of the London School of Printing as a mark of esteem for a friend of the school—was that used at Barnes, and was read by the Rev. Arthur Taylor, the vicar of St. Bride, who also delivered an address. A beautiful and impressive service ended with the playing of Chopin's Funeral March.

Caxton Home, Limpsfield.

The Federated Chapel of Messrs. Harrison and Sons paid a visit to the Home on Saturday last, the occasion being the naming of a bed, subscribed for by the firm and employees. The directors were represented by Mr. R. H. Major, who was accompanied by the Rev. Wm. Gowans, of Bromley. Opportunity was taken of their early arrival to inspect the Home and grounds; and, the afternoon being exceptionally fine and warm, the delightful view to be obtained was much admired.

In inviting Mr. Major to unveil the tablet, Mr. C. Terry (father of the Federated Chapel) mentioned that his members had raised by contributions of one farthing per week about £70, and the firm had generously made up the balance to £100. Mr. Major expressed his pleasure at being present to join with the employees in their charitable effort. He had had an opportunity of going over the Home, which was admirably adapted for its purpose and a credit to the printing trade.

Votes of thanks were heartily accorded to Mr. Major and the Federated Chapel for associating themselves with the Home's convalescent work.

An illuminated certificate was presented to the Federated Chapel, entitling them to nominate patients to occupy the bed, by the secretary (Mr. S. J. White), who, with Mr. W. F. France, J.P., represented the committee of the Home.

After partaking of tea, a game of bowls on the lawn and an impromptu concert brought the visit to a close.

The eighth annual concert, in aid of the Building Fund, has been arranged for Saturday afternoon, October 17th, at the Central Hall, Westminster, S.W., when a fine programme of music and song will be presented. Tickets can be obtained from the hon. secretaries, Messrs. G. F. Chapman and W. F. France, at the London office, 3, Cursitor-street, E.C.4.

An advertisement is always working.

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Country News.

Aberdeen.

IN connection with the evening classes for printers in Aberdeen, a lecture on "Books, from a Printer's Point of View," was delivered in the Central School on Friday evening by Mr. Robert Wilson, of Messrs. Pillans and Wilson, Edinburgh. There was a fairly large attendance, presided over by Mr. Theodore Watt. Mr. Wilson said there were as good books coming from the presses to-day as ever came from them before, and paid a high tribute to the craftsmanship of Aberdeen printers. Among the great boons which the printed book had conferred upon the world, he mentioned Boswell's "Life of Dr. Johnson," and the works of Scott, Carlyle, Meredith, Conrad, Walpole, Bennett, and Galsworthy. He gave numerous instances of humorous errors in print, arising out of bad handwriting or mistakes in punctuation. He made an appeal to all connected with the printing trade to disseminate a love for good literature, and advised the younger members each to build up their own library.

MR. E. R. R. LINKLATER, M.A., who leaves to take up an appointment on the staff of the *Times of India* this month, was entertained at a farewell dinner in the Palace Hotel by those who had been associated with him in various spheres of University activity. Mr. J. B. Rennett, advocate, treasurer of the Students' Union, was chairman, and the toast of the evening was proposed by Mr. J. R. Sutherland, M.A., Merton College, Oxford. During the evening Mr. Rennett presented Mr. Linklater with an appropriate souvenir of the occasion.

Glasgow.

MESSRS. SAMUEL STRAKER AND SON, 36, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C., have recently taken over the business of Messrs. Duncan Campbell and Son, 96, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow, the well-known publishers of diaries and manufacturers of stationery. The firm is still carrying on under the old name, although Mr. Campbell has retired from active duty.

Bradford.

"YORKSHIRE OBSERVER" NEW PREMISES.—Sir James Hill, chairman of the directors of the *Yorkshire Observer*, presided at a public dinner given by the proprietors of that paper in celebration of the opening of new premises at Bradford. Lord Leverhulme was one of the guests, and proposed the toast of the firm, which was responded to by Sir James Hill. Those present included Sir Arthur Marshall (a director), Mr. Arthur Woodhead (president of the Newspaper Society), Mr. Arthur Pickering (chairman of the Press Association), and Mr. W. S. Crawford.

Rochdale.

DURING last week the Rochdale and District Printers' Guild held their annual meeting at the Clock Face Hotel, Rochdale. Mr. R. Leach, of the local Master Printers' Federation, took the chair. Mr. W. A. Ashworth, secretary, in submitting the annual report, said that the bowling league winners were Ormerods, Ltd. (B team), who hold the cup for twelve months. The finances were in a sound condition, and the membership was stable, with an increase of apprentice members. After the meeting a smoking concert was held.

Norwich.

THE Norwich printing trade looks forward with interest to October 24th, when the Duke and Duchess of York are to open the new Bridewell Industrial Museum, near St. Andrew's Church, Norwich, given by Mr. H. N. Holmes to house permanent exhibits relating to local industries. A printing section is well under way, and printing specimens are being received for exhibition, but Col. H. Rivers Fletcher, of Castle Works, Norwich, is inviting further exhibits and is particularly desirous of hearing of ancient or notable printing presses or tools that might be made available.

Plymouth.

A WELL KNOWN Plymouth press worker passed away at his residence, 4, West Hamterrace, Camelshead, on Sunday in the person of Mr. George Samuel Hall. Mr. Hall, who was 62 years of age, had been associated with Plymouth newspapers for the whole of his working life. Apprenticed to the late Mr. Isaac Latimer in the case room of the *Western Daily Mercury* a quarter of a century ago, he was promoted to the position of reader. He remained a member of the reading staff when the amalgamation of the Plymouth papers took place, and continued in that capacity until he was seized with illness a fortnight ago. He was looked upon by his employers, whose full confidence he shared, as an excellent compositor and reliable reader, and his fellow workmen held him in high esteem.

Newcastle-on-Tyne.

THE death has taken place of Mr. James Hewitt, of Cullercoats, Newcastle-on-Tyne, at the age of 82. The deceased was well known in the printing trade, and had charge of the juvenile printing department at the Industrial School, City-road, Newcastle, for 44 years. He retired in 1915.

South Wales.

TO CELEBRATE the fact that Wednesday of last week marked the completion of a third of a century of existence of the *South Wales Argus*, this journal published a special issue on that day with articles recalling the history of the newspaper, and illustrations showing the personnel and various departments. An editorial states: "It was not weeks or months—it was years—before the paper paid its way; and it only survived because a few men on the directorate proved their faith by finding the money to carry on. That the *Argus* was able to tide over the years of financial difficulty was due to three men, of whom only one—Sir Garrod Thomas—survives to share this Third-of-a-Century celebration. Sir Garrod, one of the original directors, never lost his faith in the paper—he believed in it when others doubted and despaired; he stuck to it when other shareholders were glad to part with their holdings; he found money when it was most needed; and now, as Chairman of the Directors, he has the joy of seeing the paper firmly established in the affections of the public—a county institution, respected, influential, and prosperous."

Bucks and East Berks M.P.A.

Luncheon at Aylesbury.

Presiding at a luncheon meeting of the Bucks and East Berks Master Printers' Association at Aylesbury on Wednesday of last week, Mr. E. Luff (Slough), the chairman of the Association, said that although it was usually found most convenient to hold the meetings in London, the practice had been adopted of making the meeting place once a year in another part of the area. Gatherings had already been held at Maidenhead and High Wycombe, and now for the first time they were meeting at Aylesbury. He extended a welcome to a number of non-members and to members of administrative staffs, who were present, in addition to a large number of members of the Association. It was a mistaken notion, he said, that the organisation existed merely for the big printers. In those who were frequently elected to occupy the chair of the Associations and of the Alliance was ample evidence that the smaller men were equally considered.

Mr. P. D. Michael, secretary of the Home Counties Master Printers' Alliance, explained the method that was being adopted in connection with the re-grading of towns throughout the country, and he dealt especially with the application of the subject to the Bucks and East Berks Association.

Mr. Ralph Hazell (Aylesbury) explained the staff pensions scheme which was under the consideration of the Federation and which had been prepared for the guidance of firms who desired to put such a scheme into operation.

Mr. A. Langley (London) then gave an address on "The Letterpress Poster," in the course of which he urged the jobbing printer to study the methods of the advertising man and to see that each production was a real contribution to advertising. Mr. Langley had some trenchant remarks concerning the paper used. Expensively set type was frequently printed on cheap paper, and printers seemed habitually to use the poorest class of paper for posters. A vastly better effect was obtained by using a better paper, and there was no reason why the job should not be shown at its best, even in proof. In the course of his remarks Mr. Langley showed some excellent poster specimens and contrasted the effectiveness of various kinds of poster type. A useful discussion ensued.

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BOOKBINDER, THE, forms a Monthly Section of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, and subscriptions are booked for these issues at the rate of 3s. 3d. per annum, including postage. Special contributions appear from the pen of leading authorities. Publishers: Stonhill & Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

DICTIONARY OF PAPER TERMS.—Definitions of the Terms as used in the Manufacture and Merchandising of Paper. Published in book form by the Lockwood Trade Journal Co., Inc., New York. Bound in cloth, 6 × 9, 87 pp. Price 7s. 6d. Copies may be had of Stonhill & Gillis, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

LITHOGRAPHIC TRADE REVIEW, THE. This forms the subject of a monthly section of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, and these issues are obtainable at an annual subscription of 3s. 3d. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

PAPER TRADE REVIEW, THE WORLD'S. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4. This weekly journal established in 1879, gives particulars of Papermaking Machinery and Processes, Current Prices of Raw Materials, Market Reports, Interviews with Leading Men associated with the industry, Commercial Intelligence, etc. Annual subscription: 26s. plus postage (Inland, 30s. 4d.; Foreign and Colonial, 32s. 6d.)

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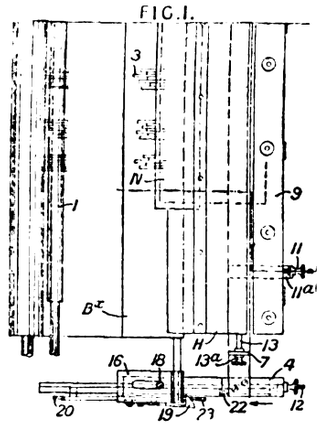
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New Inventions

Ruling Machines.

Messrs. F. Hinterdorfer and J. Rona have patented a sheet-ruling machine, comprising a ruling roller 1 and an impression cylinder W, provided with means for preventing portions of the sheet from being ruled consisting of two strips H, N, reciprocated tangentially to the impression cylinder, one strip H covering a heading

FIG. 1.



space on the sheet, and the other strip N having projecting tongues 3, so that lines of different lengths are ruled on the sheet. The strip H is attached to a rod 13 mounted in brackets 7 on a cross-piece 6a carried by angle parts 6 adjustably mounted on carriages 4 reciprocated in guides 5 of the machine frame. Brackets 11a, fixed to the cross-piece 6a, carry jaws 9 holding the

FIG. 7.

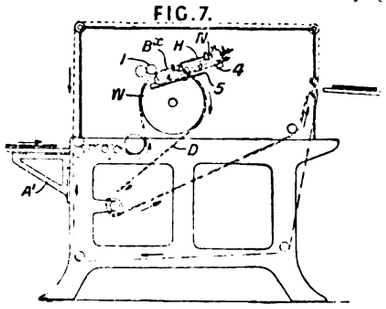
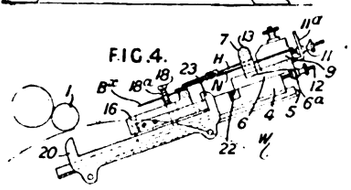


FIG. 4.



strip N, to which are glued strips of paper to form the projecting tongues 3. The ends of the strips H, N are supported by a plate Bx on a slide 16 which is reciprocated to and from the ruling roller by devices on the carriage 4. A spring 18a, on the bolt 18 fixed to the carriage, causes the slide 16 to move forward until its front end engages a stop 20, whereupon the carriage 4 continues its movement until a spring pawl 19 on the slide snaps into a notch 22 on the carriage. Engagement of the pawl 19 with the notch 22 causes the slide 16 to move back with the carriage 4 until the pawl is disengaged by a stop 23. As the strips H, N approach the ruling devices, the roller 1 lifts to allow the strips to pass between it and the impression cylinder. When the strips reach the forward end of their travel, the roller 1 drops and the strips begin to move backward. Meanwhile, a sheet is carried by endless bands D from a table A1 to the ruling devices, means, such as are described in Specification 174,619, being provided to ensure that the sheet reaches the ruling position at the requisite time for the desired blanks in the ruling to be obtained. The strips H, N may be adjusted relatively to the ruling roller by devices comprising a bolt and nut 12 for adjusting the angle piece 6 on the carriage 4, nuts 13a for adjusting the strips H in the brackets 7, and a bolt and nut 11 for adjusting the jaws 9 on the bracket 11a, these devices being accessible for operation during the running of the machine.

Hollow Paper Articles.

An invention by Mr. A. G. Wright relates to the production of hollow articles, particularly gramophone, etc., horns, by pasting paper, etc., over the surface of a wax, etc., core adapted to be withdrawn after softening by heat and consists in the provision of means whereby the core may be withdrawn intact from the moulded article. As shown in Fig. 3, the wax core 1 is formed by casting in a straight mould having the desired section, the core being withdrawn from the mould while still soft and bent to

FIG. 3.

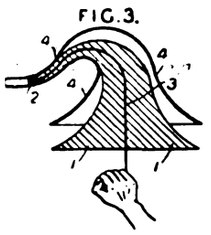
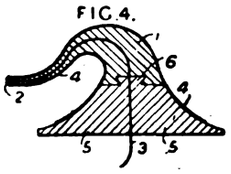


FIG. 4.



the desired sinuous form. The core is provided with a central cord 3 attached to a block 2 at its smaller end and projecting at the other and constituting means whereby the core 1 may be withdrawn from the moulded horn, etc., 4. Straight terminal portions of the article may be formed by a rigid core 5, Fig. 4, of wood or plaster united to the wax 1 by a dovetail projection 6; or such rigid portion may be formed hollow of plaster, etc., adapted to be broken away from the finished article.

THE total net revenue collected from paper and stationery in the Australian Commonwealth during the financial year 1923-24 was £737,101. In the preceding year the amount was £764,268.

New British Patents.

For the benefit of our readers we have arranged for any inquiries relating to Patents, Designs and Trade Marks to be answered, free of all charge, by a Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Patent Agents. Inquiries should be addressed, in the first instance, to the Editor.

Applications.

Crabtree and Sons, Ltd., R. W., and Smith, E. W. Printing machines. 24,069.
Evans, W. E. (Soc. Anon. des Art Graphiques). Printing. 23,553.
Frankel, L., and Franklin, L. Envelopes. 23,615.
Lewis, A. U. Spooling of paper, etc. 23,540.
Macdonald, P. M. Paper and cardboard packet boxes, etc. 23,840.
Rose Bros. (Gainsborough), Ltd., and Rose, W. Apparatus for feeding strips of paper, etc., in correct register. 23,728.
Smith, H. Cardboard or paper cups, etc. 23,543.
Storey, W. H. Sheet separating and feeding mechanism. 23,755.
Sweeney, S. Calendars, etc. 24,004.

Specifications Published.

1924.

Crook, R. Baling press for baling waste paper or other material. 239,990.
Harding, M. Office printing machines. 239,906.
Horn, R. Rotary lithographic printing machines. 224,222.
Naamlooze Vennootschap Philips' Gloeilampen-Fabrieken. Electric heating devices disposed within an enclosed envelope. 225,166.

1925.

Henrotte, J. Multi-cylinder machines for making cardboard and the like. 243,088.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

1925.

American Type Founders' Co. Printing presses. 240,145.

CROPPER AND CO., LTD.—Presiding at the annual general meeting last week, Sir Stephen Killik said the small profit for the year indicated that they had turned the corner, after showing a loss on working for the past three years. The cost of the factory at Thatcham was the same. The Colthrop Co. had resumed payment of dividends, and Containers was still making profits. The freehold property at Southwark had been sold for £29,000. Dealing with the profit and loss account, the chairman said they had been able to increase the sales without adding materially to the cost of the factory, so that the gross profit showed a satisfactory increase. The board believed that the business was again established on a remunerative basis, and the prospects were encouraging. Reference was also made to an important contract which had been obtained in competition with other firms in this country. Mr. Horace J. Cropper and Mr. Shirley W. Cropper were re-elected directors.

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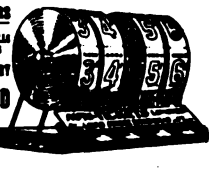
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THE winter season is fast approaching, and in some quarters there are hopeful signs of better business. Automatically there should be an improvement in almost every section of the paper trade, excepting those certain classes of imported wrapping paper for which the demand is greatest in the summer months. Outside this natural increase of winter over summer trade, there is a need for still more business if papermakers are to be kept busy. Unfortunately, there is no evidence of a return to normal conditions of prosperity, whatever they may be. There are no standards for comparison when we refer to the "normal" unless we go back to 1913; and under totally changed conditions the facts and figures of of pre-war years do not help us a great deal. Even if they did, the first difficulty would be to find the data relating to paper production and consumption. It would be interesting to know the number of people employed in papermaking throughout the British Isles in 1913 and the last five years, the sections they were employed in, and the output for each section.

EXPORTS and imports are always ready for reference and are among the most valuable records we have access to. If they were supported by corresponding figures giving the monthly output of similar papers and boards from British mills we should have by us a very convincing argument to use in favour of the home product for the home market. In other ways, too, the data would be helpful to manufacturers in gauging the state of the market and observing the trend of development. The difficulty is to obtain reports from the makers, who are in many cases quite averse to furnishing records of their output to any outside agency, even if it is their own association.

New Trade Marks.

CLARINE.

458,010. Tracing cloths, bookbinding cloths (specially prepared). British Leather Cloth Manufacturing Co, Ltd., Cartwright-street Hyde, near Manchester, Lancashire; manufacturers.—April 14th, 1925.



Registration of this Trade Mark shall give no right to the exclusive use of the word "Schering."

454,692. Paper (except paper hangings), stationery and bookbinding, but not including boards or packing papers, and not including any goods of a like kind to boards or packing papers Chemische Fabrik auf Actien (vorm. E. Schering) (a joint stock company organised under the laws of Germany), Fennstrasse 11 and 12, and Mullerstrasse 170 and 171, Berlin, N.39, Germany; manufacturers.—December 19th, 1924. (To be associated. Sect. 24). Address for service in the United Kingdom is, c/o Carpmaels and Ransford, 24, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.2.

CORDELIA.

461,541. Paper (except paper hangings) and articles of stationery made of paper. John Dickinson and Co., Ltd., 65, Old Bailey, London, E.C.4; paper manufacturers.—August 19th, 1925. (To be associated. Sect. 24)

LION BRAND.

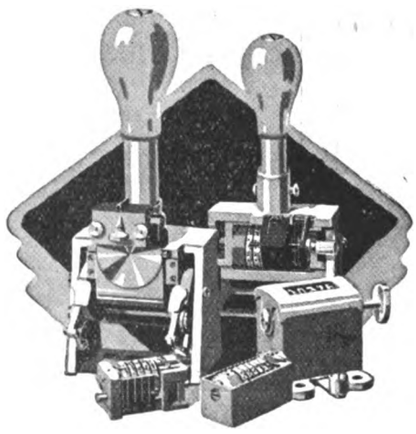
460,293. Cardboard. John Dickinson and Co., Ltd., 65, Old Bailey, London, E.C.4; paper manufacturers.—July 3rd, 1925. (To be associated. Sect. 24.)



461,036. Paper (except paper-hangings), stationery and bookbinding. Allan Cooper, trading as The Alannia Co., 115, Hill-lane, Southampton; commercial traveller, photographer and post card publisher.—July 29th, 1925. (To be Associated. Sect. 24.)

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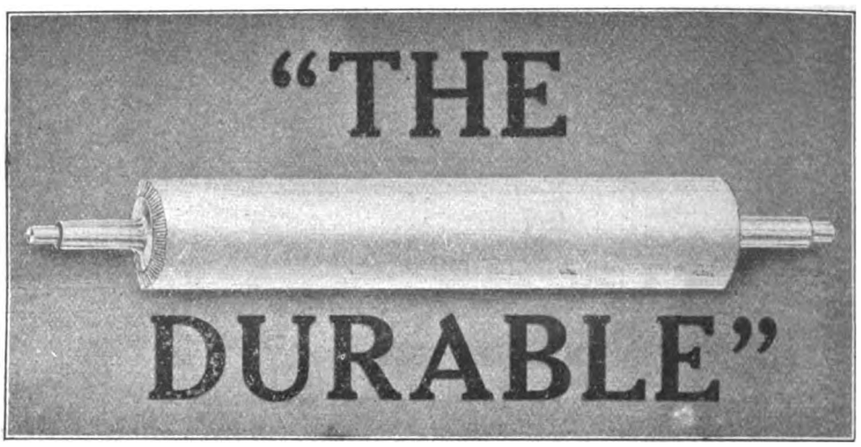
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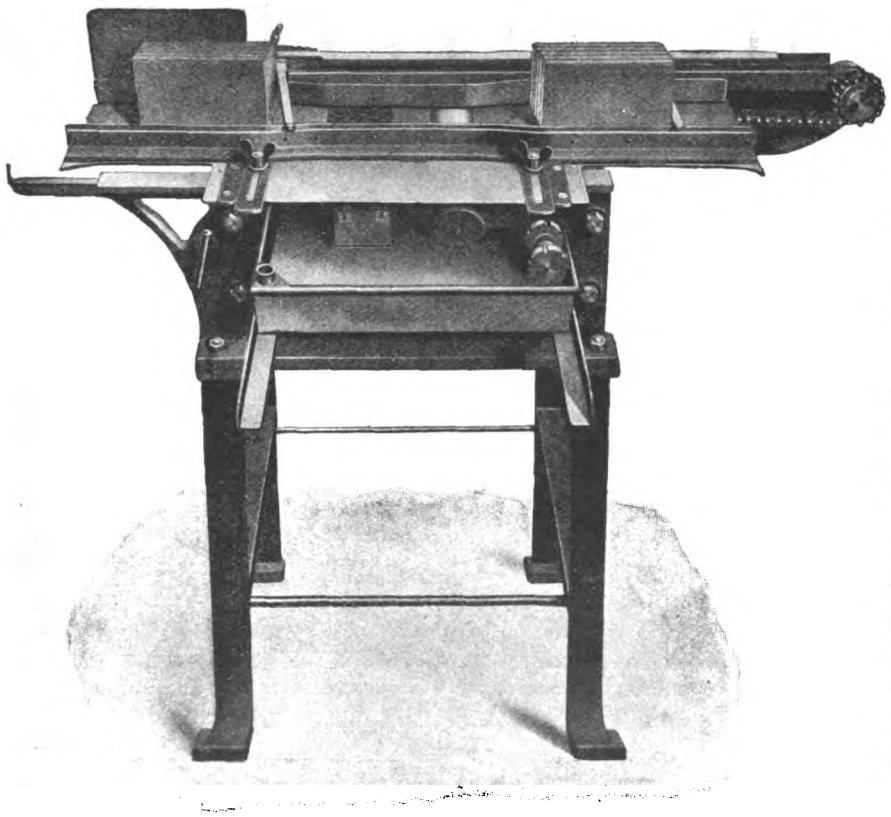
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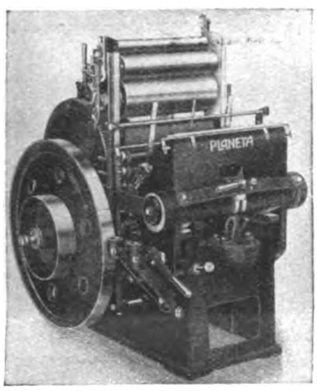
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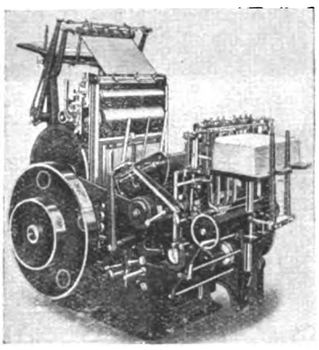


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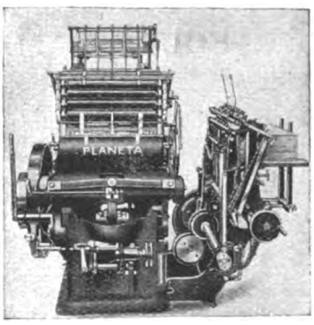
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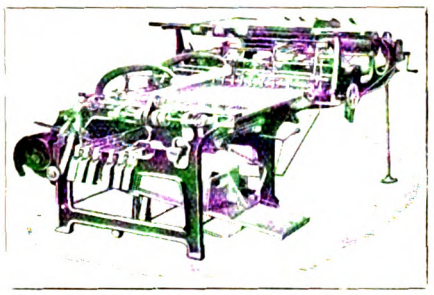
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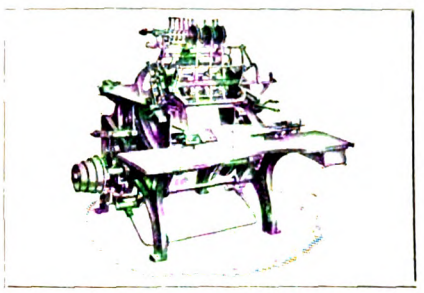
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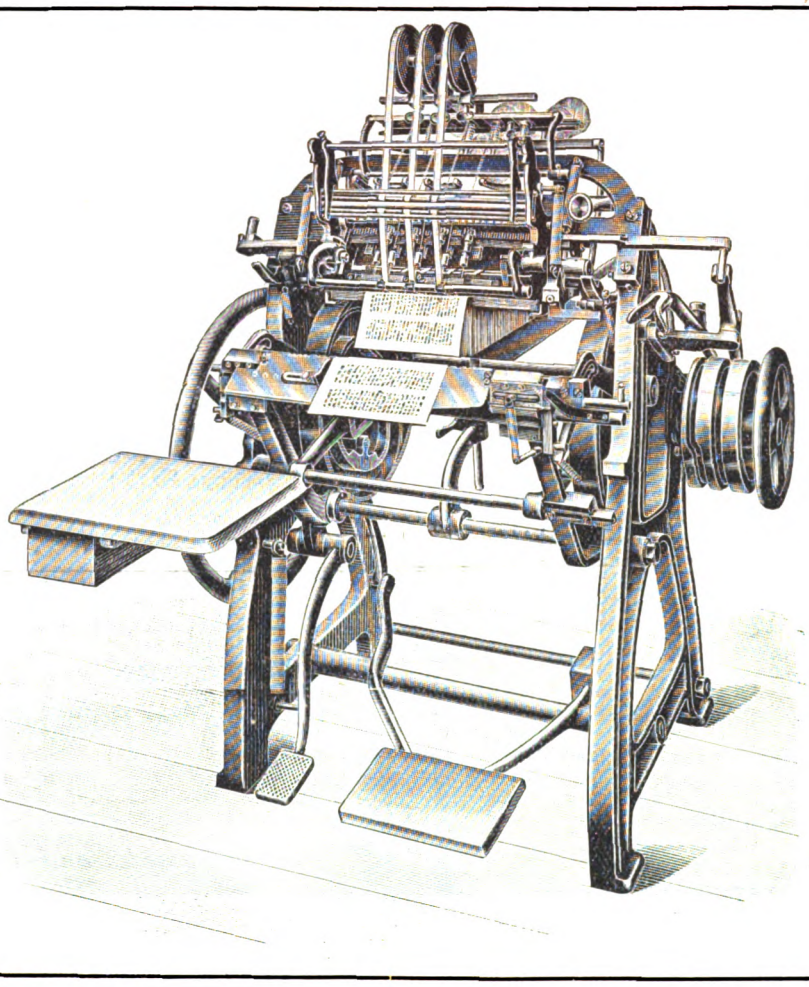
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VOLUME 97. NUMBER 16. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: OCTOBER 15, 1925. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE

Imported Paper and "Protection."

GOVERNMENT INQUIRY: PRINTERS' INTEREST.

The question of the application of "safeguarding" or "protective" duties to imported paper is naturally a matter of great importance to printers, and representatives of the printing trade are watching with interest the proceedings of the Board of Trade Committee which began its wrapping paper inquiry on Monday of last week, and after three days' sittings is being continued this week. We have previously mentioned that members of the London Master Printers' Association have had their attention drawn to the matter, and we understand that a large number of members have written to headquarters indicating what they think would be the effect on their business of restrictions, such as protective duties, on the import of wrapping papers, which in this case will probably be extended to include not only browns and krafts, but duplexes, pressings, cartridges, manillas, and even papers used as covers for books, pamphlets, etc. We understand that the matter was on the agenda at Tuesday's meeting of the Council of the Federation of Master Printers, and that intimation has been given to the Government that the printing trade expects to be heard.

Opening the Inquiry.

Mr. Kenneth R. Swan appeared as counsel for the applicants, and Mr. C. F. Entwistle (instructed by Messrs. Stikeman and Co), on the opposite side, appeared for a group of paper importers, who were supported by a considerable number of British manufacturers who rely upon imported papers as raw material. Mr. Herbert Oppenheimer (Herbert Oppenheimer, Nathan and Vandyke), was present for the Federation of Paper Bag Manufacturers. With Mr. Swan was Captain W. E. Nuttall (chairman of the Union of Wrapping Papermakers), Mr. A. W. Foster, Mr. Parker Smith, and Mr. J. L. Merchant. On the side occupied by the opposing counsel were Mr. J. Mutimer, Mr. Burt, Mr. G. Foster Robinson, and Mr. T. J. Thorne (secretary of the Federation of Paper Bag Manufacturers).

There were present in the public seats many others interested in the proceedings, including Mr. A. Baker (president of the Employers Federation of Papermakers), Mr. H. G. Bradly (president of the National Association of Wholesale Stationers and Paper Merchants), Mr. H. G. Spicer, etc.

Clearing the Ground.

Mr. Swan having intimated whom he represented, Mr. Entwistle said he attended for a group of importers of the London Chamber of Commerce and also certain manufacturers who were users of wrapping papers.

The chairman said he understood that the opponents were a number of members of the London Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Entwistle: That is right.

The Chairman: If you represent importers, that raises a serious question.

Mr. Entwistle added that he also represented a great number of British manufacturers who were affected by the proposal of the wrapping papermakers.

Mr. Oppenheimer said he appeared for the Federation of British Paper Bag Manufacturers, for whom wrapping paper was their raw material. He added that he approached the matter with an entirely open mind at the present time and his attitude would be guided by the proposals put forward on behalf of applicants. Counsel intimated that his members employed more people in this country than the applicants.

Applicants' Case.

Opening the case for the applicants, Mr. Swan referred to the difficulty of getting absolutely reliable figures. Here was an industry which was not organised in a single unit, so that everybody else knew what the others were doing. But they had an industry represented by some 81 distinct firms, all competing with one another, and it was very difficult for any particular manufacturer to get information about what his competitors were doing which was absolutely accurate. The Union of Wrapping Paper Makers represented some 56 per cent. of the total number of paper machines designed for the production of this class of paper in the United Kingdom. Their figures, therefore, were approximate as to the number of workers and total production of wrapping papers. There were certain figures which were exact, such as importation statistics, and a good many figures which would be beyond question. Again there were certain facts which would not be controverted. One such fact was that the industry which he represented was in a depressed condition, and the general trend of the industry was in the direction of further depression and further unemployment. He thought it would not be disputed by his learned friend opposite that foreign-made paper coming into the country came in at a price very materially below the price at which the paper could be manufactured here. His (Mr. Swan's) case was that it was in the neighbourhood of £5 to £10 a ton below the price at which similar paper was being made in this country.

Mr. Entwistle intimated that the papers were not in the same category.

Classes of Paper Affected.

Mr. Swan went on to say that the term wrapping and packing paper covered a very large variety of papers; but there were six denominations which represented the principal categories. All were made in the same way. The raw material of one half of them was wood pulp, and the raw material for the other half was home-produced.

In the applicants' case there were six different classes of paper—kraft (unglazed and machine glazed), caps and sulphites (machine glazed); glazed casing; brown wrapping; Royal hands, tubes and sugar papers; and common caps. Besides these six categories, there were a number of other wrapping papers which were partly of the nature of one and partly of the nature of the others, the result of some hybrid treatment.

Mr. Swan handed in samples of the papers he had mentioned, and said there were 93 different kinds, all of which were priced in the first three categories. He then proceeded to indicate the characteristics as to glazing and thickness.

Mr. Swan gave a list of 37 British firms and the classes of wrapping paper they made, 13 of them turning out kraft. The cost of a paper-making machine was about £30,000 and there were 164 machines in the industry in this country. The amount of capital represented merely in machinery was therefore in the neighbourhood of five or six millions.

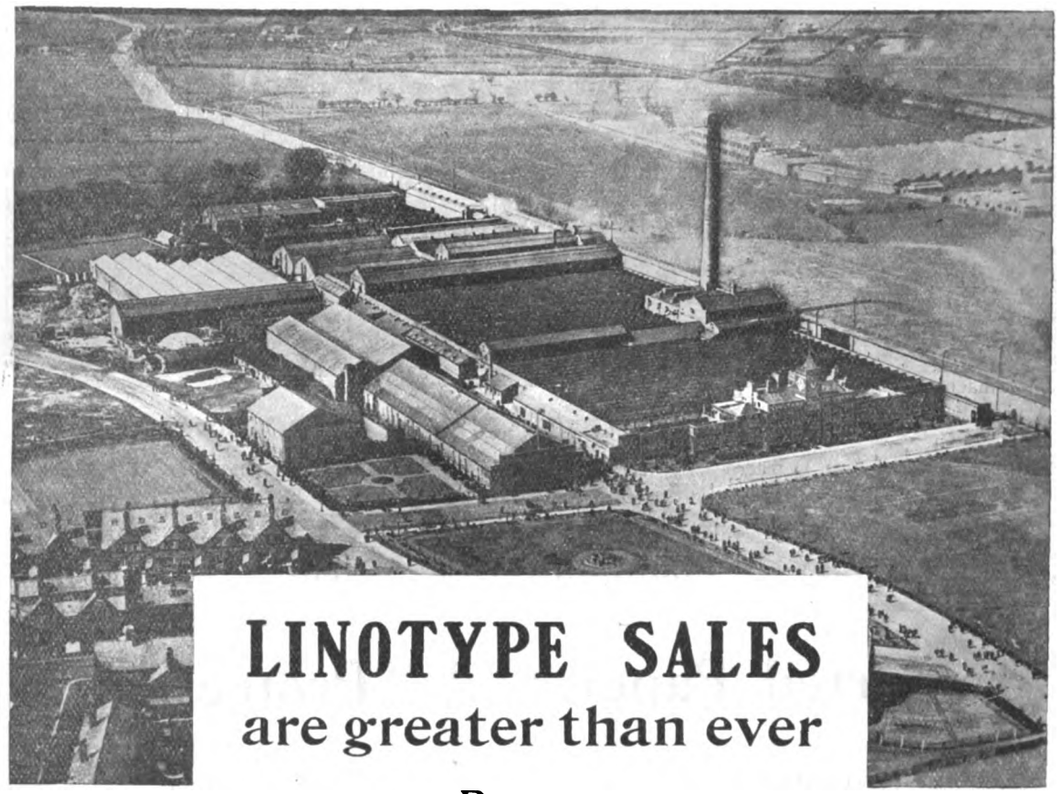
Uses of Wrapping Paper.

Dealing with the uses of the paper, Mr. Swan said these were very various. There was one outstanding fact, however—in a large number of cases the consumer did not care very much what kind of wrapping paper he used so long as it was good wrapping paper and cheap. He thought the committee would find that papers were used largely indiscriminately, in the sense as to whether it was home-made paper or not.

Figures of the British Industry.

Mr. Swan then called attention to the list of firms and machines available for operation in this country. The total firms were 81; total mills, 90; total machines, 164. Of the classes of labour employed, 57 per cent. were men employed in manufacture, and 30 per cent. were women. As to the total number employed, they had to make a calculation from the number of workers employed by those firms which were members of the Union, namely 4,352 in 1924. Taking the 92 machines represented by the Union of Wrapping Papermakers and the 72 outside, they got a total of 7,739 employed in the industry. The total output of British manufacture was 308,600 tons of wrapping paper in 1920. During the period 1920-24 there was a closing down of 13 machines, and in 1924 the output was 198,561 tons.

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Exports of British-made wrappings were as follows:—1922, 15,694 tons; 1923, 28,715; 1924, 34,372. In 1913 the figure was 45,272.

Abnormal Conditions.

Comparing the figures of the importation and the figures of the home manufacture, Mr. Swan submitted that the importation would appear to be abnormal in several ways. In 1913 imports were 204,502 tons, and in 1924, 211,337 tons. The latest returns indicated an increase. During the war the British manufacturer undertook the manufacture of various grades he did not make before.

Whereas the foreign importation had gradually grown from 1921 onwards, the home manufacture had been stationary. A third abnormality was that the present-day production of paper by British mills was only about 70 per cent. of the pre-war figure. Another indication of the abnormal state of things was that they had mills and machines in this country adapted to turn out at least 100,000 tons more than they were actually producing to-day, and yet the foreign importation was growing.

The decline in employment was also a matter of concern. Eleven mills which were in operation in 1920 had been closed, representing 21 machines and evidence would be submitted of the financially distressed conditions. A further sign of the times was lost time owing to short working hours.

A light was thrown on the condition of the industry by the amount of unemployment benefit paid out, and so impressed were the representatives of the labour unions by facts disclosed by the employers that they recommended to their members certain reductions in wages.

Compared with the 7,739 persons at present employed, there was potential employment, if the machines were in full work, for something like 9,000 persons.

Wages and Hours.

With regard to wages, those paid in this country were 21s. per day of eight hours for skilled workers, and 9s. for unskilled. Abroad the wages were on a lower scale. In Germany the employer was paying his workpeople about half the wages that the British employer was paying. Thus the German employer had a 100 per cent. advantage; the Norwegian had a 75 per cent. advantage, and the Swedish employer an appreciable advantage, though it was not so great in that case because there had not been the same depreciation.

According to the figures he had worked out, it appeared that the wages were responsible for 25 per cent. of the cost of production—for wood pulp 28 per cent. and for home produced material 21·4 per cent.

Besides that the foreign manufacturer had a distinct advantage in regard to hours. The British shift worker worked 44 hours. Abroad the eight-hour day was the regular day, but in Germany it was 10 hours in 300 factories. The German shift workers worked 54 hours, as compared with the British 44 hours a week. The German shift week was 144 hours, as compared with the British shift week of 132 hours.

A Duty and Prices.

Mr. Swan then dealt with the effect of the imposition of a duty on other industries.

With the imposition of a duty the probability was that no increase in price would occur. There were 81 competing firms and that would tend to depress the price. There would be just as healthy a condition of competition as they had before, the only difference being that in the case of paper from abroad the competition was unfair and checked and strangled British industry. If the foreign competition was put on a fairer basis it would create a healthy atmosphere, which would not tend to increase the price. Working costs would be reduced, and the tendency would be not to increase but to reduce the price at which paper was sold.

Paper Bags and Envelopes.

Mr. Kingsley Griffith at the resumed sitting on Tuesday, said he appeared on behalf of the Employers' Federation of Envelope Makers and Manufacturing Stationers, whose point of view was roughly that indicated the previous day on behalf of the Federation of Paper Bag Manufacturers.

Viscount Erleigh had been instructed by Messrs. Oppenheimer, Nathan and Vandyk to appear for the Federation of Paper Bag Manufacturers, and said his attitude would be largely affected by what Mr. Swan said regarding the papers to be eliminated from the application.

Mr. Swan stated that the papers to be excluded from the application were vegetable parchment, glazed transparents, greaseproofs and tissues of 10 lbs. and under. He understood that bags and envelopes made of foreign paper would come under the category of wrapping paper and be treated in the same way as other articles that were subject to duty.

Mr. Entwistle thought this was outside the scope of the Committee.

Mr. Swan rejoined that it stood to reason that if a duty was imposed upon wrapping paper, which was the raw material of manufacturers in this country, a consequential duty must be placed on foreign bags and envelopes made of that material.

Scope of the Inquiry.

On resuming in the afternoon, the chairman gave the views of the committee concerning their attitude towards cardboard boxes, envelopes and paper bags. They did not propose to treat it as a substantive part of the inquiry whether there should be a duty on paper bags and envelopes. They would confine themselves primarily to the question whether there should be a duty on wrapping paper. When they came to consider whether to recommend a duty or not, the question of the effect on such goods as envelopes and paper bags naturally would be one they would have to consider; and if the facts seemed to justify such a course, the committee would not feel themselves precluded from framing a recommendation in this sense, namely, that there shall be such and such a duty on wrapping paper, and in order that it might work properly they recommend that there also be such and such a duty on envelopes or paper bags, as the case might be. Therefore the committee would be willing to hear evidence which might be relevant to the formation of opinion on that point.

Adjourned.

An Interesting Souvenir.

Century-Old Wood Engravings.

At a meeting of the Court of Assistants of the Worshipful Company of Stationers held at Stationers' Hall on Tuesday of last week, Mr. Herbert Fitch (Master of the Company, 1922-23), presented to the Company a bound volume of India proofs from wood blocks engraved by James Lee (father of Mr. Turle Lee, the well-known musician). These blocks have been most admirably and skilfully engraved and consist principally of portraits of past and eminent printers, but they also include some most interesting representations of the interior and exterior of Stationers' Hall, etc.

But the value of the book is not confined to the proofs; full details have been supplied of these eminent men, completing a volume of exceptional interest to all students and practisers of the art of printing. This information was supplied at the cost of considerable labour wisely directed by the knowledge and experience of Mr. Chas. T. Jacobi, one of our leading experts in printing lore and technical details.

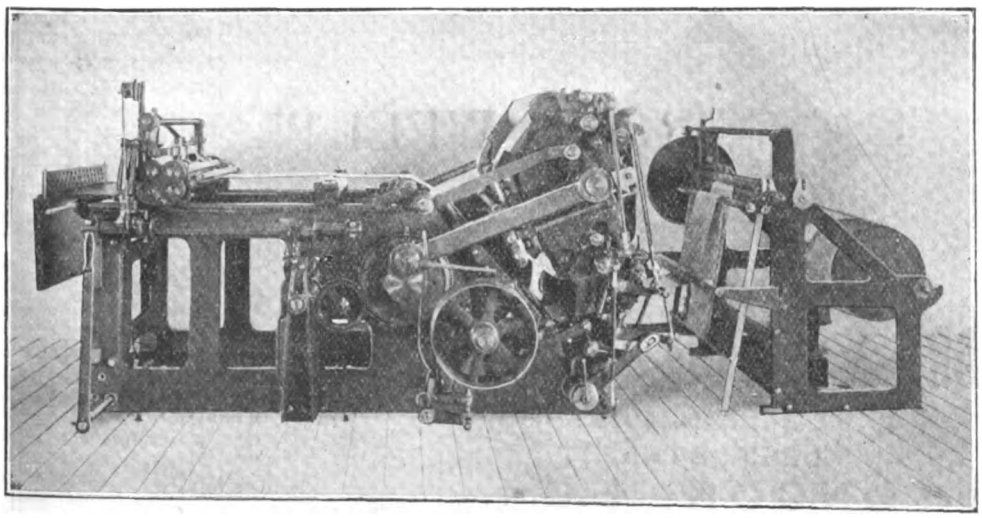
The Court unanimously passed a cordial vote of thanks for the gift to Mr. Herbert Fitch and Mr. Chas. T. Jacobi.

The volume is a handsome one, quarto in size, bound in full morocco with the decoration and lettering in gold. The work is embellished with a portrait of Mr. Herbert Fitch in his robes, this having been produced at the London School of Printing during his year of office as Master, 1922-3.

In a foreword to the book, Mr. Jacobi mentions that the engravings forming this collection all appear in Hansard's "Typographia" of 1825, still an interesting technical work for printers. This was written by Thomas Curson Hansard (1776-1833), a member of the Company, whose portrait appears at the end of the collection. Some of these same illustrations were reproduced in the "History of Old English Letter Foundries," by the late Talbot Baines Reed, published in 1887, shortly before his death.

The following are the engravings included: —John Gutenberg, c. 1400-1468; Laurens Janszoon Coster (sometimes Koster), c. 1370-1440; Seal (original) of the Company, pre 1634; The Hall (ancient and modern exteriors), 1671-1800; The Screen (by Stephen College), c. 1675; William Bowyer (the father), 1663-1737; William Bowyer (the son), 1699-1777; William Caslon (the first), 1692-1766; William Caslon (the third), grandson, 1754-1833; John Baskerville, 1706-1775; Dr. Alexander Wilson, 1714-——; John Nichols, 1744-1826; Millar Ritchie, 1751-1828; William Bulmer, 1756-1830; Thomas Curson Hansard, 1776-1833.

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Trade Notes.

George Newnes, Ltd.—A second extraordinary general meeting of George Newnes, Ltd., was held on Monday, when resolutions were unanimously passed capitalising part of the accumulated profits, and authorising the distribution of 200,000 ordinary shares of 10s. each to the existing shareholders as fully paid in the proportion of one for every two existing ordinary shares.

Wyman Share Bonus.—The directors of Wyman and Sons, printers and publishers, are capitalising £14,671 from the reserve and issuing it in fully paid ordinary shares to present holders in the proportion of one new share in respect of each five now held. It has also been decided by the directors to offer the balance of the authorised but unissued £1 ordinary shares to shareholders at a premium of 10s. per share. The premium will be added to the reserve fund. The notice to shareholders states that the additional capital is required for the building and equipment of the new premises for the distributing department and garage, a further fleet of motor vans and other pending developments of the business An island site for the new building has been secured, on a 99 years' building lease, at the back of Fleet-street, belonging to the Goldsmiths' Company.

Stereotypers' Auxiliary Dinner.—The dinner and concert to be held on Saturday at the "London Tavern," Fenchurch-street, in celebration of the coming of age of the Electrotypers and Stereotypers Auxiliary to the Printers' Pension Corporation, promises to be an important functiou. The chair during the evening is to be occupied by Mr. A. Chadwell (the Auxiliary president), whilst the musical programme is under the capable direction of Mr. George Harrison. The gathering will include many well known representatives connected with the electrotyping and stereotyping section of the trade.

The North London Master Printers' Association is to hold a whist drive on Monday next, October 19th. The drive, which will be held at Wortley Hall, Seven Sisters road, N., will commence at 7 p.m. The North London Association, by the way, is offering a prize of two guineas for the best suggestion towards increasing trade and making the Association more helpful.

Mr. William Patterson, in charge of the Manchester office of the *Catholic Times* for over 35 years, has died suddenly from heart failure at his home at Longsight, Manchester.

The late Mr Joseph Hall, Swansea, a director of the *South Wales Daily Post*, and associated with other concerns, left £25,327.

The late Mr. Thomas Scott (70), of Newcastle on-Tyne, master printer, left £15,085, net personalty, £13,403.

Mr. John Shannon, J P., of Coleraine, Londonderry, editor of the *Coleraine Chronicle*, formerly working on the staffs of the *Londonderry Sentinel* and the *Northern Whig*, Belfast, chairman of the Ulster District of the Institute of Journalists left (personal estate in Great Britain and Northern Ireland), £3,150.

Mr. Harold Fraser Wyatt, of Wandsworth, S.W., lately assistant editor of the *English Review*, who died on May 28th, aged 67, left estate of the gross value of £761, with net personalty £65.

The first international gathering of the Trade and the Technical Press has just been held in Paris under the patronage of the President of the Republic. Twenty three nations with over 4,000 periodicals were represented. It was resolved to form an International Federation of the Technical Press of the world to co-operate with the daily Press. Next year's meeting will be held in Italy. Mr. L. Caster, of London, was elected one of the three vice-presidents.

The Imperial Press Conference at Melbourne took place on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of last week. Viscount Burnham was elected president by acclamation, and important speeches were made upon inter-Empire trade, etc., by Lord Forster, the outgoing Governor-General, Mr. Bruce, the Federal Premier, and the Earl of Stradbroke (Governor of Victoria). The deliberations included discussions of newspaper copyright, protection of newsprint supplies in Canada, restriction of the liberty of the Press, broadcasting of news, and Empire trade and migration.

Country News.

Leicester.

The important Leicester printing and stationery works of Messrs. Hemming and Capey, Charles-street, was the scene of a disastrous fire on Friday morning last, the damage done being estimated at £40,000 to £50,000. The building, a large and imposing one, was completely gutted, and the presses, typesetting machines, etc., fell through the various floors to form a mixed and mangled heap which was flooded by the water used by the firemen. The fire was well established by the time the firemen arrived and their efforts had to be directed mainly to isolating the conflagration from the many close-adjoining buildings. Several firemen had a narrow escape from death through falling masonry, but the brigade, which had seven engines at work, succeeded in preventing a spread of the fire. The origin of the fire is unknown, but it is thought to have originated near one of the boilers. About 80 workpeople are thrown out of employment by the disaster.

Portsmouth.

At the annual general meeting of the Portsmouth and District Master Printers' Association held last week, the president gave a resumé of the past year's work and spoke of the good that should accrue to the trade locally by the forming of a local branch of the J.I.C. Mr. P. D. Michael (secretary, Home Counties M P.A.) dealt with the trade as a whole in a very interesting address. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted in Councillor G. J. Winn again occupying the presidential chair, whilst others chosen to office were: Mr. A. J. Liscombe (vice-president), Mr. C. E Petty (hon. secretary and treasurer), and Messrs. Coasby, Murdock, Hewitt and Atkins as committeemen.

Manchester.

The Bishop of Manchester (Dr. Temple) was on Thursday the guest at luncheon of the Manchester and Salford Master Printers' Association at the Midland Hotel, Mr. R. G. Evans presiding. The Bishop in the course of an address attempted to view the printers' great industry and occupation in its relation to the whole general movement of mankind. He traced the rise of the social principle, remarking that the Renaissance never could have come with the force it did unless there had been printing presses to help it. The whole possibility of the fellowship of mankind upon the higher level depended upon the work that printers were doing, and was only made possible by the diffusion of ideas and sentiments and aspirations.

South Wales.

The autumn golf meeting of the South Wales Master Printers, held at Porthcawl, brought an entry of over forty. The weather was very misty, and the fact that the course is a seaside one did not help in this respect. The weather, however, did not interfere with play, and four competitions were played off. In the morning there was singles (medal play) for men, both senior and junior handicaps, for two new cups, one presented by Mr. Fred Waite (of Messrs. Waite and Saville, Ltd.), for the seniors, and the other presented by Mr. Fred B. Charley (of the United Paper Mills, Ltd.), for the juniors. In the morning there was also a nine holes medal round for ladies. In the afternoon there was held a mixed foursomes medal play, under handicap, for a new cup presented by Mr Herbert H. Merrett, of the colliery owners, Messrs Llewellyn Merrett and Price, cup to be held by the winning lady partner and another prize for the gentleman. For those not playing in the foursomes there was a game against Bogey, with a prize for the winner. Altogether a very enjoyable day was spent in spite of the weather, and the prize-winners were: Mr. David Evans, winner of the Waite Cup in the seniors handicap, and Mr. V. H. Stanbury, the winner of the United Paper Mills Cup in the juniors. The Ladies Handicap prize went to Mrs. Tucker. In the afternoon the prizes went to Mrs. I. Mackenzie Thomas and Mr. F. W. Glossop for the mixed foursomes, and to Mr. Edward de la Praudiere for the Bogey competition.

East Anglia.

Mr. C. E. Benham, of Colchester, is giving his illustrated lantern lecture on "Some Old Customs of the Printing Trade," under the auspices of three of the local associations of the East Anglian Alliance—Norwich, Cambridge and Ipswich. The Ipswich lecture will be given on October 28th, and the dates for Cambridge and Norwich remain to be fixed.

Manchester.

Mr. Harry Beswick, who has been for some years a prominent figure in Manchester journalism, died recently at Higher Crumpsall. He had been in ill health for some time. Mr. Beswick had a wide and intimate knowledge of the theatre and for over 40 years had a big public for his theatrical writings in the old *Clarion*, the *Manchester Weekly Times*, the *Courier*, and more recently as "Prompter" of the *Empire News*. His column in the *Manchester Weekly News*, under the pen name of "Busy Bee," was a very popular feature. In his writings for the *Clarion*, Mr. Beswick will be remembered by many as "Bezique."

Leeds.

Mr. Frederick Grange, of the firm of Messrs. Frederick Grange and Sons, printers, Meadow-lane, Leeds, has died in the Leeds General Infirmary as the result of being knocked down by a motor bus at Leeds. He suffered a fracture of the base of the skull, and died within an hour after admission to the infirmary.

A New Type Face.

From Messrs. P. M. Shanks and Sons, Ltd., 31, Red Lion-square, London, W.C.1, we have received the accompanying specimen of a new

Made in Ten well Graded Bodies

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Unique and Attractive Face for Advertisers

face of type which has been a long time in hand but is now just completed. This new face is produced in ten sizes, all cast on British-American point bodies, and is primarily designed to be attractive to advertisers.

The Printing and Allied Trades Boxing Club are holding their amateur competitions at the Stadium Club on Thursday, November 5th.

Reading Football Club have again sent a cheque out of their practice "gates" to the Berks, Oxon, and Bucks District of the Institute of Journalists for the Orphan Fund of the Institute

The Judicial Proceedings Bill was discussed at a meeting of the National Executive Council of the National Union of Journalists in London on Saturday, and a resolution was unanimously carried stating that the council deprecated the publication of indecent matter in the Press, but believing that the present law was sufficiently stringent to maintain a clean Press if administered with courage, strongly opposed the Judicial Proceedings (Regulation of Reports) Bill.

Barton's Cover Papers.—Barton's of Birmingham have drawn good words from us before because of their finely organised service department. In very great measure they are the pioneers in promoting British made cover papers and they have helped some of our home mills to stake out a big claim in a new field. Along with two or three merchants they have built a market for a specialised class of British product which was hitherto held almost entirely by Germany and U.S.A. So far so good; the field will go on growing until all our cover papers are British. Just now we have before us five sets of cover samples: Maroquin, an elegant leathery range in exquisite colourings; Baronic, very similar with some striking colour character; Mirvana in delicate creams, greys and browns, with a price advantage; Delysia, with twelve delicious and delicate tints and a crashed fabric finish; and finally, Tintora, a board series, repoussé finished and gloriously tinted.

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London Central Districts M.P.A.

Mr. J. Crowlesmith on "Brains, Pride and the Printers' Craft."

The opening meeting of the season of the above Association was held on Wednesday of last week at Stationers' Hall, under the chairmanship of Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh (President). A moderately good attendance of the members included Mr. M. Clowes (President of the L.M.P.A.), and Messrs. P. W. Ryde, O. G. Poulson, F. W. White, A. Shield, J. Griffiths, W. J. Boyle (Secretary, Central Districts Association), A. Spring, W Charles, R. F. Hunger, W. Whyte (Secretary, L.M.P.A.), and J. Johnson (Organiser, L.M.P.A.). An address by Mr. Crowlesmith very appropriately opened the season's work, being of quite an inspirational character.

Mr. Crowlesmith dealt first with the subject of "Brains." Most people would say, he remarked, that the greatest gift the Creator ever bestowed on mankind was life. While that was a great gift it was certainly not such a great one as brains He was firmly convinced that the desire amongst men for improved status and better wages was a divinely implanted impulse in the human heart, and they must realise it. They in the printing industry, or any other, had got to recognise that as the workers became more educated they would ask for a greater share in profits and a greater share in the comforts of life. Was it unreasonable, he continued, that the working man should want to improve his status?

Coming to the subject of "Pride," Mr. Crowlesmith said he wanted to press upon the printing trade, employers and workpeople alike, that if they had a proper feeling of pride in their craft half their difficulties would be solved. A man without just pride in both himself and his job would do very little to improve the world in which he lived or the craft to which he belonged. They were entitled to be proud of their craft.

After tracing the progress made by the printing trade from its very earliest inception, Mr. Crowlesmith spoke of his having seen the 136 huge rotaries in operation at Curtiss' factory at Philadelphia. That latter sight was striking evidence of the stupendous amount of brains put into the printing trade. Further reasons for feeling proud of the industry were: £110,000,000 were invested in the craft of printing; the annual turnover in printing work in this country every year represented £130,000,000; £45,000,000 were being paid in wages every year, and there were 200,000 skilled and 60,000 semi-skilled workers in the craft.

Price-cutting.

Considering the vast amount of capital and brains that had been put into the business, was there any reason, he asked, why they should allow the customer to bully them? He believed they should stand on their feet and say to their customers and the public, that they represented a trade of which they were proud, and that they were not going to be brow-beaten or treated in any way, but in a duly respectful fashion.

In this connection Mr. Crowlesmith related some very pointed stories of personal experiences in the selling of print.

Responsibilities of the Craft.

Coming to their responsibility as leaders, Mr. Crowlesmith said, firstly, they were entitled to get a fair return for their capital and their labour. Secondly, they should see that all employed in their craft were fairly paid. Could they do this, he asked. He was sure they could if they stopped running their works at a loss. There were printers who were running their businesses at such low rates that they did not have enough money to pay their workers' wages. Such practices only proved that the brains God had given them had been doped and were not fitted to the task of controlling and administering a great craft. They could not be just to those who work for them when they sold work below cost.

As a means of abolishing the practice of selling below cost he advocated greater efficiency in their work and administration. After instancing the efficient way in which many leading American printing offices were managed, the speaker emphasised the importance of master printers—as competitors—having more confidence in one another in order to eliminate the contemptible practice of price-cutting.

The Value of Co-operation.

With regard to wages, Mr. Crowlesmith was of the opinion that these were dependent on production. With the greater production that would result from greater co-operation between employer and worker he suggested a possible increase of 25 per cent. in output, with consequent cheapening of the product and increasing of the demand.

Concluding, Mr. Crowlesmith dealt with the time when they had to leave their businesses for others to carry on. It was their job to see that the trade they were leaving was more noble and the workpeople engaged in it more happy, contented and comfortable.

Following the lecture a few remarks were offered by various speakers.

Mr. A. Spring thought the dominating theme of Mr. Crowlesmith's interesting lecture could be summed up in one word—Harmony.

Mr. J. Griffiths spoke of his own visit to America and the larger opportunities that existed there compared with this country for the development of brains and enterprise.

Mr. Austen-Leigh, in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Crowlesmith for his address, agreed that they should have more pride in their craft and more confidence when facing their customers.

Mr. Maurice Clowes, in seconding, paid a tribute to the lecturer, referring to him as a very worthy exponent of printing salesmanship.

The vote of thanks was very cordially received, Mr. Crowlesmith briefly replying.

F.M.P. Council Meeting.

A meeting of the Council of the Federation of Master Printers was held on Tuesday in London, and a number of important decisions were reached.

In regard to the application for inclusion of wrapping papers under the Safeguarding of Industries Act, the Council decided to oppose the application.

Consideration was given to a proposal submitted for the scheme of pensions and endowment assurance for members of printing staffs, and it was agreed to recommend the scheme for the use of members of the Federation.

The Council approved the second campaign in connection with the Collective Advertising Scheme. This will be very much upon the lines of the last campaign. Members will submit names of prospective customers and pay 1s per name, and there will be sent out three pieces of literature, a folder, a mailing card in colour, and a blotter. A further development is that a series of poster stamps will be issued to all members of the Federation. The slogan of the whole campaign will be "Print more, sell more."

As regards the Federation's annual meeting next year, either Eastbourne or Folkestone will be the town chosen, and the time will be one of the last two weeks in May.

Another step forward was made in regard to paper standardisation. The Council approved the issue of a handy table providing equivalent weights per 1,000 for sheets now sold in 480's and 504's. The adoption of these equivalents is subject to confirmation by the National Association of Wholesale Stationers and Paper Merchants.

The Council approved the addition to the recent agreement made with the Wholesale Stationers on paper standardisation of a subsidiary agreement providing for the setting up of a special Court of Arbitration to be used in case of any disputes arising in respect of the standardisation agreement. The adoption of this is subject to approval by the Federation's solicitors and to approval by the Wholesale Stationers.

THE Postmaster-General, in a letter to a correspondent, refers to the charge that the Post Office employs foreign electrical date-stamping machines to impress the words "British goods are best," and says it is quite true that the machines are made abroad, though the dies are British cut, but he points out that no such machines are made by any British firm.

South-West London M.P.A.

Address by Mr. Frank Colebrook.

The first meeting of the autumn session of this Association was held on Tuesday, October 6th, at Messrs. Arding and Hobbs Restaurant, Clapham Junction, under the chairmanship of the vice-president, Mr. F. E. Tacey. There was a splendid attendance, and all who made the effort to be present were amply rewarded by the privilege of listening to an old friend of London printers, Mr. Frank Colebrook, who addressed the meeting on "Printers, Various : Their Respective Opportunities."

The formal business, including the admission of two new members, was quickly disposed of, and the members settled down in pleasurable anticipation of Mr. Colebrook's talk.

In his inimitable manner Mr. Colebrook at once captured the interest of his audience and retained it throughout his address, which was, as usual, brimful of helpful information and suggestion.

Mr. Colebrook began with the printer possessing only some simple platen, and he indicated what he called this man's "Croppertunity" in the doing of business building work. Any particular printer's special chance—his "propertunity"—was discussed, the execution of specially high quality work being touched on here. Then came some information about the possibilities of up-to-date machinery and processes, in which connection the Typary and Typon methods were mentioned as providing an opportunity to the litho man to do letterpress work without letterpress plant. Other matters dealt with were the possibilities lying before improved salesmanship, the printer's opportunities for self-expression and self-development in his art, also the opportunity of leadership and encouragement in respect of one's fellows in the craft. The lecture included references to Mr. Colebrook's recent tour in the United States, and it had a flavouring of fun throughout.

At the conclusion of the address the meeting was declared open for discussion and several members took advantage of the opportunity thus afforded to supplement the speaker's remarks from their own experience and also to elicit further information from him on various points of general interest. Questions put included some touching depreciation and plant accounts; and plant value in relation to income tax.

The chairman then proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Colebrook for his inspiring address, and it was observed that several members were eager to have the privilege of seconding the vote. This was done by Mr. W. J. Boyle, secretary of the Central Districts Association, and unanimously passed with acclamation.

An excellent programme for the session has been arranged and it is hoped that all members who can possibly attend these very helpful meetings will do so.

Members of other district associations are always welcome.

The November meeting which is to be held on Tuesday, November 3rd, will take the form of a joint gathering of members and their employees and will be addressed by Mr. H. B. Naylor, who is well known by all connected with the trade. Full details of this and other fixtures will be circulated in due course, and it is earnestly hoped that the session thus happily commenced will continue in the same spirit of mutual service and good fellowship.

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Printers' Managers and Overseers

(PARENT) ASSOCIATION.

Lantern Lecture on "Authors."

The October meeting of the Printers' Managers and Overseers (Parent) Association, held at the Old Bell, Holborn, on Tuesday of last week, had as its main feature a lantern lecture on "Authors of To day." The lecturer was Mr. William H. Steer, a gentleman who has on several previous occasions lectured to the Association; and once again he proved his ability to hold, instruct and amuse his audience. The meeting was well attended, and was presided over by Mr. R. H. Berry (president), supported by the vice-president, secretary and others.

The minutes of the September meeting having been read and approved, the meeting next elected no less than six candidates to membership of the Association. These were Mr. J. R. Donovan (Graphic Arts Press, Ltd., Red Lion-square, W.C.), works manager; Mr. E. E. Farr (Messrs. J. Lyons and Co., Hogarth Press, Willesden), overseer, letterpress; Mr. F. E. Honour (Messrs. Newnes and Pearson, Ltd., Exmoor-street, N. Kensington), overseer, letterpress); Mr. R. C. Irvin (United Newspapers, Ltd., E.C.), printer, *Daily Chronicle*; Mr. G. Pond (Messrs. Dudley, Hill and Culross, Upper Thames-street, E.C.), works manager; Mr. F. W. Uppington (Messrs. W. P. Griffiths and Sons, Great New street, E.C.), overseer, letterpress. All of these were present to receive a personal welcome from the president.

The meeting unanimously approved a recommendation by the Council, "That the sum of £20 be granted the London Centre towards expenditure incurred at recent United Gathering." In formally moving this, the general secretary pointed out that the principle had been approved by delegate meeting. Mr. E. H. Berryman seconded the proposition.

The president commented upon the great success which attended the Association's recent outing to High Beach, where all who attended had a most enjoyable time despite the unfavourable weather. Mr. Berry also drew attention to the series of six whist drives arranged to take place on the second Wednesday in each month during the autumn and winter, commencing October 14th, at the Empire Restaurant, Ave Maria-lane, Ludgate-hill. Emphasis was laid upon the change of time to 6 45.

The president announced with regret the sudden death, at the age of 59, of Mr. G. W. R. Greig, one of the earlier London members of the Parent Association, a regular attendant at the meetings, and one who had also served on the Council.

Mr. Steer was then called upon for his lecture, the president mentioning Mr. Steer's having entertained them very admirably on several previous occasions.

The lecture proved to be a remarkable series of personal recollections and impressions of famous writers, chiefly authors of fiction. Mr. Steer's personal acquaintance with eminent writers is evidently extensive, and he is able to utilise it very effectively, conveying intimate glimpses of character and telling stories of authors' idiosyncrasies, ways of life and literary achievements, which make up a narrative full of human interest as well as of instruction. The lecture was greatly enhanced by the showing of a large number of lantern slides, many of them unique, providing portraits of the authors referred to, their autographs, specimens of their MSS., corrected proofs, and so on, the whole making a most interesting and informative collection. Dickens, Gaskell, Stead, Stevenson, Wells, May Sinclair, Sheila Kaye-Smith, Thomas Hardy, Alfred Noyes, W. B. Yeats, Conrad, Gosse, Kipling, Barrie, Conan Doyle, G. K. Chesterton, Belloc, Hall Caine, A. S. M. Hutchinson—these were some of the writers dealt with in the course of an hour and a half's chatty exposition, which was followed throughout with close attention.

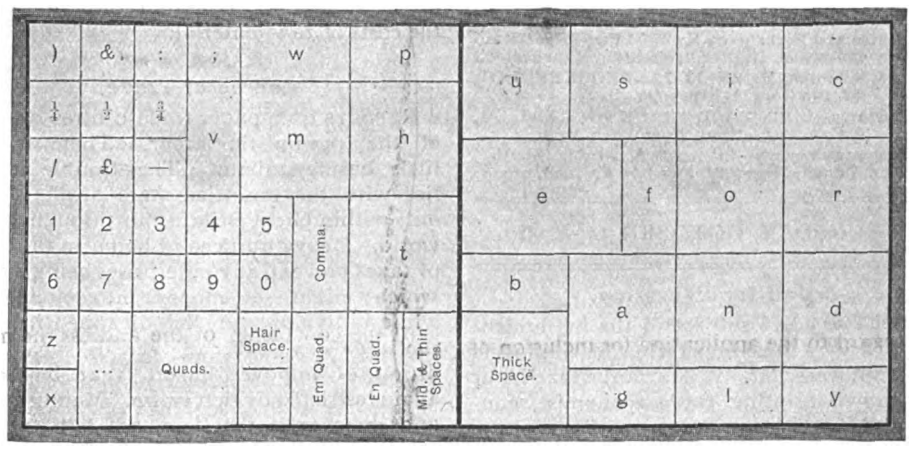
After the chairman had warmly commended the lecture, and remarked on the lecturer's wonderful memory, Mr. Berryman proposed, and Mr. J. A. Reed seconded, a cordial vote of thanks, which was carried with enthusiasm.

Reform of Lower Case Lay.

Labour-Saving Rearrangement.

A report appeared in our issue of September 24th of a meeting of the London Society of Compositors' Jobbing Guild at which Mr. Ernest Pheby spoke on efficiency in the composing-room. An example of "motion study" was given in respect of the compositor's hand as it moves over his case from boxes to stick Mr. Pheby unwound a reel of cotton, going over a diagram of the respective boxes covering the words "london society of compositors' jobbing guild," using first the case at present in vogue in the large majority of printing houses. He then placed on the blackboard a diagram of a case of a modified lay, and with the cotton, traversed over the same set of wording. In the first example the length of cotton used amounted to 64 ft., whilst in the second it was 48 ft.

We are able, by courtesy of the makers, Messrs. H. W Caslon and Co, Ltd., to illustrate herewith the modified lay of lower case to which Mr. Pheby drew attention. Notable features are the p'acing towards the right hand—the hand that lifts the "stamps"—the boxes for letters in most frequent use, also the grouping of the space boxes along the front of the case.



Revised Lay of Lower Case.

From the London Gazette.

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1925.

A Call for Education.

ON the very live subject of the betterment of industry by the co-operation of employers and employees, Mr. W. Howard Hazell, our well-known printing trade economist, contributes an article to the current issue of the *Spectator*. Under the heading "What is wrong with England?" Mr. Hazell considers the difficulties under which British industry is labouring, and he suggests a remedy for our troubles. Whilst he finds the main causes, but not the only ones, of our present abnormal trade depression in the impoverishment of our European customers as a result of the war, and their increased capacity to supply their own needs, he points out also that the activities of the extreme political elements in this country are undoubtedly increasing, stirring up amongst the workers class antagonism and discontent. "If," he writes, "the present unrest be caused by the reiteration of unsound economic statements, is not the remedy to supply, in as many places and in as many ways as possible, reasoned arguments to controvert these fallacies? A few newspaper articles and some public speeches are not enough. The facts and arguments should be carefully prepared, in simple language, and should be used in the Press, in speeches and by other methods, to bring them repeatedly before the people. Ignorance of economic facts is not restricted to the working classes, and many employers would be benefited by this suggested campaign, and would learn something about the causes of the present depression and the ramifications and interlocking of our various industries." As to a reconcilation between the employers' pressure to reduce wages and the employees' demands for wage increases, he says: "If only employers and their employees would realise the benefits that higher efficiency would bring to them, they would co operate wholeheartedly to improve the methods and organisation. The rate of wages is of minor importance, the cost of the finished article is all important. In spite of high wages in America, the United States can successfully compete with countries with lower wages, because their efficiency is high. If our efficiency were increased to the maximum, there would be a wonderful revival of trade." He concludes by summing up his suggestions in the one word—education. "Education in the rudiments of economics to allay dissatisfaction caused by false teaching; education to realise the need for the co operation of employers and employees."

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Leipzig Prices.

NEWS concerning the Leipzig Fair goes to show that Germany and those countries whose buyers usually attend this exhibition are suffering from trade depression just as we are in this country. Certain it is that the business placed was very disappointing. Foreign buyers largely absented themselves altogether. The reason is said to be that they realised that German prices were too high. As to those buyers who did attend the Fair, any possible custom from them is said to have been checked by an attempt to get them to pay big sums in advance. This problem reveals the difficulty which prevails everywhere regarding costs and prices. Just before the Fair the German Government announced its intention to make strenuous endeavours to force prices down. Sellers, however, felt they were justified not only in resisting a reduction but in demanding a better return in view of the costs of raw material.

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Course of Trade.

REPORTS from paper trade centres are still of the pessimistic order. There is very little business about. The trouble largely lies with the unsettled state of affairs, not only within Great Britain, but throughout the world. Heavy burdens at home in the shape of taxes prevent any enterprises being started which might set money into circulation, while individuals are handicapped in much the same way. Abroad there is such a condition of impoverishment that buying is again restricted by that cause. Manufacturers and merchants, therefore, are left to their own resources to stimulate business as best they can. Fortunately paper is so essential a commodity that a certain quantity must always go into use. Accordingly some sections of the trade are kept going. On the other hand, prices are so reduced that profits are also limited. The position generally leaves plenty of room for improvement, and only a forward movement along the whole industrial front will help the situation. So far autumn activity has scarcely shown itself; but with preparations for Christmas and the winter season may come relief to the long period of depression.

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Australian News-Print.

JUST before the adjournment of the Australian Parliament prior to the elections, Mr Bruce made an important announcement concerning the manufacture of news print in Australia. He made the statement that assistance would be afforded similar to that granted to other industries under the recognised policy of the country. Mr. Bruce added that he would announce the measure of protection later. Such assistance as is here foreshadowed will have a direct bearing upon the news-print situation in the Commonwealth. The position there has already been complicated by the concession of the same measure of preference to Canadian paper as is enjoyed by the product from this country. However, even if the protection suggested is given eventually, it must take some time before Australia can produce news print at all and still longer before the quantity can have any effect on the market there.

NORTH OF IRELAND PAPER MILL.—Directors report a small profit for half-year ended June 30th, 1925, but regret that state of trade still continues very unsatisfactory.

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"The Craft of the Printer."

Lecture by Mr. Geo. W. Jones.

A large audience was attracted to Stationers' Hall on Friday evening, when Mr. Geo. W. Jones, C.C., lectured under the auspices of the Stationers' Company and the Printing Industry Technical Board on "The Craft of the Printer." The chair was taken by the Master of the Stationers' Company, Mr. F. H. Miles, others on the platform being Mr. Edward Unwin, Mr. Henry Hill, Mr. A. W. Rivington, Mr. Alfred Langley, Mr. H. Wilson Howes, Mr. L. A. Wilson (U.S.A.), and Mr. J. R. Riddell.

Before and after the lecture there were on exhibition examples of early printed work, including pages of the Gutenberg Bible and the first dated Bible of 1462 printed by Fust and Schœffer; frisket sheets and proof sheets of the early part of the 16th Century, and other interesting items, as well as some beautiful specimens, in both letterpress and colour, from the Sign of the Dolphin.

Introduced by the Master as one of the foremost and best known men in the printing industry, Mr. Jones proceeded to deliver what he called a talk by a printer to printers, his discourse proving to be a very inspiring and instructive consideration of some of the early printers and the beauty of their work.

After a tribute to the unknown helpers who doubtless contributed largely to the success of the printers whose names have become famous, Mr. Jones laid stress upon the practical study of the work of these famous printers, and he proceeded to indicate the many advantages which the student of to-day possesses in his efforts towards craft mastery. Incidentally he threw out a suggestion of a travelling exhibition, in which might be collected examples of the work of the early printers and also of the best printers of to-day.

The speaker then turned to Gutenberg and his work, remarking that Gutenberg's 42 line Bible (1450–1455 6) was the most perfect book ever printed, and that from its completion the history of the printing craft begins. Referring to the beautiful manuscripts and the block books which preceded Gutenberg, he suggested that Gutenberg must have owed something to the block books of his time; there was a strong likeness between the lettering of the earliest block printing—the St. Christopher drawing—and Gutenberg's type.

The lecturer proceeded to tell something of the sad story of Gutenberg's financial difficulties which came so heavily upon him as the result of his great achievement, and he then went on to discuss, with the enthusiasm of an artist craftsman, the details of Gutenberg's work which make a page of his printing a thing of beauty. Mr. Jones drew special attention to the perfect composition that runs through the whole of the work, and in order to help students to appreciate the extreme care of Gutenberg's composition and the beauty of the effect, he distributed to the audience copies of a fine reproduction, printed by himself, of a page of the 42 line Bible. Special attention was drawn to the fact that no less than 237 lower-case letters were used in the composition of this Bible, many letters being provided in a multiplicity of different widths so as to get the spacing perfectly uniform throughout. The excellent press work, really marvellous in view of the crude machinery employed, was also commented upon, and the speaker affirmed that William Morris was right when he said that the first printed book was the best book ever printed.

Time sped so rapidly that Mr. Jones had to curtail his lecture considerably and touch but very briefly on the spread of the art of printing and its exemplification in the beautiful work of Jenson, Peter Schœffer, Ulric Zell, Caxton, Wynkyn de Worde, etc.

In concluding, the speaker recalled the days of the old specimen exchange of 40 years ago, and the enthusiasm and ungrudging labour which craftsmen of that time, masters and men, used to bestow upon their work. He urged that something similar should be set going to-day as one of the means whereby present-day printers might get into their hearts and into their work the spirit of the great masters of the past.

The vote of thanks to the lecturer was proposed by Mr. Alfred Langley who, referred to Mr. Jones as one of the few "master printers" of London really entitled to that name, he being truly a master of his craft.

The seconder was Mr. Wilson, described as Director of Education, New York, who spoke appreciatively of his introduction to the London printing trade and testified that Mr. Jones was as well known in America as in England.

Mr. Riddell also spoke, expressing his satisfaction at the success of the lecture and his great respect for Mr. Jones as a craftsman.

Mr. Wilson Howes then added a few words of appreciation and exhortation.

The vote of thanks being carried with enthusiasm, Mr. Jones briefly replied, and at his call the meeting expressed its thanks to the Master for presiding.

Personal.

Sir George Wyatt Truscott, Bt., was 68 on Friday.

At the christening on Thursday of the infant son of the Hon. Esmond Harmsworth, M.P., and Mrs. Harmsworth in the crypt of the Palace of Westminster, Viscount Rothermere was one of the god-parents.

The Federation of Master Printers received on Tuesday a cablegram from the Detroit Master Printers' Association expressing their appreciation of an address given by Mr. A. E. Goodwin (the Federation secretary, who is now visiting the States) and conveying greetings to the British Federation.

Mr. E. C. Austen-Leigh, chairman of Messrs. Spottiswoode, Ballantyne and Co., Ltd., and past-president of the L.M.P.A., was elected by the Council at their October meeting as treasurer of the London Master Printers' Association on the retirement of Mr. J. H. Williams after eight years' service.

Mr. Frank Colebrook, F.A.I., was one of the speakers on Friday at a lunch at Holborn Restaurant at which Mr. Henry Butcher, F.A.I., read a paper upon "Plant and Machinery Valuation." The lunch was arranged by the West-London branch of the Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Institute.

Mr. James Edgell, the "father" of the Court of the Worshipful Company of Makers of Playing Cards, has been elected Master of the Company for the third year in succession.

The new Wardens are Mr. J. J. Meagher and Mr. H. L. Wettern.

Mr. Walter Feather, of the firm of Messrs. Feather Bros., printers, Keighley, has been chosen as Liberal candidate at a municipal by-election in the Central Ward at Keighley.

Councillor Charles Harker, a Ripon printer and stationer, has accepted the mayoralty of the city of Ripon for next year.

The Stourbridge Town Council have presented a resolution of thanks, engrossed upon vellum, to Alderman Lieut.-Col. A. H. Moody, of the *County Express*, in appreciation of his services as Mayor of the borough from 1921 to 1924.

Mr. Glen Steel (London representative of Messrs. Jubbs) is to give a lecture entitled "Some Leading Provincial Newspapers," before the Electrotypers' and Stereotypers Managers and Overseers Association on Tuesday, at St. Bride Institute, Bride-lane, E.C.4.

Mr. T. Winsley, of Evans, Gadd and Co., Ltd., Exeter, well known in trade circles, who has been ill for some considerable time, is making a good recovery from his recent operation and hopes to return to business in a few days.

Mr. Matthew Blythe, who for twelve years has been the London manager of the *Eastern Morning News*, has been appointed a member of the board of directors.

Mr. T. Heritage, the managing editor of the *Mineral Water Trade Review*, has retired from that position after 40 years' association with that journal.

Mr. Fred King, of the composing room staff of the *Doncaster Chronicle*, has been presented with a clock on completing 50 years' service.

Mr. A. Smith, head of the reading department of the *Yorkshire Post*, has retired after 40 years' service on that journal.

Mr. Aneurin M. Davies, of *The Times*, has been presented with a gold cigarette case on leaving to become circulation manager of the *Daily Graphic*.

Mr. A. E. Mist, the hon. secretary of the Stationers' Social Society, has sent out the notices for the 14th annual autumn dinner, which is to take place in the King's Hall, Holborn Restaurant, on Friday, October 30th.

Mr. Chas. Newell, C.C., the president, will occupy the chair, and Mr. G. E. Oswick is again providing excellent musical entertainment for the large company which is expected to attend.

Dr. John A. Hutton, pastor of Westminster Congregational Church, has accepted the editorship of the *British Weekly*.

Dr. J. C. Carlile has been appointed editor of the *Baptist Times*.

Mr. Jack L. Walton, of Port Elizabeth, is returning to South Africa on the "Gloucester Castle" after a six-months visit to this country. During his stay he closely studied the latest machinery associated with paper and print, boxmaking, etc., and placed some good orders with British firms.

Mr. Matt. Henry, who proved a good ambassador in the interests of British firms when he visited South Africa, must feel elated to know that business eventuates even "after many days."

Mr. Harry Becker engaged in a public debate with Mr. Fenner Brockway (Independent Labour Party) on Capitalism *v.* Socialism at Richmond recently.

P.M. and O.A., Manchester.

The gathering of Manchester and District members of the Printers' Managers and Overseers Association, on Saturday last, at the Mitre Hotel, was so great that an adjournment had to be made to the largest room so that business could be transacted in a comfortable manner.

President Frank Scouler called upon the secretary to read the minutes which were afterwards duly confirmed.

Two auditors, Messrs. A. E. Cox and R. F. Singleton were elected.

The Association's annual report and balance-sheet were passed after one or two minor inquiries.

The reports of President Scouler and the secretary, both of whom attended the last delegate meeting, were given with much detail.

Both members were accorded a vote of thanks for their attendance and reports, everything done being agreeable to the members.

Wee Mac.

Trade Union Matters.

The Executive Committee of the Typographical Association have been increased in number by one, the additional member to be elected in Wales. The Executive Committee have hitherto been elected annually. As the result of the triennial meeting three years will have to elapse before re election is sought. Steps are to be taken to provide for a second candidate to Parliament.

T.A. Levies.—For the ensuing half-year a levy will be called of 1s. per member towards the General Fund and of 6d. per member towards the Superannuation Fund. The Executive Committee have power to impose the levies if the finances of either fund are below a certain fixed sum per member.

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The Bookbinder

Improved British Bindings.

A Problem and an Opportunity.

In writing last month of the need for improving the quality of the binding design exemplified in the covers of books issued by British publishers, we mentioned that the Bookbinding Section of the London Chamber of Commerce is showing a practical interest in this important subject. On the initiative of Major Robert Leighton, the Section appointed a committee, consisting of Messrs. Joseph Brown, Ernest Judd and R. G. Longman, to inquire into the problem of stimulating interest and activity in the direction of bettering the standard of design in the production of bookbindings.

Towards Better Design.

It is too early yet to expect very definite news of the doings of this committee, but we understand that it has had one meeting at any rate, and is seriously considering the problem before it, in the hope of evolving some suggestions that may be of practical value to the trade.

It cannot be doubted that there is room for a forward movement in this direction. We have previously written with gratification of the fact that certain British publishers are already experiencing a marked revival of the demand for books bound in tasteful and attractive fashion, books whose cover-designing embodies something more than the mere hasty knocking together of stock materials to compose lettering and ornamentation that will just pass muster. This is only a beginning; we prophesy that publishers and binders who are able to read the signs of the times aright and who set themselves to supply the newest demand will gain fitting reward.

The Call for Colour.

The main trend of design at the moment is undoubtedly towards gayer colourings. It is not surprising that the new age of Jazz and Batik should want something more lively than the average book cover of the last decade. The designers of book jackets, indeed, have already gone out to meet the demand, and with great success; but, with few exceptions, book covers do not share the new baptism of cheerful hues. There is much more to be seen in France, Germany, and America in the way of the new gay note in bindings than has yet made its appearance in this country, but this note has already begun to sound amongst us, and it will doubtless grow steadily in volume.

The Problem of Cost.

It would seem that the binding trade is up against a somewhat difficult proposition in this effort after better binding design. From whatever angle one looks at the problem, one sees eventually the need for increased cost if better quality is to be produced. As previously stated, the root of the whole problem of the decadence of design lies in the question of the price of books. It is the bookbinder price-cutter who is responsible for the poor general level of the book covers produced to-day; and not until the value of artistic design is reflected in the prices obtained for binding, will it be possible for the art of the designer to become an attractive field for the student and craftsman.

In the matter of lettering, for example, why is it that it is so difficult nowadays to find an engraver who can turn out really first-class work to the bookbinder's requirements. Is it not because the binder has not made it worth while for engravers to study the binder's needs, and that engravers have accordingly turned from the very exacting and comparatively unremunerative field of book covers to that of fancy boxes and other branches where the engraver's work offers more attractive conditions?

The Printers' Example.

Yet although better bindings may involve increased cost, this need not mean that better bindings are outside the realm of practical politics. The provision of more attractive covers will stimulate the demand which is already with us, and the public will eventually be willing to pay something more—and it need not be much more—for bindings that give an added pleasure to book possession. The printing trade has set a good example in this direction. Without doubt the general quality of printing—and its price—has markedly increased since pre-war years. A higher standard has been set by enthusiastic craftsmen. Fine craftsmanship has pulled increased orders and better prices; the response of demand to supply has been evident to onlookers, and the trade as a whole has followed the trend towards better things. Much has been done, too, by the Master Printers' Associations with their technical lectures, conferences, etc., which have been a live factor in the forward movement. Surely here lies much encouragement and suggestion for those bookbinders who wish to see the binder's craft raised to a higher status.

Permanence in Books.

From time to time the problem of the permanence of books is discussed, and it is one, no doubt, of great importance. Mr. Albert Hignton raises the subject again in the course of an article in *The Inland Printer*.

The illuminated manuscripts of Arab literati and medieval monks, he says, arouse interest not only for their beauty but for their quality of permanence. The material on which the lettering is so lavishly and colourfully expended was apparently intended to last for all time. Vellums and parchments written upon more than a thousand years ago are in a condition as perfect as when they were first inscribed.

Vellums and parchments can be made as durable as those of the past, but it is inexpedient, certainly economically prohibitive, to re-adopt them for common printing use. True, the higher grade papers of to-day, particularly those made by hand, as well as the bonds, ledgers, and a few other varieties which are manufactured with great care, are of a texture that will endure through decades.

Ephemeral Papers.

Unfortunately, the largest number of papers now manufactured, namely newsprint and book papers (classed as the cheaper grades) do not have endurance as an inherent quality.

Imparting this quality in paper, it would seem, should merit greater attention from paper manufacturers; more of their effort might profitably be devoted to finding a solution of the problem.

One important manufacturer has already put his mind to a study of this subject and is conducting experiments through the inverse method of artificially ageing paper. He subjects various papers to this test, thus determining their respective enduring qualities. By such means he forces, within a short period, a result that in a natural course would be measured by years. Thus working back he ascertains which of the basic materials employed are responsible for the deterioration, and his experiments are guided according to his finding and chemical analyses.

At least two Government laboratories have shown interest in the question, the durability of a paper for documents and records being their special concern. Their efforts, however, have not been nearly so constructive in character as those to which we have just referred. The German Government, for instance, in 1893, after certain experimental tests, merely determined the specifications of durability which the paper for important documents was to meet. Similarly, the United States Government, after some investigation, passed a law in 1911 that papers to be used for the Government comply with certain standards of endurance.

Anxiety of Librarians.

Newspapers are generally considered ephemeral in nature, to be tossed aside when read, yet as running records of history they are of immeasurable worth and, as such, are carefully treasured in our libraries and other institutions of learning. Librarians for many years have been much concerned over the impermanence of the paper on which are printed the daily records of the world, and have attempted to overcome the difficulty of preservation by various expedients. After seven years of experimental work the New York Public Library found a means of preserving its newspapers by carefully pasting each sheet within two sheets of very fine transparent tissue paper. "This method," it claims, "shuts the original sheets from the air, reduces the legibility but slightly, strengthens the page, and permits its free handling without danger of disintegration." But the method is costly and is subversive of the principle that prevention is better than a remedy. Moreover, it still remains to be demonstrated whether or not in the course of years the newspapers thus treated will succumb to the fate of disintegration.

Here is a recommendation which may prove less impracticable than it sounds; possibly it may already have been tried: Let every newspaper proprietor, after the regular editions are printed, run off a certain number of copies of each day's edition on paper of enduring character. These special copies could then be mailed to libraries or other institutions to file for future generations of readers.

Since no satisfactory method of imparting a permanent durability in the cheaper papers has yet been developed, it still remains for publishers or others who would have their works remain readable by future generations to select for their purpose only papers containing a large proportion of rag.

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Notes and News

Dutch Strawboards.

Dutch strawboards have commenced to turn back in price after a period of marked easiness coinciding with the summer season. As usual, the higher levels are attained with the approach of winter, and the present advance marks the first stage of the process. To-day's quotations from agents are in the region of £8 2s. 6d. per ton, delivered from dock, with the usual extras for under 8 oz. and over 18 oz. boards. Prices are based on ton lots. The extra charge for substances over 1½ lb. is £1 2s. 6d. per ton. As against £8 2s. 6d. per ton, the quotations about six weeks ago were £7 15s. per ton; and of course very much more favourable terms could be secured by direct buying. As a matter of fact there is an importing agency in the Midlands at present offering Dutch strawboards at a figure well below £6 per ton direct from mill. Time for delivery is not stated, nor is minimum requirement, but the quotation is calculated to make users of Dutch boards reflect a little.

Leather and Wood Pulp Boards.

Glazed leather boards (Scandinavian) are listed at £16 10s. per ton for first quality, and £16 per ton for seconds, for minimum ton lots. White wood pulp board prices are fairly firm on a low level compared against the figures ruling earlier in the year. To day's quotations from agents' store are £16 10s. per ton for 30 to 350 substance, £17 10s. per ton for 400 to 450, £18 per ton 500 to 600, ton lots. Stocks are on the low side and later in the year the possibilities of an advance must be taken into consideration.

English Boards.

English box and book board prices are unaltered and compare very favourable against the figures for foreign boards, especially when bulk and finish is allowed for; in other words, the count is in favour of the home board.

Cutting Boards in Binderies.

While dealing with boards, it has sometimes occurred to the writer that bookbinders do not all appreciate the advantage to be gained by cutting boards on the rotary slitting machine instead of on the guillotine. Mostly the slitter is encountered in establishments where box making or casing in binding is performed. For case-making the first essential in board-cutting is accuracy and uniformity, and it is in this direction that the slitter is to be preferred to the guillotine. Apart from this, it can scarcely be disputed that the slitter will yield the greatest production. Other considerations are the first cost of machine, power consumption, space occupied and cost of operating. In each case the advantage is definitely with the slitter, which again, can be operated by a young apprentice. Naturally a great deal depends upon the amount of work which can be found for the machine.

Advantages of Machinery.

The average bookbinder, principally the better class stationery bookbinder, appears to fight shy of machinery. Leather paring, indexing, cloth cutting, back-rounding and glueing backs are a few of the many operations that are still being performed by hand where often enough they would constitute machinery processes if the equipment was available. All this and a great deal more of bookbinding machinery is, of course, available to the progressive bookbinder who realises that machine-work is quicker, cheaper and often better than hand-work.

Government Printer, Pretoria, invites tenders for the supply of stationery requisites (Tender No. 28). Tenders, to the Secretary of the Union Tender Board, Union buildings, Pretoria, must be in his hands by 3 p.m. on December 9th, 1925. A copy of the schedule of requirements (comprising 178 items) is available for inspection by firms desirous of offering stationery requisites of United Kingdom manufacture upon application at the offices of the Department of Overseas Trade (Room 41), 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1.

One of our readers has received the following amusing request from India:—"Could you obliged us by supplying us a double crown printing machine with gladiators and automatic inking and delivery arrangements? If so kindly let us know what one will cost us with perfection and without perfection."

British Gold Leaf.

In a gallery of the new building just completed at the Museum of Science, South Kensington, is an exhibit of interest to bookbinders and others, showing the process of goldbeating in all its stages. The exhibit has been arranged by Mr. G. M. Whiley, of the old-established West-end firm bearing his name.

"It is a matter of pride," said Mr. Whiley to an *Evening Standard* representative, "to feel that, despite the keen efforts of foreign goldbeaters, English gold leaf still stands supreme in quality throughout the world.

"Next in quality to English gold leaf comes that of Italy and France, the Italian quality being slightly superior to the French. Germany stands at the bottom of the list for quality, and finds a fairly profitable market in the United States. She has specialised in a cheap quality of leaf which answers fairly well for the lettering of bookbindings, and for indoor glass signs where there is no risk of exposure.

"On the other hand, pure gold leaf is practically everlasting. When, for instance, I visited Cairo some time ago I saw some of the wonderful Tutankhamen relics. On these the old Egyptian gold leaf shone as fresh and beautiful as if it had just left the gilder's hands; while the goldsmith's work was more or less oxidised, owing to the quantity of alloy used.

"So far as we can identify the gold leaf provided by our firm to various public and other institutions during the past century and a-half, the result looks as durable and beautiful as ever. Perhaps the most striking examples are those of the Houses of Parliament, the Albert Memorial, and the Victoria Memorial, including the fine Canadian gates.

"There are about thirty shades of gold, ranging from silver-white to the incomparable yellow of pure gold itself, which has no counterpart in nature or art. Among the other shades are green, orange, lemon, and citron, all dependent on the alloys used. There is no real substitute for gold leaf.

"The white gold, for instance, serves a purpose for which silver could not be used. Even the thinnest silver leaf is ten times thicker than gold leaf; so where the silver effect is imperative it is attained by mixing a small quantity of silver with the gold during the melting process. This makes possible a quality of thinness to be obtained so that an article can be silvered, whereas, pure silver leaf would be unworkable owing to its relative stoutness.

"Modern economic conditions have, of course, affected the classes who formerly required gold leaf for interior gilding and picture frames. There is still, however, an important demand for the finest English gold leaf, some of our best overseas markets being in India and Siam, where the native princes and grandees make considerable purchases."

Caxton Home, Limpsfield.

Lord Riddell visited the Caxton Home on Monday afternoon last, and unveiled a tablet placed over a bed in the women's corridor, endowed by the staff and employees of the *News of the World*. Between 40 and 50 were present.

In inviting his Lordship to open the bed, Mr. J. Boyd referred to the record subscription list of the *News of the World*, extending over a number of years.

Lord Riddell thanked the staff for inviting him to be present, and for honouring Lady Riddell by placing her name on the tablet. He had recently visited other Homes connected with the printing trade, and had noted the excellent provision made for the sick and aged members. He was especially impressed with the excellent way in which these Homes were managed, and wished the Caxton Home Committee success in their labours.

The thanks of the committee were conveyed to his Lordship and the staff of the *News of the World* on the motion of the secretary (Mr. S. J. White), seconded by Councillor Mason, J.P. (Mayor of Battersea), who, as chairman of the Finance Committee, especially referred to the financial support accorded. Lord Riddell accepted a framed certificate on behalf of the *News of the World*, Ltd., giving the right to nominate patients to occupy the bed.

Book Costs and Prices.

The price of books to-day—especially "serious" books as opposed to "popular"—is a thorn in the flesh of the reading public; indeed, it is often laid at the door of the publishers that they have taken advantage of the high prices ruling during the war to maintain an inflated standard.

Actually the facts are these. The average wage in the printing and binding trades, allowing for recent prerogatives such as the annual holiday, is two and a-half times its pre-war figure; of the materials used in book production paper alone is in sight of its pre-war cost, and even it is up by fully 50 per cent.; authors' royalties are assessed on the pre-war percentage basis of to-day's inflated published prices; and costs of publishing and distribution have risen in proportion to the wage advances throughout the trade. Thus cost over all has increased by more than 100 per cent., and to meet these increases Everyman's Library, for example, is sold to the public at 2s. a copy as compared with 1s. in 1914, while a novel which sold at 6s. discounted to 4s. 6d. before the war now costs the public 7s. 6d. net. This, on the face of it, is a fair proposition, and as far as popular books are concerned—books which are printed in large numbers with the cost cut to a minimum—these conditions of labour and material impose a basic economic published price below which, given a certain standard of quality, it would be uneconomic to sell, *however large the demand*.

With less popular books the problem is more complicated, for here the smallness of the editions printed vitally affects the cost per copy. In these days of huge and fast-running printing machines, a long run is essential to a bed-rock cost, and small demand means high prices. Conversely, high prices mean small demand, especially as the serious book-reading class is, as a body, anything but wealthy; here is a vicious circle, within the limits of which a large percentage of important and valuable books fail to reach their public, through no fault of either author or publisher or public, but through the operation of an economic law. Books on serious subjects such as literature, art, politics, music and philosophy—a class of book which is strongly represented in our catalogue—are typical examples of the victims of this system, and it is one of the saddest aspects of publishing that so many good books must fail while their less worthy kindred succeed; but fortunately, the really great book will eventually create its demand, sometimes many years after publication, and by the simple operation of soliciting a large edition will produce itself at a price which places it within the reach of Everyman.—From the *Bookmark* (Messrs. J. M. Dent and Co.).

Printing Ink for Australia.

According to the latest returns available regarding the imports of printing and stencilling inks into the Australian Commonwealth, shipments under this category into that market during the twelve months ended June last year represented 319,093 lbs., of the value of £25,792. The United States was the largest supplier of this class of manufacture during the last completed twelve months, with shipments amounting to 160,852 lbs. (£9,142), compared with 67,561 lbs. (£4,806) in the preceding year. Consignments from the United Kingdom reached 155,394 lbs. (£16,276), against 149,267 (£13,040) in the previous year.

In "black printing ink, the home consumption value of which does not exceed 6d. per lb., in packages containing not less than 1 cwt.," the United States has a good lead, shipments from that source in the last completed twelve months reaching the very high figure of 2,155,879 lbs. (£31,555). In the preceding year shipments from the United States were 2,000,515 lbs. (£27,035). The contribution of the United Kingdom during the twelve months ended June last year represented 72,469 lbs. (£1,627), figures which show a decrease compared with the 166,174 lbs. (£3,568) recorded the year before. Increased deliveries are shown on the part of Canada, from which source there were 4,270 lbs. (£64), against only 463 lbs. (£7) in the preceding year.

An advertisement is always working.

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Commercial Intelligence

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Allied Newspapers 33s. 7½d., 34s. 3d., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 22s. 6 1., 22s. 0⅝d ; Allied Northern Newspapers, 6½ p.c. 1st Mort. Gtd. Deb. Stk, 99½, 100⅛ ; Amalgamated Press 43s. 9d., 43s. 1½d., Pref., 24s., 23s. 7½d. ; Associated Newspapers, 22s. 3d , Def., 6, 6⅜, Pref., 19s. 3d., 18s. 6d. ; Buff Book, 21s., 20s., Def., 2s. 6d., 2s 3d. ; Cassell, Pref., 19s. 6d. xd. ; Sir J. Causton, Pref., 5s. ; 3d. ; *Daily Mirror*, 6. 6 1/16, 8 p.c. Pref., 25s. 3d. ; *Daily Sketch* and *Sunday Herald*, Deb., 105¾, 105 ; Thos. De la Rue, 14s 6d., 12s. 6d. ; J. Dickinson, 30s. 3d. ; Eyre and Spottiswoode, 69, 68½ ; *Financial News*, Pref., 10s. 7½d., 10s. 9d ; *Illustrated London News*, 9s. 3d., 9s., Pref., 16s. 3d , 1st Deb., 61 ; International Linotype, 68 ; Kelly's Directories, 6 p c. Pref., 20s. 6d., 7½ p.c. Pref., 21s. 10½d., Lamson Paragon, 10 p.c. Pref., 23s. 1½d. ; Lanston Monotype Corporation, 15s., 13s. 3d. ; George Newnes, 38s. 9d., Pref., 10s. 3d. ; Odhams Press (4s. shares), 3s. 6d. 6 p.c. Pref., 13s. 3d., 7½ p.c. A Pref., 14s. 9d., 13s. 9d. ; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 14s. 6d. ; *Sunday Pictorial* Newspapers, 76s. 10½d., 73s. 9d , Pref., 22s. ; Raphael Tuck, 20s. 6d. ; United Newspapers, 7½ p.c. Pref., 20s., 19s. 9d. ; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 40s. ; Weldons, 27s. 6d., 25s 3d., Pref , 16s. 3d., 15s. ; Winterbottom Book Cloth, Pref., 21s. 6d. ; Wyman and Sons, 43s., Pref., 17s. 6d.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

RAPHAEL TUCK AND SONS.—The preliminary statement for the year ended April 30th, 1925, shows profits, after providing for directors' and management remuneration, amounting to £37,613. Balance dividend of 10 per cent. per annum for six months ended April 30th, 1925, making 8 per cent. for the year. £1,287 transferred to special dividend reserve, leaving £7,194 to be carried forward. (The dividend is the same as for the previous year.)

EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE.—Recommended Dividend of 1½ per cent., less tax, on preference shares ; £13 470 for depreciation ; £11,602 forward. (Last year no dividend.)

THE TIMES PUBLISHING CO.—Profit for year ended June 30th, 1925, £176,270 18s. 8d. ; £30,134 16s. 10d. brought forward from previous year, making total balance of £206,405 15s. 6d. The directors propose appropriating to reserve against contingencies, £50,000 ; paying dividend on the preference shares at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum for the year to June 30th, 1925 (paid on September 30th, 1925), £16,000 ; paying a further dividend on the preference shares under clause 116 of the articles of association (5 per cent. of the surplus profits for the year ended June 30th, 1925), £8,013 ; paying a dividend at the rate of 12½ per cent. per annum to the holders of the ordinary shares of the company, £80,625 ; leaving a balance to carry forward of £51,767. Profits for the previous year amounted to £123,153, and £9,018 was brought in, making available £132,171. The preference shares received 5 per cent., plus 5 per cent. of the surplus profits for the two years ended June 30th, 1924, £5,411, and the ordinary dividend was 12½ per cent., leaving to carry forward £30,135.

NEW COMPANIES.

TIMBEY AND CO., LTD.—Capital £20,000, in 3,000 pref. and 17,000 ord. shares of £1 each ; to acquire the business of printers, fancy box manufacturers and manufacturing stationers, carried on by J. Timbey at 3, Franklin street, Belfast, as Timbey and Co. Private company. Directors : J. Timbey and J. C. Timbey. Registered office : 3, Franklin-street, Belfast.

BROWN AND ROWLEY, LTD.—Capital £16,500, in £1 shares ; to acquire the business of printers and stationers carried on at 328A, City-road, and 18A, Watling-street, E.C., and elsewhere as Brown and Rowley. Private company. Directors : J. Rowley and B. Baddeley. Registered office : 328A, City-road, E.C.1.

SOUTHERN MIRRORS, LTD.—Capital £5,000, in £1 shares ; to acquire the undertaking and all or any of the assets or liabilities of the *Eastbourne Mirror* and the *Services National Journal*, owned and carried on by F. E. Clothier, and to carry on the business of newspaper proprietors, advertising contractors, agents, experts and advisers, press agents publishers, printers, etc. Private company. First directors : F. E Clothier and B. H. King. Registered office : 172, Bishopsgate, E.C 2.

COMPTON PRINTING WORKS (LONDON), LTD.—Capital £2 000, in £1 shares ; to acquire the business of printers carried on at Compton-place, Compton street, W.C.1, as the Compton Printing Works, and to carry on the same and the business of etchers, electrotypers, gold blockers, engravers, theatrical printers, manufacturing stationers, etc. Private company. First directors : R. H. Swadling and A. H. Cook. Registered office : Compton-place, Compton-street, W.C.1.

ASPINALL'S TICKET MACHINES, LTD.—Capital £12,000, in £1 shares (6,000 ord. "A" and 6,000 ord. "B" ; to adopt an agreement with A. C. Aspinall, the Kingsway Investment Co., Ltd., and the Walbrook Trust, Ltd., and to carry on the business of agents for and dealers in all forms of machines, apparatus and appliances for the issue and supply of tickets for use on trains, tramways, omnibuses and other kinds of transport, general printers, advertising contractors, engineers, etc. Private company. Subscribers : A. C. Warwick and H. Newington. First directors : A. C. Aspinall, H. Green, A. H. Johnson, L Nicholas and J. C. Robertson. Solicitors : Warwick and Gilbert, 14, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4.

NEWART, LTD.—Capital £100 in £1 shares ; proprietors, printers and publishers of newspapers, periodicals, magazines, journals, books and other literary works and undertakings, photographic and colour printers, advertising specialists, publicity agents, designers of pictorial and display advertisements, etc. Private company. Subscribers : F. A. Tilley and C. J. Black. Registered office : 29A, Charing Cross-road, W.C.2.

KILLEEN PAPER MILLS, LTD.—Capital £1,500 in 1,400 ordinary shares and 100 preference shares of £1 each ; to acquire the business of paper and paper board manufacturers carried on by the Killeen Mills at Killeen, Inchicore, Dublin. Private company. Subscribers : R. I. C. S. Hayward and Miss Isabella Hales.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfactions registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfactions is not compulsory).

SUTTLEY AND SILVERLOCK, LTD (stationers, printers, etc., London).—Satisfaction in full on September 10th, 1922, of debentures dated December 19th, 1907, and April 12th, 1917, securing £8,500.

UNITED KINGDOM ADVERTISING CO., LTD.—Sub mortgage dated September 1st, 1925, to secure £8,500, charged on St. George's Hall, and 3 and 4, Langham place, Marylebone, policy of insurance on the life of Clive Maskelyne, the undertaking of Maskelynes, Ltd., and all its property and assets, present and future, and their uncalled capital. Holders : National Provincial Bank, Ltd. (Registered October 1st, by permission of the Court.)

"HERALD" PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO, LTD. (Ashton-under-Lyne). — Debenture charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, dated September 22nd, 1925, to secure all moneys due or to become due from the company to Union Bank of Manchester, Ltd.

USK PAPER MILLS CO., LTD. (Cardiff).—Mortgage on the Usk Paper Works, Crickhowell, with machinery, etc., dated September 28th, 1925, to secure all moneys due or to become due from the company to the Midland Bank, Ltd.

E. MASH (1925), LTD. (importers and exporters of and dealers in timber, wood pulp, paper, etc., London).—Satisfaction to the extent of £500 on June 30th, of debenture dated January 27th, 1925, securing £4,000. (Notice filed October 1st.)

RECEIVER APPOINTED OR RELEASED

GRANVILLE PUBLISHING CO., LTD. (London). —A. H. P. Howard, of 46, Peartree street, Goswell road, E.C., incorporated secretary, was appointed receiver and manager on September 24th, under powers contained in debenture dated May 22nd, 1925.

BANKRUPTCIES.

Re WEST'S, LTD, Music Publishers, 12, Moor street, Charing-cross road, W.—Under the compulsory liquidation of this company accounts have been issued showing liabilities £9 361 against assets valued at £5,003, and a total deficiency of £27,785 with regard to contributories, the issued capital being 13,777 ordinary and 9,650 preference shares of £1 each. The company was incorporated as a private company in January, 1920, with a nominal capital of £25,000, for the purpose of acquiring the business of music publishers carried on by Claude Blakesley Yearsley and Geoffrey Clayton as "West and Co.," and of carrying on business as music printers, publishers, etc. The purchase consideration was £13,000, paid in shares. The failure of the company was attributed *inter alia* to depression in the music business generally and heavy overhead charges. Mr. A. G. White, C A., 14, Old Jewry-chambers, E.C., has been appointed liquidator, with a committee of inspection.

Re LOUIS GEORGE ALEXANDER LEWIS, stationer, lately trading as Lewis and Co. —The public examination of this debtor was held last week before Mr. Registrar Francke at the London Bankruptcy Court, the accounts showing liabilities £255. against assets valued at £22. The debtor stated that in November, 1914, he commenced business as a merchant and stationer at 17, Shaftesbury-avenue, W , under the style of Lewis and Co. In June, 1919, the assets and liabilities were taken over by a limited company, which he formed for that purpose and of which he had since acted as managing director. Witness attributed his insolvency to the decline of the company's business and its consequent inability to pay salary due to him. The examination was concluded.

Re WILLIAM STANLEY ROBSON. — William Stanley Robson, of Fitzarthur street, Armley, Leeds, described as a paper merchant, underwent his first public examination in the Leeds Bankruptcy Court on September 30th. The liabilities expected to rank amounted to £1,162 10s. 9d., with assessed assets £374 1s. 6d , leaving an estimated deficiency of £788 9s. 3d. Debtor, aged 29, began business on his own account in January, 1924, with £25 capital, part of £50 borrowed money which was still owing. The household expenses of himself, wife and child since July, 1924, had been £350. In January last, owing to pressure of creditors, he closed down, and since April had been engaged as a commercial traveller. He now owed £1,108 15s. 7d. to ten creditors for paper. In reply to Mr. Sandelson (for the trustee), debtor admitted that though there were over half a dozen writs in the County Court against him in January this year when he had closed down, he accepted delivery of £319 worth of paper from a London firm. Mr. Sandelson : Would it not have been an honest thing to have told the firm that you were in difficulties and have cancelled the order ?—Debtor : If I could have sold the paper I would have made a profit of £100. Did you sell any ?—A little. The examination was adjoured to October 27th for debtor to furnish full particulars of his trading.

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British Industries Fair.

Big Publicity Campaign.

Special efforts are being made to render the next British Industries Fair of such importance that it will become a definite annual fixture which manufacturers will feel themselves compelled to support and buyers will regard as a necessary engagement. There is no reason why this country should not have trade fairs as successful as any on the Continent. Only a little well-directed stimulus, we believe, is required to achieve this purpose, and Sir Charles Higham, who has been appointed director of publicity, is the person to provide it.

As we have already announced, the Fair is to be held in London and Birmingham from February 15th to 26th next year, and the Government have granted £20,000 to assist it. The venue of the Fair is again to be the White City, and the money is to be devoted to an intensive publicity campaign.

There are two main factors. One is to get exhibitors to take space, and the other is to attract likely buyers. It is highly essential that British manufacturers should support the scheme. With the British Empire Exhibition no longer in existence the B.I.F. ought to fill the gap and serve a very valuable purpose. Nothing will be lacking on the part of the Department of Overseas Trade to make it so, and a scheme of publicity has been prepared by Sir Charles Higham in this connection. He has, of course, at hand very direct means of approaching overseas buyers, for the D.O.T. has an index list of 50,000 names of foreign buyers to whom notices of the Fair will be sent. These buyers are located all over the world preponderating in countries most likely to be interested. The overseas officers of the Department will also help in distributing literature and in notifying the authorities at home of business visitors to this country. These officers include 13 trade commissioners and 56 Imperial trade correspondents, surely a valuable force for the purpose.

Sir Charles Higham, in addressing an assembly of trade journal representatives recently, emphasised the point that a trade fair is essentially the business of the Government. While blame is given in that direction when trade is bad and unemployment rampant, it is obviously the concern of the Government to take steps to mend such conditions; and a trade fair is one of the practical schemes for bringing in orders for British goods. There is much force in the remark of Sir Charles that if manufacturers fail to take their part in such an effort they ought not to complain if they fail to make profits.

There are signs that manufacturers are coming forward in support of the 1926 Fair in quite a promising manner, and substantial space is already being taken. Before the Fair is open the maximum amount of space available, it is believed, will have been sold at a profit, so that the country will not be involved in any expense on this score.

Sir Charles Higham is convinced that there is no reason why this country cannot pay high wages and get men to work if there are plenty of orders coming in. A means of providing those orders lies in the British Industries Fair. If the display at the White City next February does not set a high standard of success it will not be for want of effort on the part of one of the greatest publicity experts in the country.

Messrs. Edward Lloyd, Ltd., have given notice of appeal at the East Kent Quarter Sessions against the assessment of Kemsley Mill, the Assessment Committee of the Milton Regis Council having declined to reduce it.

The "Welcome" Photographic Exposure Calculator and Diary for the current year is a most useful pocket guide for the amateur photographer, as it contains a mine of information concerning the various photographic manipulations of plates, papers, etc., and has also formulæ for toning by various methods. Hints on selection of views, focussing, development and such like add to its usefulness, while a simple exposure calculator gives the time necessary with any plate or stop, and under varying lighting conditions. There is also a series of light tables, pages for recording particulars of exposures, and space for diary notes. The book is well bound in green canvas, and is of a handy size for the pocket. It is published by Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome and Co., and may be purchased at all photographic dealers.

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¶ It is a demonstrable fact that keeping a machine too long—failing to take advantage of new inventions successfully applied in the trade—is a definite source of loss.

¶ There are many British printers to whom we should like the opportunity of proving that an up-to-date Intertype—the Better Machine—will quickly pay for itself out of the **extra** work its installation makes possible. If you have an old composing machine, let us discuss this matter with you. Send a card to-day—there is no obligation.

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Papermaking Education.

Classes Started at Croxley Mills.

In connection with the Dickinson Institute Technical School a papermaking class has been formed which was the outcome of a desire on the part of a number of keen papermakers to further supplement their knowledge of the craft. The class is affiliated to the City and Guilds of London Institute, and their syllabus has been adopted.

Through the good offices of Mr. Skeins (general manager) much sympathy and practical help has been forthcoming and, further, the scheme has received the support of the chief papermaker (Mr. J. Wilson) and the departmental chiefs. The class has been exceedingly fortunate in securing the services of Mr. F. Heckford (chief chemist) as director of instruction who is giving his services voluntarily.

On Tuesday evening, September 29th, in the Science Room of the Dickinson Institute 35 students representing all parts of the mill listened with keen attention to Mr. Heckford's lesson on "Fibre-yielding Materials." He dealt with his subject in such a manner as to make it perfectly clear to the whole class, an important feature which only the initiated can appreciate. To the promoters it was a matter of gratification that so many availed themselves of this opportunity to further their knowledge.

This brief report would be incomplete without reference to the honorary secretary (Mr. F. Craig), who by his energy and painstaking has contributed in great measure to the successful launching of the class.

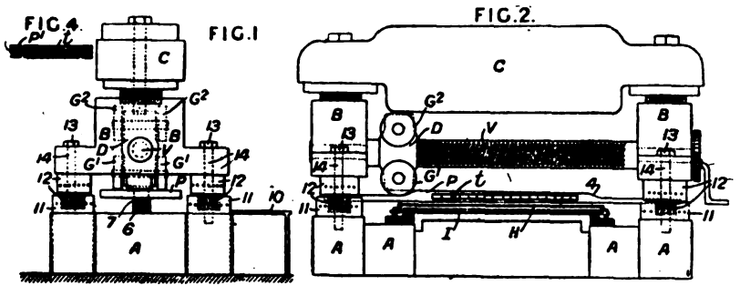
Messrs. Edward Lloyd, Ltd, are erecting a new club and institute in the Avenue of Remembrance at Sittingbourne. A little difficulty arose with the local council owing to the plans not having been deposited before the work was commenced. It was with a view to preventing unemployment that the work on the new institute was hurried forward. Having considered all the circumstances, however, the Sittingbourne Council have now approved the plans.

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New Inventions

Cutter-crush Work.

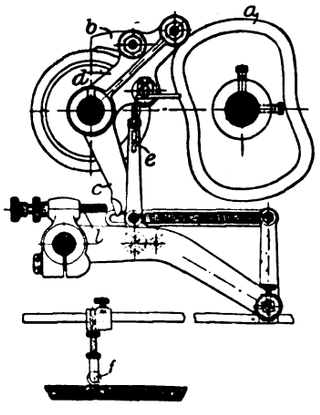
A French firm, Messrs. Caudrelier, Levecque et Cie, have taken a British patent in a machine for making embossed tickets by the use of type which cut out characters from coloured paper and impress them into pasteboard, the stamping being effected by the successive descent upon the type of a series of keys *t*, Fig. 2, arranged in a spring-supported frame P so as to be capable of



vertical and lateral movement therein. The frame P, which is supported above the machine bed by springs 7 and guided by rods 6, Fig. 1, has slotted sides P', Fig. 4, in which engage end tongues 3 on the keys *t*, clearance being provided to allow of slight movement of the keys. Pressure is applied to the frame and keys by means of a pair of rollers G' on a carriage D traversed across the frame by a screwed spindle V journalled in end members B mounted on the machine base A. The rollers G' first engage an inclined face 4 to tilt the frame P, and then pass over the keys *t* and depress them successively so as to cause the type to emboss the ticket. A second pair of rollers G² on the carriage D engage a cross-head C attached to the members B so as to prevent bending of the spindle V. Each member B can be adjusted above the base A by means of a bolt 12 screwing into a block 11, and a locking bolt 14 and nut 13, the bolt 14 passing through the parts B, 11, 12. A similar arrangement is used for adjusting the cross-head C above the members B. The bed of the machine is provided with an extension 10 on which are arranged a plate I for carrying the paper, and the type-holder H, before they are moved into position beneath the frame P.

Pile-raising Mechanism.

Mr. C. Winkler has patented a pile-raising mechanism for sheet-feeds of the kind wherein the pile is raised automatically by a cam-operated pawl-bearing lever *d*, *c*, movement of which is prevented by a stop *e*



controlled by a feeler *f* resting on the pile, a hand-operated screw stop *l* is provided for limiting the movement of the lever arm *d*, so that the device can be set for dealing with piles of sheets of different thicknesses.

Printers' Blankets.

In this invention, which is patented by Mr. A. F. Decker, a printer's blanket comprises a flexible base formed of ground cork and a binder consisting, for example, of rosin, linseed oil and a gum, which is coated on one or both sides with a layer or layers of coating-material comprising a cellulose ester such as nitro-cellulose and a solvent. The coating-composition may also include vegetable oil such as castor oil, animal oil such as lard oil or lanolin and pigments such as zinc oxide or metallic powders. It is preferred to omit oil from the layer next the base.

Stereotype Plates.

This invention refers to a method in which a typographic plate is pressed on to a softened heated mass of a plastic organic composition material, such as acetyl-cellulose composition, to form a matrix from which stereotype plates of a similar organic composition are prepared. The composition used for the preparation of the stereotype plate is such that it softens at a lower temperature than the matrix material. A metallic trellis or other skeleton may be embedded in the stereotype plate during manufacture. The patentees are the Actualite Illustree Soc. Anon.

New British Patents.

For the benefit of our readers we have arranged for any inquiries relating to Patents, Designs and Trade Marks to be answered, free of all charge, by a Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Patent Agents. Inquiries should be addressed, in the first instance, to the Editor.

Applications.

Bergmann-Elektricitats-Werke Akt. Ges. Printing presses, etc. 24,167.
Bullock, C. A. H. Typesetting apparatus. 24,171.
Chalmers, J., and Wilson, J. K. Machines for assembling sheets of paper in register. 24,477.
Chalmers, J., and Wilson, J. K. Machines for gumming and perforating paper. 24,478.
Chemical Treatment Co., Inc. Printing formes. 24,150.
Cleland, Ltd., W. W., and Luce, R. C. Paper wrappers, etc. 24,581.
Fallot, M. Printing machines. 24,638.
Gilbert, A. Calendars. 24,144, 24,533.
Hovil, F. A. Device for holding printed matter. 24,697.
Thomas and Co., A. R., and Young, P. E. Account books. 24,352.
Toronto Type Foundry Co, Ltd. Sheet-feeding machines. 24,292, 24,293, 24,294.

Specifications Published.

1924.

Jones, W. E. Calculating device for the use of printers. 240,206.
Mond, A. (Smithe Machine Co., Inc.). Gumming and creasing mechanisms. 240,210.
Parslew, E. J., and Wolverhampton Box Co., Ltd. Folding boxes. 240,274.
Procedes Bassani. Photo-mechanical processes, and apparatus for carrying out the processes. 222,872.
Young, S. L., and Catt, S. G. Appliances for successively displaying local areas ranged along a strip or roll of paper or the like. 240,266.

1925.

Shipley, B. M. Record material printing and issuing mechanism for cash registers 232,250.
Winkler, C. Mould for casting stereo plates 240,367.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

1924.

Smithe Machine Co., Inc., F. L. Envelope machines. 240,403.

1925.

Chemical Treatment Co., Inc. Printing formes. 240,490.
Semenov, I. A. Process and apparatus for pressing together the edges that are to be stuck together of a continuous strip of paper twisted together into a tube in cigarette machines, wrapping machines and the like. 240,476.

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VALTERS, JACKSON & CO., 2, Clerkenwell Green, London, E.C.1. "Rupert" Power Rounder and Backer; "Beatrice" Blocker; "Monopol" Book Sewer; "Brissard" Disc Ruler; Continuous Book Trimmer; Rotary Board Cutter; "Portland" Loose Leaf Punching Machine; "Sterling" Round Cornerer.

BOOKBINDERS' MACHINERY AND SUPPLIES.

ALBION SEWING COTTON CO. LTD., Fawley Mills, Tottenham Hale, N.17.—Bookbinders' Threads, Linen and Cotton on cones, reels and in skeins.

FRIEDHEIM, LTD., OSCAR, 25, Water-lane, Ludgate, London, E.C.4. "Martini," "Simplified," Book-Sewing Machines; Thread-Stitching and Knotting Machines; Cloth-Slitting and Cross-Cutting Machines from the Reel; Guillotines and Trimming Machines; Folding Machines fitted with "Camco" Continuous Rotary Feeder, "Spiess" Patent; Book Rounding and Backing Machines; Wire Stitching Machines.

BOXMAKING MACHINERY.

FRIEDHEIM, LTD., OSCAR, 25, Water-lane, Ludgate, London, E.C.4. Combined Rotary Cutting, Scoring and Creasing Machines; Rotary Cutting Machines; Corner Cutting and Slotting Machines; Bending Machines (Flat); Corner Staying Machines; Wire-Stitching Machines, etc., etc.

BRONZING MACHINES.

FRIEDHEIM, LTD., OSCAR, 25, Water-lane, Ludgate, London, E.C.4. Flat Bronzing Machines.

COMPOSING AND TYPE-SETTING MACHINES.

INTERTYPE LTD., 15, Britannia-street, London, W.C. 1. Text and Display Machine, flexible, and economical. Send for descriptive literature.

ENVELOPE MACHINES.

CARLAW, DAVID & SONS, LTD., 31, Finnieston Street, Glasgow. High Speed Adjustable Envelope-making Machines for all sizes and shapes; Blank Cutting Machines; Cutters; Embossing Machines, etc.

ENVELOPE MACHINE MANUFACTURERS.

FRIEDHEIM, LTD., OSCAR, 25, Water-lane, Ludgate, London, E.C.4. Envelope-Making Machinery of every description; Punching Machines; Paper-Bag Making Machines.

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CANADIAN-AMERICAN MACHINERY CO., LTD., 63, Farringdon Street, E.C.4. ('Phone Cent, 1165). The "Cleveland" and "Camco" series. A Folder for every need, from Eight Crown down to Demy Folio.

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TRADE PUBLICATIONS.

BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER, THE. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4. Founded in 1878, this weekly journal is the recognised medium for Printers, Stationers, Box Makers, Envelope Makers, Bookbinders, etc. Its pages contain the latest improvements in machinery, descriptions of new processes, and commercial intelligence and current news. Subscribers get the paper for 52 weeks for 13s.

BOOKBINDER, THE, forms a Monthly Section of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, and subscriptions are booked for these issues at the rate of 3s. 3d. per annum, including postage. Special contributions appear from the pen of leading authorities. Publishers: Stonhill & Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

DICTIONARY OF PAPER TERMS.—Definitions of the Terms as used in the Manufacture and Merchandising of Paper. Published in book form by the Lockwood Trade Journal Co., Inc., New York. Bound in cloth, 6 × 9, 87 pp. Price 7s. 6d. Copies may be had of Stonhill & Gillis, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

LITHOGRAPHIC TRADE REVIEW, THE. This forms the subject of a monthly section of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, and these issues are obtainable at an annual subscription of 3s. 3d. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

PAPER TRADE REVIEW, THE WORLD'S. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4. This weekly journal established in 1879, gives particulars of Papermaking Machinery and Processes, Current Prices of Raw Materials, Market Reports, Interviews with Leading Men associated with the industry, Commercial Intelligence, etc. Annual subscription: 26s. plus postage (Inland, 30s. 4d.; Foreign and Colonial, 32s. 6d.)

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The Paper and Board Consumer.

Matters of Interest to Printers, Bookbinders, Paper Box, Paper Bag, and Envelope Manufacturers, etc.

THERE is no material change in the condition of the paper market. Trade is improving very slowly, and there is still a long way to go before either mills or merchants can claim to be busy. Printers are not yet entertaining their normal volume of winter trade, and in the main they are very chary of placing paper orders except for immediate requirement. There is still the almost excessive zeal for economy, and quality is sacrificed all along the line in pursuit of it. Wherever there is a farthing per lb. to be gained by dropping the paper quality a few degrees, the step is taken without compunction. On large contract work in particular there is always the tendency in quoting to make a saving in the paper. Sometimes it is due to the policy of a buyer who desires to demonstate his ability, and sometimes it is brought about by the printer who schemes to secure the work by taking risks with the paper. He perhaps would not dare to take similar risks with a contract in which paper qualities were rigidly specified; but there are plenty of desirable contracts sent out in which it is left to printers to match approximately the grade of paper previously used. In such cases the tenderer submits a sample of the paper he proposes to use and everything depends upon the good or bad judgment of the individual who decides the contract at the other end.

IT is a nice question to debate whether increased consumption leads to decreased quality, referring, of course, to paper. Take the case of literary books, the vast majority of which come under the classification of light fiction. The aim in the publishing world is to produce as cheaply as possible in order to sell as many as possible. To out-rival the 2s. 6d. edition, a 2s. edition is created, and to make a new market the 1s. standard volume is turned out *en masse*. Then, to sweep the field, a 6d. volume appears by real mass production methods. Each succeeding achievement is a more wonderful example of industrial efficiency and each enterprise is the product of infinite care in economising cost of production. Naturally quality standards are levelled to the price line, and every factor in the cost of production is subjected to the closest scrutiny. Twenty years ago the papers mainly used in the production of novels were good-class antiques, fine printings, and for light-weight pocket volumes a very fine grade of bible printing. To-day the consumption of paper is greatest in the low-priced mass production books, and the quality of paper is many degrees below the earlier standards. What is lost to the paper industry in quality is more than compensated for in tonnage, and without question it must be agreed that volume of output is much more vital to the welfare of the papermaking industry as a whole than maintenance of a quality standard. Educationally and æsthetically there is another argument, but industrially the example of news-print efficiently demonstrates the influence of cheapness upon demand and consumption.

JUST in passing, one wonders whether paper people realise just to what extent paper is used in the production of these cheap books we have been writing about. It may be taken too readily for granted that what looks like very attractive cloth or leather covering is actually the material which it so closely resembles. A more careful examination will satisfy the observer that paper can be treated and embossed to look like the real thing.

Paper Box Making.

Resumed Inquiry into Draft Special Order.

The inquiry was resumed on Oct 1 at the Industrial Court, Old Palace-yard, Westminster, into the Trade Board (Paper Box) draft special order by which the Minister of Labour is giving a revised definition of paper box making.

Mr. W. Culross (representing the employers) submitted reasons why the soap trade should not be excepted from the application of the order.

It was pointed out to the Commissioner (Mr. C. E. Dyer, K.C.) that especially a firm like Messrs. Lever Brothers, the only one having a separate box department, did not want circumstances to operate under the order which might place box makers' wages above the rate of wages payable to soap makers. If there were competition by supply to other traders that would be, he submitted, inequitable if such competition were upon any lines other than those upon which applicants had to conduct their business.

Mr. J. J. Mallon, secretary of the workers' side on the Trade Board, said that with reference to the matchbox-making trade's exclusion the workers made no objection because they were being amply protected under the Joint Industrial Council and were satisfied with the wages. If there were friction it would not be by the percolation of paper box makers into the body of the soap and candle trade, or because the Trade Board existed, but because a great many trades existed, each with its own rules.

Mr. W. H. Dyer said if the application were granted he did not see how other applications could be refused, and the result would be to take away from the jurisdiction of the Board many important concerns. They would create a precarious position if large sections of the workers were detached from the operations of the Board.

Mr. W. Robinson, representing the National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers, opposed the application of the new order.

Mr. A. Ross Mitchell (for the Soap and Candle Trades Federation) said that out of a total number of 20,000 hands employed in the soap industry there were roughly 200 males to 600 females. Of 17,000 hands employed in seven firms engaged in box-making which were in the federation there were 50 males to 572 females. The workers were adequately protected under the Joint Council, and to have one portion under the Trade Board and another under the council would lead to confusion and discontent.

Mr. Gossage said it would be entirely wrong to represent that Messrs. Lever's organisation compelled associated concerns to take boxes from it.

Mr. Walton, of Messrs. Lever Brothers, submitted the scheme would prove unworkable, prevent mobility of labour, increase the labour turnover enormously, and prevent labour stability.

Mr. Mallon, in reply to Mr. Robinson, said that he spoke for five trade unions on the Industrial Council in the box-making trade in saying that the exclusion of this kind of box-making would be very detrimental to the workers as a whole.

Mr. Culross told Mr. Robinson he was not prepared to admit that the employers and workers, meeting amicably together in the Trades Council, would result in the employees getting better conditions than the Trade Board was likely to give them.

The inquiry was concluded and the Commissioner will subsequently issue his report.

IN the new Australian tariff, which is subject to revision, however, pending final assent, bronzing and metal powders are admitted into Australia free, whether British or otherwise. Under the old rates, while British material was free, there was a general tariff of 10 per cent.

New Trade Marks.

MARJO.

460,523. Paper (except paper hangings), stationery and bookbinding. John William Lintner, Rowland House, Old Brompton-road, South Kensington, London, S.W.7; merchant and manufacturer.—July 11th, 1925.

EXPHALENE.

460,977. Garment storage bags made of paper. Bertie Benedict Benjamin, 30-31, Hamsell-street, London, E.C.1; manufacturer.—July 27th, 1925.

LUNA.

461,300. Pencils, pens, penholders, paper and card clips and fasteners, and similar stationers' sundries, all being goods included in Class 39. British Pens, Ltd., Pedigree Works, Bearwood-road, Smethwick; manufacturers of pens, pencils, springs and stationers' sundries.—August 11th, 1925.

CHANTRY.

461,461. All goods included in Class 39. Spicers, Ltd., 19, New Bridge-street, London, E.C.4; manufacturers and merchants.—August 15th, 1925.

TRANSPARINE.

461,697. Paper (except paper hangings). W. S. Muir and Co., Ltd., 83, Upper Thames-street, London, E.C.4; manufacturers. August 26th, 1925.

KIWI.

461,953. Paper (except paper hangings), stationery and bookbinding. Mabie, Todd and Co., Ltd., 133 and 135, Oxford-street, London, W.1.; manufacturers.—September 2nd, 1925.

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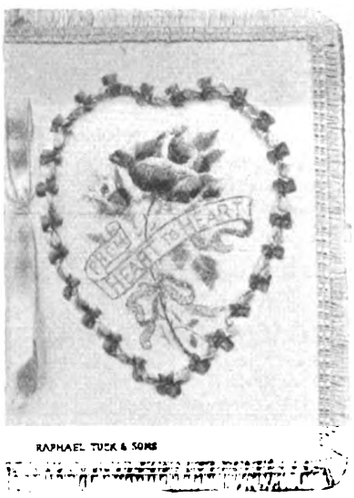
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A considerable business was lost to the retail stationer some quarter-of-a-century or so ago when the practice of sending valentines fell into disfavour. Of late years, however, there has been some revival of the



demand for valentines, and this has led to a big enterprising effort on the part of Messrs. Raphael Tuck and Sons, Ltd., who appear to be now well on the way towards stimulating this demand into a revival of the vogue for valentine cards. We had the pleasure, the other day, of looking through a large new collection of Tuck valentines, and our inspection left us with the impression that there cannot fail to be a big market for cards produced with such good taste and in such excellent artistic form. If anything could serve to restore St. Valentine's Day to the important place it used to hold in the lover's calendar, cards such as this should do it.

The valentine cards in this collection range in price from 6d. to 5s. and are in a large variety of styles including many most handsome and delicate in design. Much use is made of a dainty border or fringe, as shown in the illustration herewith, this being executed in silks, real lace, metal lace, etc., whilst many of the cards have also attached to them imitation roses or forget-me-nots, or little devices such as cupid's bows. Wording has



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We show, too, an illustration of an Easter card from a new collection prepared by Messrs. Raphael Tuck and Sons, Ltd., a collection of Easter cards at prices ranging from 1d. to 6d. and containing many very beautiful examples.

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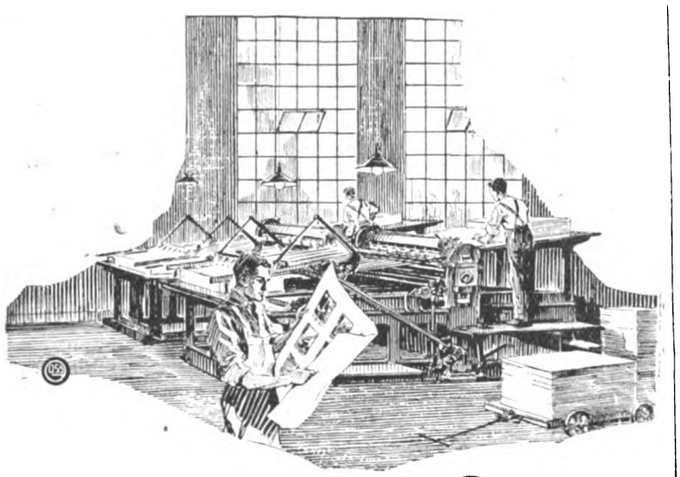
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THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER

FOUNDED 1878. AND STATIONER PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 97. NUMBER 17. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: OCTOBER 22, 1925. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

GEORGE MANN & CO., LTD., OFFSET MACHINERY SPECIALISTS, HENRY ST., GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, W.C. 1

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They maintain a constant standard of Printing Excellence.

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Three complete engraving plants—fully equipped for intelligent service and the finest production of Half-tones, Line Blocks, Colour Plates (Letterpress and Offset-litho), Swaingravure, Electrotypes and Stereos, Wood-Engraving, etc.

JOHN SWAIN & SON, LTD.

GLASGOW: 332 Argyle Street

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SHOWCARDS, POSTERS, LABELS,
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BILLS OF EXCHANGE, ETC, ETC.

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BEST — QUICK
WORK — DELIVERY

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S&P S&P

An increased number of
Printers in London & the Provinces
including both large and small firms, are finding it economical to use

Slater & Palmer's
"Acme" Jobbing Black
Letterpress Ink at 2/= per lb.

THE "UTILITY" INK;
Good in 1912——Better in 1925.

4, Wine Office Court, Fleet Street,
LONDON, E.C.4.

Telephone—Central 211.
Telegrams—"Palmink, Fleet, London."

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THE BEST
Printers' Blankets
ARE SUPPLIED BY
W. G. MONNERY & CO., Ltd.
15 & 16, THAVIES INN,
HOLBORN CIRCUS, E.C.1.
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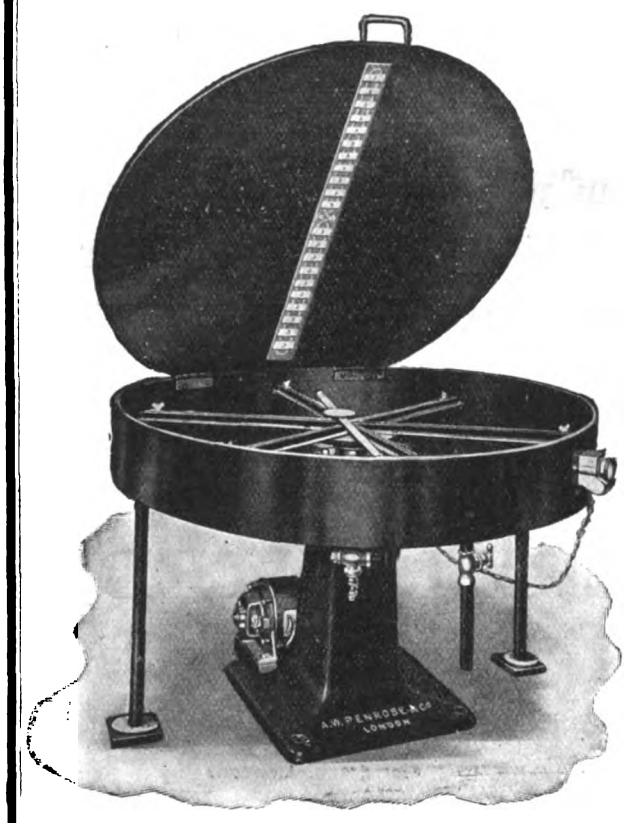
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An Important Advance in Photo-litho Progress.



Electric Motor Drive with constant speed of rotation;

Self-Contained Water Supply Ensures Cleanliness.

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Electric Drying eliminates trouble from gas fumes.

Dust Specks Abolished by a counter-balanced lid.

Sizes and Prices on application to Dept. O.L.,

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Bindings from Quarter Bound Cloth to Full Leather Solid Edges.

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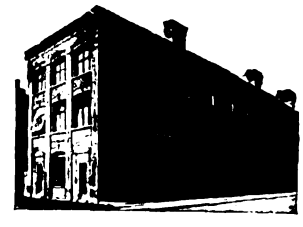
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DIRECTORS: F. DEANE BAILEY & J. ALEX. BAILEY.

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(Registered Design)

NOW is the time to consider your extensions in

PHOTO-LITHO PLANT for 1926.

Can we be of assistance to you?

If so, write to us and we will be pleased to quote the most suitable appliances for your particular requirements.

Staff of Experts always at Users' Service.

PICTORIAL MACHINERY LIMITED,

(Specialists in Machinery and Plant for the Graphic Arts.)

7, Farringdon Road, LONDON, E.C.1.

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ESTABLISHED 1754.

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INKS OF ALL MAKES FOR ALL CLIMATES AND ALL MACHINES.

ONE QUALITY ONLY—THE BEST.

PRINTING INK MAKERS FOR 170 YEARS.

7, Dyers Buildings, Holborn, London, E.C.1.

Telegraphic Address: "WELLBLACKSMITH, LONDON." *Code:* BENTLEYS.

W. R. NICHOLSON, LTD.

61-63, SCRUTTON STREET, FINSBURY, LONDON, E.C.2.

Manufacturers of

Lithographic Printing Plates

(ZINC and ALUMINIUM).

Headquarters for

Offset Printing Supplies

"Nixo" Rubber Offset Blankets.

Moleskin. Flannel. Felts. Glass.
Porcelain and Wood Marbles.
Graining Sand and Pumice Powder.
Transfer Papers. Roller Skins, &c.

PLATES AND BLANKETS STOCKED IN ALL SIZES SUITABLE FOR BRITISH, AMERICAN AND CONTINENTAL OFFSET MACHINES.

Telephone—Bishopsgate 1469. Telegrams—"Planograph-Finsquare-London." Cables—"Planograph-London." A.B.C. Code—5th Edition.

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THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER
FOUNDED 1878. AND STATIONER PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

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VOLUME 97. NUMBER 17. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: OCTOBER 22, 1925. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE

THE TRIUMPH OF Modern Offset Lithography

By JOSEPH GOODMAN, F.R.P.S.,

City and Guilds of London Honours Silver and Bronze Medallist, Lithography and Photo-Mechanical Processes. Author of "Practical Modern Metalithography," etc.

In our last article we introduced the remarkable and prolific process of tubular offset lithography which was confined in our preliminary reference to single-colour work: these machines, however, are constructed to print two, three or four colours simultaneously.

Tubular Offset Lithography.

This capacity of multi-colour printing is ingeniously provided for by the detachable, self-composed trays, each of which contain ductor box, distributors and inking rollers. These trays are arranged two on the front side of the large printing cylinder and two on the opposite side of it, and are in series so that each prints in succession the separate particular colour assigned to it for the job in hand.

The material thus enters the press at one side in a virgin state and emerges at the other side a completed design, printed in four different colours, offset or direct, affording an infinite variety of hues in accordance with the superposition and juxtaposition of these four colours.

By using the "Photo-tri-colour Selection" process in the preparation of the printing image, the ordinary reproduction of a multi-colour picture in three workings can be obtained, or a fourth colour can be included to enhance effects.

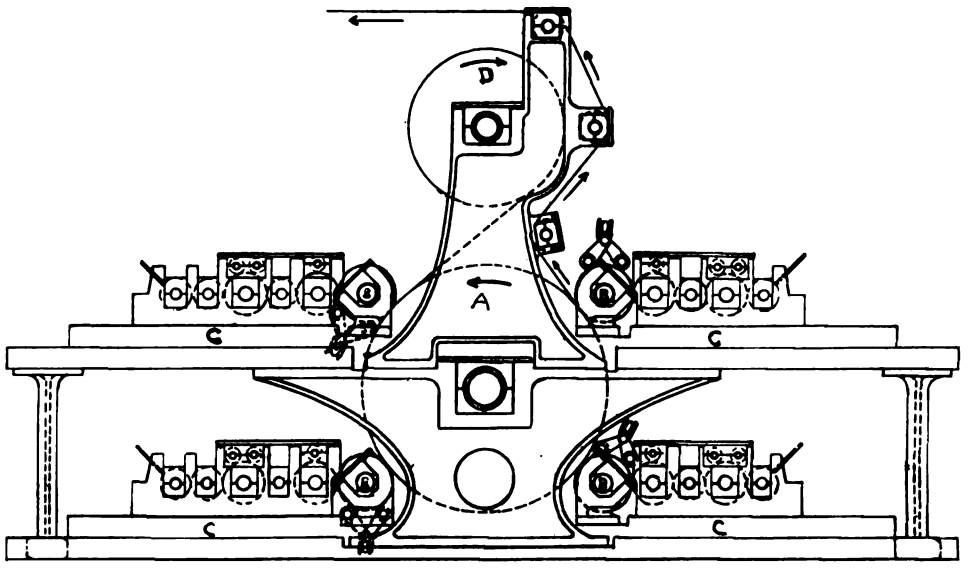
Machine Explained.

The accompanying outline diagram shows the exact location and position of these colour trays, and their relation, first, to the printing tubes which they are to serve; and, second, their relation to the large impression cylinder upon which all four of the printing image cylinders depend for making the several colour impressions upon either the reel of paper or the reel of textile fabric material.

It will thus be observed that each tray, though detachable, and a separate entity, nevertheless works in synchronism with the other trays, and with the whole of the remainder of the mechanism, including of course the material upon which the printing has to be done, whether paper or textile.

It can be further readily understood that two or even three of these trays can be disconnected from the machine to permit of the solitary one remaining to be worked alone, thus printing mono-colour work instead of multi-colour; whilst, on the other hand, two additional trays could be added to the four already provided for in the machine (by providing a larger impression cylinder, and the necessary slide support and gearing), thus making the machine a six-colour one.

These machines were originally used for textile fabric printing purposes by the direct planographic method, this class of work being generally known as calico printing, a very large English industry. This all-rotary tubular machine has however been subsequently adapted to print lithographically both upon paper and upon every other form of textile fabric both coarse and fine, such as bed ticking canvas, felting, velvet, silk, satin, linen, chiffon, cheesecloth, nainsook, tulle, etc.; many being materials of such difficult surface as to baffle the old-time calico printer.



Hayes Machine for Tubular Offset Lithography.

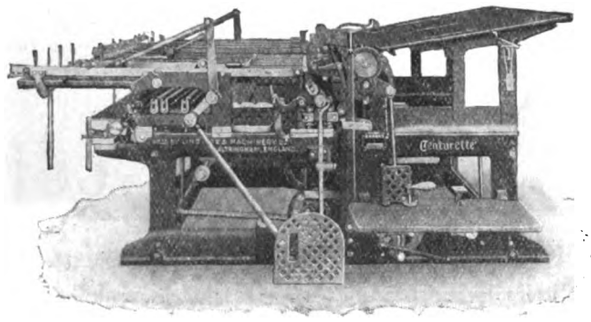
Important Extension of Lithography.

Thus lithography has extended its boundaries, and by the aid of this new invention has ushered itself right into the domain of another industry, extending its sphere into new realms of employment, enlarging its capacity for wider industrial service, besides enriching the fabric printing process right up to the high artistic level of lithographic attainment.

The point, however, that concerns us most, is that this new "all rotary" lithographic method has proved its capacity for high-class paper printing, cloth paper, celluloid and gelatinous material from the reel, and at a printing speed that equals some of the typographic "reel fed" machines. This is one of the most striking and revolutionary advances yet made since the introduction of the offset method into lithography.

Already variations of this machine are constructed in both America and Germany, which are printing illustrated journals from the reel by the offset method in letterpress text and coloured illustrations.

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It was not an easy matter to design a printing press to give both high speed and good quality, but it was achieved by the designers and builders of the Centurette—the two-revolution press which prints up to 3,000 impressions per hour and delivers its sheets either with printed-side-up or fly delivery, whichever the printer orders. It is made in the same works, and by the same skilled engineers, as the Miehle, at Altrincham in Cheshire.

Size for size,
the fastest two-revolution press is the

Centurette

LINOTYPE AND MACHINERY LTD.
9 KINGSWAY, LONDON

These machines are adaptable for an infinitely wider application of work than already referred to, as they are capable of producing a higher grade of wall paper than by the older methods. With offset lithography, insoluble oil colours would be employed, which are more hygienic and permanent, and permit of richer colour schemes and of designs much more complicated and detailed.

Four-colour Illustrated Journals.

Then, again, four coloured illustrated journals, magazines and newspapers are yet another lucrative sphere for exploitation by this process, which has already passed the initial experimental stage and thus affords the attractive prospect of a continuous and ever-expanding field for development. Linoleum printing, oil cloth work, fancy leather, slipper felting, and a shoal of other decorated commodities can be negotiated by these reel-fed lithographic all-rotary machines, both of the direct and the offset types.

A powerful battery of lithographic offset machines of this class is working successfully in England at the Elm Press, London, printing high-class periodicals, and illustrated magazines which cater for the manufacturing trades, and general public illustrated journals. On the Continent there are several similar plants working upon a very diversified range of production, which includes an illustrated Labour newspaper; humorous illustrated public magazines, and mammoth illustrated trading catalogue work.

We shall deal with these in detail in a subsequent issue of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*.

L.S.C. Jobbing Guild.

Design and Layout.

At a meeting of the L.S.C. Jobbing Guild held on Wednesday of last week in the L.S.C. Board Room, the principal feature was a lecture by Mr. C. W. Clarke on "Design and Layout." The chair was taken by Mr. Alfred Langley (past president of the London Master Printers' Association), who found opportunity during the meeting to put forward some helpful suggestions on the subject of the lecture.

Mr. Clarke endeavoured to make his lecture as simple as possible, with a view to making it specially interesting to the young printers present. After discussing the principles of typographic design in general, he gave particular attention to the construction of a page advertisement, and with the aid of charts and drawings he proceeded to show the various stages in its development. Explanations were given of such points as casting off the various sizes of type, both main lines and text, with suggestions as to the advantageous use of rule borders and other decorative matter. Special emphasis was placed upon the important matter of margin values.

Questions and discussion proved animated and instructive, carrying the meeting on to a late hour, when the proceedings ended with cordial votes of thanks to Mr. Clarke and the chairman.

As a memento of his visit to Cambridge, the Prince Regent of Japan has presented 666 volumes of Japanese classics to the University Library.

FLAT BED OFF-SET.

Have your Litho converted by the Flat Bed "Off-set" Specialists and make your Short Runs pay.

We have converted over 250 Machines—10 Repeats from one House.

Full particulars from Patentees and Sole Makers:

J. & S. EYRES, Ltd., 2 MILES PLATTING, MANCHESTER.

We Stock—Graining Machines. 'Phone: CENTRAL 2390. We Stock—Zinc Plate Beds.

"Bookbinding and the Care of Books" *by Douglas Cockerell*

CAN BE RECOMMENDED AS A CLASSIC TREATISE OF THE BINDER'S ART.

Obtainable, Price 10s. 4d. Post Free, from STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

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To Increase Use of Lithography.

Some Pertinent Suggestions.

Whilst the lithographic trade, both in this country and overseas, has much cause for satisfaction in the extent to which lithography is growing in popularity amongst buyers of print, there is nevertheless plenty of room for further expansion. Many in the trade are seeking to extend their order lists, and so are keenly interested in any suggestions that can be made toward a general stimulation of the consumption of lithographically-produced printing. Our esteemed New York contemporary, *Printing*, with this in mind, has persuaded several prominent American lithographers to express opinions on the subject.

Research and Quality.

F. J. Blaney, vice president of the Forbes Lithograph Manufacturing Co. of Boston, Mass., said :—

"In reply to your request for a short statement as to 'How Can Lithography Find a Better Market?'—we believe the research work that is now being done by some lithographers and that will be attempted in a larger way under the direction of the Lithographic Technical Foundation will do much to improve conditions by opening up a broader market for lithography.

"In the meantime, we feel that a determined effort should be made to hold to the highest quality—both in art work and lithographing, and that it is of no avail to cut prices—but that prices should be based on a proper cost knowledge and a fair profit maintained on every order.

"When business is dull it will be much better for the individual lithographer as well as the trade in general to try and develop new users of, and new uses for, lithography than to reduce prices."

The Colour Publicity Field.

Horace Reed, president of the Niagara Lithograph Co. of Buffalo, N Y., said :—

"Lithography already has an excellent market. It would be difficult to picture a market with greater facilities than that presented to the producer of colour publicity by lithographic media.

"There appears to be no limit, and the prospect challenges not only the mechanical facilities, the artistic qualities, but the imagination, which is a potential factor.

"The best contribution any member of the lithographic industry can make is the conscientious development of the best that he may possess."

Boost Offset.

W. H. Merten, vice-president and treasurer of the Strobridge Lithographing Co. of Cincinnati, Ohio, said :—

"Answering your inquiry, 'How Can Lithography Find a Better Market?' we assume that this applies particularly to offset work. This method of printing being comparatively new, is as yet in its experimental stage, with many of the large advertisers in the country. The delicacy of the tints, the softness and beautiful blending of the colours, makes it a very attractive medium for advertising and in fair sized runs it can be handled at a very moderate cost.

"To promote and increase sales, good sketches, plates and printing are absolutely essential and the lithographer must be thus particular as to the quality of his product. Customers are inclined to be conservative, and slow to adopt new methods, but we are confident that a good salesman with high-class samples to submit, has a wide field and great opportunity for building up the business so that it will, in a reasonable time, become as general as ordinary type printing is to day."

The Free-Sketch Handicap.

Charles P. Schmid, president of Trautmann, Bailey and Blampey, Inc., of No. 13, Laight-street New York City, said :

"Suppose—just suppose—that to-morrow a leading national advertiser should let it be known to half-a-dozen (often it is a dozen) leading lithographers that he is in the market for 'sketches and prices.'

"Suppose—just suppose—that these lithographers to a man should reply to the effect that sketches would be furnished at cost, said cost to be credited against the order, otherwise paid for in cash.

"Suppose—just suppose—that every other advertiser would hereafter receive from every lithographer a like response to a like 'invitation.'

"The result? The emancipation of lithography from its present supine position, the elimination of scandalous waste (and consequently cheaper lithography); an inevitably better market for lithography.

"The advertiser is not at fault: free sketches he appraises at the value which the lithographer himself by implication places upon them. Lithography among advertising media is inevitably ranked—well, just about where the practices of the lithographers themselves place it.

"Lithography has served and will continue to serve capably and efficiently as the handmaiden of merchandising. Certain penricious practices have crept into the marketing of lithography which every lithographer and every advertiser, moreover, knows at heart to be fundamentally and economically wrong. Reformation of these practices will be a long step in the direction of a better market.

"All of which is said with reservation of those lithographers—and there are some—whose backbones are made of solid ivory and whose heads are not."

Messrs. Spicers Limited are giving liberal support to a scheme approved by the Cambridgeshire Education Committee for an experimental village college for the rural area of Sawston and district. An offer has been made by Messrs. Spicers, who own the paper works situated in Sawston, to provide a site of two acres. This site is adjacent to a recreation ground of six acres provided by Messrs. Spicers for the use of their employees and of the village. They have offered the use to the village college, for use on school days by the pupils of the school, and at other times by adults. The recreation ground is already laid out with tennis courts, a bowling green, a cricket pitch and a football ground, with a commodious pavilion. Mr. H. G. Spicer has himself offered £500 to provide two rooms in the village college for the accommodation of the public health services of the district, particularly the school medical service and infant welfare work.

OFFSET WITHOUT SET-OFF

is guaranteed by using our One-Sided S/C Litho.

Accurate register in numerous printings is also obtained.

The ideal paper for Litho in Colours, Varnishing & Offset Litho.

It is a pure Esparto Litho Printing, with a semi-rough back, which prevents setting off and is an advantage if required for pasting.

It is stocked in D. Crown, D. Demy and Royal. Other sizes will be added as required.

It is now being used by litho houses of repute.

Write to us for sheets for testing. The results will give you firstly surprise and then the pleasure which is derived from the creation of fine work.

VALUE!
REGULARITY!
RELIABILITY!
PROMPT DELIVERY!

ALLARDYCE & COMPANY, LTD.,
Paper Merchants and Wholesale Stationers,
85, SOUTHWARK ST., LONDON, S.E.1
Telephones—Hop 6490 (Private Branch Exchange)
Grams—"Allardyce, Boroh, London." (Two words).

Ensign

Super-Offsets

FOR

TWO-COLOUR

when worked as Two-Colour Offsets

HAVE 50% ADVANTAGE IN SPEED OVER

any Two-Colour and Perfecting Offsets, and for occasional perfecting will complete the job by Single-Colour working with a saving of nett time occupied and

MARKEDLY BETTER QUALITY

AND FOR

PERFECTING

are specially designed for

THE HIGHEST OUTPUT AND HIGHEST QUALITY

of work of this character, and print the sheet at one impression from both sides at the same time. They give on each side of the printed sheet

NO DIVERSITY OF IMPRESSION.

The Work is from POSITIVE PLATES ONLY without DOUBLE TRANSFER.

SPEED. QUALITY. VALUE.

R. W. CRABTREE & SONS, Ltd.,
WATER LANE,
(Offset Dept.) **LEEDS,**

would be glad to receive enquiries as to the outstanding merits of

ENSIGN SUPER-OFFSETS

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TYPON
PAPER NEGATIVES

represent the perfect medium for black-white photo-reproduction work.

The blacks are of uniform density : the whites sharp and clear-cut. There is an entire absence of streaks, pin-holes, or any of the usual troubles.

The Typon Process does not call for exceptional treatment or highly skilled labour. No special equipment is required.

Typon material is inexpensive, sold in convenient quantities, and adds to the resources of the Litho and Planographic Printer while greatly reducing his working costs.

The Typon Catalogue, fully illustrating and describing the process, will be sent on request.

TYPARY & TYPON Co LTD.

Telegrams: TYPANTYPO, FLEET, LONDON. 1-4, RED LION PASSAGE, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.4. *Telephone:* CENTRAL 1376

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Lithographic Trade Review.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Though conditions of business in the lithographic section of the industry can be regarded as satisfactory, there seems to have been a slight setback observable during recent weeks. This, however, is believed to be only temporary, as the industry as a whole shows a most healthy tendency.

On the interesting subject, to which we recently referred, of the use of paper negatives to displace wet plates, Mr. James H. Graham, F.R.P.S., writes:—"It may be of interest to state that Messrs. Lowe and Brydone (Printers), Ltd., have been reproducing books and other printed matter by means of paper negatives, and offset presses, for over two years. It must be borne in mind by prospective users of this paper that as its chief commercial advantage is cheapness, success is only possible when a well-arranged system of labour saving methods is adopted. When properly worked, however, the printed results often surpass the original copy in quality. The effect in general of such photographic methods is that publishers no longer need to make moulds of their editions for subsequent stereotyping when a reprint is needed. All that is now necessary is to submit a copy of the printed work to the lithographer, who copies it in facsimile, after making such corrections as may be necessary. There is a wide field for the application of negative paper to other photo-mechanical processes. The base now used is so readily made translucent that it seriously rivals wet collodion and dry plates in some classes of work. The main drawback at present is the inability of the average process operator to deal with this, to him, strange new method."

The Joint Industrial Council of the Process Trade held their annual meeting at Bank Chambers, High Holborn, on the 9th inst., for the purpose of electing officers for the coming year. Mr. A. Dargavel was appointed chairman and Mr. F. Knight vice chairman. Amongst matters dealt with was that of technical education; and opinions were expressed in favour of consulting the principals of the technical colleges on the matter. Apprentice questions were also considered, and the workers' panel promised to submit a draft scheme of joint control for the consideration of the employers at a future meeting.

The "M.D.'s" (Metal Decorators)—the tin-printing section of the Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers—are holding a concert on Saturday at the "Rosemary Branch," Lewisham High road. The chair is to be occupied by Mr. J. Garner (Messrs. Winstone's).

There can be no doubt that photo-litho methods are extending their field with great rapidity in many parts of the world. This is strikingly indicated in the experience of Messrs. Pictorial Machinery Limited, who report the completion of another very successful year and the paying of a further substantial dividend. Mr. F. T Corkett, of this firm has been very busy of late superintending the installation of important equipments on the Continent and elsewhere. We understand that Shanghai, Barcelona and Bordeaux are amongst the places where "Pictorial" plant has been installed, and it is noteworthy that plant is also being supplied to Germany and Austria, as well as to countries knowing little of fine art printing. Mr. Corkett's company has now an established connection with a firm in Peidmont and are in association there with what is perhaps the largest firm of map printers on the Continent. The company has already put in a fine photo lithographic plant in Piedmont, and is now putting in a further plant for intaglio printing, not only for fine art work but for newspapers and magazines also. In view of the success of the "Printex" Negative Printer, publicly shown for the first time at the recent Printing Exhibition, it is interesting to learn that a similar, but smaller, machine is now under construction and will be ready in the New Year.

In view of the very beautiful results which have been obtained with the Aquatone process with which screens as fine at 400 can be used—it is interesting to learn that the business of making Aquatone plates is now being opened up to the photo-engraving trade. The Aquatone Corporation states that any photo-engraving establishment can be equipped to make Aquatone plates by the addition of two pieces of apparatus—one, a whirling stove with temperature control, and the other, a special washing pan. The two pieces of apparatus cost from $1,200 to $2,400, according to the size, and with these appliances the photo-engraver will find himself completely equipped to make finished Aquatone plates. His present camera and dark room equipment can be employed without any change, ordinary wet plate negatives being used in this process.

The big pull which offset printing offers to the advertiser is forcibly indicated in a booklet issued by the Harris Automatic Press Co., U.S.A.: "To-day is the day of 'something different in advertising,'" it is said. "Advertisers want new ideas. They want to present them in a different manner. They are striving for the unusual, the distinctive, the individual. In offset, advertisers have found the solution to their problems. Offset attracts attention because it is different. Offset holds attention because it is natural. Offset enables you to present your story convincingly. In brief, offset has all the fundamentals of good advertising; *i.e.*, attraction, interest and conviction."

The lithographs of Ludwig Jungnickel, of Vienna, form the subject of one of the many beautifully illustrated articles in the October number of the *Studio*. Animal life, depicted with sympathy and original treatment, is this artist's speciality.

Multicolour lithographic printing is used to very striking effect in posters sent to us advertising motor cars. The cars and their settings make very telling pictures, providing further evidence of the colour possibilities of lithographic processes. These posters—which are in a dozen or more colours, we should judge—are sent primarily as indicating the work that can be done on paper specially supplied for litho printing by Messrs. Allardyce and Co., Ltd., for which the excellent results speak eloquently. Incidentally we cannot fail to notice Morris Cowley cars—one of which, by the way, an 11·9 h.p. commercial travellers' van, made to carry 8 cwt. of samples or goods, seems particularly appropriate to many of the printer's requirements.

Litho Paper in India.

Protest Against the New Duties.

The Bombay lithographers, who have to depend entirely on oversea manufacturers for the paper used in their work, have represented to the Government of India that the proposed duties on paper will act greatly to their disadvantage. Most of the lithographic presses in Bombay are chiefly employed on mill labels, match and "bidi" labels, and pictures of Indian gods and goddesses. The duties will increase the cost of paper, says the Bombay correspondent of *The Times* (Trade Supplement), and make it impossible for them to compete with the foreign presses, especially those in Germany.

The printed labels imported into India pay 15 per cent. duty on invoice value, while the existing duty on lithographic paper imported into India works out at 22 per cent. on the invoice value. In addition to this disadvantage of 7 per cent., lithographers have to pay Customs duties on all their imported materials—2½ per cent. on printing ink, 15 per cent. on zinc plates, 15 per cent. on spirits, 15 per cent. on dry colours, 15 per cent. on damping cloth, 15 per cent. on pumice stones, and 2½ per cent. on lithographic stones.

The new protective duties on litho paper will put them at a still greater disadvantage, as they will amount to 33 per cent. on the present price of litho paper in Europe; the result will probably be the capture by the Germans of much of the work at present done in Bombay. Should it not be possible to exempt litho paper because it cannot readily be identified for Customs purposes, it is suggested that the Government should either provide lithographers with a licence to import enough paper for their needs or raise the Customs duties on all litho-printed matter imported into India, so as to meet competition from Germany.

City and Guilds Institute.

Litho Text Books Recommended.

The Department of Technology, City and Guilds of London Institute, has issued its Programme for the Session 1925-6. This substantial paper-wrappered volume (priced at 3s. 6d. net) sets forth the 80 odd subjects in which the Department organises examinations, and in regard to these subjects it provides detailed syllabuses with lists of books recommended and other information. The subjects dealt with include typography, lithography, bookbinding, paper manufacture and photography.

It may be of interest to give here the list of books recommended in lithography:—

Recommended for Students.—"Grammar of Lithography," by W. D. Richmond (Menken); "Colour and Colour Printing as Applied to Lithography," by W. D. Richmond (Menken); "Photo-lithography," by G. Fritz; "The Art of Lithography," by H. J. Rhodes (Scott, Greenwood. 2nd ed. 1924. 15s.).

Recommended for School Libraries.—Lithography.—"Zincography," by J. Bock (Menken); "Text Book of Metalography," by C. Harrap (Raithby, Lawrence). O.P.; "Collotype and Photo lithography," by J. Schnauss (Iliffe). O.P.; "Manufacture of Varnishes, Oil Crushing, Refining and Boiling," 3 vols., by Livache and McIntosh (Scott, Greenwood. Vol. I. 3rd ed. 1919. 17s. 6d. Vol. II. 2nd ed. 1908. 12s. 6d. Vol. III. 2nd ed. 1911. 14s. 6d.); "Treatise on Photo-gravure," by H. Denison (Iliffe). O.P.

Colour.—"Textile Colour Mixing," by D. Paterson (Scott, Greenwood. 2nd ed. 1915. 8s. 6d.); "Colour: A Hand book of the Theory of Colour," by G. H. Hurst (Scott, Greenwood. 2nd ed. 1916. 8s. 6d.); "Dictionary of Chemicals and Raw Products Used in the Manufacture of Paints, Colours, Varnishes, etc," by G. H. Hurst (Scott, Greenwood. 2nd ed. 1917. 12s. 6d.); "Field's Chromatography," by J. Scott Taylor, B.A. (Winsdor and Newton).

Paper.—"Papermaking," by G. Clapperton Crosby Lockwood. 3rd ed. 1917. 8s. 6d.).

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Sole Agent for "LITIDROS."

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Readers' Pensions Committee.

Distinguished Gathering at the Annual Dinner.

Eloquent tributes were again paid to the work of the printer's reader at the thirty-first annual dinner of the Readers' Pension Committee held on Saturday in the Venetian Chamber, Holborn Restaurant, under the chairmanship of Col. E. F. Lawson, D.S.O., M.C. The company was graced by the presence of many well known representatives of literature and journalism. Those present included Mrs. Lawson, the Rt. Hon. Lord Morris, K.C.M.G., and Lady Morris, Sir G. Wyatt Truscott, Bt., Lady Brittain, Mr. A. E. W. Mason, Mrs. P. Champion de Crespigny, Mr. Arthur Waugh, Mr. J. C. Van der Veer, Mr. and Mrs. Peaker, Prof. and Mrs. H. J. Spooner, Mr. R. A. Austen Leigh, Mr. Valentine Knapp, Mrs. C. S. Peel, O.B.E., Mr. Albert Visetti, F.R.C.M., Mrs. Carruthers, F.J.I., and Messrs. W. A. Perkins, P. J. Greene, E. W. Whittle, Arthur O'Connor, J. Randall, W. H. Shortell, Jas. Chandler, W. E. Hebditch, T. W. McAra, H. F. Parker, and Councillor A. A. Naar, M.B.E.

"Literature and the Press"

Following the loyal toasts, Lord Morris, in proposing "Literature and the Press," said that literature embraced the whole pageant of history and the whole question of the Press. We could hardly boast of any literature earlier than the fifth or sixth century, but although our work in literature commenced comparatively late, we very quickly pulled a good stroke, and for the last twelve or fifteen centuries England had more than done her share in contributing to the literature of the world. Was the responsibility attaching to those who wrote in the Press fully realised, he asked, particularly in a country like this, where we exercised the freedom of the Press to the fullest extent? There was no institution for which we should stand up more seriously than the liberty of the Press. We spoke of the supremacy of Parliament, but Parliament, after all, was only a committee of the people, and it was to the Press that the country looked to keep members up to the highest ideals of their predecessors.

Mr. A. E. W. Mason, replying to the toast, said it was a pleasure to acknowledge the debt that authors owed to the Press of this country, and in particular to the readers who looked after their grammar. (Laughter.) The "readers" were the watchdogs of the English language. (Hear, hear.) Their power was greater than the power of any woman, for a woman only had the last word, while they had the last semi colon. (Laughter.)

Mr. Arthur Waugh, who also replied, delighted his hearers with a description of the pilgrim's progress of the young Oxford man who came to Fleet-street most gorgeously attired in a girl's jumper and what appeared to be a divided skirt, to teach the Pressmen how to write. His first article usually had a head line with thirty-eight capital letters, and in the opening paragraph were two Greek quotations. After that young Mr. Oxford took his seat at a chartered accountant's desk and declared that there was no possible connection between literature and the Press. But they must remember that room where Greenwood and John Morley edited an evening paper "written by gentlemen for gentlemen." They must remember the gargantuan paradoxes of Chesterton; they must remember W. E. Henley, Andrew Lang, Robert Lynd, James Agate, J. C. Squire, J. B. Priestley, A. B. Walkley, and Sir Edmund Gosse. These were all witnesses of the association of literature and the Press. (Cheers.)

"Readers' Pensions Committee."

The chairman, in proposing the toast of the "Readers' Pensions Committee," said the readers of the Press performed a most admirable function, which was not always mechanical and was of inestimable importance. A letter which the secretary had received with a subscription from Lord Frederic Hamilton showed how careful was the "reader." Lord Frederic made the French word "entrecote" feminine, knowing that "cote," the word for rib, was feminine. The reader detected the fault, and made "entrecote" masculine, thereby correcting an error which many Frenchmen made. That, wrote Lord Frederic, was a tribute to an amazing profession, and, in enclosing his subscription, he could only hope that the "reader" who corrected the error would be so prosperous that he would never require to apply to the fund. (Hear, hear.) Continuing, the chairman said that the fund was initiated by a few members of the Association of Correctors of the Press in 1888, with the object of providing pensions for readers who, through sickness or old age, were unable to continue their work, and also to provide for their widows. The appeal which had been made each year to the literary world, publishers and kindred professions, had met with a uniform success, which was due largely to the unfailing generosity of literary men and women, and also because the fund had two great merits to recommend it. First, it was founded on the principle of helping those who helped themselves—(hear, hear)—and, secondly, there was no fund in existence that was more economically managed. The expenses were negligible practically every penny subscribed going to the pensions which the fund provided. (Cheers.)



Photo: Malcolm Arbuthnot.

Col. E. F. Lawson, D.S.O., M.C.

Mr. Perkins Replies for the Committee.

Mr. W. A. Perkins (chairman of the organisation), who replied, remarked that the Readers' Pensions Committee had been peculiarly fortunate in securing year after year the presence in the chair of distinguished ladies and gentlemen in the world of letters and other walks of life, to advocate the claims of the institution, in which they displayed an abiding interest, as shown that night by the presence of a former dinner chairman, Sir George Wyatt Truscott, whom they were glad to welcome once again. Proceeding, Mr. Perkins said their organisation could also be considered fortunate on account of the number of distinguished people who annually showed their interest in the work by their presence at that board or by allowing their names to figure on the list of donations. And, further, if he could say so without appearing to be egotistical, the institution was fortunate in the officers it had been able to secure throughout its career. He instanced two present that night—Messrs. Randall and Chandler—who were members of the original executive, who had served in various offices, and now, when age prevented their being more active, still maintained their interest in the position of trustees. It was their practice to commemorate the work of the officers by attaching their names to the various pensions as they were established, and the pension which would be completed as the result of that night's function would bear the name of Mr. J. H. Bedford (the hon. collector), who could be described as one of the younger officers, though his period of service ran into something like twenty years. Mr. Perkins mentioned that the subscriptions of the members of the committee more than covered the expenses connected with the dinner, so that every penny which was subscribed by their generous friends went to the object for which they appealed—the creation of pensions. Their work had been crowned with increasing success. The first seven pensions took nearly twenty years to complete; the seven more recent pensions exactly five years. Much as they were doing they were even now not doing enough. Personally he should not be satisfied until they were well able to meet all claims as they arose, instead of having to defer some each year. Having thanked all the kind friends who gave the committee such ready help, Mr. Perkins concluded by announcing donations totalling considerably over £600.

"The Guests."

Mr. Jas. Chandler, in submitting the toast of "The Guests" said, in looking back, he shuddered to think what would have happened to many aged readers had it not been for the great assistance they had received from those who supported the efforts of the committee at different times.

Lady Brittain, responding, paid a warm tribute to the work of the Printers' Pension Committee and wished it still further success.

Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh, who also replied, said that surely no mortal could approach nearer to omniscience than the reader, for he must have all literature and science at his finger-ends, he must not only be lynx eyed but argus-eyed, able to detect a turned hyphen and determine between a full point roman and a full point italic. Readers were inclined to be a little autocratic, but it was due to them that we were allowed to put "ue" at the end of catalogue, and they had saved the country from many horrors, most of which came from a friendly Republic across the ocean. (Cheers and laughter.)

"The Chairman."

The health of the chairman was proposed by Mr. Frederick Peaker (president of the Institute of Journalists), and was very heartily accorded, musical honours being given.

Col. Lawson, in briefly replying, said he felt it a privilege to be identified in the smallest way in helping so excellent a cause.

The toasts were interspersed by several well selected musical items contributed by the following artistes: Miss Vera Florence, Miss Violet Stevens, Mr. Edward Beaumont, Mr. Jack Richards, and Mr. Emile Philippe (accompanist).

A very successful evening was brought to a close by the singing of the National Anthem.

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Country News.

Bristol.

ON the evening of Wednesday of last week, Bristol printers had the rare treat of listening to Mr. Geo. W. Jones lecture upon "The Craft of the Printer." The lecture had been arranged by the Bristol Master Printers and Allied Trades Association, in connection with the technical classes at the Merchant Venturers' Technical College, and it was in the large hall of the College that the lecture was delivered. The chair was taken by Mr. J. A. Arrowsmith Brown and there was an attendance of about 250. For over an hour Mr. Jones held the attention of the audience whilst he discoursed upon the early printers and their work, and took the occasion to impart useful hints and suggestions as he proceeded. Very hearty applause, as well as words spoken by Mr. Theo. Jones and Professor Robertson, testified to the great appreciation felt for Mr. Jones's visit.

THE quarterly meeting of the Bristol Master Printers' Association was held at the Cadena Café on Thursday, Mr. G H. Holloway presided and the principal business was a resumed discussion upon the subject of "Profit and loss through increased turnover at reduced prices." Mr. J. Sydney Bennett had undertaken again to lead off, the matter arising out of his remarks at the previous meeting based on the paper Mr. Sessions gave at the Costing Congress at Buxton. There was a good discussion, and a critical examination of some fresh figures supplied by Mr. Sessions. There was a unanimous decision that when all things had been considered there was nothing to be gained by reducing prices to increase the turnover. The meeting practically gave endorsement to the principle laid down at Buxton that it was better to be satisfied with small business at a fair profit than to have big business at a small profit.

MR. J. A. ARROWSMITH-BROWN, head of the firm of J. W. Arrowsmith, Ltd., has accepted the chairmanship of the Anchor Society for the ensuing year. The Anchor Society is one of the old societies that perpetuate the work of the great Bristol philanthropist, Edward Colston.

MR. L. GOODENOUGH TAYLOR, chairman of directors of the *Bristol Times and Mirror*, Ltd., has consented to accept nomination for the office of Sheriff for the city of Bristol for the ensuing municipal year.

Coventry.

THE Coventry Master Printers' Association held a most successful gathering at the Queen's Hotel, Coventry, on Thursday, on the occasion of their annual dinner. Councillor W. B. Wykes (past president of the Federation) was the principal guest of the evening, and he gave a most instructive and illuminating address on the Federation's past, present and future activities. He showed conclusively that the Federation was a necessary part of the printer's existence, and that it had succeeded in great measure in overcoming the obstacles which prevented the progress of the trade. Tribute was paid by Mr. Wykes and Mr. A. E. Feltham (the president of the Coventry Association) to the work which General Bemrose had done, not only in the Midlands but for the Federation generally. Mr. D. R. King (secretary of the Midland Alliance) added his quota to the usefulness of the gathering by pointing out the value of the Federation especially to the small printer, emphasising the fact that a knowledge of scientific costing was most essential in order to obtain a fair selling price. Mr. J. S. Bold thanked the speakers for the clear and concise way in which they had outlined the various features of the work of the Federation.

Leeds.

THE death occurred last week, in a Leeds nursing home, of Mr. Edward James Tolson Ingle, at the age of 53 Mr. Ingle was the head of the firm of J. E. Ingle and Son, Call-lane, Leeds, a very old-established trade and general bookbinding house. His untimely and unexpected death has evoked considerable sympathy for his wife and son amongst his many friends in the printing trade in Leeds and district. He was on the executive of the Leeds Master Printers' Association, and will be greatly missed by his colleagues. He also was a representative on the J.I.C. (Printing) Local Committee, and had served on several panels in connection with the Ministries of Labour and Pensions. A man of wide sympathies and genial personality, he had also many interests outside his own craft. The funeral took place at Lawnswood Cemetery, Leeds, on Friday. There was a very large gathering of members of the Leeds Master Printers' Association at the service and graveside. Numerous beautiful floral tributes were sent by the many bodies Mr. Ingle had been connected with.

MR. A. SMITH, who has retired from the chief readership of the *Yorkshire Post* after nearly 40 years' service, was on Friday presented by the staffs of that paper with a gramophone and records and a leather suit case. The presentation was made by the editor, Mr. A. H. Mann, and other speakers included Mr. J. W. Miller, the overseer of the case-room, and Mr. T. A. Lamb, father of the compositors' "chapel."

MR. HERBERT DAWES, who recently retired from the position of head of the machine-room department of the *Yorkshire Post*, was on Friday the recipient of a gold watch subscribed for by all departments. The presentation was made by the general manager, Mr. A. Grime.

Colchester.

A LOST copy of Caxton's "Bœthius" belonging to Colchester Castle Library, owned by Colchester Town Council, has been discovered in a cellar at Birch Hall, Colchester, where it had apparently been carefully packed away by the former owner to escape air raids. The volume, one of a few still in existence, is not dated but is stated by experts to have been printed in 1477 or 1478 at Caxton's Westminster printing press. The book is still in good condition. It is bound in wooden boards, covered with a brown stamped leather, and originally there was a brass clasp, but only a small fragment of this remains. The covers measure 12¼ by 8½ inches. Originally there were 93 leaves, but the first, a blank leaf, has disappeared, leaving 92 printed leaves, or 184 pages. There is no title page nor catch lines, but the printing and the black Gothic letters are wonderfully clear and legible, and the many initial letters and rubric lines and marks added by hand in vermilion paint are still strong and distinct. It is understood that in due course the book will be placed on exhibition by the Colchester Corporation.

THE Colchester Board of Guardians have accepted the tender of the Essex Telegraph, Ltd, of Colchester, for printing, and of Messrs. E. N. Mason and Sons, Arclight Works, Colchester, for stationery for the next twelve months.

Hull.

THE *Eastern Morning and Hull News* Co, Ltd., announce that the control of the papers published by the company has once more passed back to the Liberal party. The new directorate is as follows: Lord Terrington (chairman), Mr. Sydney Walton (London), Mr. James Downs (Hull), Mr. Matt Blythe (London), and Mr. Mark Goulden (managing director). Another prominent local Liberal is expected to join the board next week. The papers in the group are the *Eastern Morning News*, the *Hull Evening News*, the *Hull Weekly News*, and sundry other publications.

Halifax.

THE Mayor of Halifax (Mr. J. H. Waddington), following the custom of recent years in the borough, on Thursday last entertained local journalists at a dinner at the "Old Cock" Hotel. During the proceedings his Worship was presented by his guests with an album sumptuously bound and containing 50 sepia enlargements of photographs of functions the Mayor had taken part in during his year of office.

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THE Printers' Provident Association, 39 and 40, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street, E.C.4, is able to SUPPLY ALL BRANCHES OF EFFICIENT (N.S.) LABOUR for the Printing and Allied Trades, at short notice. No charge. 'Phone: Central 8218. 14695

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FOR SALE, Quad Crown COLLOTYPE MACHINE, with necessary equipment for Collotype process; Quad Crown Litho Machine, Two Presses, Two Arabs, Guillotine, Shafting and 11 h.p. National Gas Engine; all in good working order; for sale.—Seen at 72, Clyde-street, Clydebank. 14702

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1925.

The State of Trade.

THE Board of Trade returns, made public last week, do not on the whole make cheerful reading, as they tend to show that Great Britain is importing more goods from abroad, and at the same time exporting less. For the nine months of this year imports show an advance over the corresponding period last year of £56,204,797, the total to the end of September being £965,477,025. With regard to British exports, the nine months' total is £579,258,406, which is less by £10,060,855 than the amount for the first nine months of last year. Happily the section that is the most substantial representative of the printing and allied trades, namely the importing and exporting of paper, shows to much better advantage than does the country's trade as a whole, this section maintaining a healthy tendency. As regards the printer's product, it is satisfactory to note that September's exports of "printed books, etc., amounted to 45,702 cwts., of a value of £430,616 as against the same month's 1924 quota of 39,481 cwts., valued at £407,540. The totals for the nine months ended September 30th show a similar upward movement, this year's figures being 367,589 cwts. at £3,225,653, against last year's 337,581 cwts. at £2,964,072.

* * *

Packings and Wrappings.

SWEDEN (1,226,924 cwts) takes the leading place as the largest supplier of packings and wrappings to this country during the first nine months of the year, consignments from that source surpassing those of the same period last year by 89,855 cwts. Deliveries from Germany (687,709 cwts) and Norway (655,112 cwts.) were very much on a par with each other. Consignments from the former country show a decline of 58,536 cwts, whereas those from Norway were larger by no less than 209,015 cwts. Finland's contribution (285,050 cwts.) during January to September indicated a slightly lessened market for packings and wrappings in this country compared with the 302,253 cwts. sent in the corresponding period last year.

Nine Months' Paper Exports

PAPER and cardboard exports during the month just completed—447,300 cwts., of the value of £808,561—record increases of 25,490 cwts. (6 per cent) in quantity and £31,086 (3·9 per cent.) in value compared with September last year. Exports during the first nine months of the year and the two preceding years were:—

1925	...	3,675,098 cwts.	£7,175,313
1924	...	3,516,350 ,,	6,771,315
1923	...	2,991,911 ,,	6,169,497

An analysis of the figures shows that, in quantity, British paper and cardboard exports for the nine months ended September advanced respectively by 158,718 cwts. (4·5 per cent.) and 683,187 cwts. (22·8 per cent.) contrasted with the two preceding corresponding periods. As regards value, the nine months' exports for the present year represent increases of £403,998 (5·9 per cent.) and £1,005,816 (16·3 per cent.) compared with the nine months of last year and the year before. Printings (2,702,856 cwts.) sent abroad during the first nine months of the year constituted the only real satisfactory item in the British paper and cardboard exports. They represented not only a proportion of over 70 per cent. of the total paper and cardboard shipments, but an advance of 449,960 cwts. compared with the corresponding nine months last year. Writings (168,481 cwts.) were in better demand amongst oversea buyers, exports under this heading increasing by 8,838 cwts. With regard to packings and wrappings, a substantial decline is recorded, shipments having dwindled from 497,441 cwts. during January-September last year to only 160,078 cwts. in the nine months of the current year. With the exception of "other sorts" of coated papers—which show an appreciable rise from 37,407 cwts. to 67,200 cwts.—the remaining varieties included in the exports were on a similar level to those of the same period last year.

* * *

Markets for British Printings.

PRINTINGS consigned to British Possessions during the first nine months of the year reached the substantial figure of 2,469,798 cwts., compared with only 233,058 cwts. to foreign markets. In the same period last year 1,862,602 cwts. were dispatched to the former markets and 399,294 cwts. to the latter. During January-September Australia alone absorbed British printings to the extent of 1,809,004 cwts. (£1,958,322), advances of 499,821 cwts. in quantity and £503,222 in value compared with the preceding corresponding period. Deliveries of printings to this important market during the nine months ended September amounted to over 70 per cent. of the total shipments to all parts of the world of this class of manufacture. With regard to other colonial markets, New Zealand (194,255 cwts.) bought more liberally, having increased her purchases to the extent of 22,179 cwts. The next largest Colonial buyer was British India, 138,601 cwts., a decline of 1,592 cwts., and then British South Africa, 93,465 cwts., an increase of 18,974 cwts. The returns for Canada, Ceylon, and the Straits Settlements were in each instance more satisfactory than was the case last year. As regards writing paper exports, all the enumerated British markets took more numerously than in January-September last year, the most noteworthy feature of these returns being the large shipments to Australia, which rose from 56,877 cwts. to 64,636 cwts

THE Hon. L. A. Taschereau, Prime Minister of Quebec, in a recent statement relative to the development of the Saguenay area by United States financiers, expressed the opinion that the pulp and paper industry would not have such easy access to the United States market if United States capital were not so largely interested in the development on the Canadian side of the international boundary

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The Electrotypers & Stereotypers' AUXILIARY.

Celebrating the Twenty-First Birthday.

The twenty-first anniversary of the Electrotypers and Stereotypers' Auxiliary to the Printers' Pension Corporation was fittingly celebrated on Saturday by a dinner, which was held at the "London Tavern," Fenchurch-street, under the chairmanship of Mr. A. Chadwell (Auxiliary president). The function, which was supported by many well-known representatives of the electrotyping and stereotyping branch of the industry, proved in every



Mr. A. Chadwell.

way an unqualified success. The following were amongst those present: Messrs. W. C. Warren (general secretary, National Society of Electrotypers and Stereotypers), T. Middleton (assistant secretary of the Society), Rupert Kneale, W. J. Light, H. Williams, A. H. Mundey, A. F. Bell, C. S. Yeates, J. Shaw (H.M. Stationery Office, Harrow), J. Garner (works manager, Amalgamated Press), J. Mortimer, G. Sharvell, J. Parker, F. E. Shillam, W. H. Crosby, G. Maidment.

"The Auxiliary."

Following the loyal toast, Mr. W. C. Warren, in submitting the toast of "The Electrotypers and Stereotypers' Auxiliary," spoke very highly of the work of its pioneers, and then went on to recall especially the services rendered by the late members, Mr. B. Mouse, Mr. J. Nicol and Mr. J. Withers. He then went on to speak of the very satisfactory progress, financial and otherwise, made by the Auxiliary and expressed the hope of completing the eighth pension at the end of the present season. Touching on the splendid work performed by the Council of the Corporation, Mr. Warren quoted a case where a widow had received a pension, then remarried, and after a short period lost her husband, when the pension was reinstated to her by the Council. He then proceeded to make mention of the appreciation felt by the members of their trade when granted a pension upon their first application. In concluding, Mr. Warren expressed the hope that they would all be gathered together again in celebration of their 50th anniversary, when he hoped the Auxiliary would be able to show still further progress.

Mr. Chadwell, in reply, thanked all those connected with the trade for their efforts during the Auxiliary's twenty-one years of existence. He wished the Auxiliary God-speed in all its good work. Mr. Chadwell then, on behalf of the Auxiliary, spoke of the magnificent work done by Mr. George Sharvell, and presented to Mrs. Sharvell an umbrella as a mark of respect and appreciation of the services rendered by her husband to the Auxiliary as treasurer since its inception.

"Vice-Presidents and Officers."

In proposing this toast, Mr. J. Shaw paid a compliment to the chairman and to various members of the committee, making special allusion to his friend, Mr. J. Parker. Though their branch of the industry was numerically small, he considered it second to none in endeavouring to serve the best interests of the Corporation. This fact would always stand as a monument to the credit of those vice-presidents and officers who had made the Auxiliary what it was to-day. He hoped as the years went by they would continue to add to the progress that had already been so well established.

"The Visitors."

In proposing the toast of "The Visitors," Mr. Geo. Sharvell claimed that their visitors were not visitors in the strict sense of the word, because they had all been such good friends of the Auxiliary. In this connection he singled out for special mention Mr. J. Mortimer (secretary, Printers' Pension Corporation), Mr. J. Shaw and Mr. C. S. Yeates (members of the Corporation Council). Referring to the financial side of the work of the Auxiliary, he said a sum approaching £16,000 had been paid by the Auxiliary to the Corporation.

"The Chairman."

The health of the chairman was proposed by Mr. T. Middleton, who spoke of the enthusiasm and interest Mr. Chadwell always gave to everything connected with the Auxiliary. Mr. Middleton went on to refer appreciatively to the pioneers of the Auiliary and the responsibility connected with its maintenance in the future. He hoped that it would be the earnest endeavour of all journeymen in their branch of the trade to encourage apprentices to interest themselves in its work. In concluding, he expressed the wish that the chairman might continue as president for a very long time, and would also enjoy the confidence of the trade for many years to come.

Interspersed with the toasts were a number of musical items rendered by the following well-known artistes: Misses Mary Braithwaite and Edna Brett, and Messrs. Wilfred Gaylor, Victor Lodge, Harry Speller, Jack Treval, Harry Parr and Will Jennings, with Mr. Chas. Hardy as accompanist.

The dinner stewards were Messrs. T. H. Middleton and F. Mouse, whilst the musical director was Mr. Geo. J. Harrison, the three gentlemen fulfilling their respective capacities to the entire satisfaction of the company.

Monotype Users' Association.

Display Composition Discussed.

Mr. F. Waterhouse, chairman of the National Committee of Monotype Users, addressed a meeting of the Association at the Trocadero last week. He said that a good display compositor was almost worth his weight in gold, and a lad entering the industry could not do better than start in a small office. He remembered the days when display compositors took a greater interest in the craft, when apprentices had competitions amongst themselves as to who could set an advertisement page or print 250 business cards in the shortest time, and in their enthusiasm would sometimes go to the office half-an hour before starting time to put a machine right.

The display compositor in those days was an artist, but to day many establishments had to submit to lay-outs prepared by outside establishments where there was little practical knowledge of composition and where they did not really know what the job would look like until it was set. Those were the days of the International Specimen Exchange, but there had been many alterations and introductions since. The early typesetting machines were more or less unsatisfactory, but both the Linotype and the Monotype had created a partial revolution in the industry. He had had a prejudice against those innovations and had even advised a friend against taking up shares; but he had learned a lesson which he had never forgotten.

At about the same time half-tone blocks had come into general use, and more recent years had seen the introduction of photogravure, intaglio and similar processes, based on the process which was probably the finest in the world—the Rembrandt Process, invented by Carl Klic. With all these improvements and achievements he felt that the display compositor had not progressed much farther than his brother of a generation ago. There would be more changes and improvements in the future, but it was hard to say what direction they would take. Newspaper printing by photographic process was being tried, and whether such machines would ultimately displace machines already in existence was a moot point. There would certainly be very great improvements made in mechanical composition, and he thought the machines that served them mostly would be able to hold their own with any later machines that might be introduced.

He thought that if heads of firms let the display compositor feel that his efforts were appreciated and gave him scope to show what he really could no and merited him accordingly, they would create an incentive in his mind to give of his best

Mr. G. Reveirs, chairman of the London Monotype Users' Association, said he thought the display compositor of to day was as good as any in the past. If they did not take the same interest in their work, he thought it was because they did not think it worth while when extra rates were paid in newspaper offices. They did not always take the longer view and realise that an employer wanting a foreman would look for him, not in the machine composition-room, but in the display room.

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Commercial Intelligence

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Allied Newspapers, 33s. 4½d., 33s. 9d., 8 p.c. Pref., 22s., 22s. 4½d ; Allied Northern Newspapers, 6½ p.c. Deb , 99½, 100½; Amalgamated Press, 43s., 43s. 9d. ; Associated Newspapers, 23s., Pref., 18s. 9d. ; British Glues and Chemicals, 3s. 3d., Pref., 14s.. 0¾d. ; Buff Book, 21s. 3¾d. ; Jos. Byrom, 7s. ; Cassell, Pref., 19s. 6d. ; *Daily Mirror* Newspapers, 6, 6 3/32, 8 p.c. Pref., 25s. ; *Daily Sketch* and *Sunday Herald*, Deb., 105, 106 ; Thos. De la Rue, 14s. 10½d., 14s. 3d. ; J. Dickinson, 30s. 9d., 1st Pref., 83, 4½ p.c. 1st Mort. Deb., 84 ; *Financial News*, Pref., 11s. 6d. ; Ilford, 26s. 3d., 26s., 9d. ; *Illustrated London News*, 1st Deb., 62 ; International Linotype, 67½ xd. ; Kelly's Directories, 6 p c. Pref., 20s. 1½d., 21s , 7½ p.c. Pref., 21s. 9d. ; Lamson Paragon, 13s. 6d., 5½ p c. Pref., 15s. 9d., 10 p.c. Pref., 23s. 3d. ; Linotype A Deb., 67⅛, B Deb., 67⅛ ; George Newnes, 24s. 9d., Pref., 16s. 3d. ; Odhams Press (4s. shares), 3s. 6d., 7½ p.c. A Pref., 15s. 6d. ; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 16s., 15s. 6d. ; *Sunday Pictorial* Newspapers, 73s. 1½d., 74s. ; Raphael Tuck, Pref., 82s. 9d., 83s. 3d. ; United Newspapers (1918), 7½ p.c. Pref., 19s. 4½d , 19s. 9d. ; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 40s. 3d., Prefd., 21s. 3d., 4 p c. Pref., 13s. 1½d. ; Weldons, 27s. 6d., Pref , 16s. 6d. ; Winterbottom Book Cloth, 75s. 7½d ; Wyman and Sons, Pref., 17s. 6d.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

MANSELL, HUNT, CATTY AND CO. have declared an interim dividend of 4 per cent.

NEW COMPANIES.

RIDOUTS, LTD. — Capital £3,000, in £1 shares ; to acquire the business of printers and stationers now carried on at Whitstable, Kent, as "Fred Ridout" and to adopt an agreement with W. F. Lennox and W. V. Phelps. Private company. First directors : W. F. Lennox and W. V. Phelps. Solicitors : Hatchett Jones and Co., 48, Mark-lane, E.C.3.

FENNEMORE HAYDON CO., LTD. — Capital £500, in £1 shares ; advertising agents, printers, stationers, etc. Private company. Directors : T. H. V. Haydon and T. A. Fennemore.

COMPANY OF BIOLOGISTS, LTD. — Capital £1,000, in £10 shares ; to acquire the copyright of the *British Journal of Experimental Biology* and the business relating to the publication and sale thereof and certain of the assets, to adopt an agreement between F. A. E. Crew, J. S. Huxley, L. T. Hogben, of the first part, Oliver and Boyd of the second part and this company of the third part. First directors : G. P. Bidder, D.Sc., L. T. Hogben, D.Sc., Prof. J. S. Huxley, J. T. Saunders and F. A. E. Crew, D.Sc. Registered office : Cavendish Corner, Cambridge.

J. B. TAYLOR AND CO , LTD. — Capital £20,000, in £1 shares ; to acquire the business of box and container manufacturers as formerly carried on by W. G. Taylor as "J. B. Taylor and Co." at York road, Leicester, and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in paper, cardboard, strawboard, millboards, wall and ceiling papers and all other kinds of paper and materials made from paper and pulp or used in the manufacture or treatment of boxes and paper, etc. Private company. First directors : W. G. Taylor, J. B. Taylor and E. F. Taylor. Registered office : 35, York road, Leicester.

LAURENCE A. CUTHBERTSON, LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares ; advertising agents as formerly carried on by L. A. Cuthbertson and F. S. Mayers at 7, Waterloo-street, Birmingham. Private company. Directors : L. A. Cuthbertson, G. E. S. Perkins and F. S. Mayers. Solicitor : B. S. Gorton, City Chambers, High-street, Coventry.

HULL AND GRIMSBY BILLPOSTING AND ADVERTISING CO., LTD — Capital £15,000, in £1 shares (5,000 10 per cent. cumulative preference and 10,000 ordinary) ; to acquire the business of a billposter, advertising agent and contractor carried on by Mary E. Walker in Hull, as the "Hull and Grimsby Bill Posting and Advertising Co." Private company. First directors : Mrs. Mary E. Walker and E. S. Walker. Solicitors : Walker and Colbeck, 9, Parliament-street, Hull.

THOMAS GREAVES, LTD.—Capital £500, in £1 shares ; general merchants, manufacturers of, agents for and dealers in leather, leather products and bookbinders' and manufacturing stationers' commodities, etc. Private company. Directors : Miss Maud B. Greaves, F. G. Kallmer, Mrs Clara Wilson and C. V. Greaves. Registered office : London Leather Works, Decima street, Tower Bridge-road, S.E.1.

DURABILITY, LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares ; to acquire the business of enamellers now carried on by A. J. Luscombe, F. W. Parsons and J. H. Williams at 93a, Falkland-road, Harringay, N.8, as "Durability," and to carry on the business of manufacturers, patentees, vendors, merchants and dealers in bronze, and other gilding, enamelling and lacquering, and in paper of all kinds and articles made from paper or pulp, and materials used in the manufacture of paper, etc. Private company. Directors : A. J. Luscombe, F. W. Parsons and J. H. Williams. Registered office : 93a, Falkland-road, Harringay, N.8.

MONTMARTRE GALLERY, LTD.—Capital £100 in £1 shares ; to acquire the business of a new and secondhand bookseller carried on by S. C. Potter at 39, Wardour-street, W., and to carry on the same and the business of printers, publishers, dealers in paintings, prints, etc. Private company. Directors : W. T. Searle and C. E. Balt. Solicitors : C. P. Fielder Le Riche and Co., 3, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.2.

N. SALE AND CO., LTD.— Capital £600 in £1 shares ; cardboard box manufacturers, packing case makers and makers of all kinds of boxes, cases or cartons for use in the hat or any other trade, timber merchants, etc. Private company. First directors : Mrs Nellie Sale, R. Wells and Sarah Wells. Registered office : 15, Rothesay-road, Luton.

HAROLD DRABBLE, LTD.—Capital £1,100 in £1 shares ; advertisers' and advertising agents, contractors, etc. Private company. First directors : H. Drabble, E. Drabble and F. Drabble. Registered office : 2 and 3, Norfolk-street, Strand, W.C.2.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfactions registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfactions is not compulsory).

NEWCASTLE CHRONICLE, LTD. (formerly Newcastle Newspapers, Ltd). — Particulars filed of £800,000 second debentures authorised September 16th, 1925, charged on the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital ; the whole amount being now issued.

ELECTRIC LAW PRESS, LTD.—Issue on March 4th, 1914, of £600 debentures, part of a series already registered. (Notice filed October 6th, 1925)

MORGAN AND SCOTT, LTD. (printers, etc., London).—Issues on June 9th, 1921, of £5,000, on October 14th, 1921, of £2,000, and on September 18th, 1925, of £100 debentures, parts of a series already registered.

HERALD PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO., LTD. (Ashton-under-Lyne).—Satisfaction in full on September 22nd, 1925, of debentures dated February 7th, 1905, securing £3,000.

ELECTRIC LAW PRESS, LTD. (London).— Satisfaction in full on September 30th, 1925, of debentures dated October 28th, 1913, and March 4th, 1914, securing £5,000.

CAMELOT PRESS, LTD. — Transfer of mortgage and mortgage dated September 29th, 1925, to secure £20,000 (including £15,500 transferred), subject to a discount of 10 per cent. on repayment by the company, charged on certain lands and premises in Southampton, and the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holders : Friends Provident and Century Life Office, 42, Kingsway, W.C.2.

MILLS AND SONS, PRINTERS, LTD.—Mortgage on certain properties in Guildford, dated October 6th, 1925, to secure all moneys due or to become due from the company to Lloyds Bank, Ltd., not exceeding £2,500.

BRADSTREETS REGISTER, LTD.— Issue on October 8th, 1925, of £700 debentures, part of a series already registered.

BARNES AND SEAGER, LTD. (paper manufacturers, etc.).—Mortgage dated August 28th, 1925, to secure £2,000, charged on certain properties in Portsmouth. Holder : L. W. S. Porter, "Langhurst," London-road, Portsmouth.

F. C. BLACKWELL AND CO., LTD. (pencil and ink manufacturers, paper manufacturers, etc., Liverpool).—Satisfaction in full on September 1st. 1925, of mortgage dated June 16th, 1921, securing £2,500.

ELECTRIC LAW PRESS, LTD.—Mortgage and land registry charge on 5 and 6, Fulwood-place, E.C., both dated October 5th, 1925, to secure £5,000. Holders : National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

RECEIVER APPOINTED OR RELEASED

KARBOUAX, LTD.—C. D. Ross, of 32, Old Jewry, E.C., chartered accountant, was appointed receiver and manager on October 2nd, 1925, under powers contained in debentures dated January 1st, January 16th and March 6th, 1920.

Measuring Colours.

An instrument that measures colours by number and accurately records infinitesimal differences in shade is one of the latest marvels of science.

It is claimed that the invention, which is called a Colorimeter, will be of considerable value to the textile, printing and other industries in which the measurement, comparison, or standardisation of colours is required.

A Colorimeter is in appearance something like a machine gun with a telescope superimposed. It measures the primary colour constitution of every shade in the rainbow. This it does by means of gelatine "colour wedges," each of which represents one of the three primary colours—red, green or blue—which together make white light. These "colour wedges" are accurately graded throughout their length from full colour to the utmost saturation with white light.

To measure a colour, all that is necessary is to place a sample under one half of the lens of the telescope, and to manipulate the combination of "colour wedges" until a perfect match is obtained in the other half. The numerical value of the colour is shown on a graduated scale. Thus, for example, R56, G41, B3 might represent a mixture of red, green and blue in the proportions indicated. By re-setting the scale the same tint can be reproduced exactly at any time. The instrument is so designed that only one particular setting of the "colour wedges" is possible for any one shade.

The Colorimeter—an invention of the Kodak Research Laboratories—can also be used to determine the exact effect of one colour upon another. It is particularly adapted to the measurement of the colours of fabrics, paper, oils, paints, inks, dyes and dyed materials, coloured glass or celluloid, food or dairy products, interior decorations, etc.

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The Printing Crafts Guild.

Annual Meeting.

The 18th annual general meeting was held in the College of Technology, Manchester, on Saturday last, Mr. Charles W. Gamble, O.B.E., M.Sc.Tech., being in the chair.

The minutes of the last annual meeting having been read, a suggested alteration to Rule 5, "The Executive Committee shall consist of twelve members, two, at least, of whom shall be ladies," was put forward by the hon. secretary on behalf of the committee.

Mr. A. Edwards moved, and Mr. A. Neate seconded, an amendment "that the alteration be referred back to the new committee for consideration."

The amendment was lost, and when the committee's recommendation was voted upon, the record for and against was equal, whereupon the chairman's vote was in favour of the *status quo*, which reads as follows: "Organisation.—The Guild shall be governed by a president, a chairman of committee (who shall be the head of the Printing Department in the College of Technology), an honorary secretary, an honorary treasurer, an honorary auditor, an executive committee of twelve (five of whom shall form a quorum), and one representative for each district in the Manchester province, to be appointed at the annual general meeting. The president, chairman of committee, secretary, and treasurer shall be *ex officio* members of all sub-committees. All officers shall retire annually, but shall be eligible for re-appointment."

The annual report was adopted.

This document, signed by Mr. John Taylor, president, and Mr. F. J. Hughes, hon. secretary, recalled the Guild's visit to the Printing Exhibition, and mentioned also donations to the Printers' Pension Corporation and to Ancoats Hospital as the result of successful whist drives and dances. An increase of junior members was reported. The membership is now 12 honorary, 270 adults, 85 juniors, making a total of 367—55 more than previous session. Balance sheet showed income (including £7 3s. 10d. brought forward from last session) £230 12s. 10d., expenditure £212 5s 9d., leaving a sum of £18 7s. 1d. to be carried forward. The committee tendered thanks to Mr. B. Mouat Jones, M.A., Principal, College of Technology, the House Committee, Mr. J. R. Scott, "The Sociables," Mr. Fred Eastwood, Mr. Frank Colebrook, F.A.I., Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Broughton, the proprietors of the *Manchester Guardian* and *Manchester Evening News*, Mr. W. W. F. Pullen, Mr. John Crolton (Assize Courts), Mr. J. B. Oldham, B.A., Mr. C. L. Stern, Messrs. Linotype and Machinery, Ltd., Rev. H. H. Johnson, B.A., Whitworth Institute Art Gallery, Messrs. Furnival and Co., Ltd., Wallpaper Manufacturers, Ltd. (Holmes Chapel), and others who had helped to make the session successful.

The treasurer's balance sheet and auditor's report being approved, the election of officers resulted as follows:—

Officers: President, John Taylor; chairman of committee, Charles W. Gamble, O.B.E., M.Sc.Tech; hon. treasurer, C. Doughty; hon. auditor, J. Begg; assistant hon. secretary, A. Edwards; hon. secretary, F. J. Hughes, 424, Moston lane, Manchester.

Committee: J. Crook, Miss E. R. Dust, E. Fisher, E. Garrett, F. Hewitt, Edward McVay, W. M. Menzies, J. T. Shelmerdine, Miss A. Tooms, A. Trickey, Miss L. Woolley, J. Worthington.

District Representatives: Altrincham, E. Ashton, the Broadheath Printing Co., Viaduct-road, Altrincham; Ashton-under-Lyne, H. Holme, 102, Kelvin-street, Ashton-under-Lyne; Bolton, E. Boardman, 142, Mornington-road, Bolton; Bury, F. Roscow, 15, Malvern-avenue, Seedfield, Bury; Hyde, H. W. Wallace, 22, Newtonhurst, Victoria-road, Newton, Hyde; Oldham, Geo. H. Rider, 2, Brompton-street, Oldham; Rochdale, Wm. Ingham, 31, Mackinnon-street, Rochdale; Stockport, R. F. Singleton, 113, Turncroft-lane, Stockport.

The general business being concluded,

Mr. Harold E. Johnson delivered a lantern lecture entitled, "Impressions of Northern Italy." The illustrated journey commenced by boat at Dover, and continued across country by train through the Rhone Valley and Simplon Tunnel into Italy, the chief centre being Orta, the lake and island of dreams. Further journeyings brought into view Forno and Valle Strona, among the Alps, Milan, Lake Garda, the Plains of Lombardy, Venice, with the famous Caffe Floriano and the romantic island in the Lagoons—San Francescano del Deserto. The journey passed away a pleasant ninety minutes, for which the lecturer received a hearty vote of thanks.

WEE MAC.

Joint Industrial Council.

The Joint Industrial Council of the Printing and Allied Trades met in London on Wednesday of last week.

The total amount raised by the recent Flag Day in support of the War Orphan Fund of the Printers' Pension Corporation was announced as £3,764 5s. 11d. This is irrespective of Scotland, which is to hold a Flag Day of its own next month.

The selection and training of apprentices was discussed, some useful points being brought forward for further consideration.

At the call of the chairman, Brig. Gen. W. Wright Bemrose, those present stood in silence as a tribute to the memory of the late Mr. F. L. Armstrong, general secretary of the Newspaper Society and secretary of the Employers' Federation of Envelope Makers and Manufacturing Stationers.

Trade Union Matters.

PIECE WORKERS AND HOLIDAY PAY.—At a recent meeting of the Executive Council of the Typographical Association, consideration was given to a question concerning the rate of holiday money to be paid to Linotype operators in the Redhill branch who were employed on piece work. The branch secretary supplied details of the earnings of these members, and the Committee decided that they were entitled to payment for annual holidays at the rate of their average weekly earnings for the six months preceding the holiday.

COMPENSATION CASE AT SHEFFIELD.—The secretary of the Sheffield Branch of the Typographical Association has supplied the Executive with particulars of a claim for compensation by a member of his branch who had been injured during the course of his employment by falling from a ladder. The insurance company had offered 30s. per week part wages, but the member concerned thought he was entitled to a larger sum. The Committee have advised the branch secretary to place the matter in the hands of a solicitor, and explained that the 30s. is the maximum amount that can be received under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

NATIONAL UNION OF JOURNALISTS.—The Finance Committee of the National Union of Journalists announce that from January 1st, 1925, the following grants have been made: From the Ordinary Benevolent Fund, £1,082 9s. 2d.; from the Special Unemployment Fund, £107 10s.; from the Benevolent Fund, £351 5s.; from the Widow and Orphan Fund, £622 19s.; and from the War Distress Fund, £432 10s. During this period the branches have raised over £2,000 by special efforts for the Widow and Orphan Fund.

C. DAVIDSON AND SONS, LTD.—Presiding at the fifty-first annual general meeting of the shareholders on Saturday at Aberdeen, Lieut.-Col. T. Davidson, D.S.O., said the loss incurred in the year's working was due to the low prices prevailing on account of the severe competition in all classes of wrapping papers imported from abroad. Production was thereby curtailed, and it was impossible, under present conditions, to manufacture at a profit the classes of paper for which the mills were laid out. On the decision of the Committee of Inquiry now sitting the policy of the board would depend, and he believed that if the Government decided in favour of applying the Safeguarding of Industries Act to the wrapping paper trade the future of the company was assured. If the decision of the committee was adverse, the directors had come to the conclusion they would have to give up the papermaking end of the business and concentrate on the bag making and selling end. It would be some weeks before the decision of the committee would be known, and till then nothing could be done except to continue running as at present so as to preserve the large connection of the company.

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Trade Notes.

MR. JOSEPH ROBINSON, stationer and newsagent, Seaside-lane, Easington, had his premises burnt down last week-end owing to a firework which had been lighted for demonstration purposes setting fire to others in a box. The place was gutted.

MR. GEORGE KERR, printer, 50 and 52, Hedley-street, South Shields, was summoned this week for having printed coupons relative to a ready-money betting business, contrary to law. The defendant pleaded that the offence was unintentional and committed in ignorance, and was discharged.

PRINTERS AT LAW.—In the King's Bench Division, on Wednesday of last week, Mr. Justice Finlay reserved judgment in an action brought by Pryce and Son, Ltd., printers, of Woolwich, against the Pioneer Press, Ltd., also of Woolwich, in which damages were claimed for alleged libel contained in a print published bp the Pioneer Press, and purporting to bear the imprint of Pryce and Son. An injunction was also asked for. The document complained of was printed in black, setting out the Conservative view and with the plaintiffs' name, and then, printed over it in red, was the attack on the Conservative policy, with the defendants' name in red. The plaintiffs denied that they supplied the document in black to be overprinted.

A RULE NISI calling on the editor of the *Evening News* to show cause why he should not be committed for contempt of court in connection with comments in the paper on October 15th, dealing with the Home Secretary's action in causing the arrest of alleged prominent Communists, was granted by two judges on Tuesday in the High Court.

SUPPRESSION OF LONDON WEEKLY.—Following upon the arrest of Communist leaders on Thursday last, letters appeared in the Press on Friday from Mr. George Lansbury, M.P., who drew attention to the fact that "without any proper authority, and without any order issued on printer or publisher, the whole of the London edition of this week's *Workers' Weekly* has been confiscated and carted off. As this issue of the paper could not have been printed when the summonses were issued, I desire to ask what the Newspaper Proprietors' Association propose to do in the matter."

NEWSPAPER HOLD-UP.—About one o'clock on Saturday morning a daring hold up of a newspaper motor van by four armed men took place in Fleet-street. The van, which contained a load of copies of the *Daily Herald*, weighing about a ton and a-half, was slowing down to round the corner of Bouverie-street into Fleet-street when four men appeared. Two stood in front of the van, while the other two are stated to have pointed revolvers at the driver's head. The driver was ordered to leave his seat. He obeyed, and the four men immediately jumped into the van and drove off at a fast rate towards the Strand. Some time afterwards the van was found abandoned outside the church of St. Clement Danes.

THIS incident had a sequel on Tuesday, when before the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House, Cecil Ruben Margerison, 17, of Milton-road, West Hendon, described as a member of the National Fascisti, was charged with being concerned with three other men, not in custody, in stealing a Fiat motor car and 8,000 copies of the *Daily Herald* (recovered), the property of William Potter, contractor, High-street, Clapham. Margerison was remanded, bail in one surety of £500 being allowed. In applying for a remand, the police stated that, in their view, it was a case to which the attention of the Public Prosecutor should be called.

INSULATING PAPER.—It is the intention of the Post Office authorities to have all telegraph and telephone wires underground as time goes on. In connection with the London to Glasgow cable, the paper insulating the wires weighs 500 tons.

A MANUFACTURERS' agent who only holds British agencies, including a well known firm of publishers, and who travels Canada from coast to coast, is at present in this country, and desires to secure the representation on a commission basis for the whole of Canada of British manufacturers of stationers' sundries, stationery lines, appertaining to the bookselling and stationery trade and papers (bond, ledger, art, blotting, etc.). (D.O.T. reference No. 406.)

MR. FREDERICK WILLIAM BISHOP, overseer of the composing room of the *Birmingham Mail* and for more than forty years a member of the staff of that journal, has died at the age of 88 years.

MR. RICHARD JOHN SELLICK, of Archfield-road, Redland, Bristol, for 44 years a member of the staff of the *Bristol Times* and *Mirror*, who died on July 18th, aged 62, left estate of the gross value of £4,366, with net personalty £2,341. He left £50 to the Bristol and West of England Newspaper Press Fund and £50 to the Orphan Fund of the Institute of Journalists.

THE eighth annual concert in aid of the building fund of the Caxton Convalescent Home was held at the Central Hall, Westminster, on Saturday afternoon. Under the musical direction of Mr. Percy Newport, a fine array of artistes were enthusiastically received and their various items well rendered. Mr. Raymond Kirby, F.R.C.O., played several selections on the grand organ, which were much appreciated. In connection with the concert an appeal is being made for funds to complete the building by the erection of the West Wing. Over £1,000 has been subscribed, and it is hoped to augment this figure by a further £200 as a result of this effort. The hon. secretaries (Messrs G. F. Chapman and W. F. France) will welcome donations up to November 16th, at 3, Cursitor street, E.C.4.

Paper Trade Golfing Society.

Autumn Meeting.

The autumn meeting of the Paper Trade Golfing Society was held at Moor Park on Thursday, October 8th, when a large entry was secured, amongst those present being the following:—Mr. W. C. Powers, Captain Noel V. Bowater, Messrs. C. S. Downing, Edward Smith, J. W. S. Johnston, T. H. Groom, G. C. Robertson, W. Monkhouse, S. G. Saunders, W. A. Dewsnap, J. S. M. Stewart, Carl Eberstein, N. Duxbury, R A. Parkinson, S. Nicol, I. D, Berner, R. G. Harvey Greenham, N. H. Jones. A C. Jennings, E. C. Lait, Major H. S. Wescott, Messrs. F. C. Harding, B. J. Hall, A. S. Batchelor, A. C. Bodinnar, J. T. Chasney, F. G. Whitaker, G. Buchanan, T. T. Mackenzie, J. A. Holden, E. L. Brown, A. S. Duff and C. F. King.

The following are the results of the competitions:—

The Powers Cup.

This Cup, presented to the Society for handicaps of 11 and under, was won by Mr. S. G. Saunders with a net score of 77, Mr. A. S. Batchelor being second with a net score of 78. Captain Noel V. Bowater, Mr. E. L. Brown and Mr. C. S. Downing tied for third place with net scores of 80.

Mr. S. G. Saunders therefore becomes the second holder of the Cup.

The Cardiff Cup.

Major H. S. Wescott was successful in winning the Cardiff Cup (for handicaps of 12 and over) with a net score of 74; Mr. N. H. Jones being second with a net 75, and Mr. J. T. Chasney third with a net score of 79.

Major Wescott becomes the holder of this Cup for the current year.

Society Spoons.

Society Spoons for the best scratch score were won by Mr. A. S. Batchelor and Mr. C. S. Downing, who tied for first place.

The Foursomes Challenge Cup

A competition took place in the afternoon for the Foursomes Challenge Cup, which was won by Mr. A. S. Batchelor and Mr. A. C. Bodinnar with a score 1 down; Mr. J. T. Chasney and Mr. F. G. Whitaker being second with 3 down. Mr. S. G. Saunders and Mr. W. A. Dewsnap, and Mr. F. C. Harding and Mr. B. J. Hall tied for third place with 4 down.

PACKING paper and news print, it is said, could find a good market in Bulgaria. The three or four small works in the country are far from meeting demands. There is no news print mill in Bulgaria, the market being supplied by Germany and Czecho-Slovakia. There are more than 60 different kinds of packing paper in the Bulgarian markets, generally 18 to 100 grammes per sq. metre, coloured or white, made from wood, half-wood and cellulose. Only a coarse kind is made in the country.

Personal.

MR. GEORGE A. ISAACS (general secretary, National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants) and Mr. J. Keep (general organiser of the Society) are amongst the Labour candidates standing for the Christchurch Ward of Southwark at the forthcoming municipal elections.

MR. W. C. WARREN, vice president of the Joint Industrial Council, is to address the Salford Master Printers' Association at Manchester on November 4th.

MR. A. LE PINE STRANGE, hon secretary of the Eastbourne Master Printers' Association and a past president of the Home Counties Master Printers' Alliance, addressed the District Rotary Conference at Brighton on Friday of last week.

HE restated the objects of Rotary, with its ideal of service, and urged that "the development of acquaintance as an opportunity of service" should be applied not only to the customers but to the staff. They should drop a word of commendation as easily as a word of blame. The root cause of nearly all trade disputes was discontent, because the hopes and expectations of men to day were greater.

THE delegates of the Oxford University Press have appointed Mr. J. de M. Johnson, M.A., to be Printer to the University in place of the late Frederick Hall, who died in August of this year.

MR. J. J. BRAILY, secretary of the Leeds branch of the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation, has been appointed chairman of the Yorkshire Centre of the Industrial League and Council.

MR. J B. BROWNE, assistant overseer in the composing department of the *Northampton Herald*, has been presented with a silver engraved cigarette case and a box of cigars on retiring after more than fifty years' service on that paper.

MR. C. W. DAVIDSON was re elected a director of Messrs. C. Davidson and Sons, at the annual meeting.

MR. F. C. ARNOLD, who has been on the clerical staff of Messrs. Edward Lloyd, Ltd., for the past nine years, has severed his connection with the Sittingbourne Paper Mills in order to take up an appointment on the London staff of Messrs. C. Townsend Hook and Co., Ltd., paper manufacturers, of Snodland. At the hands of Mr. R. B. Miller (manager of the Sittingbourne Mills), Mr. Arnold has received from the staff a gold keyless lever watch suitably engraved.

"MODERN ADVERTISING," the issue of which in twelve fortnightly parts has been started by Messrs. Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons, Ltd., promises to be in fact what it aims at being, namely "an authoritative guide to every form of present-day publicity." With a foreword by Viscount Burnham, the first number contains articles on such live subjects as copy writing, advertisement lay-out, posters, illuminated signs, window dressing, and even sky writing and films, the contributors including some of the foremost men in the advertising field. Each number is priced at 2s.

SIR ISAAC PITMAN AND SONS, LTD., send us a new autumn list of books containing many of interest to printers and business people generally.

THE McGraw-Hill Co. is bringing an action against the former owners of the Newton Falls Paper Mills, N.Y., following the purchase of the mill. The plaintiffs allege that the property instead of being worth $2,400,000, which they paid for it, is worth only $1,400,000, because of the difference in timber values, and claim $1,000,000 damages on this account. They also ask $1,000,000 damages because of the money they spent in changing the machinery of the mill (from coarse to book papers) in the belief that the timber was sufficient to make it worth while to remodel the machinery. All the charges made by the plaintiffs are denied by defendants.

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The Wrapping Paper Inquiry.

Points from the Evidence.

On the resumption of the sittings of the Board of Trade Committee into the state of the wrapping paper industry on Wednesday Oct. 7th, at the offices of the Board of Trade, Mr. H. G. Spicer, chairman and managing director of Spicers Ltd., was the first witness.

In reply to Mr Swan, he expressed the opinion that the wrapping paper industry of this country was in a depressed condition and deserved some reasonable support in view of the foreign competition. The application of a reasonable duty, say of 25 per cent., on the thicker papers would still leave a large amount of competition, and he did not therefore think there would be a very great advance in price on such papers. In a good many instances where thicker papers were concerned, substitutes which could be made in this country would be taken and there would be a considerable increase of people making krafts of the thicker substances.

Assuming a duty was granted on some wrapping papers, the manufactured articles made from such papers should be subject to an *ad valorem* duty, that was to say bags, envelopes and toilet rolls.

Mr. Spicer mentioned that the export of envelopes had gone down enormously in recent years. Most of the countries to which they used to send envelopes were either making them themselves or Messrs. Spicer manufactured the goods there. That applied to Australia and South Africa.

Paper Bag Making.

Mr. Harold Jackson, papermaker and paper bag manufacturer and chairman of the Wholesale Manufacturing Section of the British Paper Bag Federation, said 60,000 tons of paper were consumed by the paper bag trade in this country, and about a third or half of that quantity was bought from British mills. Price was the determining factor. Unless something was done to reinstate the wrapping paper industry here it would become extinct, and buyers would be at the mercy of foreign manufacturers. During the past two years mills were constantly going out of existence.

The Paper Bag Federation felt it was their duty to support the wrapping paper mills in their application.

The present 1 lb. bag was being sold at 1s. 6½ per 1,000, and two-thirds of that price represented the cost of the paper.

If the 15 lb. limit was taken, the duty would be evaded by making bags of double sheets, and in that case 70,000 tons of paper liable to duty would be so altered as to evade it. The 10 lb. limit was the natural boundary.

Because of lower wage conditions and lower taxation Scandinavian mills could make paper more cheaply than British mills and consequently the big orders went abroad.

Replying to Viscount Erleigh, witness said 250 firms were included in his Federation, of whom 40 or 50 were manufacturers. Some 6,000 people were employed as operatives and approximately 10,000 altogether. If a duty was put on the paper and not on paper bags it would ruin the paper bag industry here because the foreigner would send over the paper in the form of bags.

Witness added, in answer to the chairman, that the paper bag trade in this country had reached a high state of efficiency and they would not find one faulty bag in 50,000, whereas the foreigner failed in this department because he was inefficient.

Paper Box Representation.

Mr. Culross, on behalf of the British Paper Box Makers Federation, asked for similar opportunities at the Inquiry in respect of the paper used by his members as were to be afforded to the paper bag industry. The limitation of the weight to 10 lbs. became a serious matter for the paper box trade, who were large consumers of papers used for covering boxes.

Mr. H. G. Bradly, a director of Lepard and Smiths, Ltd., and president of the National Association of Wholesale Stationers and Paper Merchants, said before the war there was a considerable importation of foreign paper competing with British paper, and the difference in prices at that time on the average was about 5 per cent. There was now a much larger difference in the prices.

Witness agreed with the prices for foreign papers suggested in the applicants' case. With regard to British prices, in the majority of cases those he had been paying were a few pounds a ton lower, the possible explanation being that in a great many cases orders had been accepted at below cost in order to keep mills going.

On Thursday morning Mr. Bradly's attention was first directed by Mr. Swan to methods of marketing wrapping paper. Witness said it was not a general rule for merchants, when offering wrapping papers, to state whether they were British or foreign. In a great many cases the buyer knew it already, and in certain instances when negotiations were being conducted it was frequently stated. It was a common practice for merchants to supply British or foreign paper indiscriminately according to price and quality. The papers were not marked in any way.

With regard to the effect of a wrapping paper duty on other industries, witness said, leaving out paper bags and envelopes, he thought the effect would be so trivial as not to be worth speaking about. He went on to give a comparison of the price of the paper compared with the cost of the contents when the paper was used for wrapping up goods which had been sold. He took the case of a Swedish sulphite used to wrap up meat. In this instance the weight of paper as against the weight of the contents was under 1 per cent., and the value was a quarter of 1 per cent. Another instance was that of a 1 lb. M.G. sulphite bag used for wrapping biscuits, and in this case the cost of the paper as compared with the biscuits was one-third of 1 per cent.

In reply to Lord Erleigh, Mr. Bradly said it would be a fatal position if the paper bag industry of this country were dependent entirely upon foreign supplies of paper. He, as representing the National Association of Wholesale Stationers, was supporting the application entirely on the assumption that other imports which consisted wholly or mainly of wrapping paper should likewise be protected.

Mr. Entwistle put a series of questions to the witness to indicate the number of other industries which would be affected if a duty were imposed on wrapping paper. Witness was handed a sugar bag, which he described as of the thick old-fashioned sort, and added that grocers, however, liked thick bags. (Laughter).

Mr. Entwistle: I won't ask you why. (Renewed laughter).

Paper Bag Evidence.

Mr. A. Burt, who is associated with Messrs E. S. and A. Robinson, Ltd., a large paper bag-making firm, said he had bought the paper supplies of the firm for the last 25 or 30 years.

With regard to prices in Schedule 2 of the applicants' case, he thought these were rather too high. He gave a price of £21 for unglazed pure kraft (in reels) 19 lbs. and upwards, as against £22. As the substance of paper decreased, the price slightly increased. For M.G. pure kraft in reels, 16 lbs. and upwards, his price was £22, as against £22 10s. in the Schedule.

With regard to British paper, sulphites were and always had been obtainable in this country, and the best papers in the world were made here. So far as quality was concerned, the British bag-maker would have nothing to complain of in the imposition of a duty. Referring especially to thick substances of kraft paper, such paper made in England was equal in quality to the foreign product, except for a very few foreign makes.

Last week has seen the Inquiry into the wrapping paper industry carried well forward. On Tuesday Mr. Entwistle opened the case for the opposition in a speech approaching 2 hours duration. Before making his statement he mentioned that he had been instructed by the Manufacturing Confectioners' Alliance, who intended tendering evidence of the effect of a duty upon their industry. He had also been instructed to intimate that Lever Bros. were in opposition to the application, although apparently they were not tendering evidence.

Proceeding to state his case, Mr. Entwistle went through the points in the White Paper seriatim. He first of all dealt with the substantial importance of the industry. The contention with regard to abnormal imports was, however, a serious issue, and he claimed that applicants had not satisfied that condition. Exact percentages of the various classes of imports taken from actual figures would be put in. Mr. Entwistle had some comments to make in regard to the prices that had been mentioned on behalf of the applicants. Counsel argued that whatever the cause of the decreased production at home and unemployment might be, it was a cause that was operating more strongly before the war and was not some exceptional and abnormal competition such as had to be proved in order to satisfy the conditions of the White Paper. They were going to show causes for the lower prices of foreign paper that had nothing whatever to do with wages and hours. They would submit evidence with regard to the machines, a question which came also under the heading of efficiency and economy of production. Mr. Entwistle dealt at length with the calculations regarding wages in foreign countries and proceeded to refer to output per person.

The most important part of the Inquiry, he said, was the effect of the imposition of a duty on industries using the class of goods to be taxed, and he had never known an inquiry under that Act where so many trades had come forward on the ground that their interests would be affected.

Witnesses were then called by Mr. Entwistle, Mr. E. S. Jones (Samuel Jones and Co.) providing an amusing incident with a Mullen tester.

Thursday was occupied by a series of other users of wrapping papers who testified to the effect of a duty on their trades.

Finally Mr. J. Mutimer began his evidence, of which his precis ran to 18 typewritten pages.

MILL MANAGER ENTERTAINED. — A very pleasing incident marked the departure of Mr. MacDonald from the Wycombe Marsh Paper Mills, when he relinquished the management of these mills, to take up a better position at the Disley mill. Upon the kind invitation of Mr. Geo. H. Wilkinson (managing director), the staff—and representatives of employees of the three mills in the district—dined at the "Red Lion" Hotel, High Wycombe, the chief guest being Mr. MacDonald, whom all present addressed in complimentary terms, and wished him every success in his new undertaking. Mr. MacDonald made suitable response, and mentioned that he would carry away many pleasant memories of his associations with all at the Wycombe district mills.

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Australian Notes.

The News-Print Scheme—Problem of the Tariff—A Political Dilemma—The Attitude of the Publishers—Cumberland Paper Board Mills' Profit—New Plant Justified—Australia Paper and Pulp Co.—Ordinary Dividend Reduced—F. T. Wimble and Co., Ltd.—New Company.

(*From Our Sydney Correspondent.*)

A GOOD deal of excitement, not to say amusement, is aroused over the proposed Government assistance to enable the Amalgamated Zinc Co. to proceed with the manufacture of news print in Tasmania. Mr. Bruce is declared to be in a difficult position over the matter. The recommendations of the Tariff Board which considered the application of the Amalgamated Zinc Co. were believed to be in favour of protecting the proposed industry, and when these recommendations leaked out the Tory newspapers were up in arms at the prospects at having to pay increased prices for their news-print. Accordingly, it is stated, representatives of the newspapers which supported the Government "interviewed" the Prime Minister, and, it is believed, asked that the decision of the board be rejected.

THE *Labour Daily* observes that it is most amusing to see representatives of so-called protectionist papers with those of avowed free trade journals, tongue in cheek, marching shoulder to shoulder into the Prime Minister's sanctum on a free trade mission. Although Mr. Bruce declined to comment on the matter, he is said to have signified his disapproval of the request of the newspaper proprietors.

IN the meantime the *Daily Guardian* of Sydney and *Smiths' Weekly* are going out wholeheartedly in support of the establishment of the news-print industry in Australia. Commenting on the situation, the *Guardian* says: "Every previous scheme of this kind has been defeated by the subterranean opposition of 'Australian' newspapers. In their mania for the cheapest imported article, they have even printed on paper from Japan—employing Japanese workmen to make the sheets on which they fervently advocated White Australia! Allegedly 'Protectionist' newspapers have secretly fought against Australian news-print as bitterly as the Free-trade journals." The *Guardian* goes on to say that, along with the *Smiths' Weekly*, it will welcome the new Australian industry, and whether it means higher production cost or not "it will help to fill Australia with men and with industry."

UNDER the slogan of courageous capital, the same paper mentions that the initial expenditure on its news-print enterprise by the Amalgamated Zinc Co., if Parliament will grant the desired encouragement, is estimated at £600,000, while over the succeeding three to five years a further capital of about £1,500,000 will be applied. "To a patriotic newspaper," it is observed, "the venture seems worthy of all-Australian support, but the majority of City newspapers will try privately to intimidate members of the Commonwealth Parliament into jettisoning the scheme. How sincere are the other newspapers in their alleged pro-Australian feelings will be judged by the amount of support they offer to the industry of Australian news-print."

CUMBERLAND Paper Board Mills, Ltd., in its annual report discloses a profit of £35,879. A sum of £6,011 makes provision for taxation. Dividend of 8 per cent. on first preference shares absorbs £3,200, of 8 per cent. on second preference shares for four years absorbs £20,636, and with £5,798 brought into the account, £11,829 is carried forward. If the financial position during the current half-year justifies it, the directors propose paying some of the arrears of the accrued dividend to holders of third preference shares.

THE directors state that the new plant mentioned in the previous report fully justified anticipations, and the success of the operations of the year is largely due to these installations. The outlook for the current year is stated to be satisfactory. The financial position in January last warranted the payment of all dividends accrued on first preference shares to June 30th, 1924, as recommended in the previous report. There has been a very substantial reduction in the bank overdraft.

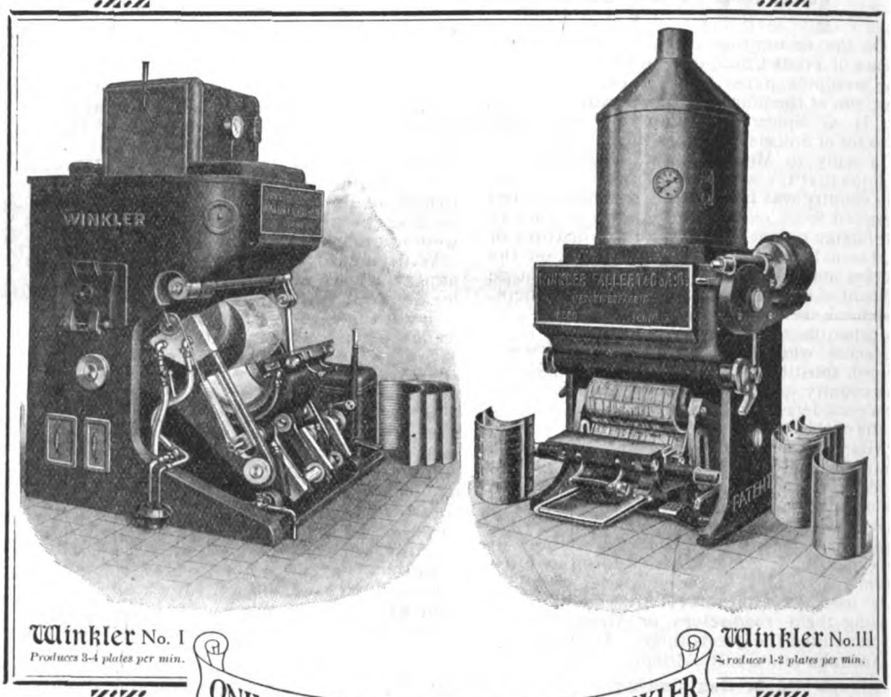
A PRELIMINARY statement issued by the directors of the Australian Paper and Pulp Co., Ltd., indicates that during the year ended June 30th the company earned £88,469, against £79,553 for the previous twelve months. The board, however, transferred £26,000 to the depreciation reserve, raising it to £54,000, whereas in the preceding year only £8,000 of the published profit was utilised for that purpose. The customary 8 per cent. dividend on the preference shares took £8,000, but as 153,500 A preference 8 per cent. shares were issued in November, a sum of £4,941 was required to satisfy the dividend charge on that issue. The ordinary dividend had been reduced from 8 to 6 per cent., of which 4 per cent. has already been paid, and will take £44,790.

THE accounts of F. T. Wimble and Co., Ltd., for the year ended June 30th last show that, after provivding £4,000 for taxation and £500 as reserve for bonus to employees, the net profit was £13,235, which compares with £13,456 for the previous year. An unexplained addition of £644 was made to the reserve fund. Dividends at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum on preference and ordinary capital absorb £11,273, including interim payments. A sum of £3,000 is to be transferred to reserve, leaving £1,096 to be carried forward.

THE branch house opened in Brisbane is said to have proved of much benefit. Branches have been opened recently also in Adelaide and Perth, and good business is anticipated therefrom.

AMONG the new companies registered is *Bathurst Times*, Ltd., with a capital of £10,000, to carry on business as proprietors and publishers of newspapers, etc.

THE patent rights held by Kaye's Rubber Latex Process, Ltd., for the United States and Canada have been sold to the United States Rubber Co.



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TRADE PUBLICATIONS.

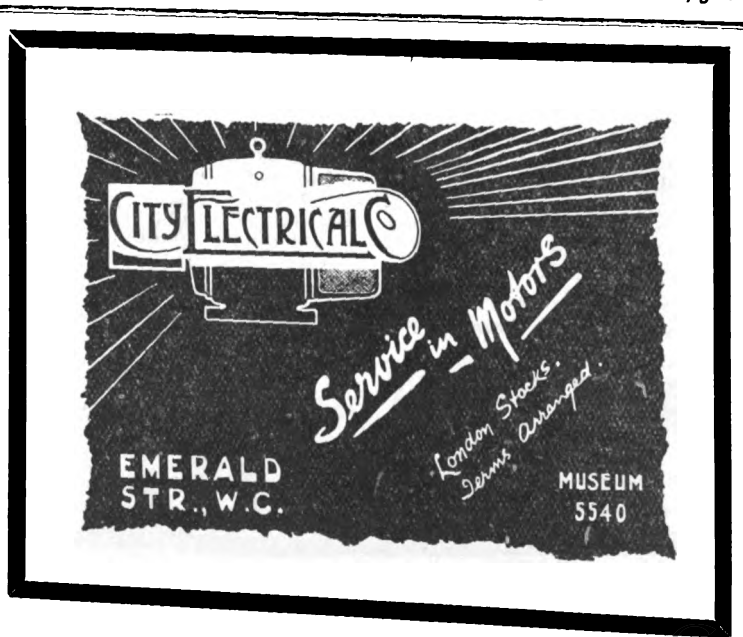
BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER, THE. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4. Founded in 1878, this weekly journal is the recognised medium for Printers, Stationers, Box Makers, Envelope Makers, Bookbinders, etc. Its pages contain the latest improvements in machinery, descriptions of new processes, and commercial intelligence and current news. Subscribers get the paper for 52 weeks for 13s.

BOOKBINDER, THE, forms a Monthly Section of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, and subscriptions are booked for these issues at the rate of 3s. 3d. per annum, including postage. Special contributions appear from the pen of leading authorities. Publishers: Stonhill & Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

DICTIONARY OF PAPER TERMS.—Definitions of the Terms as used in the Manufacture and Merchandising of Paper. Published in book form by the Lockwood Trade Journal Co., Inc., New York. Bound in cloth, 6 × 9, 87 pp. Price 7s. 6d. Copies may be had of Stonhill & Gillis, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

LITHOGRAPHIC TRADE REVIEW, THE. This forms the subject of a monthly section of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, and these issues are obtainable at an annual subscription of 3s. 3d. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

PAPER TRADE REVIEW, THE WORLD'S. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4. This weekly journal established in 1879, gives particulars of Papermaking Machinery and Processes, Current Prices of Raw Materials, Market Reports, Interviews with Leading Men associated with the industry, Commercial Intelligence, etc. Annual subscription: 26s. plus postage (Inland, 30s. 4d.; Foreign and Colonial, 32s. 6d.)

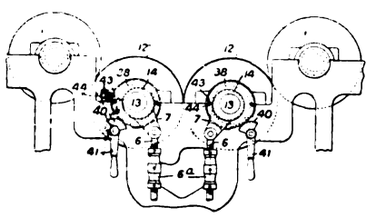


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New Inventions

Rotary Offset Machines.

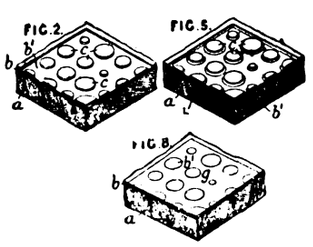
A rotary web offset printing-machine having two offset cylinders 12 between which the web is passed to receive offset impressions on opposite sides is constructed with eccentric bearings 14 for the shaft 13 of each offset cylinder, the bearings 14 being angularly adjustable in further eccentric bearings 38. The bearings 14 are angularly adjustable by arms 7 connected by turnbuckles 6*a* to links 6, and serve to move the cylinders 12 to and from the forme



cylinders 1. The bearings 38 are normally held fixed by bolts 44 passing through slots 43 in flanges on the bearings, and when the bolts are loosened, the bearings 38 are adjustable by toothed sectors 40 operable by handles 41, and serve to move the offset cylinders bodily about the axis of the corresponding forme cylinder. One of the offset cylinders may be replaced by an impression cylinder, or a direct printing cylinder. The patent is taken by Messrs. Linotype & Machinery, Ltd., and Mr. B. J. J. Gould.

Printing Plates.

In this invention, which relates to printing-plates, of the kind comprising ink retaining areas and mercurial ink repelling areas, have the mercurised metal forming the ink repelling areas supported and maintained in place by a metal unaffected by mercury and suitable for forming the ink retaining areas. In one manner of preparing the plate, a layer of nickel *b*, Fig. 2, is deposited electrolytically on an iron plate *a* and coated with a medium sensitive to light such as bichromated fish glue, which

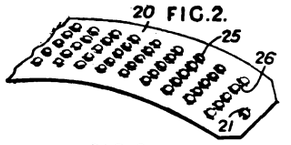


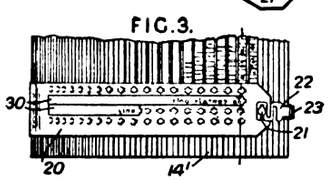
is then exposed through a negative, washed and baked in the usual manner to produce a pattern in resist, represented by the dots *c*. The surface b^1 is then etched between the dots *c* with perchloride of iron, &c., to a depth of about half the thickness of the nickel layer *b*, and the parts removed by etching are filled up more or less by very thin alternate layers of electrolytically deposited copper and silver, as shown in Fig. 5. The dotted pattern *c* is now removed by a suitable alkali, such as a solution of sodium or potassium cyanide, and the plate treated with metallic mercury, resulting in amalgamated ink repelling areas *g*, Fig. 8, supported and maintained in place by a floor and side walls formed in the nickel coating. The patentee is Mr. A. R. Trist.

Printing Surfaces.

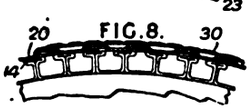
In an invention patented by the American Multigraph Co., a printing-forme for a rotary printing drum comprises one or more printing strips with embossed printing characters, formed to engage rows of circumferential projections on a holder adapted to be secured to the drum. The projections 25, Fig. 2, are stamped up from a sheet metal base 20, and are cut away at the sides to form slits 26 adapted to be engaged by the inturned edges 33, Fig. 1, of the printing strips 30. Notches 34 may be formed in the edges 33 to facilitate bending of the strips and a stop lug 36 may be formed at one end. The forme may be clamped to a plain drum or to a drum











having type-holding rails 14^1, Fig. 4, formed integrally with the drum, or rails 14, Fig. 8, formed by bending a sheet metal plate. The clamping is effected at each end by a strap 22, Figs. 3 and 4, engaging a lug 21 on the base 20, and carrying a lever 23 adapted to engage one of the rails or a notch in the drum. Specification 215,040 is referred to.

New British Patents.

For the benefit of our readers we have arranged for any inquiries relating to Patents, Designs and Trade Marks to be answered, free of all charge, by a Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Patent Agents. Inquiries should be addressed, in the first instance, to the Editor.

Applications.

Berkshire Printing Co., Ltd., and Brooke, N Packing machines for tea, etc. 24,795.

Berkshire Printing Co., Ltd., and Brooke, N. Means for folding tea, etc., packets. 24,796.

Berkshire Printing Co., Ltd., and Brooke, N. Machines for applying adhesives to packets, etc. 24,797.

Chatworthy, J., and Gestetner, Ltd, D. Sheet-feeding mechanism and duplicating, etc., machines comprising same. 25,147.

Haddon, W. Printers' blocks. 25,243.

Linotype and Machinery Ltd. (Mergenthaler Setzmaschinen Fabrik Ges). Typographical composing and casting machines. 25,319.

Marks, E. C. R. (Package Machinery Co.). Wrapping machines. 25,268.

Marks, E. C. R. (Pneumatic Scale Corporation). Package wrapping. 25,159.

Rose Bros. (Gainsborough), Ltd., and Rose, W. Apparatus for feeding blocks, etc., to wrapping machines, etc. 25,305.

Thomlinson, W. G. Machines for forming partitions for cardboard, etc., boxes. 25,200.

Specifications Published.

1924.

Bevan, C. Machines or apparatus for automatically measuring and delivering measured quantities into canisters, jars, cartons, paper bags, and other containers. 240,566.

Claybourn, L. W. Method of correcting printing presses and apparatus therefor. 240,653.

Huckman, A. J., and Bennett Bros., Ltd. Manifold writing books and pads. 240,548.

Pein, E. J. von. Feeding mechanism for ink ribbons or paper strips employed in cash registers. 218,672.

Petty, J. P., and Petty and Sons (Reading), Ltd. Temporary binders or loose sheet holders. 240,579, 240,580.

Wade, H. (Sonoco Products Co.). Apparatus for use in making paper cones. 240,670.

1925.

Carlaw and Sons, Ltd., D., and Carlaw, D Envelope making machines. 240,774.

Deutsche Maschinenbau-und Vertriebs Ges. Web roll mounting for duplicating office printing and like machines. 233,712.

Imray, O. Y. (Intertype Corporation). Matrices for type line casting machines. 240,750, 240,751.

Schweiz Industrie-Ges. Wrapping machines for wrapping objects in tin foil, paper, or the like. 234,080.

Sefton, R. Method of maintaining sheets of paper and the like in register whilst being written upon or whilst in a typewriter. 231,433.

Toronto Type Foundry Co., Ltd. Paper or like sheet-feeding machines. 240,760.

Vago, P., and Paldy, J. Securing together of sheets of paper. 240,778.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

1925.

Bergmann Elekricitats Werke Akt.-Ges. Driving devices for rotary printing presses and similar machines. 240,828.

AUSTRALIAN PAPER BOUNTY.—It is reported from Melbourne that Mr. Bruce, the Prime Minister, has announced that the Government would propose next session a bounty of £4 a ton on the manufacture of merchantable newsprint, writing, typing, and other papers which were not commercially manufactured in Australia.

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The Paper and Board Consumer.

Matters of Interest to Printers, Bookbinders, Paper Box, Paper Bag, and Envelope Manufacturers, etc.

TRADE appears to have been a bit more lively during the last few days. Merchants in certain quarters are receiving a better bulk of orders from their salesmen and post business is said to be improving. About this time of the year there are a fair number of substantial contracts placed by large users of commercial stationery to fill next year's requirements. Mostly, the class of paper specified for these orders is either esparto or tub-sized writing. Several such contracts have been fixed up during the last week or two, and to some extent the mills should benefit before the month is out. We gather that there is an improving volume of trade passing through to the esparto mills for writings, boards and coated art papers. Some of the makers who reported a slight falling away about a month or so ago, now claim to be as well placed as ever, and at least one or two mills are very busy. It can be confidently anticipated that if the shipment of esparto grass to U.S.A. continues, there will be a very quick demand for esparto papers at home before price begins to be affected.

* * *

CHIEF interest at the moment is centred round the Wrapping Paper Inquiry where a very stern fight is being waged for the preservation of at least one section of the paper-making industry. It is impossible as yet to form any idea of the outcome of these proceedings, and in any case there is still a labyrinth of official formulæ and routine to be gone through long after the present committee has completed its arduous task. So far as it has gone, the inquiry has proved one or two things and thrown an illuminating light on others. Firstly, the applicants' case would have been materially strengthened if accurate data of classified production and cost had been available for all mills. The mills that do not belong to the Association must at last begin to realise that individual interests are best served by organisation for common interests. On several occasions we have endeavoured to demonstrate that lack of co-operation between the various units and sections of the industry simply furnished and maintained an obstacle to progress. Until every mill in the country belongs to the Association, and plays its part in assisting the Association to compile the sort of data which is a fundamental factor in safeguarding and developing the whole industry, there can be no sound recovery of the industry.

* * *

THE British paper industry, as evidenced by the Board of Trade returns, appears to be holding its own in spite of the general state of depression, both imports and exports in September being on a similar level to those recorded during recent months. In view of the present Inquiry, special attention will be given to the figures relating to packings and wrappings. September's total imports (1,076,561 cwts.) represent a decrease of 217,470 cwts. (16·3 per cent.) compared with a year ago, whilst the value (£1,119,915) registers a decrease of £277,217 (19·8 per cent.). It may be mentioned here that imports of packings and wrappings show a great increase and exports a decline. Referring to the total paper and cardboard imports, these for the first nine months of the year and the two preceding corresponding periods were as follows:—

1925	...	10,514,686 cwts.	£10,787,051
1924	...	10,092,145 „	10,404,393
1923	...	8,984,961 „	9,587,321

British Imports of Paper, etc.

Description.	Sept.		Jan.-Sept.		Sept.		Jan.-Sept.	
	1924.	1925.	1924.	1925.	1924.	1925.	1924	1925
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts	£	£	£	£
Printings and Writings...	458,754	274,600	2,883,237	2,879,754	458,609	268,306	2,902,217	2,796,252
Packings and Wrappings	420,910	358,804	3,016,195	3,254,516	506,107	436,296	3,663,740	3,933,782
Coated Papers	16,418	12,071	120,859	108,545	46,652	39,211	370,608	357,392
Stationery	4,896	3,031	44,635	32,536	25,278	15,376	204,957	170,409
Mill, Leather & Cardboard	107,616	103,092	948,293	1,031,368	113,171	103,285	995,451	1,067,506
Strawboard	238,224	269,520	2,717,966	2,710,793	118,800	116,911	1,196,561	1,196,298
Other Sorts	47,213	55,443	360,960	497,174	128,515	140,530	1,070,859	1,265,412
Totals	1,294,031	1,076,561	10092145	10514686	1,397,132	1,119,915	10404393	10787051

Printings Not Coated and Writings in Large Sheets.

From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Finland	75,574	52,893	771,645	507,473	67,786	47,086	694,925	449,991
Sweden	65,839	37,336	565,608	495,762	58,045	30,405	517,359	421,880
Norway	60,077	51,489	361,449	596,841	60,466	49,484	368,145	566,409
Germany	31,760	14,684	236,698	145,282	33,140	18,581	248,710	174,203
Belgium	1,517	542	19,672	14,083	2,416	1,233	36,222	25,316
United States	1,382	496	12,524	6,872	4,273	1,735	49,563	25,675
Canada	39,691	13,544	42,107	168,120	44,736	12,127	50,518	154,432
Newfoundland	158,893	78,220	631,862	743,951	161,617	80,838	659,269	751,455
Other Countries ...	24,021	25,396	241,672	201,370	26,130	26,817	277,506	226,891

Packings and Wrappings, including Tissue Paper.

From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Finland	30,798	31,038	302,253	285,050	39,413	36,749	345,021	316,230
Sweden	144,107	133,510	1,137,069	1,226,924	169,437	151,148	1,329,835	1,421,280
Norway	77,370	76,813	446,097	655,112	88,449	87,867	515,356	761,247
Germany	111,634	79,341	746,245	687,709	124,772	96,550	843,430	814,693
Belgium	7,640	7,845	57,270	73,923	14,233	12,176	125,539	126,373
Canada	19,881	6,314	96,174	89,021	23,315	7,378	111,198	105,043
Other Countries ...	29,480	23,943	231,087	236,777	46,488	44,428	393,301	388,916

Coated Papers.

From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Germany	7,908	5,975	61,116	44,461	17,016	14,497	142,336	125,686
Belgium	2,291	2,904	17,239	26,597	6,571	7,955	48,169	75,532
France	690	1,261	9,697	10,564	4,178	6,648	54,395	48,813
United States	669	679	5,763	3,786	5,892	6,183	50,806	42,044
Other Countries ...	4,860	1,252	27,044	23,137	12,995	3,928	74,902	65,317

As will be seen, imports for the first nine months of the year show respective increases in quantity of 422,541 cwts. (4.1 per cent.), and 1,729,725 cwts. (19·6 per cent.), contrasted with the corresponding period last year and two years ago. In value the imports during January to September were up by £382,658 (3·6 per cent.), and £1,199,730 (12·5 per cent.), compared with the corresponding periods of the last two years. Packings and wrappings (3,254,516 cwts.) are the largest item in the imports during the nine months, recording an increase of 238,321 cwts. compared with the shipments of January to September last year. They were also 30·9 per cent. of the total quantity of paper and cardboard received. Printings (2,879,754 cwts.) came next, but recorded a decline of 3,483 cwts. Consignments of strawboards (2,710,793 cwts.) and millboards (1,031,368 cwts.) were again numerous, the former showing a slight decline of some 7,000 cwts., whilst the latter appreciated to the extent of 83,075 cwts.

* * *

PRINTINGS from Newfoundland (743,951 cwts.) easily represented the largest item in this category of imports, and were heavier by 112,089 cwts. than in the same period last year. The second position is occupied by Norway (596,841 cwts.), which country improved her position to the extent of 235,292 cwts. Finland (507,473 cwts.) came next, and then Sweden (495,762 cwts.), figures which show declines respectively of 164,172 cwts. and 69,846 cwts. contrasted with the corresponding period last year. Canadian shipments were much larger, however, imports from that source having risen from 42,107 cwts. during January to September last year to 168,120 cwts. in the nine months of the current year.

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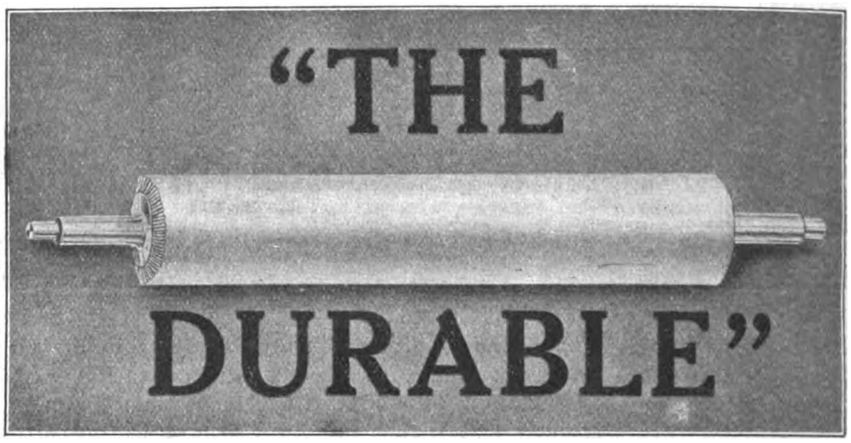
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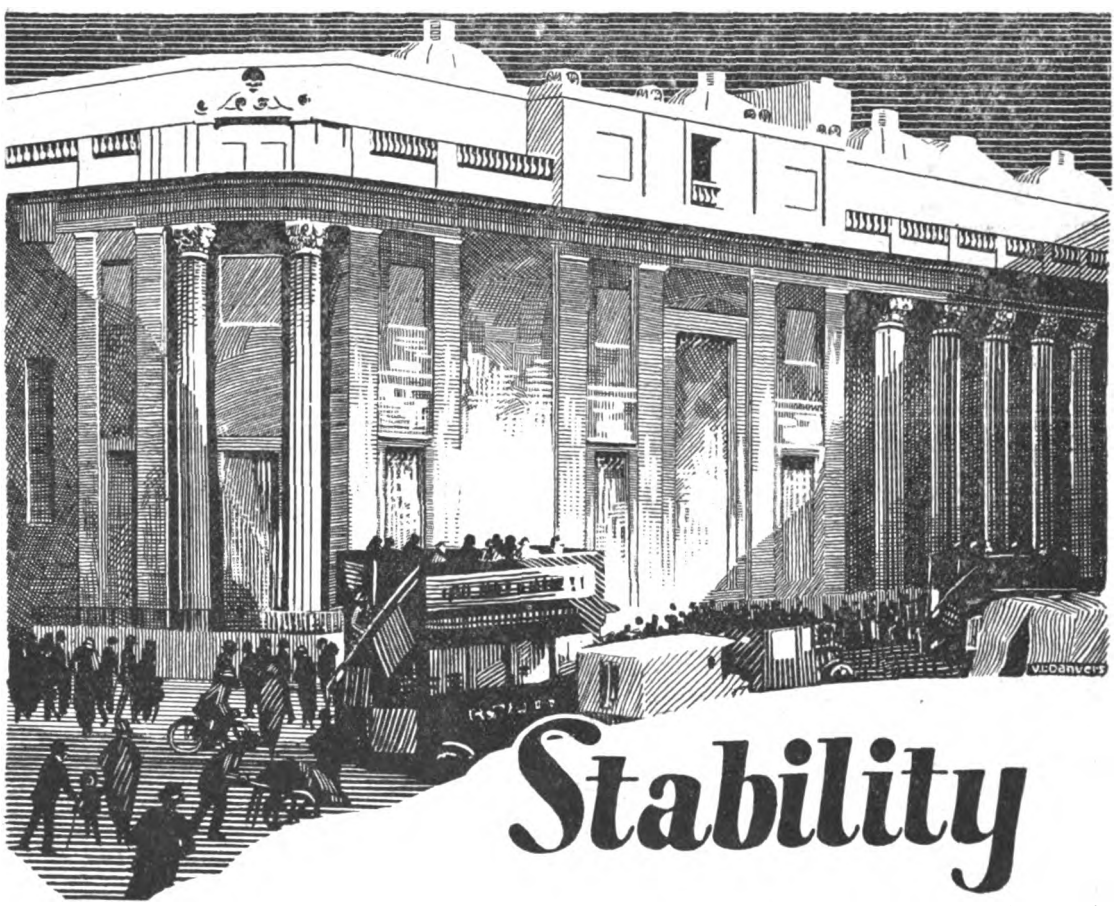
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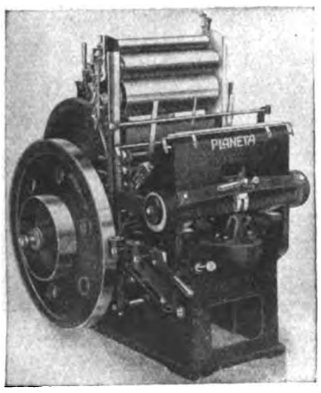
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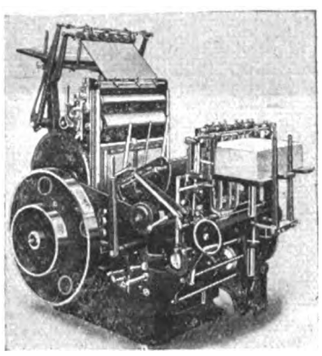


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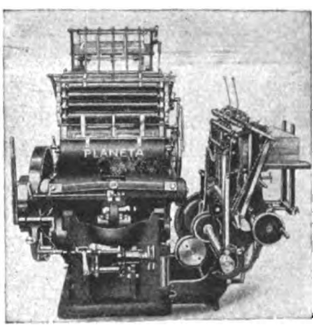
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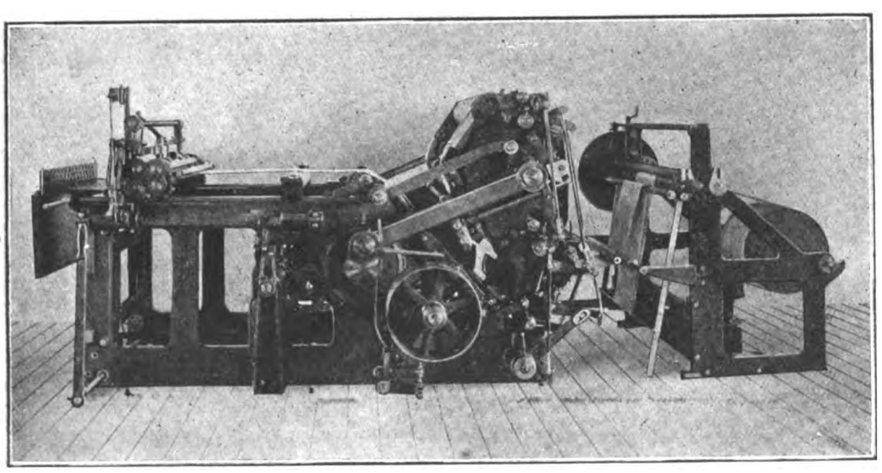
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VOLUME 97. NUMBER 18. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: OCTOBER 29, 1925. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE

Bonds, Ledgers and Fine Papers.

Difficulty of Distinguishing between them; Need for Standardisation; Conditioning and Testing.

By Mr. W. D. SOMERVILLE.

It is difficult to draw the line where these grades begin and where they end. The term, "bond paper," usually includes any paper from 13 pound folio to 24 pound folio, which is reasonably hard, of moderate finish, and intended to be written upon either by pen and ink or by typewriter. This probably seems a wide generalisation, but in late years any papers within these limits have been called bonds, and quite a number outside of them. The same generalisation applies to ledgers except that these papers, as a rule, are from 20 pound folio up and carry a higher finish and have a longer formation.

Source of the Names.

Originally, the term "bond and ledger" was a well defined type of paper; bond papers being made entirely of rags and being used for legal documents and papers which had to withstand constant handling and being capable of the maximum resistance to deterioration from age. Ledger papers were used, as the name implies, in ledgers and also had to stand constant handling and erasures. From the two beginnings have descended a multitude of papers which, in many cases, only bear a very faint family likeness to their ancestors, whose name they bear. The old bonds and ledgers were made regardless of cost and of the very best quality of materials; their only aim in life was to be good, and every effort was made by the papermaker to make the best sheet of paper.

At present the manufacture of these papers is a constant struggle to give the customer the best for the current prices of the different grades. A few bonds are still manufactured on the basis of quality alone, but the majority are a compromise of many factors, trying to resemble the higher grades in as many of their good qualities as the cost of manufacture will allow.

The papermaker of bygone years, with his own aim, quality, had a very different task from the modern papermaker who knows that with a given furnish and the maximum speed, he can just make the average bond show a very small profit, so that every time he tries to improve one quality in the paper he does it at the expense of several other qualities.

No Present Standards.

The paper business is very far from being standardised, and the fine papers probably less than other grades of paper. There are multitudes of sizes, weights, colours and finishes, which complicate matters unduly and cause many changes on the paper machine which would have been avoided if the product was more standardised.

Some mills run several hundred shades, including from forty to fifty shades of white, which makes the burden of the fine paper superintendent heavier, especially as the gradations between some of the colours are so slight that for all practical purposes they could be cut down very considerably. In addition, the cost of the paper is increased, owing to the numerous changes and lost time.

The sooner some reasonable amount of standardisation is injected into the fine paper business, the better it will be for everybody.

Conditioning the Paper.

One of the most important factors in finishing is conditioning, which is having paper of the right temperature and moisture so that it can take the proper finish with the minimum broke being made.

The proper temperature and moisture can only be maintained by humidity control. In summer the humidity is high enough to enable paper to be handled easily, but in winter unless a humidity control is installed there is usually trouble with static electricity. Static can be eliminated more or less by numerous devices, but a reasonably moist atmosphere so that the paper will contain about 5 or 6 per cent. moisture will enable paper to be handled easily at all operations with a minimum of broke, and will also insure the shipping of paper at a moisture content which will assist the printer or converter in handling it to the best advantage. Static is the cause of a lot of trouble to printers. Many troubles laid to curly paper are really caused by static, as the sticking together of the paper hinders the feeding in a press so much that it gives the appearance of curl, although the paper will not react to the usual curling tests. In cases of this description the trouble can be remedied in the print shop by raising the relative humidity in the vicinity of the press, but it is undoubtedly better for the paper to be shipped at a moisture content that will minimise this trouble.

In addition to the humidity control of the air, different finishes require different degrees of moisture content, which moisture has to be supplied either by making the paper with the required amount or by sweating it to the necessary point.

Plated finishes need moisture of varying degrees relative to the degree of cut and two-tone effect required, and it is a difficult matter to get the moisture correct at first and then to hold it uniformly until the finishing operation is complete, especially as paper in the load changes its moisture content first at the edges.

Provided the paper is made correctly, conditioning for finishing is one of the most important factors common to nearly all fine papers, inasmuch as it helps handling and to a great extent limits the degree of finish and leaves the paper in the best condition for the customer.

Inspection and Sorting.

Practically all high grade papers are sorted, and it is a matter of long experience to hit the happy mean and not leave imperfect paper mixed with the perfect and vice versa. In sorting, many different factors have to be considered, such as what the paper is to be used for, what defects will come out afterwards in the load, and what defects must be sorted out. A periodical examination of the sheets sorted out will tell the superintendent if too much perfect paper is going into broke, while the routine inspection of perfect paper will tell if too much imperfect paper is going into the perfect.

The inspection of paper after the last operation is very important in the finer grades. This should insure that the paper leaves the mill in good condition and is a check on all finishing operations and incidentally catches a number of manufacturing defects. The inspection will tell the superintendent how efficiently the mill is operating, and will enable him to bring to the attention of any department any undue amount of errors it is making.

In addition to the inspection at the sealers it is well to keep records of the quality of every finish order coming through. This is a check against faulty paper getting out, and a means of telling whether any complaint made by the customer is justified.

The department handling this work has to save samples from every finish order and make necessary tests to ensure it is up to standard.

The Tests to be Made on the Paper.

Bonds and ledgers should be inspected for tear, pop, colour, formation, dirt, watermark, curl, ink resistance, finish and evenness of caliper. These tests cover nearly all the qualities desired in these papers. Colour, formation and watermark have to be matched against a standard for these qualities, whilst the other tests can be carried out mechanically. In the case of finish I do not know of any very accurate

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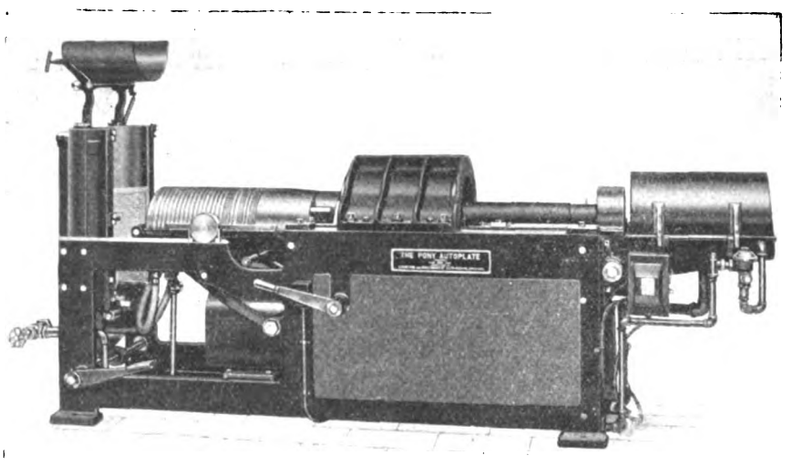
To shave them out in a hand worked shaving machine, and lift them out;

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mechanical means of testing, as most instruments measure gloss or polarised light, while bond finish consists of both gloss and feel. A paper which feels smooth often tests low for finish and vice versa, as the instrument does not take into account felt impression and other marks which do not interfere greatly with the reflection of light. This machine is of value, however, when testing high finishes.

In the case of papeterie papers there are other factors to take into account, namely, a great variety of finishes, also the folding qualities, it being essential that papeterie papers fold without cracking.

There are numerous other defects that are sometimes found in high-grade papers, but if a paper is up to standard in the foregoing qualities it will be correct in its major features.

Big Paper Mill Fire.

Damage to Messrs. Reed's Bridge Mill, Tovil.

A destructive fire broke out in the early hours of Monday last week at the Bridge Paper Mills, Maidstone, which are owned by Messrs. A. E. Reed and Co, Ltd. The fire originated in the engine-room, situated in a building of three bays, of which the other two formed the boiler house. Taking a course through the belt race, the flames attacked the beater house, a three-storey building, which within half-an-hour was a roaring furnace. The timber-built galleries used for the hoisting of wood pulp from barges lying in the river alongside burnt with great vigour. In its passage from the engine room to the beater house the fire, fanned by a light breeze, caught a calender machine, which suffered some damage, and completely destroyed a large roll of paper at its base.

The fire swept through the beater house, but fortunately a large machine house escaped. A party wall also prevented the flames from attacking another papermaking machine which was housed in a building to the eastward of the beater house. At the time of the conflagration a number of barges were lying alongside the wharves of the Medway, containing large quantities of wood pulp, but fortunately these were removed from the danger zone, although not without considerable risk to those who carried out this manœuvre.

Some alarm was occasioned by a series of explosions, which were due to the bursting of the slates of the roof of the engine house, owing to the intense heat. The engine-room was completely gutted and, according to a local report, it is stated that the mills will probably be closed down for two months.

It is impossible at present to estimate the amount of the damage, but this must be considerable in view of the injury done to the buildings.

THE cigarette paper works of Messrs. Smith and Meynier of Susak, the only cigarette paper mill in the Balkans, has closed down and discharged all the workers on August 1st. Production was 100 waggons per year, 50 of which were exported.

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The Wrapping Paper Inquiry.

Concluding Stages.

The inquiry into the state of the wrapping paper industry, held at the Board of Trade offices under the chairmanship of Sir John Brunyate, has now completed the taking of evidence, the later stages being devoted to witnesses who opposed the application. Following Mr. Entwistle's review of the considerations which have actuated the opponents of the application, he proceeded to call evidence for the opposition.

Consumers' Evidence.

Mr. E. S. Jones (managing director of Samuel Jones and Co., Ltd., gummed and coated paper makers, London), giving evidence against the application, said the imposition of a duty as low as even 5 per cent. would prove disastrous to the trade in this country. The kraft paper they imported was the raw material of their industry, in which the price was highly competitive. Their chief competitors were the United States and Germany. They were working up an export trade, which was a growing one, in gummed tape and stay papers.

In reply to Mr. Swan, witness said they had got quotations from various mills in this country for their paper, but the prices were too high and the quality was not what they wanted. If British mills could offer the paper at the price they could afford to pay, they would be glad to place the orders with them. Generally the Canadians made a superior paper to the British, the Canadian and Swedish being approximately equal. He regarded 100 lbs. to the square inch as a good strength.

Asked whether he had considered what the position would be if the British wrapping industry were destroyed, witness said he could not say he had thought of that, but they all lived by competition, which did any amount of good.

Witness was asked by Mr. Swan to make a test of a gummed paper circle handed in, and on a Mullen tester being brought forward, Mr. Jones described it as an old machine.

Having made the test, which showed a low bursting strain, witness was asked if he doubted he could get a better paper in England, and he replied, amid laughter, that he hoped so.

The first witness for the opposition on Wednesday, October 14th, was Mr. G. Ernest Clark, a director of Messrs. Fisher, Clark and Co., Ltd., of Boston, Lincs, manufacturers of tags, labels and tickets. Witness said they had been manufacturing labels since 1850. They employed manilla paper as their raw material. In 1924 732 tons of foreign and 209 tons of British paper were purchased and in 1913 550 tons foreign and 186 British. But they were still dependent for the major portion of their requirements on foreign mills.

If a 33⅓ per cent. duty were imposed on foreign manilla, their export trade, which was largely with the Colonies, would certainly be lost to America. Only two months ago they made arrangements for developing a promising market in South America, and these arrangements would be nullified if the proposed duty was levied. Their export business was practically entirely of post-war growth, but had already developed to about 12 per cent. of their entire business.

In reply to Mr. Swan, witness said whether they bought paper from British mills or abroad was a question determined by the price. A duty of 33⅓ per cent. would increase the cost by from 24 per cent. to 29 per cent., the calculation being made on the assumption that the cost of the foreign material would rise. Witness stated that 99 per cent. of their export trade was with the Colonies, including India, and in order to obtain the preference obtaining they had to state the amount of British labour and material in their goods.

Re-examined by Mr. Entwistle, Mr. Clark said in addition to losing 10 per cent. of their export trade if a duty were imposed, the home trade would also be affected, because Americans were already selling tags in this country.

Paper Bag Manufacture.

Mr. Joseph Chadwick, a director of Joseph Chadwick and Sons, Ltd., of Warrington, Lancs, paper bag manufacturers, said their business had been established since 1873, and they employed about 250 hands. Their output of bags was upwards of 3,000 tons a year. They were opposed to a duty upon paper because their business was largely built up on imported paper. In the manufacture of bags they used krafts and M.G. sulphites. Practically the whole of the purchase of their raw material was from Scandinavia. The only English papers they bought were wrappings for the purpose of wrapping their own goods, and these wrappings would represent 5 per cent. at the outside. In pre-war days their purchase of foreign paper was about the same in comparison as to-day.

In his view if a duty were imposed upon foreign papers chaos would result in the trade, because there would be a run on English mills. A bag paper manufacturer who made his own paper would be in a better position, because his paper would be protected. The reason they bought largely foreign papers was price coupled with quality.

If a duty were put on paper, and not on bags, the foreigner would then export into this country not only paper but manufactured bags, and they would not be able to compete with him. Hitherto they had been able to hold their own in competition in bags. This competition in bags would increase unemployment, as for every 100 tons made up in this country approximately 400 people were employed.

Witness added that a duty on foreign paper which would increase the price of bags would tend to reduce the amount of printing which was done upon bags, and might reduce employment in the printing trade.

Mr. Chadwick put in letters from 13 firms, which he said took the same view as he did of the application.

Cross examined by Mr. Swan, witness said he had sent out about 40 circular letters and there were only four of the replies which he would not wish to put in.

Mr. Swan: If there were a duty on the foreign paper and bags, do you say it would produce chaos?

Witness: It would dislocate the trade. Four-fifths of the M.G. sulphites used for making bags were imported. A duty would give an advantage to those bag makers who were at the same time papermakers.

Witness added that of the 280 members of the Paper Bag Makers' Federation about 100 were manufacturers of paper bags and about four were manufacturers of wrapping papers.

Mr. Swan: So that the prejudice, if there is any, does not go very deep?

Witness: They represent a very big output.

Mr. Chadwick said he would be surprised to hear that 95 per cent. of the business of the four firms was paper bags and only 5 per cent. wrapping paper.

In reply to Lord Erleigh, witness said his brother was a member of the committee of the Paper Bag Makers' Federation, and he believed he was appointed with Mr. Jackson to take steps to put the views of the Federation before the Inquiry Committee.

Answering Mr. Entwistle, witness said his brother was opposed to a duty on wrapping paper, and in reply to the chairman he said the cost of paper in a completed bag on an average would be roughly about 61 per cent.

As to whether it was possible to obtain the paper required made to a definite specification which could be tested, witness said even in the case of Scandinavia, only a few mills made paper sufficiently good for their purpose.

In answer to Mr. Wenham, witness stated that they could make 290,000 1 lb. bags out of one ton of paper of 16 lbs. substance. The price per 1,000 made up from a standard substance (13 or 14 lbs.) would be 1s. 6·45d.

Mr. Mutimer's Evidence.

Mr. John Mutimer, managing director of Davies and Royle, Ltd., said he was chairman of a committee appointed by a group of British firms engaged in the industrial use and distribution of imported wrapping papers, formed at the London Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of co ordinating evidence desired to be presented at that inquiry in opposition to the present application.

His firm had been established in the paper trade in this country for 58 years, and he himself had been in the trade for 24 years. He spent four years in a British mill and had frequently during the past 17 years visited many paper mills in Norway, Sweden, Finland and Germany. For some 20 years he had had an almost exclusive and a very extensive experience in the wrapping and packing sections of the trade.

With reference to the statement of applicants that 90 mills in the United Kingdom were, at the commencement of 1925, fitted for the manufacture of wrapping and packing paper, witness said the definition "fitted for the manufacture" could include many mills or machines that did not make wrapping papers. It would cover practically all paper mills in the United Kingdom.

As to applicants' claim that "the wrapping mill as a rule is a self-contained mill and not part of a general mill," Mr. Mutimer submitted a schedule of the 41 mills comprised in the Union of Wrapping Paper Makers, giving the number and widths of their papermaking machines, and some of the classes of paper manufactured. This was public information obtained from the companies' own advertisements.

These papers had been divided into two grades: (1) wrapping papers; (2) other than wrapping papers. It would be seen that quite a considerable portion of the 41 made papers other than wrapping papers. Papers made which were not wrapping papers and which did not come within the scope of the inquiry included: Drawing paper, cover papers, M.G. litho papers, M.G. poster papers, jacquard cards, chemical papers, lining and pasting papers, writing papers, printing papers, supercalendered printing papers, carpet and roofing felts. Witness specially mentioned Messrs. Crabtree and Co., Ltd., and Messrs. Cannon and Clapperton. In the latter case the only wrapping paper made was apparently glazed casing.

Mr. Mutimer put in an advertisement of Robert Craig and Sons, Ltd. (Caldercruix), in which a large variety of papers were specified. The mill was not regarded as a wrapping mill.

On Guard.

At this point the chairman called attention to the nature of the evidence in view of the fact that the particulars were taken from advertisements in the directories. His colleague (Mr. Wenham) had drawn his attention to one important point on which the negative evidence afforded by the directory was very misleading.

Mr. Wenham said he happened to have some knowledge of one of the paper mills mentioned in the list and they had one mill at which, so far as he knew, they did nothing but make paper. They also had on quite different premises another establishment in the nature of a factory where they bought all kinds of paper not from their own mill exclusively. They bought foreign paper and made a great many articles mentioned by Mr. Mutimer. The only point was if they were sending any information to the directory, he had no doubt that this particular firm, and other firms, would put in everything they had to sell, whether it was made in their mill or obtained some other way. Therefore it occurred to him to say that in taking particulars from a directory it might be misleading information.

The chairman said he had enlarged upon that by suggesting the warning that as far as practicable they should keep to the witness' knowledge as a trade expert.

Mr. Entwistle pointed out that the evidence they were on now was directed to the point as to how much reliance could be placed on the figures of estimates which had been put in by the applicants. He thought it was right that the committee should be put in possession of the information for what is was worth.

Mr. Wenham added that he did not suggest the evidence should be rejected.

The chairman said he was not complaining of the way Mr. Entwistle was putting his case, but the précis suggested there was a danger of getting beyond what, in any case, might be considered as evidence.

Mr. Entwistle agreed the witness was not proving his figures, but was only making his point. His friend's précis of evidence was full of import figures and he (Mr. Entwistle) never objected. In fact, it had been quite customary in these précis to get the witnesses to deal with the heads of the White Paper.

(Continued on page 332).

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The finest selection of Poster Types in the Trade.
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Telephone: Central 1376.

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Telegrams: "Typantypo, Fleet, London."

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Trade Notes.

Price and Son v. Pioneer Press, Ltd.—Judgment for the plaintiffs, with £10 damages, was awarded by his lordship in the action which Messrs. Price and Son, printers to the Conservative party at East Woolwich, brought against the Pioneer Press, Ltd., printers to the Labour Party in the same constituency, claiming damages for libel in issuing a document at the last General Election with the plaintiffs' name imprinted upon it and without their authority.

The Newton Press, Ltd., Macklin-street, Drury-lane, were at Bow-street Police Court last week ordered by Mr. Graham Campbell to pay £85 17s. 5d., including costs and arrears, for failing to pay health and unemployment insurance contributions in respect of seven of their employees.

A King's Bench Divisional Court, on Monday, fined the editor of the *Evening News* £100 for contempt of court in comments made in the *Evening News* which it was alleged were calculated to prejudice the fair trial of the Communists at present on remand, charged with offences under the Incitement to Mutiny Act.

In the pocket of a coat stolen (with about £100 of jewellery) from the house of Mr. S. Cox, editor of the *Barnet Press*, was the MS. of an article on the need for more police protection in the district.

Mr. P. Anderson Graham, for many years editor of *Country Life*, died on Monday. His son, Mr. Stephen Graham, is the well-known traveller and author.

Mr. Samuel Digby, C.I.E. (72), of the National Liberal Club, Whitehall-place, S.W., for 35 years secretary of the Indian Section of the Royal Society of Arts, and formerly assistant editor of the *Times of India* and later London correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* and the *Indian Daily News*, left £1,944 (net personalty £1,837).

The death has occurred in France, of Lieut.-Col. John Little, Northamptonshire Regiment, at the age of 63. Col. Little, on the outbreak of the Great War, was appointed to the Press cable censorship, in which he served with ability until the conclusion of hostilities.

The death is announced at Cape Town of Mr. Ernest Glanville, the journalist and author. He was in turn on the editorial staffs of *South Africa*, the *Cape Argus*, the *Bulawayo Chronicle*, and the *Johannesburg Star*.

The funeral took place at Withnell Parish Church last week of Mr. W. Whittle. Mr. Whittle, who was 81 years of age, worked at the Withnell Fold Paper Mills of Messrs. Wiggins Teape and Co. (919), Ltd., for 60 years, retiring in 1918. He was cashier and buyer for many years. The directors of the firm sent a wreath, "In grateful remembrance of 60 years' faithful service at Withnell Fold Paper Mills." There was also a wreath from the office staff. Mr. T. L. Parke (director of the firm) was unable to attend, but was represented by Mr. S. N. Cozens-Hardy (manager). Mr. R. Wilson (cashier) represented the firm. The chief mourners were Mr. and Mrs. H. Whittle and Mr. and Mrs. R. Whittle. Mr. Whittle was the doyen of Lancashire golfers. At 60 years of age, he joined the Pleasington Club, at 70 he was captain, and at 80, treasurer.

The late Mr. Frederick John Hall, Oxford, Controller of the Oxford University Press, left £6,083.

Trade Charity Dance.—We have received particulars of the first annual dance and fun carnival to be held on Monday, December 7th, at the Shoreditch Town Hall. The committee that in the past managed this branch of activity has now been absorbed by the Printing and Allied Trades Charity Sports Association, which body has already distributed over £20,000 to various trade institutions. Every endeavour is being made to make the event as successful as possible, and the dance programme is of an attractive character. Four lucky spot dance prizes will be given, whilst the "Fleur-de-lis" Dance Band will be in attendance. Tickets of admission, price 1s. 6d., can be obtained from 21, John street, Holborn, W.C. Any further particulars concerning the event will be gladly furnished on application to the corresponding secretary, Mr. A. McLeod, 94A, Alexandra Park-road, London, N.10.

Sittingbourne Mills Athletics. — A report on the activities of the Sittingbourne Paper Mills' Cricket Club during the past season indicates the high prowess which has been obtained by the players. Mr. A. J. Evans heads the batting list with an average of 41·8 in six innings and an aggregate of runs reaching 209. Mr. Wilson takes the second place with an aggregate of 322 and an average for 14 innings of 24·76. Both Mr. Evans and Mr. Wilson also appear fairly high up in the bowling averages, Mr. Evans being second with an average of 17 wickets for 8.0 and Mr. Wilson fifth, taking 36 wickets for an average of 13·69. Mr. R. Bush, who is described as one of the rising juniors, heads the bowling list with 35 wickets at an average of 7·91. In the second eleven A. Ives heads the batting averages with 22·55 for 11 innings and an aggregate of 203 runs. At the top of the bowling averages is Mr. E. Landen, who took seven wickets for an average of 4·71. The largest number of wickets, however, for the second string were taken by S. Rostron, who secured 28 wickets for an average of 6·6 runs

The *Southern Reporter*, published at Selkirk, has celebrated its 70th birthday, having been first published in October, 1865.

Summarising figures relating to trade disputes in the first nine months of 1924 and 1925, the Ministry of Labour *Gazette* shows that there were nine disputes in the paper, printing, etc., group of trades in each of the two years. In the nine months of 1924 3,000 workpeople were involved, and the aggregate duration in working days of all disputes in progress was 17,000. In the 1925 period the number of workpeople involved was 70,000.

Amongst recently elected members of the Federation of British Industries is the firm of Messrs. Vick, Ashworth and Co., Ltd., letterpress and lithographic printers, manufacturers of loose-leaf and card index systems, and steel office and works equipment, Blackfriars Works, Salford, and 73, Princess-street, Manchester.

A new and revised edition of the "Handbook of the London Master Printers' Association" has just been issued. Its contents, which include London rates and conditions, agreements in force, particulars of health insurance and unemployment insurance, etc., form a handy compendium of very useful reference matter.

Concerning Flatbed Offsets

WHY be put to the inconvenience of having your old Flatbed machines converted into Offset when you can buy for very little more, a complete machine which has been thoroughly overhauled, but in first class running order, and which is **fully guaranteed?**

Your old machines will be taken out in part payment and **real** Flatbed Offsets delivered and erected in their place.

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HENRY STREET, GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON——————WEST CENTRAL ONE.

Telephone: Museum 5740 (3 lines). *Telegrams: Lithoman-Holb-London.*
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Electrotypers and Stereotypers' MANAGERS & OVERSEERS' ASSOCIATION

A Talk on Provincial Newspapers by Mr. Glen Steel.

The October meeting of this Association was held on Tuesday of last week at the usual headquarters, St. Bride Institute, Bride-lane, E.C.4, under the chairmanship of Mr. A. Chadwell (president). At the conclusion of routine business Mr. Glen Steel (Jubbs' Metal Foundry) delivered an interesting address on the subject of "Some Provincial Newspapers." Among those present were Mr. W. J. Light (W. J. Light and Co., Ltd.), and Mr. A. H. Mundey (Fry's Metal Foundry).

After the reading of the minutes, which were duly confirmed, Mr. Bullett (secretary) spoke of the necessity of the members giving early notice of their intention to be present at the Association's annual dinner, to be held at the Trocadero Restaurant on November 14th.

The Chairman then announced that the November meeting of the Association would be brought forward a week earlier than usual, in order not to clash with the Printers' Pension Dinner. He also expressed a wish that the members with their friends would attend in large numbers the November meeting, which was to be addressed by Mr. A. H. Mundey.

On the proposition of Mr. D. Bowles (seconded by Mr. H. Clark) Mr. Albert Sunderland (overseer of the foundry department, Amalgamated Press, Gravesend), was unanimously elected to membership and received from the president a welcome to the ranks of the Association.

The Lecture.

Before commencing his lecture Mr. Glen Steel placed on the table for inspection more than fifty different types of flongs and matrices, loaned for the purpose of the lecture from twenty representative provincial newspapers. The matrices and flongs exhibited were principally of the Light and Dixon make, and were from the following newspapers:—The *Belfast Telegraph*, *Birmingham Gazette*, *Bradford Daily Telegraph*, *Bristol Times*, Darlington *Northern Echo*, Dublin *Irish Times*, *Edinburgh Evening News*, the *Scotsman*, *Glasgow Herald*, Leeds *Yorkshire Post*, Leeds *Daily Chronicle*, *Liverpool Daily Post*, *Liverpool Daily Courier*, *Daily Dispatch* (Manchester), *Manchester Daily Mail*, *Newcastle Chronicle*, *Eastern Daily Press* (Norwich), *Nottingham Guardian*, *Nottingham Journal*, *Sheffield Telegraph* and *Sheffield Independent*.

British Composing Equipment Abroad.

In commencing to deal with his subject, the speaker said his main reason for addressing the members was to elicit a discussion on the present methods of production of matrices and plates in newspaper work. Methods of production on the Continent differed very slightly from those that obtained in this country, but there was a vast difference in the extent of production. On the Continent very small towns had a daily paper. In this country there were only 77 morning and 102 evening papers. It was a surprising fact that, notwithstanding the great number of large towns in this country, they could not boast of 200 daily papers. Newspapers in Paris and Berlin had got enormous circulations, but nevertheless in many small towns on the Continent one found a flourishing daily paper. This he considered a good thing for British trade, because many of the Continental newspapers installed composing machinery made in this country. In Boulogne, with less than 70,000 inhabitants, there were three daily papers. In each of these papers, he was pleased to say, the composing machines were British. Only 28 miles away from Boulogne there was Calais, also with not more than 70,000 inhabitants, yet with two daily papers, also equipped with British-made composing machinery. Similar conditions prevailed in Holland and Belgium and in many other parts of the Continent.

The development of newspaper production in this country had not been along these lines, he regretted to say, and he often wondered if there would ever be greater enterprise shown, or whether they in this country had reached what he might term the saturation point.

Three Important Questions.

Mr. Glen Steel then went on to say that he had put the three following questions to the twenty provincial newspaper managers who had kindly loaned the matrices and flongs: (A) What kind of flong do you use? (B) How do you mould your matrices, by mangle or direct pressure? (C) What casting machines do you use? The speaker felt sure that if these questions had been put to the respective managers twenty-five years ago their answers would have been very different from the ones he had received.

The answers received to question A showed that fourteen of the twenty firms were using dry flongs, whilst four were using wet flongs and two using both wet and dry flongs according to requirements.

As regarded question B, there were three of the twenty firms with presses for producing the "mats" by direct pressure, and seventeen who still used the mangle.

In reply to question C, he found that the Junior Autoplate had a long lead. Fifteen of the firms had Junior and Senior Autoplates, one having in addition a Senior Autoplate and another a Rotaplate, and five had Hoe casting boxes.

Provincial Newspapers' Enterprise.

In dealing with the production of several newspapers, Mr. Glen Steel said that although the provincial newspapers did not experience the same rush and hurry as did the London papers, they showed a considerable amount of activity and efficiency in production. He then gave an interesting account of the early beginnings and gradual rise of the *Sheffield Daily Telegraph*, which was the first penny paper published in this country, and which was started in 1855. Allusions were then made to the publicity enterprise displayed by the *Liverpool Post and Echo* management in catering to the great variety of industries in Liverpool.

He thought it was a testimony to the provincial newspapers that they attempted to do something which London papers were not disposed to do, and that was to start as many branches as they could afford. These branches in some cases were also stationers' shops, where the news was collected and phoned to headquarters. Referring to the different methods of transmitting news from London to the provinces, the speaker described—with the aid of a length of "Creed" perforated paper—the working of the Creed telegraphic apparatus, which he said was capable of transmitting 80, 90 or 100 words per minute, and sometimes 120, and on rare occasions 150 words per minute. The importance of this apparatus was shown by the fact that between 6 a.m. and 12 p.m. something like 50,000 words could be sent to every newspaper in the country which installs the Creed system.

In alluding further to the enterprise of provincial papers, he said he thought they were in many respects more enterprising than in London and the home counties, where there were practically only three evening papers. All the towns from Reading in the west, Southend in the east, Luton in the north and Chatham in the south east had to rely on and wait for three London evening papers. Such a thing in France, Belgium or Holland was unknown. In the provinces, too, they would not wait as people in London and the home counties were compelled to do. Several of the towns like Torquay and Doncaster had their own local edition of an evening paper from a larger city where perhaps one page of the issue was printed and produced locally. That kind of thing prevailed throughout many other parts of the country, which of course meant a greater demand for printing presses and machinery and workers. The enterprise resorted to by the provincial newspapers in the direction he had indicated also resulted in big profits to the proprietors of the journals, derived mostly from small advertisements.

Mr. Glen Steel concluded by briefly referring to the shrinkage occurring in the matrices, which he said was a question that led to a great deal of discussion between the printing and advertising departments.

Discussion.

Mr. Sunderland, in opening a discussion, said the specimens of work in front of them showed, from the stereotyping point of view, that in the provinces they were able to do just as good work as they did in London. With regard to the question of the shrinkage of the flong, the policy now adopted by the advertising agents to get over the difficulty of shrinkage was to order space by the quarter page, half page and so on instead of by inches. With regard to the question of cold moulding, he contended a lot of their troubles were due to the firms making dry flongs, who, he believed could go a long way in helping them. He was aware, however, that many of the makers were giving this matter their close attention.

Mr. A. H. Mundey said he had been greatly interested in Mr. Glen Steel's remarks regarding the differences that exist between London and provincial newspapers. In travelling about the country he had generally found that men in the various foundries often spoke with pride of the fact that they had started as apprentices in London or had worked there at some time or other. Though it was imperative to-day that they should use machinery in order to get a livelihood, they could not but admire real handicraft, as exemplified by an excellent brush moulding shown amongst the specimens. Mr. Mundey then dealt from a purely scientific aspect with many of the questions raised. He could quite understand the shrinkage of the moulds, considering their chief substance was cellulose.

The question of shrinkage was further dealt with by several speakers, it being the generally agreed opinion that the only solution of the difficulty lay with the papermaker, although it was contended that the stereotyper was able to get over the trouble up to a certain point, but could not entirely prevent it. The question of atmospheric conditions in the workshop was also discussed in relation to its action on the flong.

Direct pressure for moulding was fully discussed in all its aspects, particularly as to whether it was more advantageous to allow the pressure to remain on the forme, or whether better results were obtained by the pressure being put on and then taken off at once.

It was agreed that the specimens of moulds sent from the provinces came up to the standard of the work produced in London.

Mr. Light, in replying to a question by Mr. J. Miller, who inquired if there was a limit of pressure used on dry moulding on the Winkler machine, said there was no limit.

Amongst others who contributed to the discussion were Messrs. A. Chadwell, G. Sharvell, W. J. Light, W. M. Forsyth, J. Miller, E. Warren, and A. W. Hersey.

On the proposition of Mr. Sharvell, a vote of thanks was heartily accorded to the lecturer.

A reply from Mr. Glen Steel brought a very useful and instructive evening to a close.

Printing, Bookbinding and Kindred TRADES OVERSEERS' ASSOCIATION.

Opening the Winter's Programme.

The winter programme of the Printing, Bookbinding and Kindred Trades Overseers' Association was inaugurated at the Talbot Restaurant on Tuesday evening last week, when the monthly gathering took the form of a members' re-union smoker and concert. Prior to the concert the majority of the company sat down to the enjoyment of a supper, which served to add to the amenities of the evening.

The tables having been cleared, the chairman, Mr. J. Fleming, opened the meeting by declaring that the only business that needed attention was the election to membership of Mr. J. C. Green and Mr. H. J. Brautigan. Mr. Fleming said the qualifications of these two gentlemen had been thoroughly investigated by the executive committee and the candidates had the committee's hearty recommendation for election. On this recommendation the two candidates were duly elected to membership.

Routine business having been disposed of, Mr. Sidney Jerome opened the concert with a pianoforte solo. This was followed with a galaxy of talent provided mostly by the members of the Association. These included Messrs. Archer, Cuthbertson, Cox, Esler, Fox, T. Hunt, and his son Maurice Hunt. In addition to these gentlemen some friends of members helped to fill the bill, some excellent items being rendered by Mr. Drysdale with humorous songs and Mr. Gaylor with some very fine bass songs. A welcome addition was the singing of Miss Porter, a young lady who has a well trained voice, whose songs were much appreciated for diction and articulation. Duets by Messrs. Ash and Ogilvie were also much enjoyed.

At the end of the evening Mr. Fleming voiced the feelings of the members present in thanking all those who had contributed to the evening's enjoyment; and the National Anthem brought the proceedings to a close.

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A Trade Printery's History.

Growth of Messrs. F. W. White and Co.

In the new premises to which Messrs. F. W. White and Co., have recently moved, this well-known firm of London trade printers are now entering upon the fourth decade of their existence.

It was in 1895 that a beginning was made by Mr. F. W. White in a small shop at 181, Great Portland-street, W. From that time onwards the firm's history has been a record of steady progress.

In 1898, only three years later, the business had outgrown this accommodation, and it was necessary to seek larger premises. A lease was accordingly secured of Cavendish Works, Hallam-street, Portland-place, W., and here



"Albion House," New North Street.

the growth of the firm's connections continued. In 1902 still further room was required, and considerable alterations and additions were made in order to cope with the demands of an ever-increasing clientele. The growing business, however, found these extensions inadequate, and eventually a new building was felt to be necessary.

Hence, in 1912 a building lease was obtained of 14-18, Emerald-street and a large factory was specially designed and erected to meet the requirements of a modern trade printer and to accommodate the large staff by this time necessary for the rapidly increasing business. Expansion still continued, and in 1918 additional premises were purchased at 1, Princeton-street, Bedford-row.

This respite from growing pains lasted only about five years, for by 1923 limitations of space had begun to be felt once more, and it was found necessary to look ahead and again provide more scope for growth. Accordingly a large corner site was secured upon which was commenced the building of the imposing structure known as "Albion House," New North-street, Theobalds-road, W.C.1. This year has seen the removal to the new premises safely accomplished, and the business is now carried on in more commodious and better equipped premises than ever before in its history.

We are able herewith to illustrate the new premises as seen from the front. The several and extensive floors now accommodate a wide variety of machinery and workpeople for the carrying out of the numerous different services which the trade printer is nowadays called upon to render. The composing department, with layout and designing section, executes display work of all kinds as well as straight setting of such things as catalogues and brochures, whilst the production of weekly and monthly journals and magazines is a growing feature. The machine department is equipped not only with a varied and most useful range of up-to-date platens, but also with modern presses capable of the finest three and four colour and catalogue work up to quad demy. Lithography is also a strong feature, and there is available the latest offset machinery, backed with the service of lithographic artists and others who can see commercial lithographic work through from inception to finish. In the folding and binding departments also there are facilities for the carrying out of folding and despatching, flush binding, numbering, wire-stitching and many other operations with which printers often need to be helped out. "Albion House," is, indeed, a house which many an harassed printer finds it good to know.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

Payment is accepted, for advertisements under the following headings, on the basis of seven words to the line (minimum three lines):—

Situations Vacant, Agencies, Machinery for Sale and Wanted, Businesses for Sale and Wanted, Partnerships and Investments, Miscellaneous.

One Insertion	3/0
Three Insertions	6/0

For every line exceeding three lines **6d.**

Situations Wanted.

Under this heading operatives are granted a Special Rate for a minimum of three lines (twenty-one words):—

One Insertion	1/6
Three Insertions	3/0

For every line exceeding three lines **6d**

Sales by Auction, Tenders, Patents for Sale, Legal and Financial Announcements.

Per line	1/0

Telegrams: Stonhill, Lud, London.
Telephone: 2439 Holborn.

Situations Vacant.

TRAVELLERS, calling on Printers, wanted in most districts, to carry SIDE LINE on generous commission; write, in confidence, stating ground covered and lines carried.—"Printer," care Dixons, 195, Oxford-street, W.1. 14708

Managers, etc.

MANAGER, wanted immediately (London suburb), with all-round knowledge of Printing, Ruling, Bookbinding, Buying and Estimating, also capable of Editing a Small Weekly Newspaper.—State age, experience and send references, to Box 14706.

Situations Wanted.

ADVERTISER desires situation; for several years had charge of small offices doing good-class Printing; accustomed to complete control and including Reading, Estimating, Charging-up, Buying, Interviewing; good references.—Full particulars, to Box 14703.

BOY (passed 7th Standard) seeks APPRENTICESHIP (CASE), willing to learn Lino or Machine if required; good reference.—84, Huxley-road, Leyton. 14704

Machinery for Sale.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Augener, Ltd., 287, Acton-lane, W.4, have for disposal Quad Crown Flatbed LITHO MACHINE, by Geo. Mann; full equipment of Inkers, Riders and Dampers; Taking-off Apparatus in perfect condition.—Can be seen by appointment at 287, Acton-lane, W.4. Telephone: Chiswick 1391. 14707

FOR SALE, TWO Quad Royal Two-Revolution PERFECTING MACHINES, by Payne; speed 1,350 per hour.—Can be seen working, and further particulars can be had on application, to Box 14705.

QUAD DEMY WHARFEDALE (Elliott), with Flyers, etc.; good condition.—Wm. Macdonald and Co., Ltd., Directory Press, London-road, Edinburgh. 14691

SECOND-HAND Quad Crown Furnival Flat-Bed LITHO MACHINE, with Flyer delivery and complete with One Set of Rollers, Clothed, and Two Sets of Spare Stocks; excellent condition.—H. O. Strong and Sons, Ltd., Norfolk Works, St. Paul's, Bristol. 14694

SECOND-HAND MACHINERY.—If you are wishing to dispose of Second-Hand Machinery relating to the Printing, Bookbinding, Box-making, Envelope and Bag-making Trades, etc., secure prompt and effective service by advertising in the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*.—Apply for special rates to the Publishers, Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's-place,
Gray's Inn-road, London, E.C.1.

Occasionally we have Rebuilt Smyth Book Sewing Machines to offer, such Sewers having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted with New Standard Parts where necessary. We erect and teach on a trial basis.—Box 13993.

Machinery Wanted.

SECOND-HAND MACHINERY.—If you are in the market for Second-Hand Machinery relating to the Printing, Bookbinding, Box-making, Envelope and Bag-making Trades, etc., secure prompt and effective service by advertising in the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*.—Apply for special rates to the Publishers, Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

Miscellaneous.

TRADE PRINTERS wanted to undertake the PRINTING of PAPER BAGS in Sheets and Bags; must be near E.C. district.—By letter to Box 14699.

A well-known London House desires to get into touch with buyers in the Colonies & Abroad who will find the re-sale of second-hand printing machinery, furniture, type, etc., a profitable business.

Enquiries are invited from established firms prepared to handle big business.

BOX 17176
British & Colonial Printer & Stationer.
58, Shoe Lane, E.C.4.

RAPHAEL TUCK AND SONS, LTD.—The annual general meeting of Raphael Tuck and Sons, Ltd., was held on Tuesday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, E.C. Sir Adolph Tuck, Bart., the chairman, said that the 59th year since the establishment of the business and the 24th of its existence as a public company found them in a well-entrenched position. The volume of the company's business during the year under review exhibited an appreciable increase, the percentage of that increase over that of the preceding year being the largest of any of the past five years. With regard to the company's prospects, shareholders would be pleased to know, within rather less than a week of the completion of the first half of their new financial year, commencing May 1st, that the invoice value of the goods sent out for that period, gave every promise of exceeding the high figure of the corresponding period of last year.

A FURTHER letter to the Board of Trade, urging upon the Government the necessity for the marking of imported goods with the name of the country of origin, has been sent by the Federation of British Industries.

From the London Gazette.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

J. Boaler and G. H. Chown, printers, 39 Albion-hill, Leicester, under the style of Boaler and Chown.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914.
RECEIVING ORDERS.

A. Michael (trading as Morgan's Publications), of 4, Fitzroy-square, London, W.C., publisher.

A. H. Pilborough, 8, Rayleigh-road, Woodford Green, Essex, lately residing at 874, Forest-road, Walthamstow, Essex, compositor.

TO CELEBRATE the 110th anniversary of the arrival at its present Fleet-street offices of the *Morning Advertiser* (founded in 1794) a luncheon was given on Tuesday at the Connaught Rooms, Great Queen-street, the editor claiming that it was the third oldest newspaper in London.

WITH the imprint of the Euston Press, a neat booklet reaches us comprising a reprint of a recent lecture by Mr. Alfred Langley on "The Development of the Letterpress Poster." The verbatim report of this lecture, which first saw the light in the pages of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, was reprinted in the *Inland Printer*, Chicago, with highly commendatory comments.

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EDWIN W. EVANS

150, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4

Telephone No.: CENTRAL 6678.
Telegrams: Printauct, Fleet, London

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LONDON, E.C.4.

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FORTY-SEVENTH YEAR.

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France & Belgium—Mr. FELIX VANBUGGENHOUDT 196, rue Gerard, Brussels.
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Representatives also in Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, Norway, Sweden, Finland, etc.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1925.

Unemployment.

In view of the Wrapping Paper Inquiry and the anxiety concerning the general industrial situation, more than usual interest attaches to reports concerning employment in the paper and allied industries. Employment in the paper trade continued fair on the whole during last month; there was a slight improvement compared with August in some districts, but some slackness was again reported in the wrapping and hand-made sections. With letterpress printers employment generally continued fairly good, and showed an improvement compared with September, 1924. At Birmingham and Leeds there was a further slight improvement, but in London a slight decline was reported at the end of the month. Employment with electrotypers and stereotypers was very good in London and Edinburgh and good in most other districts. In the lithographic printing trade there was a slight decline compared with August, but employment remained fairly good generally, and was rather better than during September, 1924. With lithographic artists employment was reported as fair in London and slack at Manchester, and worse than in August in both centres. Employment continued moderate on the whole with bookbinders and some short time was reported in most of the large centres. There was a slight decline on the previous month at Manchester and Leeds, and in the former town employment was reported as bad. The percentage unemployed amongst insured workpeople covered by the Unemployment Insurance Acts in the printing and bookbinding trades was 4·3 at September 21st, compared with 4·5 at August 24th and 5·0 at September 22nd, 1924. In the paper and paper board industry, the percentage was 6·7 at September 21st, compared with 7·2 at August 24th and 8·6 at September 22nd, 1924. In the cardboard box, paper bag and stationery trades the percentage was 5·3 at September 21st, compared with 5·7 at August 24th and 6·4 at September 22nd, 1924.

Comparison with Germany.

Percentages of unemployment in printing and bookbinding in Germany during August are available and may be interesting for purposes of comparison with the figures relating to Great Britain. Out of a union membership in printing of 75,100, the percentage unemployed at the end of August last was 1·4, which compares with 1·2 in July, 1925, and 3·9 in August, 1925. In bookbinding the union membership was 55,540 and in August last the percentage unemployed was 3·0 as against 2·1 at the end of July and 12·5 at the end of August, 1924.

* * *

Wrapping Paper.

Wrapping paper is coming very much into the limelight at the moment. It is something of a coincidence that at the same time as the Inquiry is being held into the application of the Union of Wrapping Papermakers, the attention of the executive committee of the National Food Council should be drawn to the weight of sugar bags used in retail shops. This point was incidentally mentioned at the Inquiry, but the points before the respective meetings were of an entirely different character. It would appear from the letter to the Food Council Executive that if the paper manufacturers are not making anything out of their product, the sugar merchants, at all events, are getting a fair percentage of profit indirectly. A paper merchant has written to the Council pointing out that the price of sugar could be materially reduced if the sugar bag was not weighed in with the sugar. To his knowledge the stores with a large number of branches invoice in the bags to their branches at the current price of sugar, and the branch manager has to account for these bags to the head office as if they had been weight in sugar. This particular merchant goes on to point out that papermakers try to keep the thickness of their paper down to a respectable weight, but the shopkeepers want a very thick sheet. The suggestion is made that if the bags were not counted in the weight of sugar the demand would not be for the heavy blue bag, but for the thin strong bag. He goes on to show that the cost of sugar bags is 17s. 6d. to 18s. 6d. per cwt. delivered to the shop, and that these are sold by weight as sugar. If the total production of sugar bags, he points out, is taken into account per annum, it can be seen what an enormous amount of paper as sugar is sold to every home in the country.

* * *

Fashion in Wrapping Paper.

An interesting sidelight on this question was afforded at the Wrapping Paper Inquiry, when it was stated by Mr. H. Bradly that although the bag made of the heavy sugar bag paper was old fashioned, there was still a big demand for it in spite of the newer and thinner weights of paper, such as kraft. This question of wrapping foodstuffs in paper or cartons is becoming one of very great importance, and it would, of course, be a retrograde step to check this system of supplying goods to the public. Public health, after all, is of the greatest importance, and paper wrappers of various kinds render very valuable service in the direction of hygiene. But they have also an additional advantage in that they present commodities to the public in a very much more attractive style and at the same time afford excellent opportunities of advertisement. The question, however, which is now before the Food Control Council and also before the Public Control Committee of the L.C.C., has reference to the problem of supplying the purchaser with the full weight of the commodity he is buying. It is, perhaps, not reasonable to expect either wholesalers or retailers to present the public with a very useful and, after all, valuable paper bag or carton without making some charge for it. Perhaps some decision on this point will emerge from the various inquiries which are at present in progress.

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Master Printers of E. & N.-E. London.

Address and Discussion on Costing.

The subject of costing occupied chief place on the agenda of the October meeting of the Association of Master Printers of East and North-East London, which took place at the Langthorne Restaurant, Stratford, on Wednesday evening of last week. Mr. A. D. Hull, F.C.W.A., cost accountant of the Federation of Master Printers, was the principal speaker, and a goodly number of members attended to hear him.

As is usual at these meetings, a social tea opened the proceedings, and then, the table having been cleared, members settled down to the meeting proper, the chair being occupied by Mr. W. H. Gillard, a vice-president.

Arising out of the minutes of a recent committee meeting, the projected programme for the session was considered. Mr. T. D. Hawkins (hon. sec.) was able to intimate that some interesting lectures were in prospect. A good deal of discussion occurred on the question of the December meeting, agreement being eventually reached that this should take the form of a whist drive and concert.

One firm was elected to membership of the Association.

Costing and the Small Printer.

Mr. Hull, on being called upon by the chairman to address the meeting, proceeded in a very practical and non-academic manner to discuss the subject of costing, regarded particularly from the standpoint of the small printer. Speaking with evident knowledge of the inside of many a printing office, and a wide acquaintance with the methods actually used by printers in dealing with costs and accounts, Mr. Hull proceeded to outline the principles of scientific cost-finding. He recalled first the inception and steady development of the costing movement amongst printers in this country, and then went into details as to the way in which the standard system enables the printer to know the costs of his business as a whole, the cost of each department, the cost per hour for all the various operations, and thus the cost of the individual job. Stress was laid upon the importance of accurate costing for indicating where leakages of profit occur, the speaker being of opinion that 35 per cent. of all printing orders executed are done at a loss. He maintained that the system is very simple to work, and strongly refuted the suggestion sometimes made that it involves big commitments in number of clerks employed and multiplicity of forms used.

The address was followed with close interest throughout, and evoked a live discussion at the close. Handling charges on materials, the economics of reserve plant for occasional use, average job rates as a guide in charging, the value of cost records of past jobs—these were some of the points upon which discussion turned, amongst those participating being the chairman, Messrs. Tomkin, Wood, Hawkins, Hurrell and Jackson, Mr. Hull ably replying to questions raised.

At the call of the chairman, Mr. Hull was heartily thanked by the meeting.

Boosting Print.

Voting papers were collected in connection with the Association's "'Ideas' Competition," the purpose of which is to produce, by local effort, advertising literature to be used by local members for attracting orders for printing. Members had been invited to submit wording in the first instance, the best wording to be chosen by vote and a decision afterwards made as to the form in which it should be printed, a further competition to be held for the setting of the job. There were 26 entries of copy, all of which had been printed in galley form (without names of senders), and circulated to members along with voting papers. The voting papers were scrutinised in the course of the meeting and the winning entry announced. This proved to be the work of Mr. F. H. Gapp (G. Reynolds, Ltd.), and read as follows:—

"To men of business in this district.—Are you satisfied with your trading? With your turnover? With your profits? If you are, pass on. If you are not, send for the printers in this district who can help you to increase your trading. Double your turnover. Multiply your profit. Advertise your business. The most successful traders in the world are the largest advertisers. The more advertising printing a trader buys, the more he will need—because it pays for itself, delivers a profit to the man who sends it out; and traders like profits. Consult: (name of local printer)."

The committee has now to decide the form in which this copy is to be used, and then arrange a competition for its lay-out.

A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the meeting.

Master Printers at Whist.

Two Successful Drives.

Whist is evidently a popular recreation with master printers and their ladies. The holding of whist drives to encourage the social element in M.P.A.'s is becoming general. Last week saw two successful drives amongst London associations.

North London M.P.A.

With the view of still further strengthening its organisation the members of the North London Master Printers Association opened the season with a whist drive on Monday of last week at Wortley Hall, Finsbury Park, N. In spite of a very wet evening the attendance was quite satisfactory, and the event was entirely successful. Though whist formed the *pièce de résistance* of the evening, the opportunities afforded for engaging in friendly intercourse were taken advantage of to the full. The company present included Messrs. W. Wilson (president), W. J. Mizen (secretary), L. F. Hunt, D. A. Whitehead and E. G. Baker. Preceding the drive some excellent selections of music were ably rendered by an orchestra.

During the evening the president (Mr. Wilson) took the opportunity of bringing before those present the advantages attaching to membership of the Association. He said he knew of cases where printers outside their organisation took up the attitude that they would not join the Association because other printers in their immediate neighbourhood were not members. He deprecated that sort of thing very much, for it was the wrong spirit to adopt. He appealed to all present to persuade those master printers outside the Association to become members.

Great keenness was evinced throughout the drive, the prizes being won by the following: First ladies, Mrs. Greenway; second ladies, Mrs. Sellins; mystery, Miss Doo. First gents., Mr. Dooley; second gents, Mr. Soule; mystery, Mr. Sellins.

The prizes were presented by Mrs. Hunt, to whom a hearty vote of thanks was accorded, on the proposition of Mr. Mizen.

The efforts of Mr. Mizen, who was largely instrumental in bringing about the success of the evening, were appreciatively referred to in a vote of thanks moved by Mr. Whitehead.

South-East London M.P.A.

The monthly meeting of this Association, held at the Bridge House Hotel on Tuesday, October 20th, was in the nature of a whist drive and dance, and proved to be one of the most successful functions of its kind the South-East have organised. A company of 112 members and friends were present, at the invitation of the president (Mr. H. R. Grubb) and his executive.

The president, ably assisted by Mrs. Grubb, received the guests on their arrival, and shortly after 7.30 p.m. the whist drive commenced. Mr. Mason was in charge of the drive, and little time was lost in the "change over" at the end of each "hand." At 8.45 p.m. the last game was played, and, score cards having been checked and re checked, the following ladies and gentlemen were declared successful and entitled to receive the prizes which had previously been displayed for all to see on a table in the centre of the room: 1st ladies, Mrs. West; 2nd ladies, Mrs. Lack; mystery, Mrs. Reeves. 1st gents., Mr. Allen; 2nd gents., Mr. Kempsall. The prizes were presented to the successful contestants by Mrs. Grubb, the winners receiving the cheers and congratulations of the gathering.

Younger members of the company found relaxation in dancing to the accompaniment of the Grafton Band, and from the insistant demand for an encore following the termination of each dance, it would seem that they were thoroughly enjoying themselves.

Refreshments were served at separate tables, and the laughter and noise testified to the comfort and happiness of all present.

The president addressed the gathering and emphasised the advantage of such functions, also drawing attention to the serious side of the work of the Association. He particularly welcomed Mr. Mizen of the North, and Mr. P. G. Crannis of the W. and N.-W., also several members of the S.-W. Association who were present.

Dancing was continued until 11 p.m., when the company joined hands in the singing of "Auld Lang Syne," thus bringing to a conclusion a most enjoyable and delightful evening.

Hudson and Kearns Presentations.

Overseer's Long Service Recognised.

A presentation marking a particularly rare occasion, took place on Friday, October 16th, at Messrs. Hudson and Kearns, Ltd., Blackfriars, London. Mr. W. J. Champion, overseer of the die-stamping and envelope departments, celebrated his fiftieth year of service with the company and his splendid record was fitly honoured by a double presentation.

Mr. R. Hulme (managing director) on behalf of the Board, presented Mr. Champion with a gold watch (suitably inscribed) and also a very fine portrait which had been produced in the firm's process department. "Mr. Champion," he said, "probably knows more of the history of the firm than any of us. He knows the beginnings—and from those small beginnings there has arisen the present very large firm." He expressed, on behalf of the directors and of all those present, the hope that Mr. Champion would live very many healthy and happy years. In concluding his remarks, Mr. Hulme, on behalf of all present, asked that their compliments be conveyed to Mrs. Champion who was, he felt sure, responsible in no small degree for the very healthful and youthful appearance of Mr. Champion.

Another presentation followed—that of the employees of the firm—and took the form of a cheque. This was presented by Mr. E. Gordon Smith, the next oldest employee of the firm. Having conveyed the employees' congratulations and good wishes, Mr. Smith mentioned that he had served the firm for 44 years and hoped the happy association of Mr. Champion and himself would continue for many years to come.

Mr. Champion, who was very much moved by the occasion, thanked Mr. Hulme and Mr. Smith for their respective presentations and kind wishes. "I feel overwhelmed," he remarked, "and all I can say is that from the bottom of my heart I thank you all. The presents I shall cherish and I feel sure that these things, when I am gone, my children will cherish also."

Mr. E. K. Maeers (sales manager), another old servant of the company also paid high tribute to Mr. Champion both as a man and a conscientious worker, and explained that he did so as the result of a personal association of very many years—dating back to the time when the firm occupied premises in Southwark-street and when Mr. Champion was only a presshand. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Maeers also reminded the gathering there were many other employees who have served the company for over 40 years.

At the conclusion of the meeting Mr. Champion was the recipient of many personal congratulations and handshakes from his fellow workers.

Stereo Tissue Prices.

English tissue papers for stereotype matrices have been advanced in value by the American customs officials, because of the discovery by special investigators that certain concessions were being made to American purchasers or agents. American manufacturers have complained of difficult competition on tissue papers, particularly on the special types, and one of the investigations made abroad showed that special discounts were being given to certain American purchasers. When this report was received the customs appraisers advanced the valuation to meet the English home market price. The importers appealed to the courts, and the customs courts have upheld the position of the customs officials, and disallowed the 10 per cent. special discount which had been given.

Messrs. R. W. Crabtree and Sons, printing machine manufacturers, of Water-lane, Leeds, have just installed a new double decker two-reel press, capable of printing a 16-page paper at the rate of 30,000 per hour, in the office of the *Stratford Express*.

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Commercial Intelligence

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Allied Newspapers, 35s., 34s. 9d., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 22s. 1½d., 22s. 6d., 21s. 10½d.; Allied Northern Newspapers, 6½ p.c. Mort. Gtd. Deb. Stk., 101½, 99½; Amalgamated Press, 42s. 6d., 43s. 6d., Pref., 23s. 6d.; Associated Newspapers, 23s. 6d., Defd., 6 3/32, 6 3/32, Pref., 18s. 9d.; British Glues and Chemicals, Pref., 14s., 15s.; Buff Book, 21s. 3d.; Cassell, Pref., 19s. 9d., 18s. 10½d.; *Daily Mirror* Newspapers, 6 3/32, 6 3/32, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 25s. 3d.; *Daily Sketch* and *Sunday Herald*, Deb., 102½, 103; Thos. De la Rue, 15s, 14s. 6d.; J. Dickinson, 31s. 6d. 30s. 9d., 1st Pref., 83, 4½ p.c. 1st Mort. Deb., 83; *Financial News*, Pref., 10s.; *Illustrated London News*, Pref., 16s. 6d., 1st Deb., 64; Kelly's Directories, 7½ p.c. Pref., 22s., 22s. 4½d.; Lamson Paragon, 13s. 6d., 14s. 9d., 5½ p.c. Pref., 16s, 10 p.c. Pref., 23s. 6d.; Lanston Monotype Corporation, 13s. 3d.; Linotype A Deb., 67, B Deb., 67; Edward Lloyd, Pref., 22s. 6d.; George Newnes, 23s. 1½d., Pref., 16s. 4½d.; Odhams Press (4s. shares), 3s. 6d., 3s. 7½d., 6 p.c. Cum. Pref., 14s. 6d., 7½ p.c. Cum. A Pref., 15.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 16s. 6d.; *Sunday Pictorial* Newspapers, 21s. 9d.; Raphael Tuck, 21s. 6d.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 43s., 42s, 7½d., Prefd., 20s. 3d.; Weldons, 27s. 6d., Pref., 16s. 6d.; Winterbottom Book Cloth, 5 p.c. Deb. Stk., 100; Wyman and Sons, Pref., 17s. 9d., 18s. 4½d.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

ASSOCIATED NEWSPAPERS. — Interim dividend of 3½ per cent. on ordinary and 2½ per cent. on preference shares. (A year ago same payment.)

OLIVES PAPER MILL.—Loss of this Bury company for year to July 31st, £11,984, making adverse balance £23,997.

NEW COMPANIES.

J. T. GEORGE AND CO., LTD.—Capital £500 in £1 shares; dealers in new and second-hand machinery and in office appliances, printers, etc. Private company. Directors: T. W. Holbrow and R. M. Holbrow. Solicitors: Engall and Crane, 28, Bedford-row, W.C.1.

WHOLESALE OFFICE EQUIPMENT CO., LTD — Capital £100 in £1 shares; wholesale and retail dealers in typewriters, duplicators, printing and weighing machines, ribbons and carbons, suppliers of office equipment, etc. Private company. Subscribers: Vera M. Baxter and J. W. Curtis. Solicitor: W. A. Foster, Millbrook-chambers, Camden Town, N.W.1.

BARCLAYS PUBLICATIONS, LTD.—Capital £10,000 in £1 shares: printers, stationers, publishers, etc. Private company. First directors: R. L. Barclay, T. S. Archer, J. Procter, J. J. Owens, J. Gardner, F. Dunston, and H. H. Walkden. Registered office: 4, Carver-street, Old Trafford, Manchester.

CENTURY ENGRAVING CO., LTD.—Capital £2,500 in £1 shares; to acquire the business of a copper plate engraver and die sinker now carried on by A. A. Walton, at 1, Marsden-street, Manchester, as the "Century Engraving Co." Private company. Subscribers: A. A. Walton and W. Nicklin. Solicitor: W. Broctor, 36, Brazennose-street, Manchester.

RADIO NEWS BUREAU, LTD. — Capital £1,000, in 900 preference shares of £1 and 2,000 ordinary shares of 1s.; to acquire the business of the Radio News Bureau carried on by H. Watkins at 66, High Holborn, W.C., and to carry on the business of proprietors and publishers of newspapers, journals, magazines, etc. Private company. First directors: Hubert Watkins and P. K. Noad. Registered office: 50, High Holborn, W.C.

AUTOMATIC TICKET ISSUERS, LTD. — Capital £10,500. in 10,000 ordinary shares of £1 each and 10,000 "B" shares of 1s. each; to acquire from G. M. Bethell all provisional applications, letters patent, patent rights, brevets d' invention, licences, protections, concessions or agreements for all countries (excepting Australia and New Zealand), of an invention relating to a machine for automatically printing and issuing priced tickets from a self-contained roll, and all plans, designs and specifications for machinery and apparatus and methods of construction and manufacture in connection therewith, and to carry on the business of mechanical engineers, machinists, smiths, founders, etc. Private company. First directors: R. J. Turner, H. B. G. Larkin, G. M. Bethell, L. M. Macpherson and H. B. Howard Smith. Registered office: 41, St. Mary Axe, E.C.3.

ST. ALBANS NOTEBOOK CO., LTD.—Capital £1,500, in £1 shares (500 "A" and 1,000 "B"); to adopt an agreement with C. H. Darnell and to carry on the business of manufacturing stationers as formerly carried on by him at 55a, Verulam-road, St. Albans, and to carry on the same and the business of paper merchants, agents and brokers, manufacturers of paper and paper articles, paper cutters and reelers, etc. Private company. Directors: A. C. Abbott and C. H. Darnell. Registered office: 224, Upper Thames street, E.C.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfactions registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfactions is not compulsory).

FORD AND BRANCH, LTD. (manufacturers of paper bags, envelopes and wrappers, printers, etc., Gloucester).—Particulars filed of £5,000 debentures authorised October 12th, 1925, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the whole amount being now issued.

ARLESEY PRESS, LTD. (Arlesey, Beds).—Particulars filed of £1,000 debentures authorised September 17th, 1925, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital (subject to a charge for £70 until payment thereof when the debentures shall be a first charge on freehold premises), the amount of the present issue being £200.

STEPHEN MURRAY AND CO., LTD.—Mortgage on printing works in Clarence-street, Yeovil, with four cottages and garden ground in rear thereof, machinery, etc., dated October 8th, 1925, to secure all moneys due or to become due from the company to the Midland Bank, Ltd.

G. E. HANCOCK, LTD. (newspaper proprietors, etc., Clevedon, Somerset).—Particulars filed of £300 debentures authorised September 30th, 1925, charged on the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the whole amount being now issued.

WANDSWORTH BOROUGH NEWS CO., LTD.—Satisfaction in full on September 24th, 1925, of mortgage and charge dated December 20th and 30th, 1920, respectively securing £1,500.

RECEIVER APPOINTED OR RELEASED

ACTON BOROUGH POST PUBLISHING CO., LTD.—A. H. Partridge, of 3, Warwick-court, Gray's Inn, W.C., C.A., was appointed receiver and manager by order of Court dated October 16th, 1925.

ZELZER AND GOLDMAN, LTD. (cardboard box manufacturers, etc., Haggerston, E.8).—A. J. P. Coleman, of 174, High-street, Acton, W.3, was appointed receiver on October 13th, under powers contained in debenture dated April 20th, 1925.

LOWE, WILLETS AND CO., LTD. (stationers, etc., Birmingham).—W. J. Jennings, of 75, New-street, Birmingham, ceased to act as receiver or manager on October 13th, 1925.

WE regret that in our issue of October 15th the preference shares of Messrs. Sir Joseph Causton and Sons, Ltd, were erroneously quoted as 5s.; this should, of course, have read £5.

New British Patents.

For the benefit of our readers we have arranged for any inquiries relating to Patents, Designs and Trade Marks to be answered, free of all charge, by a Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Patent Agents. Inquiries should be addressed, in the first instance, to the Editor.

Applications.

Brook, F. B. and Wilkie, J. Folding maps, etc. 25,686

Cheshunt Press, Ltd., and Pearce, G., and Pearce, L. R. B. Binder for padded forms 25,908.

Letts, H. V. Calendars. 25,585.

Minsaas, O. J. Preparation of stencilled copies of typewritten matter for binding. 25,775.

Mollins, W. E. Intaglio printing. 25,988.

Reddaway, F. Manufacture of rollers for printing, padding, etc., apparatus. 25,492.

Wass, J. Machines for wrapping loaves, etc. 25,878.

Specifications Published.

1924.

British Needle Co., Ltd., and Kersey, E. W Wrappers or packets containing needles and the like. 241,028.

Evans, A. B. Bedplates used in printing machines. 241,017.

Evans, A. B. Multi-colour printing machines. 240,930.

Mollins, W. E. Wrapping of cigarettes and other articles. 240,926.

Smithe-Machine Co., Inc., F. L. Envelope machines. 236,509.

Wade, H. (American Multigraph Co.). Embossing machines. 236,509, 241,036.

Wanderer-Werke vorm Winklhoter and Jaenicke Akt. - Ges. Line spacing mechanism for typewriting and similar machines. 224,890.

Wichmann, G. C. H., and Mann and Co., Ltd., G. Printing machines. 240,956.

Wieland, M. Manufacture of photo-mechanical printing plates. 224,899.

1925.

Canadian-American Machinery Co., Ltd. (Toronto Type Foundry Co.). Paper or the like sheet feeding machines. 241,122.

Johne-Werke Grafische Maschinen-Akt.-Ges. Machines for cutting paper, cardboard and the like. 241,111.

Straker and Sons, S., and Straker, L. V. Apparatus for damping sheets for use in press copying. 241,118.

Taylor, C. J. G. Cardboard box. 241,103.

Toronto Type Foundry Co., Ltd. Paper or like sheet folding machines. 234,127.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

1925.

Palm Geb. Method and mechanism for the application of colours, etching or solvent liquids, and the like, on paper webs and the like, in the form of patterns. 241,163.

PAPER MERCHANT'S AFFAIRS.—At Norwich Bankruptcy Court, last week, before the Registrar (Mr. F. W. Cooke), the public examination of Tom Lincoln French, paper merchant, of 47, Clarence-road, 34, Elm-hill, and 1, Cross-lane, Norwich, was resumed. Gross liabilities were placed at £2,338 14s. 5d.; expected to rank, £1,869 18s. 1d.; deficiency, £1,466 10s. 6d. Replying to the official receiver, debtor said there had been a compromise with regard to his furniture in favour of the creditors. At the last examination he cited as one of the causes of his insolvency loss on property. This loss, he would agree, was about £100. It would not be fair to say that his insolvency was due to his connection with a certain person. The examination was closed.

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Country News.

Edinburgh.

Arrangements have been made by the proprietors of the *Scotsman* for a scheme whereby each member of the mechanical departments, including the composing-room, stereotyping-room and machine-room, will be given a night off with pay once a fortnight. The arrangement will be in force from October to April or May, but will not apply to the summer months, when the staffs are depleted owing to the annual holidays. The scheme will entail a heavy expenditure on the part of the proprietors.

At a gathering of the staff of Messrs. W. and R. Chambers, publishers, Edinburgh, recognition was made of the jubilee in the service of the firm of Mr. W. J. Brander, works manager. It was mentioned by Mr. C. E. S. Chambers that Mr. Brander's father also served the firm for 50 years; while Mr. Winning, who spoke on behalf of the workers, has a record of sixty years' service.

Leeds.

At the offices of the *Yorkshire Post*, on Friday last, Mrs. E. G. Swannack, the lady editor of that journal, was presented with a tea set in Crown Derby on leaving to take up a similar position on the *Evening Standard*, London. The presentation was made by the editor, Mr. A. H. Mann, and tributes were also paid by Mr. W. J. Finnesty, news editor; Mr. W. Scott, chief reporter; and Mr. J. W. Miller overseer of the composing room.

The Leeds University Appeal. — The following are among the donations to the appeal for £500,000 for the purpose of extending the University of Leeds, of which Mr. E. G. Arnold, an ex-president of the Federation of Master Printers, is Pro-Chancellor: Messrs. E. G. Arnold and Son, printers, Leeds, £3,000; the *Daily Mail*, £2,100; the *Yorkshire Post*, £1,000; Messrs. Jowett and Sowry, printers, Leeds, £250; Messrs. Tapp and Toothill, printers, Leeds, £250; Messrs. Chorley and Pickersgill, printers, Leeds, £100; Messrs. Henry Walker, booksellers, Leeds, £100; Halifax and District Master Printers' Association, £25. The individual subscriptions include: The Hon. Rupert E. Beckett, chairman of the *Yorkshire Post*, £3,000; Mr. F. C. Macaskie, managing director of the *Yorkshire Evening News*, £500; Mr. A. H. Mann, editor of the *Yorkshire Post*, £50; Mr. F. Peaker, President of the Institute of Journalists, £5 5s.

Bradford.

Mr. F. Hargreaves, the overseer of the composing room of the *Yorkshire Observer*, Bradford, retired on Saturday after 41 years' service with the firm. At a staff gathering in the canteen on Friday night, he was presented by the employees with a gold watch, a fountain pen, and a wallet of Treasury notes. Mr. E. C. Baker, father of the chapel, presided at the gathering, and the presentation was made by Mr. H. C. Derwent, the general manager. Other speakers included Mr. Charles Ogden, the editor, and Mr. J. W. S. Bailey, the head reader. Mr. Hargreaves is going South to reside at Bournemouth.

Birmingham.

The funeral of the late Mr. F. W. Bishop, overseer of the *Birmingham Mail*, took place at Harborne Old Church. Those present included Mr. B. J. T. Ford, general manager of the *Birmingham Mail*; Mr. H. F. Harvey, editor; Mr. A. Williams, works manager; Mr. F. Booth, overseer of the *Birmingham Post*; Mr. W. B. Smith, father of the *Mail* chapel; and members of the editorial, commercial, composing, machine and publishing staffs of the paper. Mr. B. G. Palmer, secretary of the Birmingham Typographical Society, represented Mr. J. J. Atkins, the president, who was unable to attend.

Blackburn.

At Blackburn County Court last week D. C. Thompson and Co., Ltd., newspaper publishers, of 39, Chapel-street, Salford, applied for a diminution of the weekly compensation paid to Herbert George Harper, a stereotyper, of 252, Wensley-street, Blackburn. It was stated that on January 24th, 1924, the respondent was found to be suffering from lead poisoning, and twelve months later it was agreed to settle the case for £350, but the registrar, holding the amount insufficient, declined to register the agreement. The applicants' contention was that the man's condition had improved, and that he was fit for light work. The respondent's case was that his health was such that he was virtually unemployable. The applicants offered £375 in settlement, and this amount was accepted by the respondent.

Leicester.

At the October meeting of the Leicester Centre of the Printers' Managers and Overseers Association a "Monotype" lecture and cinema film was given at the College of Arts and Crafts. Mr. H. Kettel gave a most interesting and instructive talk, and the film (shown for the first time out of London) was a great success. About 100, including students, attended, Mr. W. H. Crane, president of the Centre, occupying the chair.

Norwich.

Saturday was a great day for Norwich, it being the date of the visit of the Duke of York who arrived early to attend the centenary celebrations of Norwich Museum. Bridewell Museum is placed in one of Norwich's finest old houses, and contains representative exhibits of the various industries, including printing, carried on in the old Norfolk city. Norwich is "At Home" for the whole of this week, this "At Home" being organised by the Norwich Rotary Club, with the intention of making the citizens and others "better acquainted with the city's many features of historic interest and its varied civic and industrial activities." The programme opened on Monday with visits "under expert guidance" to many important municipal and industrial institutions, including printing works.

Ramsgate.

Mr. Lewis Shandel, partner in the firm of Shandel and Flowerdew, proprietors of the *Thanet Advertiser*, passed away at Ramsgate General Hospital on Wednesday of last week. Mr. Shandel, who was 46 years of age, had suffered from bad health for a long time, and had been back at work for but a few weeks, when he collapsed at his offices on Tuesday, and failed to recover. Mr. Shandel had been previously on the staffs of the *East Kent Times* and Keble's *Isle of Thanet Gazette*, and, with his partner, took control of the fortunes of the *Thanet Advertiser* in 1914. The firm purchased the *Broadstairs and St. Peter's Echo* and absorbed the *Kent Argus* at later dates. Mr. Shandel, who was a capable and virile journalist, was also a prominent Freemason and one of the first Rotarians in the district. He was secretary of Kent District Institute of Journalists, chairman of the Ramsgate Advancement Association, vice-chairman of the local Employment Committee and a member of the King's Roll and School Attendance Committees. The Ramsgate Hospital and the children of the town have lost in Mr. Shandel one of their greatest friends and benefactors. The funeral, which took place on Friday, was attended by representatives of the many organisations with which he was connected and by representatives of all branches of the staff.

Derby.

Arranged by the Derby Master Printers' Association in conjunction with the Joint Industrial Council, a very successful lecture was held in the Derby Technical College on Friday evening. The lecturer was Mr. T. H. Cunane (Universal Paper Agencies, Ltd.—H. M. Stevenson, jun.), who once more proved his ability to hold the attention of an audience of printers in speaking of the mysteries of paper. Entitled "Papermaking—from Raw Materials to Printing Works," the lecture was illustrated by about 90 lantern slides, and Mr. Cunane showed the treatment of raw materials, the sorting, boiling, bleaching and beating processes, the making, supercalendering, cutting, reeling, sorting, counting, packing and despatching to the printing works. The slides were an excellent collection, and the lecture was made the more interesting by the fact that the lecturer dealt with the failings and weaknesses of paper as discovered in the printing process. A practical suggestion he made was the formation of a research committee of practical workers to seek to eradicate these troubles. The chair was occupied by Mr. H. Cheney Bemrose.

South Wales.

On Sunday, October 18th, there passed away at Aberdare, South Wales, in the person of Mr. John Mills (Tarianydd) one of the oldest printers and journalists of the Principality. Mr. Mills was 92 years of age when he died, and was known far and wide as the founder, jointly with the late Mr. Francis Lynch, of *Tarian y Gweithiwr*, which when under his control was regarded as the organ of the Welsh miners. This paper had many famous contributors, and representatives of capital and labour had many a controversy in its columns. The paper was sold some thirty years ago to the late Mr. Gwilym Evans, who disposed of it to its present owners. The late Mr. Mills, being a printer by trade, worked hard at the "case" with his partner, Mr. Lynch, and together they had the satisfaction of seeing the paper attain a position of considerable influence and wide circulation throughout the coalfield. Mr. Mills was a traveller and writer, and amongst his publications was a book on Welsh names, a history of Llanidloes (of which he was a native), and an account of Bethany Church, Aberdare. He was his own printer and publisher, and nothing seemed to give him greater pleasure than to be at the little treadle machine on which his books were worked off. Mr. Mills was a familiar figure at chapel and religious conferences, having served and been a member of the Bethany Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church, Aberdare, for over 63 years.

Trade Union Matters.

London Machine Operators.—The quarterly meeting of the London Machine Compositors' Vigilance Association reports that it was decided to increase sick benefits from 10s. for six weeks to 12s. for ten weeks. The death benefit to be increased from £7 10s. to £10 in the case of members having more than five years' consecutive membership.

Readers' Wages. — Mr. W. E. Fursland, national secretary of the Provincial Guild of Printers' Readers, reports that the wages for Tonbridge are now £4 for 47 hours. At the Oxford University Press an advance of 5s. per week and reduction of 2½ hours was reported.

Provincial Guild of Printers' Readers. —The provisional committee for the Northern Section of the above Guild are: Chairman, H. C. Glynn (Manchester); secretary, Mr. W. E. Timms (Manchester); treasurer, Mr. A. M. Ward (Liverpool); committee, Messrs. L. Ramwell and S. H. Davidson (Manchester), Mr. C. W. Bruce (Sheffield), Mr. R. Sanders (Bradford), and Mr. A. Tyreman (Leeds).

The executive council of the Typographical Association in response to a request from the committee of the Northern Group of the Association, have appointed Mr. T. Roberts to undertake special organising work.

Working Difficulties at Bolton.—Mr. G. Holmes has reported to the executive council of the Typographical Association on a visit to Bolton, Lancashire, for the purpose of inquiring into working difficulties in the rotary department of an office in that branch. There was strong objection on the part of men who were called upon to work a long night on Thursdays, and also to the system in operation of commencing late in the mornings and taking an hour and a half for dinner. A joint meeting was arranged of the combined chapels of the composing and machine rooms, when the difficulties were to be fully discussed.

Scottish Association and Female Compositors.—The secretary of the Typographical Association has received official intimation from the Scottish Typographical Association that on a ballot vote it had been decided to reject the proposal of the Typographical Association that female compositors must be confined to the Scottish area as a condition of the proposed amalgamation.

T.A. Jobbers and the News Bonus.—The Executive Council of the Typographical Association have had under consideration the question of the applicability of the news workers' bonus to jobbing members who are employed on news work for about two hours per day. The secretary of the branch has informed the Council that the members concerned did not previously receive the 2s. 6d. extra given to newspaper workers. The members are receiving the ordinary branch rate, and the hours are so arranged that they work 48 hours per week. The Council have asked the secretary to supply a full schedule of the hours worked.

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Personal.

AMONGST those who intend to be present at the 98th annual dinner of the Printers' Pension Corporation at the Connaught Rooms on November 17th, under the presidency of Sir Herbert Morgan, are: The Duke of Marlborough, the Marquess of Carisbrooke, Lord Birkenhead, Lord Ampthill, Lord Riddell, Lord Illingworth, Lord Ashfield, Lord Blanesburgh, Sir Frederick Sykes, Sir Hugo Hirst, Sir Neville Pearson, Sir Ernest Hodder-Williams, Sir William Berry, Sir T. Vansittart Bowater, Sir George Lewis, Sir Robert Baird, Sir Ernest Benn, Sir Rowland Blades, Sir William Waterlow, Sir Andrew Caird, Sir Alfred Butt, M.P., Messrs. J. Gomer Berry, John Walter, J. L. Garvin, Lieut.-Col. E. F. Lawson, Lieut.-Col. H. R. Fletcher, Brig.-Gen. Bemrose, Messrs. C. A. McCurdy, W. R. Codling, and G. Holt Thomas.

MR. STANLEY RHEIN, who was recently appointed a director of John Horn, Ltd., has retired from the position of joint managing director of Wadman, Rhein, and Skinner, Ltd.

MR. E. W. DAVIES, secretary of the Newspaper Society, was quietly married at the Marylebone Registry Office, on October 10th, Mr. A. W. Foster, secretary of the Paper-makers' Association, being one of the two witnesses.

MR. PERCY W. RYDE, F.R.G.S., managing director, G. W. Bacon and Co., Ltd., is to be the next lecturer at Stationers' Hall in the series arranged by the Stationers' Company & Printing Industry Technical Board. He will lecture on Friday, November 13th, his subject being "How Maps are Made."

MR. R. A. AUSTEN-LEIGH, M.A., past president of the Federation of Master Printers, will preside at this lecture, which will be illustrated by lantern slides and specimens of maps, and which promises to be of great interest.

MR. H. B. NAYLOR will address the South-West London Master Printers' Association on Tuesday next at Arding and Hobbs' Restaurant, Clapham Junction. He will speak on "The Printer at Work," and the meeting is to be open not only to members of the Association but to their employees also, entrance being by ticket.

MR. WILLIAM MAXWELL, editor of the *Aberdeen Press and Journal* and allied newspapers, has been elected a member of the board of directors.

MR. C. P. GASQUOINE, chairman of Messrs. Woodall, Minshall, Thomas and Co., Ltd., Caxton Press, Oswestry, has retired from the board of directors of this company, and also from the editorship of the *Border Counties Advertiser*.

MR. F. W. GREEN, a linotype operator on the staff of the *Leicester Advertiser*, has been presented with an extending easy chair on the occasion of his marriage. The presentation was made by the overseer of the composing room, Mr. A. Harrison.

MR. EDWARD GRIFFITH, of Oxford, has resigned the editorship of the *Oxford University Gazette*, which he has held for the past nine years. He has served on the University Press for more than 50 years.

MR. W. J. THOMPSON, head of the publishing and advertisement department of the *Church Times*, has been the guest of the proprietors at a dinner given in celebration of his completing 50 years' service.

MR. J HALL RICHARDSON, of the *Daily Telegraph*, has been elected, to a seat on the board of Estates Governors, to succeed Mr. William Clifton, lately deceased.

MR. ROBERT DRENNAN, editor of the *Totnes Times*, who is to be Mayor of Totnes, has been for nine years a member of the council whose proceedings he reports as a journalist.

MR. A. W. BROCKBANK, of the editorial staff of the *North-Western Daily Mail*, has been presented with an attache case and a pipe on leaving to take up an appointment on the *Penang Gazette*.

MR. A. G. HARKER, a member of the staff of the *Newcastle Journal* and *North Star*, has won the Newcastle Press Golfing Society's Victory Cup, defeating Mr. R. J. Wright, of the same office, by one stroke.

ROTARIAN J. RUDD, of Bishop Auckland, spoke on "Printing" at a Bishop Auckland Rotary luncheon last week.

MR. PERCY V. BRADSHAW is to speak on "Art in Advertising" at a meeting of the Publicity Club of London, to be held on Monday evening next at the Hotel Cecil.



"WYNKYN DE WORDE AND HIS CONTEMPORARIES FROM THE DEATH OF CAXTON TO 1535." A chapter in English Printing, by Henry R. Plomer. London: Grafton and Co., Coptic House, W.C.1. 21s. net.

Any book that throws light on the work of the early English printers should be welcomed by their successors of the present day, who seldom think of the difficulties, trials and, in many cases, the persecution encountered by the pioneers of their craft. After the death of William Caxton, the first English printer, his mantle fell on the shoulders of Wynkyn de Worde, who, with his fellow craftsman Pynson, printed and published a remarkable number of books—remarkable that is, considering the primitive methods of the craft at that early date when the art was but in its infancy in this country. Mr. Plomer in his book gives an excellent *résumé* of the work of de Worde and his contemporaries, their types and appliances, the books they printed and the troubles they had to contend with in respect of the importation of foreign printed books which they considered was detrimental to their business; and one cannot wonder at their objections when we note that in one year over fourteen hundred volumes reached London from the Continental printers, this number in those early days of the art being a considerable one. A good deal of interesting information is given as to those foreign books, their printers and their titles. As there was no Copyright Act in those days, they even reprinted the works of William Caxton and sent them over here for the supply of English buyers. "Wynkyn de Worde and his contemporaries had to contend against the full weight of this foreign competition, and, whatever their shortcomings, they put up a good fight and eventually drove the foreign printer out of the country." Wynkyn de Worde was a native of Alsace, and was brought to England by William Caxton, remaining in his service until Caxton's death and rising to be the foreman of the printing office. He practically took over Caxton's business and then continued it on his own account. De Worde's contemporaries are dealt with by Mr. Plomer, and we get many interesting particulars of the work of Richard Pynson, Lettou, Machlinia and Notary, Copland, Berthelet, Faques, Rastell, Pepwell and others, and a chapter is devoted to provincial and Scottish presses. The book itself is a good specimen of present-day printing and is illustrated with facsimiles of pages of the works of early printers and with specimens of their types that add to the interest of the text. Mr. Plomer has done his work well and has produced a volume of great interest to all connected with the craft.

HUTCHINSON AND CO.—In connection with the forthcoming issue of 250,000 7 per cent. cum. part. 1st pref. shares of £1 each in Hutchinson and Co. (Publishers), Ltd., it is announced that in addition to taking over the extensive and successful business of Hutchinson and Co., the following undertakings will be acquired:—Hurst and Blackett, Ltd.; Geographia (1923), Ltd.; Skeffington and Son, Ltd.; Rider and Co.; The Anchor Press, Ltd.; Hill and Co. (Engravers), Ltd.; The Hutchinson Paper Co., Ltd.; Hutchinson's Publicity Ltd. The combined profits for 1924-5 were £51,900.

Government Contracts.

Contracts were placed with the following firms during September:—

H.M. Stationery Office.

PRINTING, RULING, BINDING, ETC.

Binding 5,000 London Telephone Directory, October, 1925.—Adams and Harrison, Ltd., London, E.C.

30,000 Books Form R.F. 1,000.—Bradbury, Wilkinson and Co., Ltd., New Malden.

Binding 2,890 London Telephone Directory, October, 1925.—Dow and Lester, London, E.C.

12,000,000 Form T.3 (60,000 pads), 7,700 Books, Tax Inspecting Branch.—W. P. Griffith and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

65,000 Ships Blue Books, C. No. 233—G. Hargreaves, Cheetham.

38,000,000 (395,834 pads) Telegram Forms "B or C," 3,500,000 Telegram Form A (folded).—H.M. Stationery Office Press, Harrow.

Binding 12,800 Telephone Directories, October, 1925.—G. and J. Kitcat, Ltd., London, E.C.

14,500 Books 412/AGD, Min. Health; 782 Books General Ledgers, U.45.—Tee and Whiten and J. Mead, Ltd., London, S.E.

1,500 Books, "Register of Deaths."—J. Truscott and Son, Ltd., Tonbridge.

Contract for Groups 63 and 64 (1925), War Office Special Works No. 2 and 3.—Wyman and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

BINDERS, INTERSCREW.—Webb, Son and Co., London, E.C.

CARBONIC PAPER.—Ellams Duplicator Co., Ltd., Bushey; Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., Dunstable.

CLOTH, TRACING.—B. J. Hall and Co., Ltd., Cheadle; Winterbottom Book Cloth Co., Ltd., Manchester.

ENVELOPES.—McCorquodale and Co., Ltd., Wolverton; Martin Billing and Co., Birmingham.

NEWSPAPER AND BOOK POST WRAPPERS (Contract for).—J. Dickinson and Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead.

PAPER, MOUNTED.—A. E. Mallandain, Ltd., London, N.W.

PAPERS FOR COLOUR LITHOGRAPHY (Contract for supply of).—Watsons of Bullionfield, Ltd., Bullionfield.

PAPERS, TONED PRINTING (Contract for supply of).—J. A. Weir, Ltd., Kilbagie.

PAPER OF VARIOUS DESCRIPTIONS.—J. Baldwin and Sons, Ltd., King's Norton; Basted Paper Mills Co., Ightham; J. Brown and Co., Ltd., Penicuik; Caldwell's Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Inverkeithing; E. Collins and Sons, Ltd., Maryhill; R. Craig and Sons, Ltd., Airdrie; J. Cropper and Co., Ltd., Kendal; J. and W. Dixon, Markinch; J. Dickinson and Co., Ltd., Watford; Ellangowan Paper Mills, Ltd., Milngavie; Falls Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Milnthorpe; Fisher and Co., Ltd., Tamworth; Golden Valley Paper Mills, Bitton; Hollingworth and Co., Maidstone; Imperial Paper Mills, Ltd., Gravesend; Inveresk Paper Co., Ltd., Musselburgh; W. Joynson and Son, St. Mary Cray; London Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Dartford; C. Marsden and Sons, Ltd., Receiver for, Tamworth; W. Nash, Ltd., St. Paul's Cray; New Northfleet Paper Mills, Ltd., Northfleet; A. M. Peebles and Son, Ltd., Receiver for, Rishton; Portals, Ltd., Whitchurch; Roach Bridge Paper Co., Ltd., Samlesbury; Ryburndale Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Ripponden; Sanitas Co., Ltd., London, E.; T. H. Saunders and Co., Ltd., Dartford; Smith Anderson and Co., Ltd., Leslie; Spicers, Ltd., London, S.E.; St. Neots Paper Mill Co., Ltd., St. Neots; Thomas and Green, Ltd., Wooburn Green; Y. Trotter and Son, Ltd., Chirnside; Watsons of Bullionfield, Ltd., Bullionfield; J. A. Weir, Ltd., Kilbagie; Wiggins, Teape and A. Pirie (Sales), Ltd., Bucksburn; J. Wild and Sons, Ltd., Radcliffe; Ulverston Paper Co., Ltd., Ulverston.

TAGS—G. Hughes and Co, London, N.

VELLUMS, MOCK.—H. Band and Co., Brentford.

WAXED STENCIL PAPER.—Ellams Duplicator Co., Ltd., Bushey.

Crown Agents.

MACHINE, LINOTYPE.—Linotype and Machinery Limited, London, W.C.

MONOTYPE APPARATUS.—Lanston Monotype Corporation, Ltd., London, E.C.

PAPER.—Olives Bros., Ltd., Bury, Lancs; Hendon Paper Works, care of, Corke, Sons and Co., London, E.C.; J. Baldwin and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

PAPER, PRINTING.—J. Dickinson and Co., Ltd., London, E.C.

STATIONERY.—Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

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TRADE PUBLICATIONS.

BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER, THE. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4. Founded in 1878, this weekly journal is the recognised medium for Printers, Stationers, Box Makers, Envelope Makers, Bookbinders, etc. Its pages contain the latest improvements in machinery, descriptions of new processes, and commercial intelligence and current news. Subscribers get the paper for 52 weeks for 13s.

TRADE PUBLICATIONS.

BOOKBINDER, THE, forms a Monthly Section of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, and subscriptions are booked for these issues at the rate of 3s. 3d. per annum, including postage. Special contributions appear from the pen of leading authorities. Publishers: Stonhill & Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

DICTIONARY OF PAPER TERMS.—Definitions of the Terms as used in the Manufacture and Merchandising of Paper. Published in book form by the Lockwood Trade Journal Co., Inc., New York. Bound in cloth, 6 × 9, 87 pp. Price 7s. 6d. Copies may be had of Stonhill & Gillis, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

LITHOGRAPHIC TRADE REVIEW, THE. This forms the subject of a monthly section of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, and these issues are obtainable at an annual subscription of 3s. 3d. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

PAPER TRADE REVIEW, THE WORLD'S. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4. This weekly journal established in 1879, gives particulars of Papermaking Machinery and Processes, Current Prices of Raw Materials, Market Reports, Interviews with Leading Men associated with the industry, Commercial Intelligence, etc. Annual subscription: 26s. plus postage (Inland, 30s. 4d.; Foreign and Colonial, 32s. 6d.)

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New Inventions

Cylinder Gripper Mechanism.

Under an invention patented by Messrs. Dawson, Payne & Elliott, Ltd., and E. Stott, an under-fed single or two-colour stop-cylinder machine is arranged to take sheets fed to gauges on a stationary table T, the cylinder being rotated for nearly a whole revolution during the forward motion of the bed, and having its rotation completed during the backward movement of the bed. The grippers *l* on the cylinder *b* are controlled by a cam *r*, which is freely mounted on the impression cylinder and is stationary for the greater part of the move-

FIG.5.

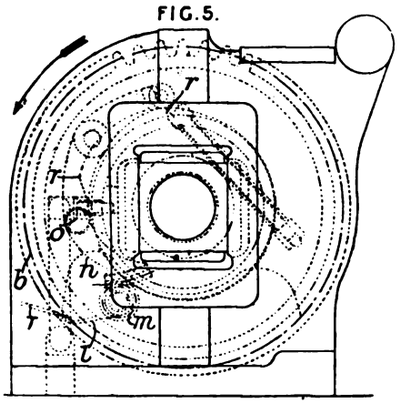
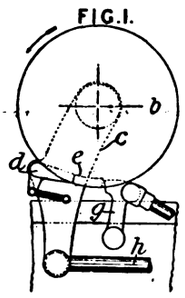


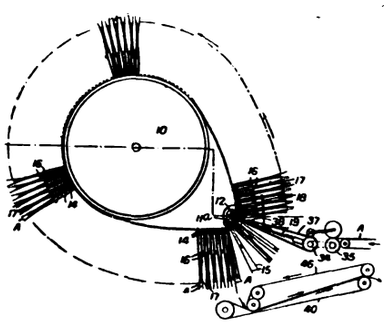
FIG.1.



ment of cylinder *b*. The cam *r* is adapted to act on a bowl *o* on a spring-pressed lever fitted with a gear sector *n* geared to the gripper shaft *m*, the grippers being closed by spring action when the bowl *o* is adjacent the low part of cam *r*. During the printing-stroke a raised part of the cam *r* opens the grippers to permit of delivery, and while the grippers are passing the feed board they are rotated counterclockwise into a recess in the cylinder so as to clear the table T and the registering-gauges. The grippers are finally closed upon the sheet while the rotation of the cylinder is completed, the cam *r* being moved clockwise by a cam-and-link mechanism to permit of this gripper movement. The final movement of the cylinder is effected by a pawl *d* on an oscillating lever *c* operated by a link *h* and a cam. The pawl *d* acts on a projection *e* on a brake disc on the cylinder shaft, and to prevent the cylinder from being rotated too far, a lever *g* engages the front of projection *e*; this lever is operated by a cam to check the movement of the cylinder *b* and ensure its stopping in the correct position.

Making Envelopes.

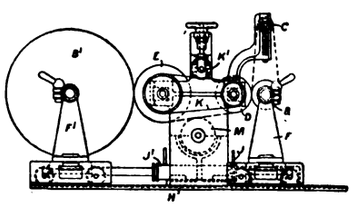
Apparatus for drying wet sheets, such as gummed envelope blanks, as patented by Messrs. H. C. Brooks & H. F. Warbey, comprises a number of abutting fingers 15 hinged together in an endless series and constrained to turn through a sharp angle, as by passing over a sprocket 12, guards 18 limiting the entry of the blanks A between the fingers to prevent them adhering. The fingers are carried by bars 14, there being two rows of fingers on each bar, and the fingers on adjacent bars are either splayed by blocks 16 or supported at their tips by blocks 17, so that pressure is exerted between the fingers when the series is moving in a substantially straight path. The blanks are released by the fingers passing over a sprocket 11*a* and fall between delivery-belts 40, 46. The pairs of fingers on the bars 14 may be placed out of alignment to corrugate the blanks. The guards 18 are adjustably mounted on supports 19, which may be placed between any desired fingers, and the blanks are fed against the guards 18 from the delivery rollers 34, 35 by cords 37 pass-



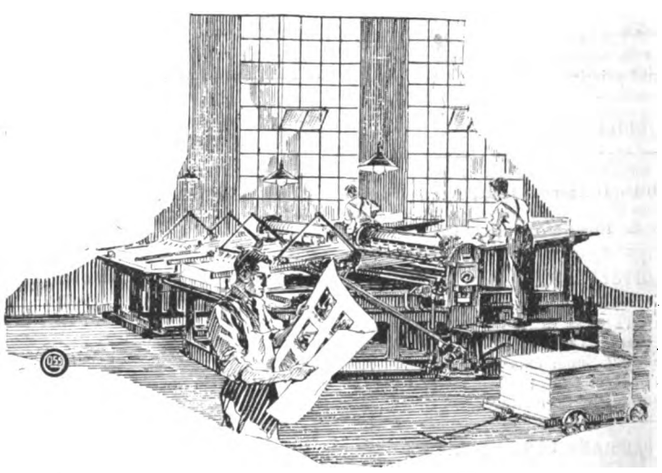
ing over pulleys 38 on the supports 19. The drum 10, over which the fingers pass, is surrounded by a casing on the sides of which are air ducts. Air heated by a burner is faced by a fan along one duct, from which it passes through perforations into the casing and across the blanks and thus into the other duct. The apparatus may be used in conjunction with an envelope-gumming machine of the kind described in Specification 207,333.

Unwinding and Winding Reels of Paper.

Mr. A. R. Winpenny has patented an apparatus for unwinding a paper or other web from a reel and winding it upon another reel, which comprises a driven main cylinder in contact with the take-up reel, and a secondary cylinder in contact with the let-off reel and driven frictionally from the main cylinder, the reels being mounted on carriages operated by fluid pressure to hold the reels in contact with their cylinders. The apparatus is particularly applicable for winding remnants of paper from the supply rolls of printing machines to form full-sized rolls, but may be used for re-



winding badly-wound rolls. The let-off reel B and take-up reel B¹ are mounted in wheeled carriage F, F¹ running on rails H and are yieldingly pressed by fluid pressure cylinders J, J¹ into contact with a secondary cylinder D and a main cylinder E, which is driven from any suitable source of power. The cylinder D is driven frictionally from the cylinder E by a belt K, the slip of which can be adjusted by a jockey pulley K¹ to tension the web. The speed of the cylinder D is slightly less than that of the cylinder E when the belt is tight. The web passes from the reel B over a spring-mounted roller C and round the cylinders D, E as shown. A web-damping apparatus M may be provided. The Provisional Specification also states that the apparatus may be used for winding fabrics.



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The Paper and Board Consumer.

Matters of Interest to Printers, Bookbinders, Paper Box, Paper Bag, and Envelope Manufacturers, etc.

THERE are those who seriously hold the opinion that British industry is in for a better time in the very near future, basing their argument on the fallen bank rate, improvement in European relationships, operation of the Safeguarding Act and the better tone which is already pervading some of our important industries.. Within the last few days one of the most reliable authorities on economics demonstrated in a convincing manner that outside Great Britain, with the exception of one or two minor countries on the Continent, trade was plentiful and there was no lack of spending power. Even in the Far East, it was clearly shown that buying conditions were not nearly so black as they are sometimes painted and only in China was there a real inability to purchase. That we have not been receiving what we would consider to be our share in the business of the world is put down to the debit side of our financial policy ; and if this is so, industry has little for which to thank official economists. High finance and political economy are subjects beyond our ken and even to experts they seem abstruse problems mainly dependent for their solution upon conviction or opinion.

* * *

THE layman will note with satisfaction that our artificial silk industry is leaping forward, that motor-car engineers are exceedingly busy, and that some very fine contracts have been secured by British engineering firms. He will appreciate the possibilities of increased trade that have been opened up in South America through the personal popularity of the Prince of Wales. The papermaker with a big overdraft will vastly appreciate the drop in the bank rate. In much the same way we all realise how much it means to get a step nearer to a firm international understanding, and for that reason we look upon the outcome of the Locarno Conference as a distinct help in the direction of trade recovery. All this is on the credit side of our survey of industrial prospects. There is, however, a debit side which may still be heavy, but is at least so much lightened by a little transference to the other side of the list.

* * *

THE immediate outlook in our own industry is not especially impressive, and comfortable assurance, if there is any, must chiefly be ensured by inference. If general trade improves, as is so confidently anticipated in some quarters, the paper industry will benefit because trade is built and based on paper. There has certainly been a better tone among paper buyers since October set in. Merchants claim to be handling a larger volume of orders, particularly in printings and coateds. Fine papers are in moderate demand but slow in recovery, and there is no lack of competition for available business.

* * *

JUST touching on this issue, we wonder if papermakers, or merchants for that matter, when fixing their prices, credit terms and discounts, ever take into account the effect upon printers' prices. The printer buys his paper, marks it up at invoice price, and puts it into stock. The price marked is accepted by warehouseman, cost clerk or estimating clerk for costing or estimating purposes. If an estimate is required and the paper is not stocked, a price list is referred to, and the stated price accepted. Take the case of two papers, one supplied at 10d. per lb., less 10 per cent , and the other at 9d. nett. To the estimator the respective prices are 10d. and 9d. and in competition the nett paper secures the order. This is an instance from everyday practice, and many orders are lost to the firms who offer heavy discounts as an inducement to get business From our experience we should say that very few printers or stationers work on any other than invoice gross price where reams of paper are concerned. The exception would be in the case of important tenders where the compiled costs would be ruthlessly scrutinised by a principal. As the rates of discount offered in the paper trade vary from nett to 10 per cent., it would seem that there is a need for a common standard.

(Continued from page 319).

Wrapping Paper Inquiry.

The chairman intimated that he only wanted Mr. Entwistle to be on his guard on matters which did not pertain to the witness.

Home and Imported Percentages.

Mr. Mutimer then submitted the following schedule of percentages of qualities manufactured by the home trade and imported, representing imported percentages on an ascertained tonnage of 156,185 tons:—

British.	p.c.	p.c.	Imported.	Tons.
Krafts, glazed and unglazed	4·04	24·08	M.G. kraft ...	37,613
		21·56	Ungl. kraft ...	33,679
		·1	Glazed kraft ...	150
		2·08	Imit. Ungl. kraft	3,250
		6·3	„ M.G kraft	9,834
M.G. caps and sulphites ...	22·21	29·44	M.G. sulphite ...	45,993
		3·08	M.G. envelope paper	4,819
		3·50	M.G. cap. ...	5,472
		·59	M.G. deep-col. sulphite ...	927
Glazed casings	12·16	1·8	Glazed casings	2,028
		1·12	Label manilla...	1,755
Brown wrap'ng	36·78	·68	M.G. Dutch brown... ...	1,072
Royal - hands, tube & sugar papers ...	22·63	?	Tube papers ...	?
		nil	Royal hands ...	nil
Common caps...	2·18			
		·33	M.G. nature ...	519
		·50	Ungl. nature ...	785
		1·77	Unglazed imit. parchment	2,771
		·76	Smallhand ...	1,190
		1·00	News offcuts ...	1,571
		1·77	Ochre glazed ...	2,757
(per cent.)	100	100		156,185

Witness gave some average present-day selling prices. Imported kraft, first grade, was £23 and second grade £22 10s. per ton c i.f. principal British ports; M.G. was £23 10s. and £23; M.G. sulphite £24, £23 10s. and £23.

British glazed casings were selling at £22 to £29 10s. delivered destination, and British wrapping papers had been sold at £13 to £16 delivered London. There were also samples of common brown at £10 10s. delivered London; royal hands and royal hand sugar papers £12 to £13 10s. delivered London. The lowest price he had seen was £12, less 2½ per cent., delivered.

Mr. Mutimer added that there had been a lot of wild selling and they had been doing everything possible during the last six months to steady the market and get people to quote fair prices.

Fashion in Paper.

Mr. Mutimer then continued his evidence.

In answer to Mr. Entwistle, witness said the demand for M.G. papers had increased. As to the reasons for this, some of the users seemed to think an M.G. paper was rather more waterproof than the unglazed paper. Many of the textile houses used the M.G. paper for packing purposes, and where materials were kept in stock the dust which accumulated was easily removed. In addition M.G. paper was largely superseding unglazed paper for flour bag-making in heavy weights.

Mr. Entwistle called witness' attention to the average prices per ton of paper imports for the years 1912 to 1924 taken from the Board of Trade figures. This showed that prices in 1920 were very high. The average price per ton in 1912-13 was £13 17s. 8d. per ton and in 1920 it was £60 15s. 10d. That was the market price. The average price in 1924 was £24 9s. 5d. Witness said he spoke of these figures from his own knowledge.

On Tuesday, October 20th, Mr. Mutimer completed his evidence and withstood a long cross-examination by Mr. Swan.

There then followed further evidence on behalf of the opponents to the application from representatives of a number of confectionery and other undertakings, including Messrs. James Pascal, Ltd., Cadbury Bros., Fry's, Clarke, Nicholls and Coombs, Ltd., Thomas Smith and Co., Ltd., and J. Lyons and Co., Ltd. Each of the witnesses explained the types of wrapping paper used in his business and testified to the effect which he anticipated a duty on imported paper would have. There was also further evidence from two paper bag manufacturers.

Envelope Makers' Opposition.

Mr. Kingsley Griffiths, towards the close of the afternoon, opened the case of the Employers' Federation of Envelope Makers and Manufacturing Stationers, and explained the reasons for the opposition of this body. The essence of the case for the Federation, he said, was that the small amount of benefit that would accrue to papermakers in this country if envelope papers were excluded (particularly M.G. manilla) was out of all proportion to the injury which would be caused to the British envelope makers by the taxation of their essential raw material. Of the consumption of paper required for envelope making, about 10,000 tons per annum was imported, and this quantity produced no fewer than 2,500 million envelopes.

Mr. Kingsley Griffiths went on to point out that to make 10,000 tons of paper would give employment to 200 persons, whereas the conversion of 10,000 tons of paper into envelopes provided employment for over 1,000 persons, excluding printing and other subsidiary activities.

Mr. T. Owen Jacobsen (chairman of Jacobsen, Welch and Co., Ltd., and president of the Employers' Federation of Envelope Makers and Manufacturing Stationers) gave evidence in opposition to the application. In addition to the effect of a duty on the home market for envelopes, witness was concerned about its effect on export. He mentioned the small margins on which the export trade was carried on, and a very small increase in their selling price, he said, would easily knock them out of foreign markets.

Mr. Jacobsen was still under examination when the Inquiry adjourned until Monday morning next, in the hope that an end will be reached during the day. The envelope makers have still one other witness to come forward after Mr. Jacobsen, namely Major Dove, and then counsel will make their closing speeches.

Donside Paper Co., Ltd.

The report of the directors of the Donside Paper Co., Ltd., of which Sir Frederick Becker is chairman, for the year ended September 30th last shows a profit, after writing off repairs, etc., of £29,733 3s. The debenture and loan interest paid amounts to £11,789 4s. 5d., and the sum of £4,840 is applied to depreciation, leaving a net profit of £13,103 18s. 7d. Of this amount two sums of £973 7s and £6,022 10s. have been transferred to debenture sinking funds for the redemption of first and second debentures respectively, leaving a balance of £6,108 1s. 7d. to be carried forward to profit and loss account, making this account £29,826 5s. 5d. at credit.

It is very unusual for companies to issue their annual accounts with promptitude, and, therefore, the example set by the Donside Paper Co. deserves special mention. As already stated, the year ends September 30th, and the directors' report, balance-sheet, etc., in printed form, bears the date of October 7th, ready for circulation, an interval of only seven days. The annual general meeting of the shareholders will be held at the mills on Monday, the 19th inst.

DONSIDE PAPER CO.—The annual meeting was held at Donside Paper Mills, Woodside, Aberdeen, on Monday, Sir Frederick Becker, chairman of the company, presiding. The accounts for the year ended September 30th were passed unanimously. Major Mathew Hay, chairman of Callendar Iron Co. (Ltd.), Falkirk, was elected a director in room of Mr. Fielding Gill, resigned.

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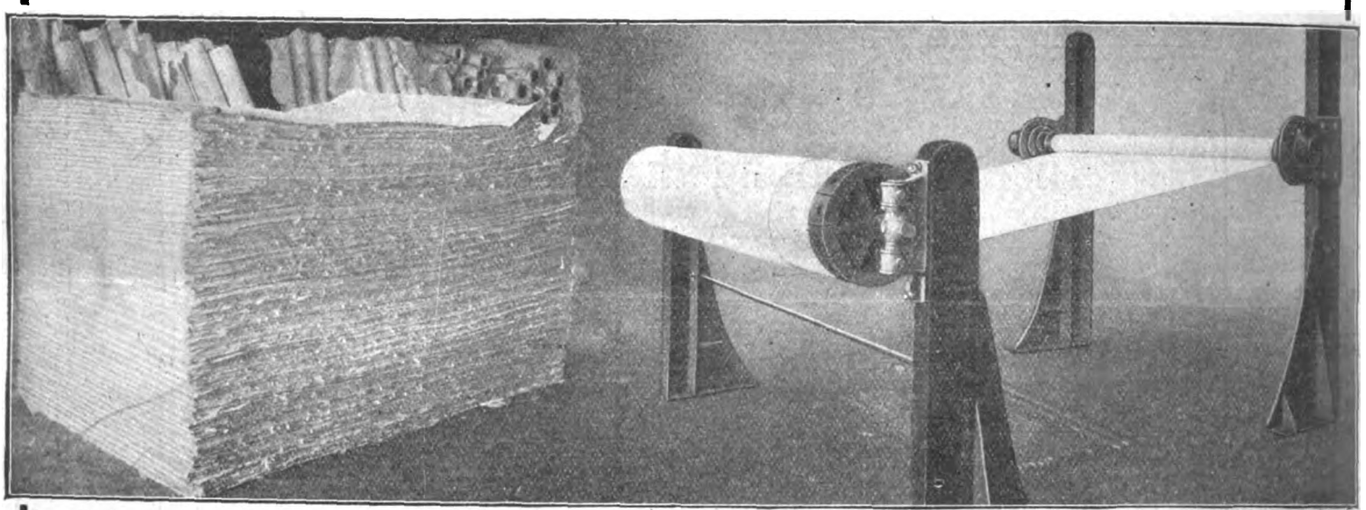
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Patented (No. 144485) by Joseph Love.



THIS Machine has been invented for the purpose of speedily recovering the small quantities of paper left on centres or spools which are thrown out from Printing Machines, etc. (commonly known as "Reel Ends"), so that it may be cut into suitable sizes by the Guillotine.

CHIEF ADVANTAGES:

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3.—The power required is such a small amount that it can be driven from any existing shafting
4.—Centres of any kind or width can be worked on the machine.
5.—It can be run at the high speed of 500 feet per minute, and will recover approximately 3 tons of paper per day.
6.—It can be constructed to suit all requirements in the off-cut trade, and is equally valuable to Printers or in Paper Mills.

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WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

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VOLUME 97. NUMBER 19. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: NOVEMBER 5, 1925. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

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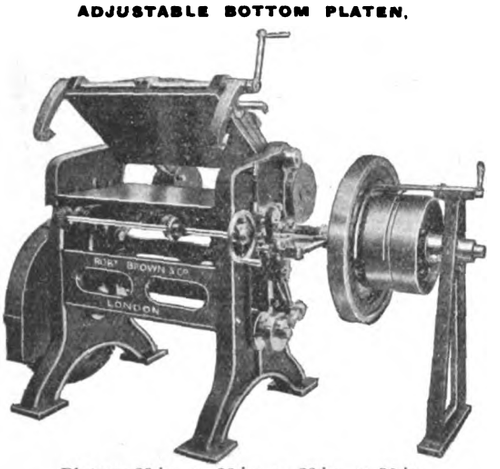
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VOLUME 97. NUMBER 19. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: NOVEMBER 5, 1925. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE

Printing Trade Craftsmanship.

Mr. George Eaton Hart Addresses the Association of Master Printers of West and North-West London.

At the meeting last Thursday of the Association of Master Printers of West and North-West London, a general report of which appears on another page, the principal speaker was Mr. George Eaton Hart, of St. Clement's Press. Mr. Hart—who besides being an expert in printing house management, is a veteran enthusiast in the cause of technical education and the upliftment of printing trade craftsmanship—had a good deal to say that was interesting and inspiring, particularly to the younger printers, of whom there were many in the audience.

Bricks Without Straw.

After referring to the interest he always takes in craftsmen's competitions, Mr. Hart proceeded in reminiscent vein, remarking that he was old enough to remember the days when compositors had to work with a much more limited range of types and materials than were commonly available to-day. The mainstay of the compositor at that time consisted of the Egyptian, Clarendon and sans-serif faces, with sometimes a little Caslon and Old English. The old-time compositors were to a large extent called upon to make bricks without straw, yet he thought that much of the printing even of those days was very creditable, considering the limitations under which it was produced. Gradually, however, the number of type faces multiplied, and, though the compositors were at first puzzled as to the uses of the new faces, these were quickly utilised for all they were worth. The new type had not long been in the office before the boxes were continually empty, because no job looked quite right without at least a line or two of the new type in it. (Laughter.)

The Days of "Rule-Twisting."

Then came ornaments He remembered with pleasure many of the ornaments of the period, chapter headings, tail pieces, floral ornaments and elaborate borders. Ornaments in those days were often sold by travelling vendors, and he remembered a German who used to call regularly with such material—scrolls, floral and other decorations, including ornaments for cheques and certificates; these the vendor sketched himself, and afterwards produced a stereotype which he mounted on a rough metal base. That was the time of "rule-twisting." Some of the younger men to-day had no conception of what could be done with brass rule. (Laughter.) He remembered, for instance, setting up for an advertising agent a Sutton seed advertisement, consisting entirely of bent rule and twisted lines. The compositor had always to carry a pair of round-nosed pliers in his pocket for manipulating rules, and used to look with pride on some of the freak productions thus obtained.

The American Invasion.

Next came the craze for American ornaments, and the printer put into the corners of circulars, and utilised in every other way he could, representations of Japanese gardens, birds and floral devices These were available in great variety, and became very popular. American type faces followed the ornaments, and there came into this country some very beautiful American type faces, which were still in use to-day. He thought all these served a good purpose in inspiring English typefounders to bring in some really good new series of type in addition to the faces then available. English typefounders, he thought, had benefited by the incentive that came from America, and were to day well to the fore in the initiating of good faces.

Typographical Prevision.

An outstanding remembrance of those far-away days was the compositor who took up his manuscript and studied it for ten minutes or so in order to perform in his mind's eye what is done to-day by the lay-out; if he was a really clever compositor he would be able, after this study, to take his stick and proceed to set up the job just as though he had a lay-out in front of him. Such men were great craftsmen, men whom their employers prized and of whom their fellows were proud. It was no simple matter to take the copy for, say, a heavy double crown broadside ordered by an auctioneer, and visualise the setting so accurately as to be able to get to work and set up that poster without either undersetting that would necessitate whiting out immoderately, or oversetting that meant some of the matter having to be distributed. How highly were such men esteemed in the office, and with what pride did the younger journeymen aspire to follow such examples! As to whether such men existed to-day as plentifully as in the pre-machine days, the speaker suggested that they must be looked for in lay-out positions.

Advertising and Enterprise.

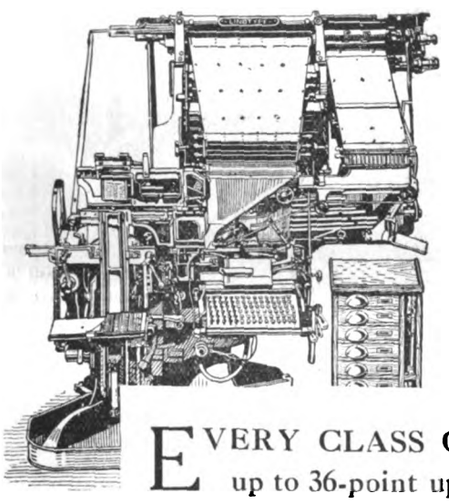
Unfortunately lay-out had passed very largely out of the hands of the printer into those of the advertising agent. Though this was rather a reproach to printers, masters and journeymen alike, the situation had its advantages, as the advertising agent had certainly been the means of very largely extending the printing industry. A great proportion of the printing done to-day was due to the advertising agent, who had specialised in the design of artistic brochures, catalogues and other productions, often in colours and of very high order. The printer, too, had risen to the occasion and produced these conceptions in accordance with the highest standards of the printing art, aided as he now was by wonderfully improved machinery and appliances, and supplied with the beautiful faces of type in vogue to day.

A class of printing that had not changed at all for 60 years was the auctioneer's poster. Its severely plain black and white was made more effective by contrast with the masses of colour on the hoardings at the present day.

New Printing Processes.

Change, however, was now very manifest in the printing industry generally. Offset and photogravure, particularly the former, were coming very rapidly to the front, to the detriment of the letterpress printer and the electrotyper and stereotyper. Already two composing machines had been invented for the express purpose of producing reading matter without the use of type, providing composition for the photo-offset and photogravure processes. There was never so great an upheaval in the printing craft as was proceeding to day. This upheaval would mean displacements in some directions; but the compositor had little to fear as somebody must put copy into printed form, whether for photogravure or any other process, and the compositor would therefore always be necessary. It was the duty and the privilege of the younger craftsmen of to-day to seek by industry and initiative so to improve themselves as not only to ensure their own future progress but also to contribute to the upliftment of the craft to which they belonged

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Record Number of Applications for Space

The eleventh British Industries Fair, to be held in London and Birmingham from February 15th to 26th next year, promises already in many ways to be the most interesting and representative of the series. Although forms of application for space have been in the hands of potential exhibitors only a few days, over 100,000 sq. ft. of space has already been applied for, and new applications are being received daily. This exceptional demand is, no doubt, due to the fact that so many firms realise the advantage of exhibiting in a fair, on the advertising of which the Government has decided to expend the sum of £20,000 in a world-wide publicity campaign. Further, the charge for space has been reduced this year at both London and Birmingham, the charge in London being 2s. 6d. per sq. ft.

Up to the middle of the past month 110 different firms had made applications for space at the London section, and some idea of the value and importance which exhibitors attach to the British Industries Fair may be realised from the fact that of the applicants 18 have shown at all the previous fairs, 21 firms have shown at from six to nine previous fairs, 14 have shown at five previous fairs, 11 have shown at four previous fairs, 33 have shown at more than one previous fair, and 14 are entirely new firms.

Public to be Admitted.

The Fair is essentially a trade Fair and as on previous occasions will be confined to actual British manufacturers and during business hours only buyers will be admitted. At the request of the great majority of the exhibitors a novel feature is to be introduced next year. After 5 p.m. each day, and from 1-8 p.m. on Saturday, February 20th, the public is to be admitted.

Another asset of the Fair to the exhibitor and buyer which is being more and more appreciated is the fact that every exhibitor at the Fair is the actual manufacturer of the goods displayed, thus the buyer realises that he is getting the articles at the first source of supply.

The catalogue of the Fair printed in nine different languages and containing the names and addresses of all the exhibitors together with a note of their productions will be distributed to all buyers who attend the Fair, and will also be circulated to all the important buyers throughout the world. It is obvious, therefore, that this catalogue constitutes a very valuable advertisement for exhibitors, and long after the close of the Fair many firms have stated that they have been able to trace large orders in the past through this medium.

IN a report on industrial co-operative societies in 1924 the Ministry of Labour *Gazette* shows that in papermaking, printing, etc., associations of consumers represented 2,856 employees, whose wages totalled £378,928, with a value of production running to £1,166,509. The number of employees in associations of workers was 1,013, the wages amounted to £152,648 and the value of production reached £317,985.

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Wrapping Paper Inquiry.

Safeguarding Committee's Public Sittings End.

As indicated in our last issue, the Wrapping Paper Inquiry came to an end on Tuesday of last week. On the Monday, further evidence in opposition to the application was submitted on behalf of the envelope makers.

Mr. T. Owen Jacobsen.

Mr. T. Owen Jacobsen, chairman of Jacobsen, Welch and Co., Ltd, and president of the Employers' Federation of Envelope Makers and Manufacturing Stationers, was the first witness called by Mr. Griffiths. He stated that the Federation represented about two-thirds of the industry. The sole ground of their objection to the imposition of a duty was because of its effect upon the paper which was their raw material.

The envelope-making industry had been going ahead in recent years, and the capital represented by the machinery was something like two and a half million pounds. Some of the envelope makers, including his own firm, manufactured their own machinery. The manual workers employed by the members of the Federation numbered 7,200, and to bring that figure up to the total employed in the industry they should add another one third. That would mean there were 10,000 adults employed in the manufacture of envelopes, and this compared with the figure given by the applicants of 4,352.

Witness went on to refer to the export trade in envelopes, and said the effect of a duty would be to check this branch of the trade, because the foreigners would make the envelopes themselves and send them to their customers, or their customers would buy the paper themselves and make it up into envelopes. In the overseas trade exporters worked to very small margins, and a little increase on the selling price would be sufficient to knock them out altogether. Orders were sometimes obtained by the mere fact that the manufacturers did not charge for the packing case in which the goods were packed, which gave them the advantage as against the American or German house.

Witness mentioned the connection between the export trade and the home market. Manufacturers lived entirely by the number of envelopes they made, and if they lost one market the overhead charges would be so high that injury would be done to the other branch of the trade, either home or export.

History of the M.G. Manilla Envelope.

Major R. S. Dove, general manager of Messrs. Millington and Sons, Ltd., envelope makers and manufacturing stationers, and associated with John Dickinson and Co., said these two companies represented the largest producers of envelopes in the United Kingdom.

Examined by Mr. Kingsley Griffiths, witness said he was opposing the application only so far as it applied to M.G. envelope papers.

Tracing the history of the manufacture of envelopes from such papers, Major Dove said M.G. manilla—hard-sized for writing purposes—was first used for the manufacture of envelopes about 1896. It was a phenomenal success. Taken up by their competitors, the envelope making trade had enormously increased. Owing to the cheapness of the envelopes uses were found for them which did not exist before. To-day these envelopes formed the greater part of the whole of the envelopes made in the United Kingdom.

Of the cheap M.G. paper used for the manufacture of envelopes 50 per cent. was of foreign derivation and 50 per cent. was made in this country, and they made 250,000 envelopes from a ton of paper. There was a difference of £2 a ton in the present price of British as compared with the foreign paper.

As to the effect of a duty, the present result would be that the cost of envelopes would go up 24 per cent., assuming the duty was 33⅓ per cent. He did not anticipate that within a reasonable time they would be able to get the whole of their supplies of M.G. paper made in England.

Witness was in agreement with the licensing suggestion. He thought a member of the Envelope Makers' Federation and the Papermakers' Association and a gentleman from the Customs could evolve a plan that would be simple and easy to work. If the Committee took the view that this scheme would not work, the only alternative for his Federation was to oppose the imposition of a duty.

In cross examination by Mr. Swan, witness suggested there were 4,000 to 5,000 envelope-folding machines alone in this country, in addition to which there was all the subsidiary plant.

Closing Speeches.

Lord Erleigh then, on behalf of the British Paper Bag Federation, made his closing speech. He indicated that the inquiry was of vital importance to the industry which he represented. His Federation decided to support the application because they felt that the applicants' case was so well grounded that they were likely to get some assistance from the committee. Paper bag manufacturers could not contemplate a situation in which a duty should be put upon wrapping papers but not extended to paper bags or the paper included in paper bags. If they put a tax upon paper and not upon paper bags, what would happen would be that the foreign manufacturer, who at present did not find it worth his while to import paper bags into this country, finding his trade in paper affected by the introduction of a tax, through a consequent increase of price and a consequent falling off of the market in this country, would turn to that market where the situation was not affected by any duty and in which he could continue to compete at a price which enabled him to compete successfully with the British manufacturer and he would thereupon turn to the paper bag trade.

Proceeding to refer to what he called the ingenious proposal of the envelope makers, Lord Erleigh said their desire was that the particular raw material they used should be admitted into this country under some form of licence. That immediately raised feelings of jealousy and envy and various forms of economic uncharitableness in the breasts of other people who were at a little loss to see why the envelope makers should be favoured.

Mr. Kingsley Griffiths, in his closing speech, thought the case put by his witnesses might fairly be said to represent the view of the envelope makers. The Envelope Makers' Federation represented two-thirds of the industry, and the applicants were only able to find one envelope maker who gave any indication of views opposite to theirs and that one witness gave a very qualified support. That one witness' evidence seemed to be in support of an application which was not before the committee, viz., upon the limit being fixed at 15 lbs.

Mr. Griffiths went on to say that the point which was only brought out at a late stage in the inquiry by himself seemed to have the curious effect of uniting everyone against him. He referred to the suggestion of a licence for his particular kind of paper. That suggestion was not in the least inconsistent with anything his clients had done from the beginning of the case. They objected, and still objected, to any kind of taxation being put upon their raw material. In suggesting the licence, they were only trying to indicate to the Committee a way in which their raw material might be excepted without entirely destroying the advantages which Mr. Swan looked to gain from the application. If Mr. Swan's clients said, and if the Committee themselves said, that some kind of duty on machine glazed manilla paper was inextricably bound up with the rest of the application, then the result was that the whole force of the objection raised by his (Mr. Griffiths') clients went to the application as a whole.

In his closing speech Mr. Entwistle referred first of all to the evidence he had called on behalf of the Manufacturing Confectioners' Alliance. He urged that applicants, on their own admission, failed unless they could regard as a necessary corollary of any duty which was put on wrapping paper a duty on the paper in bags or any other article, whatever that article might be. The onus was on applicants; and if they failed under paragraph 7, if their witnesses said they would be ruined by a tax on wrapping paper unless there was a tax on other articles which contained wrapping paper—if that was so, then they ought to have had evidence to show not only the practicability of the tax being put upon those articles, but also as to the effect which would follow if a duty were levied on every article which contained wrapping paper as one of its ingredients. It only wanted to be looked at to see how impracticable that would be. No case had been made out on that.

Mr. Entwistle went on to speak on the most important question of output of the foreign and British mills.

On the question of quality, Mr. Entwistle said that one could not contend that British mills could not make kraft, because 4 per cent. of their production was kraft. But whether they could make it of the same substance and the same strength and under anything like reasonable conditions to bear the test of competition, that was a very different proposition on which a great deal of evidence had been placed before the committee.

Counsel went on to contest the suggestion of abnormal imports of foreign wrapping papers coming into this country; and with regard to efficiency—the foreign mills having wet pulp which resulted in better quality, economy of production and larger output, together with width of machines and various natural advantages—there he declared they had raised a very strong and important issue.

Mr. Swan, in his closing speech, referred first of all to the onus of proof which was thrown upon the applicants. Taking the question of the substantiality of the industry, all he would say about that was this: that there was in this case a somewhat novel feature that had not appeared in other cases under the Safeguarding Regulations, in that it was clear they were dealing with what was a raw material. There were undoubtedly a certain number of industries which were affected in the sense that they not only used the paper but used it for fabricating it into manufactures. The opposition had brought out to a marked degree the fact that the majority, at any rate, of the opponents were largely dependent upon the British manufacture of wrapping paper as well as the foreign importation of wrapping paper. It was to them a key industry; and not only was it a key industry to those particular consumers, but it was a key industry from a national point of view. In this connection, Mr. Swan referred to the evidence of Mr. Hall Caine as to the immense utility the wrapping mills were to the nation in time of war and as to the extent to which wrapping paper entered in the manufacture of munitions.

His case was that the whole front of the British wrapping paper business was attacked by the foreign article and that they had over the whole front direct competition within the meaning of the White Paper: there was competition between the foreign wrapping paper and the British wrapping paper and it was only price that determined which wrapping paper was adopted. He excepted the special uses to which reference had been made, but taking the generality of uses he thought that was the evidence.

Counsel went on to refer to the differences in hours and wages in this country and abroad and their relation to the prices of foreign paper. He added that the evidence in this case was that it was the German price that was controlling the market and holding down the Norwegian and Swedish prices.

Counsel then dealt with the effect of the duty on other industries and referred to the significance of the fact that the applicants had the support of Mr. Jackson, who came there as chairman of the manufacturing section of the Paper Bag Makers' Federation, representing practically all the bag makers, with few exceptions.

The Chairman observed that that closed their sittings, and on behalf of the committee he expressed sincere and grateful thanks to counsel for the help they had given in dealing with a complicated case. They were grateful also to counsel for the way they had kept the proceedings within bounds, while at the same time he hoped they had conducted an adequate inquiry.

The damage caused by the fire at the Bridge Paper Mills, Tovil, of Messrs. A. E. Reed and Co., is estimated at £20,000, the figure, however, being a moderate one.

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Bookbinders' Cottage Homes.

Flag Day and Concert.

Friday of last week was observed in many branches of the printing and allied trades in London as a flag day, held with the laudable object of raising much-needed funds for the Bookbinders' Cottage Homes and Pension Society. The event was also held in celebration of the 96th anniversary of the inception of the Society. The effort had the patronage of the Master Bookbinders' Association, the National Union of Printers, Bookbinders, Machine Rulers and Paper Workers, the London Society of Compositors, etc.

The selling of flags during the day was followed in the evening by a concert at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street, under the chairmanship of Sir George Wyatt Truscott, Bart. The seating accommodation of the historic hall was utilised to its utmost capacity, and of well-known representatives of both employers and employees connected with the industry there were present, amongst others, Messrs. J. G. Bain, Hedley Miller (secretary, Master Bookbinders' Association), W. A. Godin, J.P. (manager of the British Museum Bookbinding Department), H. F. Parker (secretary, Lloyd Memorial Home), Chris Atkins, Geo. Harroway (president of the National Union of Printers, Bookbinders, Machine Rulers and Paper Workers), S. Stubbings, E. W. Spackman and Geo. Knight (secretary of the Cottage Homes).

Address by Sir George Wyatt Truscott, Bart.

During an interval in the programme, Sir George Wyatt Truscott, in announcing the taking up of a collection, alluded to the inception in 1829 of the London Bookbinders' Society, which he believed to be the oldest trade union in the world. In those early days, he continued, a number of members of that Society met together and discussed the sad conditions of many of their aged fellow members, and came to the conclusion that it was possible to form a Society to provide pensions for their members in their old age. The members of that society made a donation of ten guineas towards this object, which was the first contribution received by the Bookbinders' Cottage Homes and Pension Society. Following this, meetings were held in which employers and employees took part, with the result that the Pension Society was fully formed in April, 1830. At that time, out of a total membership of 1,100 members of the bookbinding trade, over 600 (or 60 per cent.) became subscribers to the Pension Society. At the present time there were approximately 9,000 in the industry, but only about 2,000 subscribed for pensions, figures which meant that to-day only approximatery 20 per cent. subscribed, against the 60 per cent. in the more difficult times. The subscription in 1830 was 5s. per year, whilst at the present time it was 7s. 6d.

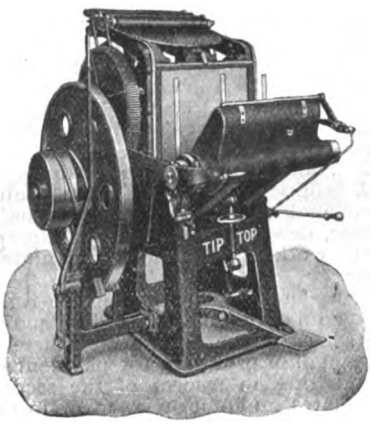
The reason for the deficiency in the funds of the Society at the present time was undoubtedly the change in the law with regard to the income-tax limit of old age pensioners. Previously their pensioners' allowances were modified to suit the Act as it then stood. Immediately the later Act came into force the pensioners were granted their increases to the full amounts, which meant that the Society had incurred an extra expenditure of about £700 since the Act came into force.

He regretted the fact that there were not more subscribers, both employers and employees, to the Society. He also felt very sorry to learn that many chapels had returned their flags. Though many of these chapels had expressed their sympathy with the movement, Sir George thought this was not enough. In concluding, he thought that probably many of those present had not had an opportunity of subscribing to the Society or of purchasing flags. At his request a box was then sent round the company, with the result that a sum of £16 1s. 1d. was collected.

On the proposition of Mr. J. G. Bain, a very hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the chairman, musical honours being given.

The concert, under the direction of Mr. J. R. England, was of excellent character, and artistes in every instance gave their services gratuitously. Amongst these were: Jack Auburn and Jose Ferrars, Joseph Charles, Nora Drake, W. J. Francis, John Hardaker, Charles Harrison, the Marlborough Singers, Mollie Mercer, Eric Mason, Mildred Parr, Edith Penville, Jack Richards and Violet Stevens, and Audrey Smith.

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W. J. LIGHT & Co LIMITED

Fleet Street, London, E.C.4

Telephone: **CENTRAL 3839.**

Trade Union Matters.

T.A. AND SHORT TIME.—The secretary of the Kendal branch of the Typographical Association has asked the officials at Manchester if members could be placed on short time without notice being given. The jobbing department at an office in that branch had to lose one and a-half hours a day, and some of the men had been told to take half a-day off without any warning. The Executive Council have discussed the matter, and have decided that any short time must be mutually arranged, but must not be systematic.

HOLIDAY POINT.—The Executive Council of the Typographical Association have had under consideration the claim of a member of the Bolton branch for two days' holiday pay from a firm in that branch. The secretary reported that the member was employed with the firm from August 1st to October 24th, 1924, and from October 31st to December 10th of that year. The Executive Council have informed the branch secretary that the member is entitled to only one day's pay.

THE secretary of the Bristol branch of the Typographical Association has written to the Executive Council stating that the branch committee had been given permission to purchase new premises for the purpose of branch headquarters at a cost of £1,400. The branch would advance £500 or £600, and the Executive Council were asked to provide the balance. The Executive Council have decided to advance £800 to the branch as a loan at a yearly interest of 4 per cent.

SHORT TIME WORKING AT SHEFFIELD.—The secretary of the Sheffield branch of the Typographical Association, has reported to the executive council that, following a notice to work systematic short time being posted by a local printing firm, he had interviewed the management on the subject. At first they declined to withdraw the notice, on the ground that the notice issued by the Typographical Association was not an agreement; but on the secretary pointing out that the instruction had to be carried out, the notice was withdrawn so far as Association members were concerned. Members of other societies continued to work short time. The executive council have since endorsed the action taken by the Sheffield secretary.

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Book Trade Strike.

1,200 Workpeople Idle.

Strike notices tendered by the London branch of the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding, Machine Ruling and Paper Workers on behalf of its members who are packers and porters in the book publishing houses expired on Saturday, as a result of which some 1,200 workers are idle.

The reasons for this action are thus explained: Following a seven weeks' dispute in 1922 wages were reduced by 19s. 6d. per week. The union on September 31st last gave three months' notice to terminate this agreement, and has been pressing for a new agreement containing a 17s. 6d. increase. As the employers refused to discuss this at a recent meeting the strike was launched.

The Book Trade Employers' Federation states that the wages and hours of the men concerned are more favourable than those in other London trades engaged in similar work. The Federation adds:—"In May, 1919, when the Board of Trade cost of living stood at 105 per cent. over pre-war, packers' and porters' wages were agreed at £3 5s. and £3 2s. respectively. As the cost of living figures rose certain temporary bonuses were granted, and in April, 1922, although the cost of living figure had fallen to 82, wages were nevertheless stabilised at these rates until the end of 1923. The cost of living has now fallen still further to 76, but no reduction has been made, and no reduction has been asked for by the Federation."

For the union it is said that the strike notices were given because the employers challenged the right of the union to select its own representatives at the conference to discuss a new agreement, but this the employers deny.

Other branches of the printing industry view the dispute with grave concern.

Efforts have been made during the week to bring the parties together, but up to the time of going to press there was no change in the situation. Unless there is a speedy settlement, the Christmas book trade will be seriously jeopardised.

Greeting Card Pioneer.

MR. T. M. WOODHEAD, who has died at his residence at Baildon, near Bradford, at the age of 66 years, was the pioneer of the printing of private Christmas greeting cards in the North of England. When he first took up the work the trade was almost entirely in the hands of the Germans, and for a time he had to import the blank cards from the Continent and finish them in Bradford. His business developed to such an extent that in the year before the war he placed on the market no fewer than 17,500 pattern books of private Christmas cards. Mr. Woodhead also specialised in high-class general printing work, particularly in Masonic work. He retired from active work in 1919, and the business had since been carried on as "T. M. Woodhead's Successors." The funeral at Burley on Friday was attended by Mr. H. C. Derwent, general manager of the *Yorkshire Observer*; Mr. T. Geoghean, representing the Bradford Master Printers' Association; Mr. George G. Walker and Mr. G. D. Shand, directors of T. M. Woodhead's Successors; and a large gathering of Freemasons.

Openings for British Trade, etc.

Inquiries have been received by the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence), 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1, to whom further inquiries should be addressed with the reference number quoted.

FRANCE.

An old established firm in Bordeaux desire to secure the agency, on a commission basis, of British exporters of waste paper. (Reference No. 457).

CHINA.

A Chinese merchant in Shanghai is desirous of receiving samples and prices from British manufacturers of artificial silk piece-goods and cheap paper for news publication. (Reference No. 480).

Hutchinson and Co. (Publishers).

Hutchinson and Co. (Publishers), Ltd., was registered as a public company on October 30th, with a nominal capital of £500,000 in £1 shares (250,000 first preference, 120,000 second preference and 130,000 ordinary).

The objects are: To acquire the publishing businesses now being carried on by Sir Geo. T. Hutchinson and W. Hutchinson at 33-36, Paternoster-row, E.C., and elsewhere, as "Hutchinson and Co." and "Rider and Co., to acquire the whole of the issued share capital of Hurst and Blackett, Ltd., Skeffington and Son, Ltd., the Anchor Press, Ltd., Hill and Co. (Engravers), Ltd., the Hutchinson Paper Co., Ltd., Hutchinson's Publicity, Ltd., Geographia (1923), Ltd., and the Fleet Sales Service, Ltd., and to carry on the business of publishers, proprietors, editors, printers and producers of books, magazines, maps, journals, tracts, music, newspapers and other literary and artistic works, publications and undertakings, etc.

The first preference shares confer the right to a fixed cumulative preferential dividend of 7 per cent. per annum. In addition thereto, after payment of or provision for payment of all dividends due in respect of the second preference shares, and of a dividend of 10 per cent. on the ordinary shares, the holders of the first preference shares shall be entitled to 25 per cent. of the balance of profits which the directors decide to distribute in respect of such year, provided additional dividends payable in respect of the first preference shares in any year shall not exceed a dividend of 3 per cent. per annum. Subject thereto, the second preference shares confer the right to a fixed cumulative preferential dividend of 8½ per cent. per annum and rank as regards such dividend next after the first preference shares and in priority to all other shares. In a winding up the preference shares rank first for return of capital and payment of arrears of dividend, whether declared or not, up to the commencement of the winding up. Subject as aforesaid the second preference shares, in a winding up have priority to all other shares. The first and second preference shares do not confer any further right to profits or assets of the company. Minimum cash subscription: £7 shares.

The directors are: W. Hutchinson (chairman and managing director), 55, Pont-street, S.W.1; J. D. Beaven, Tiptree Hall, Tiptree, Essex; H. G. Brown, 1C, Mount-road, Wimbledon, S.W.; R. S. Horton, "Acryse," Station-road, Watford; C. H. Terry, 23, Kinggardens, St. John's Wood, N.W.; H. Wright, 131, Howarth-road, Plumstead, S.E. Qualification, £1,000 shares or stock. Remuneration £100 each per annum (chairman £150 extra) free of income tax.

Solicitors: Samuel Price Sons and Robertson, 3, Bond-court, Walbrook, E.C.4. The registered office is at 33-36, Paternoster-row, E.C.4. The file number is 209,350.

Announcement is made by Messrs. G. Haswell, Veitch and Co., Ltd., that the subscription list for the issue of 250,000 7 per cent. cumulative participating 1st preference shares of £1 each of Hutchinson and Co. (Publishers), Ltd., was closed within a few hours, the issue being over-subscribed. Applications received from the country by first post on Wednesday were to have consideration.

Trade Notes.

THE *Shoe Trades Journal*, one of the oldest trade newspapers, having been established in 1869, has been acquired from the proprietors, Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton, Ltd., by the *Shoe and Leather News*, with which it will be amalgamated as from November 26th.

MESSRS. VALENTINE AND SONS, the printing and publishing company of Dundee, propose to reduce their capital from £130,000 to £89,311 by cancelling 15s. per share capital on each of the issued 54,252 ordinary shares. These shares are then to be consolidated into £1 shares at the rate of four such reduced shares for one £1 share, and the capital of the company is to be re-increased by the creation of 40,689 ordinary £1 shares. The arrears of preference dividend up to December 31st, 1924, are to be cancelled, though the fixed cumulative preferential dividend is to be increased from 6 to 7½ per cent. per annum.

DISSOLUTION of partnership is announced in respect of the following: H. W. Darker and H. Pritchard, wholesale stationers, 13½, Lower Free lane, Leicester, under the style of the Darkonian Stationery Co.; J. W. Tyler and C. E. Whipps, paper merchants and paper bag manufacturers, at High-road, Chadwell Heath, Essex, under the style of Tyler and Whipps.

THE seventh annual dinner of the Herts Master Printers' Association will be held at the Holborn Restaurant on Wednesday, November 18th, at 7 o'clock. The chair will be taken by Mr. F. Dangerfield (of the Dangerfield Printing Co., Ltd.). Among those who have promised to attend are Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh (past president of the London Alliance), Mr. H. H. Potts (president of the Home Counties' Alliance), Mr. P. D. Michael (secretary of the same) and others. It is hoped also that Mr. A. E. Goodwin, Federation secretary, will be present at this social function.

MR. JAMES SUNDERLAND, whose death, at the age of 71, took place on Saturday at Bradford, was well known in local printing circles as the principal of Messrs. Sunderland and Sons, of Leeds-road, Bradford.

MR. JOHN MURDOCH EBENEZER ROSS, Chester-terrace, Regent's Park, editor of the *British Weekly* since the retirement of Sir William Robertson Nicoll, left £10,092.

IN the course of an address on "Books from a printer's point of view," at the opening meeting of the new session of Edinburgh Typographia, Mr. R. Wilson, of Messrs. H. and J. Pillans and Wilson, the vice-president, said those engaged in the production of books should remember that it was an occupation which had had world-wide effects on humanity. Numerous Edinburgh firms had their imprints on books which were typographical masterpieces, such as the Saintsbury Edition of the works of John Dryden and the Edinburgh Edition of Stevenson. He had met an Edinburgh printer who used to relate that his father had been in the printing shop where Burns's poems were being printed, and had helped to set them up. Burns used to sit on a kind of three-legged stool revising his proofs and sipping strong ale. Tne founder of his own firm was a reader in Smellie's printing office in Edinburgh, and must also have read to Burns.

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Established 1908.

METAL PARTS
AND
COMPLETE BINDERS
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LONDON, E.C.2.

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Personal.

The Prince of Wales has promised to attend the dinner to be given by the Government on Monday, February 15th, to celebrate the opening of the British Industries Fair. The dinner will afford the opportunity for a representative gathering of exhibitors at the Fair and of important buyers from abroad, to whom the Government will extend their hospitality.

Lord and Lady Riddell celebrated their silver wedding on Monday.

Viscount Burnham and Major Astor, at Perth, Australia, on Saturday, received honorary degrees from the Western Australian University, on the occasion of the opening of the first permanent building of that institution.

The Federal Premier, Mr. Bruce, delivered a farewell message to the Imperial Press Conference delegates on Saturday, stating that the conference had been of the greatest importance to Australia and the Empire.

Viscount Burnham replied on behalf of the delegation, expressing warm appreciation of the hospitality shown throughout the tour.

Sir George W. Truscott, Sir J. Baddeley, Sir William Waterlow, and Sir Vansittart Bowater, M.P., were amongst those attending the magnificent Mayoral Ball at the Mansion House on Thursday, when a large number of the country's Lord Mayors and Mayors, Lord Provosts and Provosts were the guests of the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of London.

Alderman Sir George Truscott will preside at the annual meeting of the Police Court Mission at 3 p.m. to-day (Thursday), at the Mansion House.

Sir James Owen, ex-president of the Newspaper Society, has been co-opted a member of the Council of the University College of the South-West of England.

Mr. Kenneth Gatey, B.A., M.C., who is a director and secretary of the *Western Times* Co., Ltd., is to be sheriff of the city of Exeter for the forthcoming year. Mr. Gatey married the only daughter of Sir James Owen, J.P., managing director of the *Express and Echo* and *Western Times*.

Mr. E. W. Seymour, one of the partners of W. H. Smith and Son, and great grandson of the first W. H. Smith, was presented with a wedding gift of period silver at the annual staff dinner at Holborn Restaurant on Saturday.

He is to marry Miss Barbara Lascelles, a cousin of Viscount Lascelles, on November 18th.

Mr. A. E. Goodwin, secretary of the Federation of Master Printers, is back in England after his American tour. He arrived by the "Berengaria" yesterday.

Mr. John Taylor, president of the Manchester Printing Crafts Guild, lectured at Conway last week to the Carnarvonshire and West Denbighshire Master Printers' Association, taking as his subject, "Printing that Pays"

Mr. H. B. Naylor gave a very instructive address on "The Printer at Work" at a meeting of the South-West London Master Printers' Association on Tuesday night at Clapham Junction. A large number of employees attended, and took part in an interesting discussion.

Mr. T. W. Sanders (editor of *Amateur Gardening*) gave an interesting lecture, with the lantern, at the monthly meeting of the Printing, Bookbinding and Kindred Trades Overseers' Association on Tuesday at St Bride Institute. The title of Mr. Sanders' lecture was the "Garden Beautiful."

Members of the Association just mentioned will learn with interest of the latest recruit to the order of Boniface in Mr. W. T. Lingham, who has been an active member of the Association for many years. Mr. Lingham, who hopes still to take a warm interest in the Association, is now "mine host" of the "Penshurst Arms," South Hackney, E.9.

Mr. Frank Colebrook is to speak at the Derby Technical College on the 20th inst.

Mr. A. J. Gyngell is to lecture to the Manchester and District Centre of the Printers' Managers and Overseers' Association on the 14th inst. "The Possibilities of Letterpress Offset Printing" will be the interesting title of his lecture, which will be delivered at the Mitre Hotel, Cathedral Gate.

Lieut.-Col. E. F. Lawson presided on Tuesday evening at the annual festival dinner of the Newsvendors' Benevolent and Provident Institution, which was attended by many people prominent in the world of newspaper and periodical production.

Mr. H. W. Bennett, of the *Gloucestershire Echo*, Cheltenham, has been elected president of the Midland Federation of Newspaper Owners, with Mr. C. F. Leake, of the *Wellington Journal*, vice-president.

Mr. H. G. Clarke, of the *Leamington Spa Courier* and associated papers, has been elected president of the Staffordshire and Warwickshire Newspaper Society in succession to Mr. Charles P. Roberts, of the *Walsall Observer*.

TENDERS.

METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD.

TENDERS are INVITED for (i) PRINTING the Board's Annual Report (3 years), and (ii) LITHOGRAPHING Notification Extracts and Cash Paper (2 years).

Tender forms, returnable by 10 a.m., 24th November, 1925. may be obtained from the Clerk to the Board, Embankment, E.C.4.

G. A. POWELL,
Clerk to the Board.

To PHOTOGRAPHERS, PRINTERS, Etc.

SALE by Tender of the Effects of LOCAL VIEWS LIMITED, consisting of about 12,000 Negatives of Towns throughout England with proofs, 25,000 Printed Post Cards of some 35 Towns, etc., 500,000 View Post Cards in various styles of some 50 Towns, etc., Unexecuted Contracts for the supply of Post Cards, Photographic Apparatus, etc.

On view at the Company's Offices, 9, Goswell Road, E.C.1, any day between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. where particulars and forms of Tender can be obtained.

Tenders to be sent in to the Receiver, Mr. E. W. Gundry at his Office 7, Great Winchester Street, E.C 2, on or before the 16th. November, 1925.

L.M.P.A. November Meetings.

The following meetings have been arranged for the current month by the London Master Printers' Association:—

Tuesday, 10th, at 6.30 p.m.—Bridge House Hotel, London Bridge. Discussion of "Printers' Grumbles," with a view to eliminating as many as possible.

Wednesday, 11th, at 7 p.m.—Wortley Hall, Finsbury Park Station. Address: "The Small Printer: His Problems and Opportunities," by Mr. Frank Colebrook.

Wednesday, 18th, at 6.30 p.m.—Langthorne Restaurant, Stratford Broadway. Address: "The Day's Work," by Mr. W. G. Tucker (Spottiswoode, Ballantyne and Co., Ltd.), and exhibition and judging of specimens for the letterpress job competition. This meeting will be open to non-members.

Tuesday, 24th, at 7 p.m.—Gwalia Hotel, Upper Woburn-place, Euston-square, N.W. "Members' Experience" Meeting. Mr. S. Heron will open discussion on "The Twister Client the Printer Meets."

At the next meeting of the Council of the Employers' Federation of Envelope Makers and Manufacturing Stationers a report will be presented by the sub-committee in regard to the appointment of a secretary.

Messrs. Slater and Palmer are sending out attractively printed specimens showing uses of four standard black letterpress printing inks covering a wide range of prices.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

Payment is accepted, for advertisements under the following headings, on the basis of seven words to the line (minimum three lines):—

Situations Vacant, Agencies, Machinery for Sale and Wanted, Businesses for Sale and Wanted, Partnerships and Investments, Miscellaneous.

One Insertion	3/0
Three Insertions	6/0

For every line exceeding three lines **6d.**

Situations Wanted.

Under this heading operatives are granted a Special Rate for a minimum of three lines (twenty-one words):—

One Insertion	1/6
Three Insertions	3/0

For every line exceeding three lines **6d**

Sales by Auction, Tenders, Patents for Sale, Legal and Financial Announcements.

Per line	1/0

Replies may be addressed to Box Numbers, Office o the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58 Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4, for which a fee of 6d. is charged to cover Postage of Replies.

Telegrams: Stonhill, Lud, London.
Telephone: 2439 Holborn.

Situations Vacant.

TRAVELLERS, calling on Printers, wanted in most districts, to carry SIDE LINE on generous commission; write, in confidence, stating ground covered and lines carried.—"Printer," care Dixons, 195, Oxford-street, W.1. 14708

Situations Wanted.

ADVERTISER desires situation; for several years had charge of small offices doing good-class Printing; accustomed to complete control and including Reading, Estimating, Charging-up, Buying, Interviewing; good references.—Full particulars, to Box 14703.

BOY (passed 7th Standard) seeks APPRENTICESHIP (CASE), willing to learn Lino or Machine if required; good reference.—84, Huxley-road, Leyton. 14709

MINDER (COLOUR PRINTER), high-class work, all classes of machines; good references.—F., 23, Grummant-road, Peckham-road, S.E. 14712

STEREOTYPER, disengaged (n.s.), aged 36; good, all-round experience in moulding, casting, finishing and repairs; perm., or jobbing.—C., 275, New Kent-road, S.E.1. 14711

THE Printers' Provident Association, 39 and 40, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street, E.C.4, is able to SUPPLY ALL BRANCHES OF EFFICIENT (N.S.) LABOUR for the Printing and Allied Trades, at short notice. No charge. 'Phone: Central 8218. 14695

Machinery for Sale.

FOR SALE, LINOTYPE MACHINE, Model 65, four magazines, in absolutely perfect condition, with all accessories, including 5 h.p. motor, 440 volts d.c., eleven founts of double letter matrices, fifty liners (6 to 12 point), four moulds (6 to 12 point); a complete equipment; price, £550 nett.—Wilkes and Co., Ltd., 41-47, Friar-street, S.E.1. 14710

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Augener, Ltd., 287, Acton-lane, W.4, have for disposal Quad Crown Flatbed LITHO MACHINE, by Geo. Mann; full equipment of Inkers, Riders and Dampers; Taking-off Apparatus in perfect condition.—Can be seen by appointment at 287, Acton-lane, W.4. Telephone: Chiswick 1391. 14707

QUAD DEMY WHARFEDALE (Elliott), with Flyers, etc.; good condition.—Wm. Macdonald and Co., Ltd., Directory Press, London-road, Edinburgh. 14691

SECOND-HAND Quad Crown Furnival Flat-Bed LITHO MACHINE, with Flyer delivery and complete with One Set of Rollers, Clothed, and Two Sets of Spare Stocks; excellent condition.—H. O. Strong and Sons, Ltd., Norfolk Works, St. Paul's, Bristol. 14694

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's-place,
Gray's Inn-road, London, E.C.1.

Occasionally we have Rebuilt Smyth Book Sewing Machines to offer, such Sewers having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted with New Standard Parts where necessary. We erect and teach on a trial basis.—Box 13993.

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Telegrams: Printauct, Fleet, London

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SALES BY AUCTION conducted in Town or Country, of Printers' Plant and Machinery.

VALUATIONS for Fire Insurance, Probate Company Promotion and Partnership.

The Valuations and Sales of Printing Plant executed by me during the TWELVE MONTHS ended 31st December, 1924, exceeded ONE & A HALF MILLION POUNDS STERLING.

BRONZE POWDERS

of Exceptional Brilliance, Fineness and Covering Power.

Manufactured by Messrs. Bernh. Ullmann & Co., Fuerth, Bavaria, established 1846. one of the largest makers of Bronze Powders in the world, these Bronzes can be relied upon to give satisfaction in every way.

1 lb. will go as far as 1¼ lbs. of most other makes.

Please send all enquiries and orders to the Sole Agents for the Printing Trade in Great Britain:

JOHN KIDD & Co., Ltd.

11, WINE OFFICE COURT,
FLEET STREET : : E.C.4.

Midland Branch:
40, Church Street, Birmingham.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

F. W. WHITE & Co.

The London Trade Printers

Letterpress, Litho, Paper : : and Flush Binding : :

Albion House, New North St., Theobalds Rd., London, W.C.1

Telephones: Museum 9431 (2 lines).
Telegrams: "Letterize," Holb. London.

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER ESTD. 1878 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

FORTY-SEVENTH YEAR.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

Tel.: Stonhill, Lud. London. 'Phone: 2439 Holborn

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An Extra Charge for Cover and Special Positions.
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All communications for the "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER" should be addressed and Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to—STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, SHOE-LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above, or from Messrs W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., newsagents, 11, St. Bride-street, London, E.C.4.

Representatives:

London—Mr. STANLEY J. GILLIS 58, Shoe Lane, E.C.4
Lancashire and Yorkshire—Mr. W. C. FOSTER, 1, Duncan-street, Higher Broughton, Manchester.
France & Belgium—Mr. FELIX VANBUGGENHOUDT 196, rue Gerard, Brussels.
United States—LOCKWOOD TRADE JOURNAL CO. 10, East 39th-street, New York.
Representatives also in Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, Norway, Sweden, Finland, etc.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1925

A Royal Example.

THERE is little doubt that the increasing vogue of the Christmas card owes no small amount of its impetus to the example which, year after year, is set by the King, Queen and Royal Family. At about this time of the year facsimiles of the Christmas cards chosen by Royalty are circulated to the Press, and the public is thus reminded not only of the approach of the Christmas card season but also of the approval given by our Royal House to a good old custom that does much to foster good will and to maintain friendships. The handsome Christmas cards which Messrs. Raphael Tuck and Sons, Ltd., are accustomed to produce for the Royal House come thus as a reminder and an example not only to this country but also to the Empire, and do much to lead a vast public to the expressing of kindly feelings through the medium of the art of the printer.

* * *

Wrapping Inquiry.

AFTER occupying eleven days spread over four weeks, the Wrapping Paper Inquiry conducted by a Board of Trade Safeguarding Committee concluded its sittings last week. It has been a long and exhaustive affair, but throughout a very creditable spirit of fairness has marked the proceedings. An immense amount of data had been collected in connection with the investigation, and to this the members of the Committee and the parties on all sides have had to give very close and critical attention. Nothing could have been better than the example set by the chairman (Sir John Brunyate). He was obviously anxious that the Inquiry should be thorough; but all the same he had a careful eye to economy of time, and to the need for speeding up the proceedings. Counsel for the four parties served their clients well and made full use of their opportunities, so that whatever may be the outcome, no sting is left behind. All concerned will go back to the manufacture and the selling of wrapping papers with a better understanding of the difficulties and the opportunities presented by the market in this country.

* * *

An Essential Product.

WHILE there will be no indication for some time as to the course the Committee will recommend, the Inquiry has been productive of much good already. It has directed attention to a very valuable, indeed an essential, product of the paper mills. Undoubtedly there has failed to grow up a proper respect for the ordinary varieties of paper, and perhaps of wrapping paper in particular. Yet the service it renders and the skill and cost which enter into its manufacture are very great indeed much more than the lay mind as yet understands.

Copyright in Designs.

Serious Question for Printers.

At the recent quarterly meeting of the Council of the Federation of Master Printers a case was brought forward which raises the important matter of safeguarding property in designs prepared by a printer for submission to customers.

In this case an artist had drawn a design in colours for a cut out which had been accepted by a firm for advertising, and the order had been executed by a printer. A year later the printer had seen a similar design which he had not printed and he had taken an action against the firm. Apparently there had not been sufficiently strong witnesses on the printer's side to prove that the drawing was an artistic work that came under the Copyright Act, and the judge had given his decision that it was a design that should have been registered under the Patents and Designs Act. The printer had lost his case because he had not registered the drawing.

A committee of members interested in such questions had been called and the advice of solicitors had been given. They had stated that an appeal would not be successful because the judge had given a decision on a question of fact—that it was a design and not an artistic work—and had suggested three courses: (1) That a test case should be fought with the object of obtaining a different decision: (2) that steps be taken to get the law altered; and (3) that printers should be advised to register every design they submitted to their customers.

Counsel's opinion had also been obtained, and he had recommended that a report should be secured from one of the highest authorities on copyright. In the meantime printers were recommended, in submitting designs to customers, to state "This design is submitted in confidence." That would protect the copyright, provided the design was registered under the Patents and Designs Act in its finished form before it was actually sold. The special committee had recommended that steps be taken to obtain the opinion mentioned, and the Finance Committee had approved of certain expenditure being incurred for this purpose. It was recommended that representatives of firms who formed the special committee should continue to act, and that certain other names should be added.

The meeting agreed that the precedure outlined be followed, and the following were appointed to form the Committee:—

A representative of Messrs. David Allen and Sons, Ltd., Sir Joseph Causton and Sons, Ltd., A. W. Ford and Co., Ltd., Thos. Forman and Sons, Hill, Stiffken and Co, Ltd., Johnson, Riddle and Co., Ltd., Langley and Sons, Ltd., Nathaniel Lloyd and Co., Johnson, Wykes and Paine, Ltd., Bemrose and Sons, Ltd., Alf. Cooke, Ltd., Hudson, Scott and Sons, Ltd., Fletcher and Son, Ltd., the Ceramic Printers' Association, and the Manchester Ticket Printers.

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Master Printers of W. & N.W. London.

Printing Exhibition and Competition.

Last Thursday's meeting of the Association of Master Printers of West and North-West London was devoted to the Association's third annual exhibition of printing and craftsmen's competition. Once again the event proved to be most interesting and instructive. The venture was well supported by specimens of work, and the lecture hall of Westbourne Park Institute was filled to overflowing, the audience consisting of many employees of printing firms in the neighbourhood as well as of employer members of the Association. The principal speakers of the evening were Mr. George Eaton Hart and Mr. H. B. Naylor, whilst amongst others present were Messrs. H. W. Searle (president), W. H. Leveridge (vice-president), J. R. Burt and P. G. Crannis (joint hon. secs), A. Langley (past president, L.M.P.A.), W. Whyte (secretary, L.M.P.A.), J. Emlyn Jones, R. F. Hunger, E. W. Wormald, S. Sidders, S. Heron, S. Goss, A. T. Philp, F. Scarbrook, W. S. Pollock and J. Johnson (organiser, L.M.P.A.).

Prior to the meeting proper, light refreshments were dispensed by Miss Emlyn Jones and Mrs. Addison (daughters of Mr. J. Emlyn Jones) and the Misses Woollston.

A Good Show of Work.

There was ample opportunity also to inspect exhibits showing a very fine range of work done by local printers. Cards, leaflets, brochures, finely printed books, pictures by various processes including beautiful colour work, posters—these were all comprised in the exhibits ranged around the hall, and they constituted a very representative display of high-class modern printing. The firms contributing specimens were the following: Messrs. Morton, Burt and Sons, Ltd., Langley and Sons, Ltd., R. F. Hunger, F. Tebay and Son, Baines and Scarsbrook, Ltd., S. Sidders and Son, Ltd, Westminster Press, E. T. Heron and Co., Ltd., Hunt Barnard and Co., Ltd., Leveridge and Co., H. W. Searle, and H. Philp and Sons.

Entries for the craftsmen's competition formed a further interesting series of exhibits, the successful items being indicated by notices attached. The classes in this competition and the first and second prize-winners in each class are given herewith.

Competition Results.

In the Journeymens' Section the results were as follows:—

Composing.—1. A bazaar or fête announcement (size of paper not to exceed demy 4to. and to be printed in not more than two workings): A. Jones, 1st; R. J. Garratt, 2nd. 2. Double crown poster (printed in not more than two workings): G. F. Murphy, 1st; W. J. Farden, 2nd. 3. Ticket, size large court, 5 by 4 (printed in two workings): A. Jones, 1st; J. Stanner, 2nd. Draft particulars, from which competitors in each division were to prepare their "copy," were furnished, and each competitor was required to provide his own lay-out and colour scheme, compose his forme and make selection of paper used.

Machining.—1. A letterpress forme (in one printing not to exceed quad crown in size; if page matter, to be backed up): Awards postponed. 2. A half-tone forme (in black ink only): J. W. Waddington, 1st; O. J. Britton, 2nd. 3. A three or four-colour process forme of one or more blocks: T. Mayfield, 1st; A. F. Robbins, 2nd. 4. Poster in two workings not to exceed quad crown in size: F. A. Bowser, 1st; J. W. Robinson, 2nd. No copy was provided in this section, and the formes used were left to the competitor's selection, the idea being that any suitable work executed in the ordinary course of business might be drawn upon. The work might be printed on any description of machine, the description of machine used being notified with the work.

A first prize of £1 and a second prize of 10s. were offered in each of the above seven classes.

In the Apprentices' Section the results were as follows:—

Composing.—1. Series of suite stationery consisting of (a) letter heading 4to., (b) invoice 6mo. or 4to., (c) statement 8vo.: C. Edwards, 1st; G. Storck, 2nd; all in two workings (first prize, 15s.; second prize, 10s.). 2. Business card in one working, not to exceed large in size: H. Shelvey, 1st; H. Sumpter, 2nd; (first prize, 7s. 6d.; second prize, 5s.). Copy, lap-out and colours of paper and inks used in each case to be of competitor's selection.

Machining.—1. Letterpress forme in one colour: One entry only, and so no competition. 2. Half tone block in black ink: W. Howe, 1st; A. Mutton, 2nd. In both cases not to exceed demy folio in size and be executed on a platen machine (first prize, 10s.; second prize, 5s. in each class).

In addition to the money prizes mentioned, a certificate descriptive of the award was offered to each successful competitor.

The hall was open from 6 p.m. for inspection of the Exhibition, and it was not until 7 o'clock that speaking commenced, the chair being occupied by Mr. Searle, who was accompanied on the platform by Messrs. George Eaton Hart, H. B. Naylor, J. R. Burt and P. G. Crannis.

The Speeches.

Mr. Searle, after welcoming the large number of persons present, announced that Mr. W. T. Welfare (controller of printing to Messrs. W. H. Smith and Sons) who had acted as adjudicator in the competition, was unable to be present but had sent a few notes on the competition results. These Mr. Searle proceeded to read, indicating that there were 70 entries of employees, representing 13 firms. Eleven of these firms were represented in the prize list which comprised 18 prizes. The speaker added that 19 juniors had entered the competition, and that the work of all, young and old, was excellent.

Mr. J. R. Burt conveyed apologies for absence on the part of Mr. W. Howard Hazell, Mr. MauriceClowes, and Mr. J. R. Riddell. He made fitting references to the past services of Mr. George Eaton Hart and Mr. H. B. Naylor, and expressed his pleasure at their presence on the platform that evening.

Mr. Hart was then called upon to speak and delivered a stimulating address which was very appreciatively received. We have taken the liberty of printing on another page in modified form the substance of this address. At its conclusion Mr. Hart expressed a very high opinion of the work shown in the Exhibition, and referred with special satisfaction to the high quality shown in the examples submitted by apprentices. He also mentioned that he had brought for inspection two volumes of the International Specimen Exchange of about forty years ago, in which were specimens which he had himself contributed.

Mr. H. B. Naylor followed, his address being largely occupied with an instructive series of comments on points previously raised and on the specimens displayed around the room. He had some helpful things to say upon the choice of types, and the need for enterprise in the letterpress field in order that it might withstand the advances of more modern processes, and once again he was very happy in his remarks upon the principles of display as suggested in the exhibited work.

The meeting was next thrown open for questions and discussion, and then came a short speech from the chairman in which he addressed himself particularly to the young people present.

The prize-winners in the competition were announced by Mr. Crannis and the prizes were distributed by Mr. Hart, the recipients being warmly applauded.

A vote of thanks to the speakers and the chairman was carried with enthusiasm on the proposition of Mr. H. A. Beale (The Polytechnic, Regent street), seconded by Mr. Alfred Langley, after which Messrs. Hart and Naylor briefly responded.

A verdict of "Accidental death" was returned by the Birmingham City Coroner (Mr. Isaac Bradley) at an inquest at the Victoria Law Courts recently, relative to the death of John Clifford Smith, 42, a master printer, of The Neuk, Little Aston. Mr. Smith, while motor cyling in the evening to his business in Birmingham on September 25th, collided with a pedal cyclist, Eric Freeman, 18, Warwick Cottage, Newton-road, Great Barr, and died from fracture of the skull in the General Hospital.

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Relativity.

ALL movement is relative—by the installation of an American Miehle Company's Vertical Job Press the printer unquestionably makes progress relatively.

The Printer who has not yet installed the Vertical equally unquestionably has retrogressed relatively to his more up-to-date Competitor.

The Vertical waits in our Showroom for your call—come and investigate.

THE AMERICAN MIEHLE COMPANY'S PRESSES ARE MANUFACTURED BY THE MIEHLE PRINTING PRESS AND MANUFACTURING CO. AT CHICAGO AND ARE SOLD IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IN BRITISH OVERSEAS TERRITORY BY THE

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Commercial Intelligence

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Allied Newspapers, 34s. 9d., 34s. 3d, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 22s., 22s. 6d.; Allied Northern Newspapers, 6½ p c. Mort. Gtd. Deb. Stk., 100¾, 100; Amalgamated Press, 42s. 10½d, 42s. 6d., Pref., 23s. 6d.; Associated Newspapers, 23s., 22s.6d., Defd., 6 5/8, 6 1/8, Pref., 18s. 6d.; British Glues and Chemicals, Pref., 15s.; Jos. Byrom, 6s. 9d.; Cassell, Pref., 18s. 10½d., 19s. 3d.; *Daily Mirror* Newspapers, 8 p.c. Pref., 25s. 3d.; *Daily Sketch* and *Sunday Herald*, Deb., 103; Thos. De la Rue, 15s., 15s. 3d.; J. Dickinson, 31s. 9d., 31s.; *Financial News*, Pref., 11s., 3d., 11s. 4½d.; Ilford, Pref., 19s, 6d.; *Illustrated London News*, 1st Deb., 64½; Kelly's Directories, 6 p.c. Pref., 20s., 7½ p.c. Pref.,22s. 4½d.; Lamson Paragon 14s. 6d., 14s. 1½d., 6½ p.c. Pref., 16s.; Lanston Monotype Corporation, 14s. 3d.; Linotype A Deb., 67½, B Deb., 67½; Edward Lloyd, Pref., 23s.; Mansell, Hunt, 24s. 6d. xd.; George Newnes, 23s.1½d., Pref., 16s., (New), 21s. 10½d.; Odhams Press (4s. shares) 3s. 6d., 6 p.c. Cum. Pref., 14s. 14s. 3d., 7½ p.c. A Pref., 15. 6d.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 16s., 15s. 9d.; *Sunday Pictorial* Newspapers, 75s. 7½d., Pref., 23s.; Raphael Tuck, 20s. 7½d., Pref., 82s. 6d.; United Newspapers, 7½ p.c. Pref., 19s. 9d.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 43s., Prefd., 21s. 3d., 20s. 6d.; Weldons, 26s. 3d., 26s. 10½d., Pref, 16s. 9d.; Winterbottom Book Cloth, 79s. 3¾d., Pref., 21s. 4½d.; Wyman and Sons, Pref., 18s. 9d., (New), 10s. pd., 12s. 9d.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

GEORGE NEWNES.—An interim dividend of 6 per cent. has been declared on the ordinary shares in respect of the year to March 31st, 1926, payable November 19th. This compares with 7½ per cent. a year ago, but the present distribution is being made on both the old shares and the bonus shares recently allotted in the proportion of one bonus share for every two old shares then held.

THOMAS OWEN AND CO., paper manufacturers, have declared interim dividend at rate of 10 per cent. per annum on ordinary shares and 6 per cent. per annum on preference shares. (Last year's interim same.)

NEW COMPANIES.

READING, LORD AND BLANDY, LTD.—Capital £5,000, in £1 shares (2,500 7½ per cent. cumulative preference and 2,500 ordinary); to acquire (1) the business of a printer, publisher and bookseller now carried on by F. Reading at Kingston-on-Thames, as "Reading and Son," and (2) the similar business now carried on by Agnes E. Lord and J. Blandy at Kingston-on-Thomas, as "Lord and Blandy." Private company. Directors: F. Reading, J. Blandy and F. B. Reading. Registered office: 74, Eden-street, Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey.

A. V. HUCKLE AND SON, LTD.—Capital £4,000, in £1 shares (1,000 6 per cent. cumulative preference and 3,000 ordinary); printers, photographic printers, photo and chromo lithographers, engravers, designers, draughtsmen, etc. Private company. Directors: A. V. Huckle, W. Roles and R. W. Baddeley.

C. SPURLING AND CO., LTD.—Capital £3,000, in £1 shares (2,000 ordinary and 1,000 7½ per cent. cumulative preference); printers, bookbinders, account book manufacturers, publishers, cardboard and tin box manufacturers, manufacturing, wholesale and retail stationers, booksellers, etc. Private company. Directors: C. Spurling, W. R. Jennings, F. C. Hughes and W. H. Bowyer. Registered office: 1, Bartlett's-passage, Fetter-lane, E.C.4.

WOOTTONS (CASEMAKERS), LTD.—Capital £6,000, in £1 shares (2,500 ordinary and 3,500 5 per cent. preference); manufacturers of jewellery, plate and other cases, window fittings, and cardboard and leather boxes, stationers, etc. Private company. First directors: S. C. Wootton and A. W. Wootton Registered office: 26, Rosebery-avenue, E.C.1.

NORMAN ADLARD ARD CO, LTD.—Capital £1,500, in £1 shares; stationers, printers, lithographers, engravers, die-sinkers, envelope manufacturers, paper bag and account book makers, box makers, etc. Private company. Directors: H. M. Barnes and A. H. Smith. Registered office: 15A, Crown street, Ipswich.

LEETHEMS (IRELAND), LTD.—Capital £10,000, in £1 shares; general merchants and manufacturers, box manufacturers, printers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: John Thomas Rowland and Charles Harold Reynolds.

BRIDEWELL PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO., LTD.—Capital £100, in £1 shares; printers, publishers, newspaper proprietors and advertising agents, etc. Private company. First directors: P. Baxter and Elizabeth Baxter. Registered office: 8, Bridewell-place, E.C.

KAY'S CODE CO., LTD.—Capital £4,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the right, title and interest in and to the manuscript in "The Kaytex Code" belonging to Max M. Kay, and to carry on the business of printers, publishers, stationers and booksellers, etc. Private company. First directors: M. M. Kay and E. Taylor. Solicitors: Edwin Almond and Sons, 16, Kennedy-street, Manchester.

MERVILLE PRESS, LTD.—Capital £100, in 1s. shares; to acquire that part of the business of H. A. McLaren and Co., Ltd., previously carried on by them as directors of modern progress at Finsbury-pavement, E.C., as "The Merville Press, Ltd.," and to carry on the business of printers and publishers, etc. Private company. Directors: R. W. Perring and Mrs. Aline M. M. Perring. Registered office: 812, High-road, Tottenham, N.

ALDERS PAPER MILLS, LTD. — Capital £50,000, in £1 shares (25,000 preference and 25,000 ordinary); to acquire the business carried on at Alders Paper Mills, Tamworth, Staffs, and all or any of the assets and liabilities of that business in connection therewith, and to carry on the business of manufacturers of paper, pulp of all kinds, and other like substances, paper mill owners, manufacturers of and dealers in card, straw and millboards, paper mache, bags, cases, tubes, envelopes and all other articles made of or from paper pulp or other like substances, stationers, printers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: G. R. Fitzroy Ford, and R. E. Wheeldon. Solicitors: James Turner and Son, Dunedin House, Basinghall-street, E.C.2.

LONDON AND COUNTIES EXCHANGE, LTD.—Capital £10,000, in 9,500 per cent. non-cumulative preference shares of £1 and 10,000 ordinary shares of 1s.; general financiers, advertising contractors, printers, publishers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: E. J. Straker and W. J. Hunter. Solicitors: W. J. Hunter, Norfolk House, Norfolk-street, Strand, W.C.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfactions registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfactions is not compulsory).

PAGE AND PRATT, LTD. (printers and stationers, etc., London).—Issue on October 19th, 1925, of £900 debentures, part of a series already registered.

CHANCERY PRINTING AND STATIONERY CO., LTD.—Particulars filed of £4,000 debentures authorised September 1st, 1925, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital; the whole amount being now issued.

HUDSON AND MORRISON, LTD. (colour and general printers, etc., London).—Debenture dated October 23rd, 1925, to secure £6,000, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holders: J. H. Cooper and G. E. B. Bromley-Martin, 68, Lombard-street, E.C.3.

HILL AND AINSWORTH, LTD. (printers, manufacturing stationers, etc., Stoke-on-Trent and Henley).—Satisfaction to the extent of £300 on November 26th, 1924, and to the extent of £200 on January 1st, 1925, of debentures dated March 24th, 1922, securing £5,000.

HUNT PARTNERS, LTD. (manufacturers of cardboard boxes, printers, etc., London).—Satisfaction in full on September 30th, 1925, of charge dated July 26th, 1920, securing all moneys due or to become due from the company to the London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

PAVITT AND BARTLETT, LTD. (paper, twine, cord and packing material merchants, etc., Kings Langley).—Issue on October 16th, 1925, of £500 debentures, part of a series already registered.

RACECOURSE PUBLISHING CO., LTD. (Leeds).—Particulars filed of £3,000 debentures authorised October 16th, 1925, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the whole amount being now issued.

RECEIVER APPOINTED OR RELEASED

LOCAL VIEWS, LTD. (printers, etc., London).—E. W. Gundry, of 7, Great Winchester-street, E.C., chartered accountant, was appointed receiver on October 15th, 1925, under powers contained in debentures dated May 22nd, 1923.

C. MONTFORD AND SONS, LTD. (box manufacturers, stationers, printers, South Tottenham).—J. S. B. Hole, of Monument House, E.C.3, ceased to act as receiver or manager on June 12th, 1925.

GLADSTONE TAYLOR AND CO., LTD. (advertising agents, etc., London).—H. D. Sprague, of 61-2, Chancery-lane, W.C.2, ceased to act as receiver or manager on October 5th, 1925.

WALTER H. ROGERS AND CO., LTD. (old company) (wholesale paper merchants, etc., London).—E. C. Funnell, of 43, Bedford-row, W.C.1, ceased to act as receiver or manager on August 31st, 1925.

BANKRUPTCIES.

Re BEAN, WEBLEY AND CO., LTD., printers, 233 and 235, Long-lane, Bermondsey, S.E.—Mr. G. D. Pepys, the official receiver, has issued to the creditors and shareholders his report upon the history and failure of this company, against which a compulsory winding-up order was made in October, 1924, upon the petition of creditors. The accounts filed under the liquidation show total liabilities £15,370, of which £12,225 is expected to rank for dividend, against net assets valued at £29,892, or sufficient to provide a surplus of £17,666 after payment of all debts. The account with the contributories discloses a deficiency of £14,339, the issued capital consisting of 15,007 ordinary and 17,000 preference shares of £1 each. An outline of the history of the company appeared in our issue of December 4th, last year. As a result of the statutory meetings of creditors and contributories held on November 27th, 1924, Mr. A. Granville White, F.C.A., of 14, Old Jewry Chambers, London, E.C.2, was appointed liquidator of the company, with a committee of inspection. The business has been carried on by the liquidator, with the intention that it should be sold as a going concern, and the important asset of goodwill realised. The liquidator reports that he has entered into an arrangement to sell the goodwill for the sum of £1,800 as from September 30th, 1925. The purchaser is to take over the stock at cost, the work in progress at 10 per cent. over cost, and certain of the machinery at valuation. The liquidator is to realise the remaining plant and machinery and other assets, and to collect outstanding book debts. The liquidator states that while he cannot at present estimate the distribution to creditors, they should receive a very substantial dividend.

"KRAUSE" MACHINERY. — Some well produced publicity literature reaches us from Messrs. Karl Krause, of Leipzig. It includes an illustrated folder, giving full details of the "Record" high-speed guillotine, together with leaflets providing illustrated particulars of various cutting and punching machines, lithographic press and blocking and embossing press.

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EMPIRE INKS with the "QUALITY KICK" in every Can as used on the London Leading Daily Newspapers.

NO ORDERS TOO LARGE AND NONE TOO SMALL.

The Lanston Monotype Corporation, Limited,
and
Mr. Martin J. Slattery

announce the settlement of the recent litigation covering the manufacture and sale of Elrod Lead, Slug and Rule Casting Machines. Under the terms of the settlement the judgment obtained by The Lanston Monotype Corporation, Ltd. is upheld, and Mr. Slattery admits the validity of the Patents owned by The Lanston Monotype Corporation, Ltd.

The Lanston Monotype Corporation has issued licences to all present users of Elrod Machines and has granted a licence to Mr. M. J. Slattery in respect of the future sale of such machines.

Lanston Monotype Corporation, Limited,
W. I. BURCH, Managing Director.
Martin J. Slattery.

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Country News.

Ipswich.

MR. CHARLES E. BENHAM, of Colchester, is giving an interesting lantern lecture to the printers' associations in various centres of the East Anglian Alliance—Ipswich, Cambridge and Norwich—on "Some Old Customs of the Printing Trade." The first of these was given at Ipswich School of Arts and Crafts on Wednesday of last week, and was well attended. The chair was taken by Mr. F. S. Deyns-Page, of Norwich, president of the East Anglian Alliance. The lecture recalled the quaint customs of the "Chapel" in times past, and showed the strong religious associations of the printing industry as originally founded. The ceremonies presided over by the father of the chapel were detailed in a graphic manner, and the impositions of "solaces," "for the good of the chapel," "benvenue," andother obso lete terms were dealt with and explained. The influences of these old customs in maintaining the high tone of the printing trade in times past were pointed out, and it was contended by the lecturer that though they were for the most part obsolete it was beneficial to keep in touch with such reminiscences of the glorious past of printing.

Bury.

AT Bury (Lancashire) a charge is made for the use of the ambulance for removal cases (not for accidents), the charge being 2s. 6d. within the borough to 15s. for removals to Manchester Infirmary, and the local branch of the National Union of Bookbinding, Printing, Machine Rulers and Paper Workers have protested against this, and at a meeting of the Bury Trades and Labour Council last week a resolution was received from them strongly protesting against the system in operation of the town council charging for the use of the motor ambulance as being mean and not worthy of a town like Bury, and calling for an immediate cessation of the charges for the use of that very necessary vehicle for journeys inside the borough, and in necessitous cases that no charge be made for its use in conveying burgesses of the town outside the borough. A long discussion ensued, the feeling of the members of the Trades Council being that a public need of that description ought to be maintained entirely out of the rates and that the lives of the townspeople were in comparison more important than art galleries and libraries for which money was found. It was unanimously resolved that the secretary of the Trades Council forward a letter to the Town Council protesting against the charges laid down for the use of that necessary vehicle.

Leeds.

THE Leeds School of Art has been awarded the gold medal of the Decorative Arts Exhibition at Paris for technical instruction in papermaking.

Oxford.

A GOOD deal of heart-searching is going on among certain Oxford printers at the advent of the Morris Printing Co. which has recently been formed, mainly to undertake the printing of the *Morris Owner*. The more pessimistic fear that when its gets into its stride it will absorb a good deal of jobbing work which Morris Motors, Ltd, have hitherto been having done locally. Be this as it may, the building and the plant are to be worthy of the work to be done. A fine three-storey building, excellently lighted, has been set aside for the works, and already monotypes are casting the display type for the *Morris Owner* advertisements. It is not anticipated, however, that work will begin for some months yet.

Dewsbury.

TRADE generally in the heavy woollen district is very quiet. As the printers have to rely on the cloth manufacturers for orders it naturally follows that very few orders are being placed for stationery. Whereas business houses in the past ordered envelopes and note paper in large quantities, the orders are coming in for very small quantities. Bazaars, shopping weeks and entertainment printing are the orders that printers have to rely on. Heads of business houses in this district anticipate a good boom in trade in the near future. Printers are not working overtime, but generally speaking, they are working full time.

Rochdale.

ON Saturday last the Rochdale and District Printing Crafts Guild held a very successful whist drive and dance in the large hall of the Provident Hall, Lord-street, Rochdale. There were excellent whist and dance prizes, and music was provided by the Guild orchestra.

Blackpool.

THE *Blackpool Gazette and Herald* have made arrangements with Messrs. J. Foster and Sons, of London and Preston, to convert the existing two-roll high-speed rotary press, which has been in use for two years, into a four-roll press with two folders. When this is completed the full capacity of the plant will exceed 100,000 copies per hour.

St. Albans.

THE St. Albans Committee, in connection with the Printers' Pension, Almshouse and Orphan Corporation, are holding a concert to assist the beneficent work of the fund at St. Peter's Institute, St. Albans, on Thursday, November 12th. The chairman will be Mr. H. S. Gibbs, of Messrs. Gibbs and Bamforth, Ltd., supported by other influential citizens and printers.

Plymouth.

SYDNEY CHARLES FREDERICK CLARKE, managing director of Clarke, Doble and Co., Ltd., manufacturing stationers and paper bag makers, Penrose street, Plymouth, and of the Eagle Paper Bag Co., Sutton Wharf, North Quay, Plymouth, and John Wesley Hunkin, secretary of the two companies, made two appearances before the Plymouth magistrates last week to answer charges brought by the Ministry of Labour. These related to the alleged non-payment to eight women and girl employees of some £60 balance of wages due under the minimum rates laid down by the Trade Board, and they were also charged with issuing eight alleged forged receipts purporting to show payment to the employees in question of the respective sums owing. After a hearing which extended throughout two full days the magistrates adjourned the case until November 16th, intimating their intention on that occasion to commit the defendants for trial at the next Devon Assizes. In the case of Clarke bail was fixed in his personal recognizance of £100 and two sureties of £50 each, Hunkin's bail being half that of his principal.

South Wales.

THE October meeting of the Cardiff Master Printers' Association took the usual form of a luncheon gathering, and was well attended. The Alliance secretary reported upon the business that took place at the recent meeting of the Federation Council, and the many interesting points brought out quite a lot of questions, and much useful information given by the several members that took part in the discussion that followed. Tentative arrangements for a joint conference with the employees to discuss the question of apprentices and young people were confirmed, and the date for the conference fixed for November 4th. This conference was to be held in Cardiff and all the master printers of the town were invited to attend. An invitation was also sent to every master printers' association in South Wales for each to send representatives. All trade unions catering for printing employees having members in South Wales have been invited to send their full local committees or accredited delegates, and according to replies received, this conference promised to be a large and important gathering. The chair was to be taken by Mr. A. E. Harrison, president of the Cardiff Master Printers' Association, supported by Mr. H. Pegler, president of the South Wales and Monmouth Master Printers' Alliance, and Mr. Robert J. Webber, vice-president of the Newspaper Society, while on the trade union side there were to be present Mr. J. D. French, president of the Typographical Society; Mr. E. W. Spackman, (Printing Section secretary of the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding and Paper Workers), and several district secretaries or organisers of other unions.

Dublin.

MR. T. J. W. KENNY, of the *Connaught Tribune*, Galway, has been presented by the members of the Irish Master Printers' Association and the Associated Irish Newspapers with a Chesterfield and two armchairs on the occasion of his marriage. The presentation was made by Mr. T. F. McGahon, president of the Associated Irish Newspapers, who said the original establishment of the two Associations was due to Mr. Kenny's inspiration and tireless work. Mr. O'Haulan also spoke, and Mr. Kenny briefly replied.

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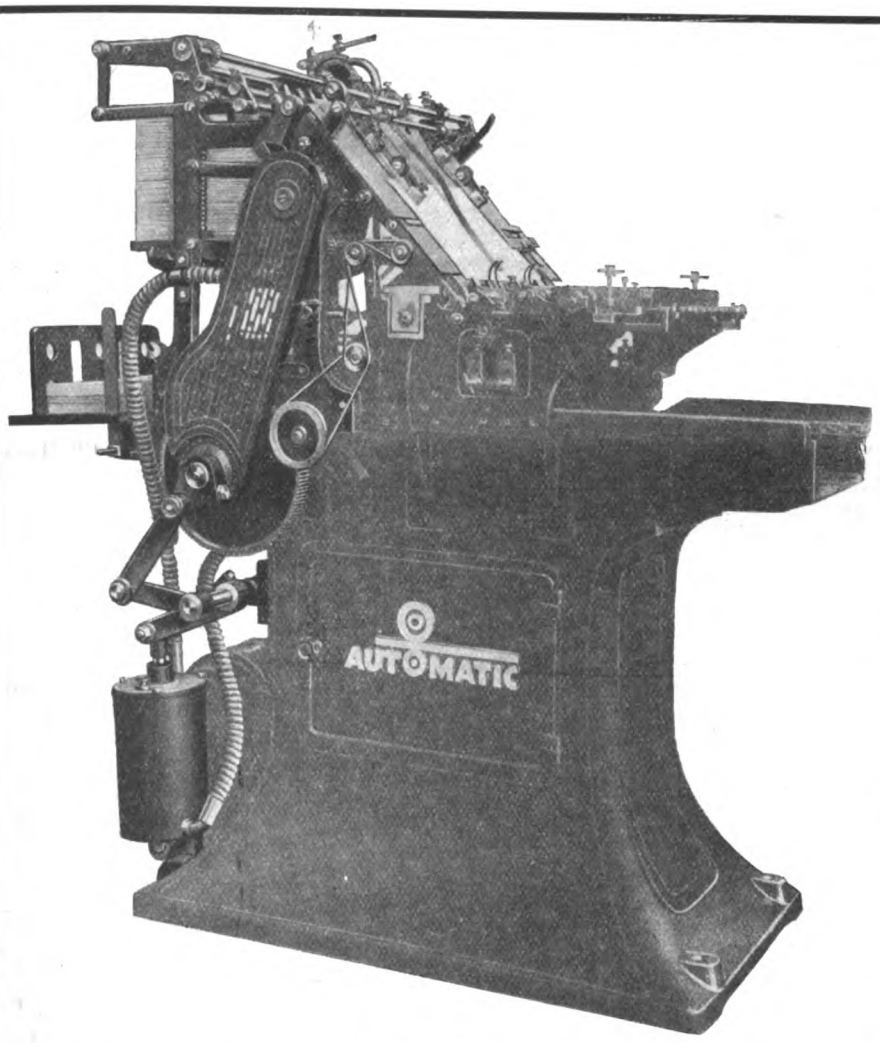
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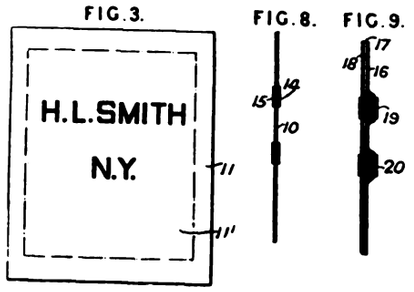


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New Inventions

Embossed Printing.

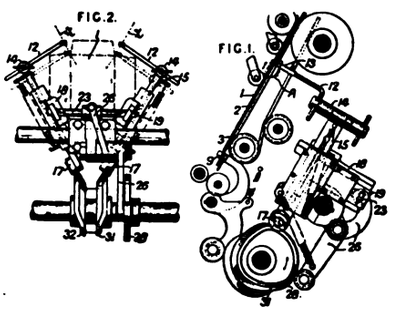
Dies for embossed printing are the subject of an invention patented by Mr. W. J. Ellis. They are produced by providing both sides of a sheet of paper with registering impressions, coating the impressions with powdered resinous or other self-



hardening material, and then heating to cause the resin to swell up and harden. Several such sheets may be superposed to obtain the desired elevation of design, and a female die to co-operate therewith is provided by impressing the die into a soft or pliable substance placed or coated on a block which will harden after receiving the impression. An imprint of the type, &c., is first made, as indicated at 11', Fig. 3, on the bed 11 of a press which carries the usual gauges, so that an imprint on the upper face of a sheet of paper laid on the bed against the gauges will register exactly with that on the bed below the sheet. The imprint on the bed is transferred to the lower face of the sheet at the same time as the upper face is printed. Dusting the impressions with resin and then heating results in a sheet 10 with raised designs 14, 15 on each side, as shown in Fig. 8. The complete die, shown in Fig. 9, comprises three of these sheets 16, 17, 18 with their raised parts 19, 20 superposed.

Envelope Making.

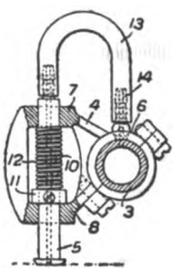
The Smithe Machine Co., Inc., have patented an appliance whereby an envelope blank 1 is fed by a belt 2 beneath folding-blades 3 and against adjustable stops 9. Fingers 12, adjustably mounted in holders 14, are given a movement in the planes *s* by means of the cams 31, 32, which engage rollers 17 on the lower ends of sliding members 15 carrying the holders 14. The members 15 are provided with slides 19 capable of translational movement in guides



18, and are actuated by a cam 28 and lever 26 to move the tips 13 of the fingers 12 into the plane of the blank 1 on the downward movement and out of the plane on the upward movement, as at A, Fig. 1. A bar 23 connects the lever 26 with the guides 19. The blank is thus centred and registered beneath the folding-blades 3.

Sheet Separators.

A suction separating device for feeding sheets to printing and like machines of the kind in which a number of nozzles 5 are carried by a suction tube 3 which is moved to and from the top of a pile of sheets and is displaced longitudinally to carry the separated sheets to the machine, is constructed so that the nozzles 5 can move in a direction perpendicular to the pile independently of the movement of the tube 3



in this direction. To this end, the nozzles 5 are guided by sleeves 7, 8 on frames 4 secured in position at one side of the tube 3 by means of clamps 6, and the nozzles 5 are normally projected below the sleeve 8 by springs 12 acting on the sleeves 7 and on rings 11 secured to pipes 10 carrying the nozzles. When the tube 3 is moved towards the pile, the nozzles 5 which engage the highest parts of an uneven pile move into the frames 4 until finally all the nozzles engage the pile. The pipes 10 are connected by tubes 13 to nozzles 14 on the tube 3, these nozzles being fitted with cocks for controlling the air pressure. The invention is in the name of the Aktiebolaget Dux.

THERE were two fatal accidents in the paper, printing, etc., group of trades during September and two cases of lead poisoning in the printing.

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DICTIONARY OF PAPER TERMS.—Definitions of the Terms as used in the Manufacture and Merchandising of Paper. Published in book form by the Lockwood Trade Journal Co., Inc., New York. Bound in cloth, 6 × 9, 87 pp. Price 7s. 6d. Copies may be had of Stonhill & Gillis, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

LITHOGRAPHIC TRADE REVIEW, THE. This forms the subject of a monthly section of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, and these issues are obtainable at an annual subscription of 3s. 3d. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

PAPER TRADE REVIEW, THE WORLD'S. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4. This weekly journal established in 1879, gives particulars of Papermaking Machinery and Processes, Current Prices of Raw Materials, Market Reports, Interviews with Leading Men associated with the industry, Commercial Intelligence, etc. Annual subscription: 26s. plus postage (Inland, 30s. 4d.; Foreign and Colonial, 32s. 6d.)

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THE

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The Paper and Board Consumer.

Matters of Interest to Printers, Bookbinders, Paper Box, Paper Bag, and Envelope Manufacturers, etc.

TRADE is maintaining its slightly improved level, and that is just about all that can be said of it at the moment. Some fair orders have been passed along to the esparto mills, and, with the exception of the newsprint section, this would seem to be the busiest side of the industry. Some of the better known Scottish mills are not only on full time with full staffs, but are also booked up well ahead. Others are managing to keep all their machinery in motion by working hand to mouth style. Price cutting is sometimes heard of; and although there is a lot to be said for finding profitless work to keep the mill going, it is a very desperate policy to adopt.

* * *

FREE wood mills are still having to face heavy foreign competition, but in the main they are holding their own. Tenders have been submitted by a number of mills for the Indian Government contract, which comprises a range of papers of miscellaneous nature, varying from imitation kraft to light weight bank. The Indian mills themselves are formidable competitors in this inquiry, and there is no class of paper included in the contract which they cannot make and make well. Paper manufacture in India is a progressive industry, despite obvious natural handicaps. The organisation is good, the practical heads are selected from our own front-rankers, and the managements are enterprising. There are about ten comparatively large mills in India with an approximate output of 25,000 tons, and existing plants are continually being extended and improved.

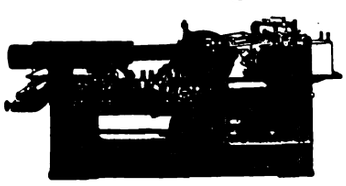
ENGLISH papermakers will lose nothing by closely observing the methods adopted by manufacturers elsewhere to push their products. American methods are not ours; in some ways they are not so reliable; in others they are more progressive; but whether we like to admit it or not, we are following them in their standards of advertising, even if we are to a large extent maintaining, or rather cultivating, a style of our own. Papermakers in the States make greater use of their trade journals as the base for their publicity. They take a greater amount of space and make better use of it than we do. Where the English advertiser ties himself to rather hackneyed phraseology, the American advertiser draws up forceful, telling and interesting copy which is usually very cleverly compiled. The whole object of advertising paper is naturally to make new customers and sell more to existing clients. Where the average English advertiser contents himself with name, grade, dimensions, and weight and price, his U.S.A. contemporary finds cogent reasons and appealing characteristics of a positive nature. But it is in the use of photo and pictorial effect that American papermakers excel; and perhaps it is in this direction that we have still to make our greatest progress.

* * *

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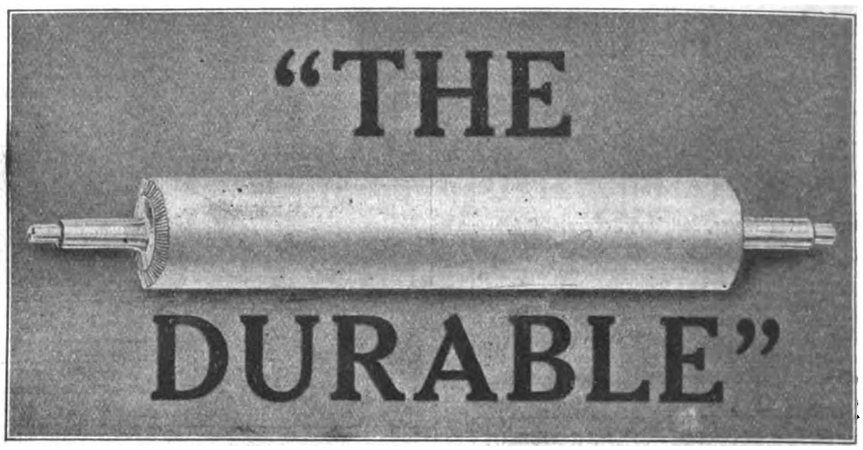
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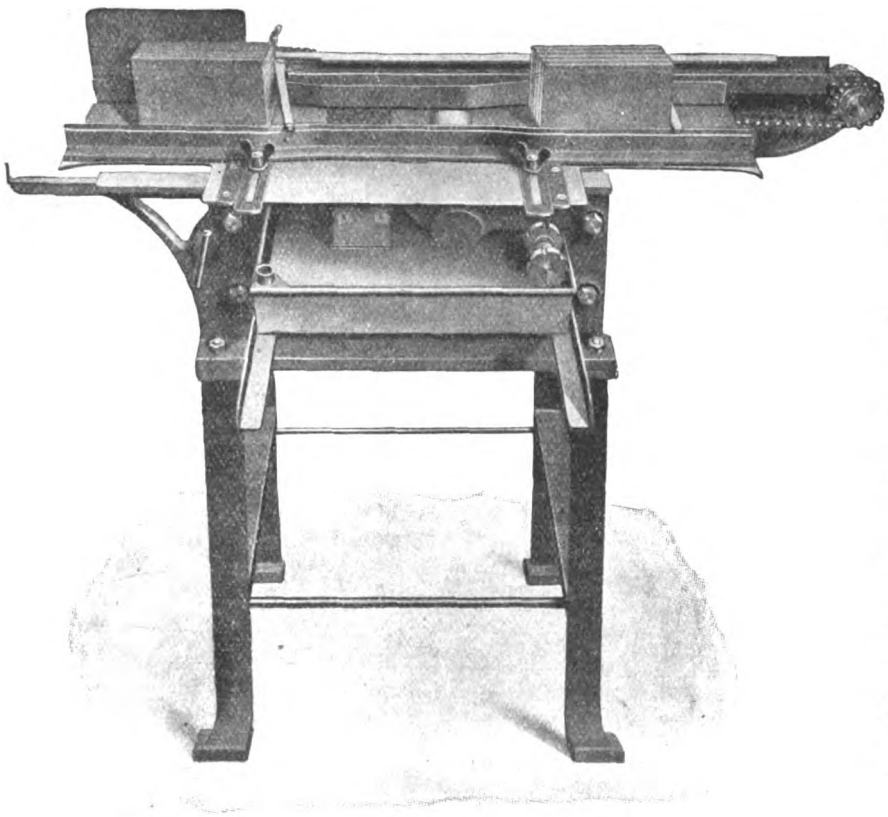
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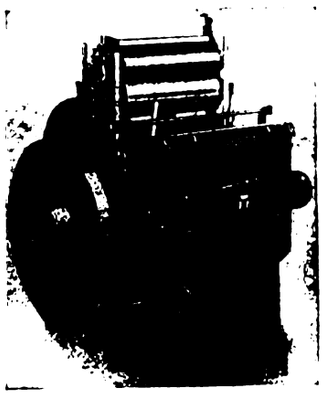
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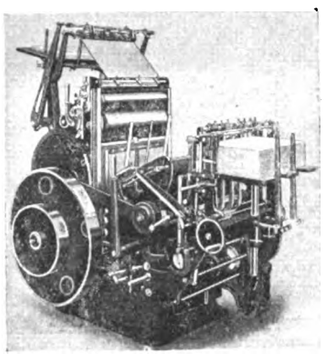


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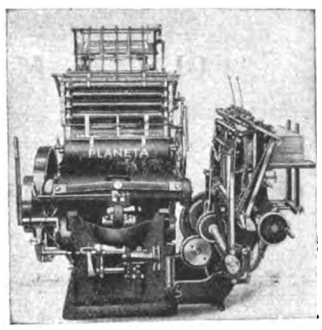
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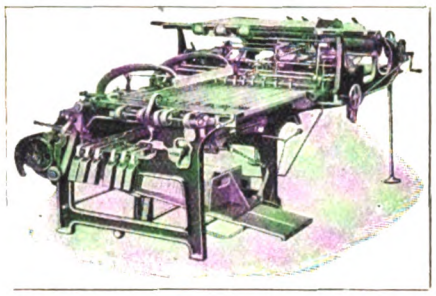
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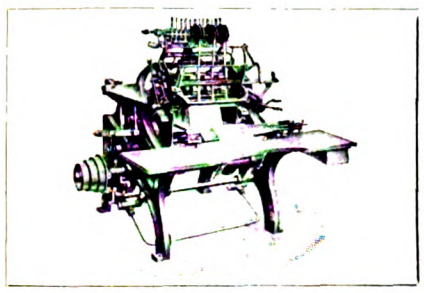
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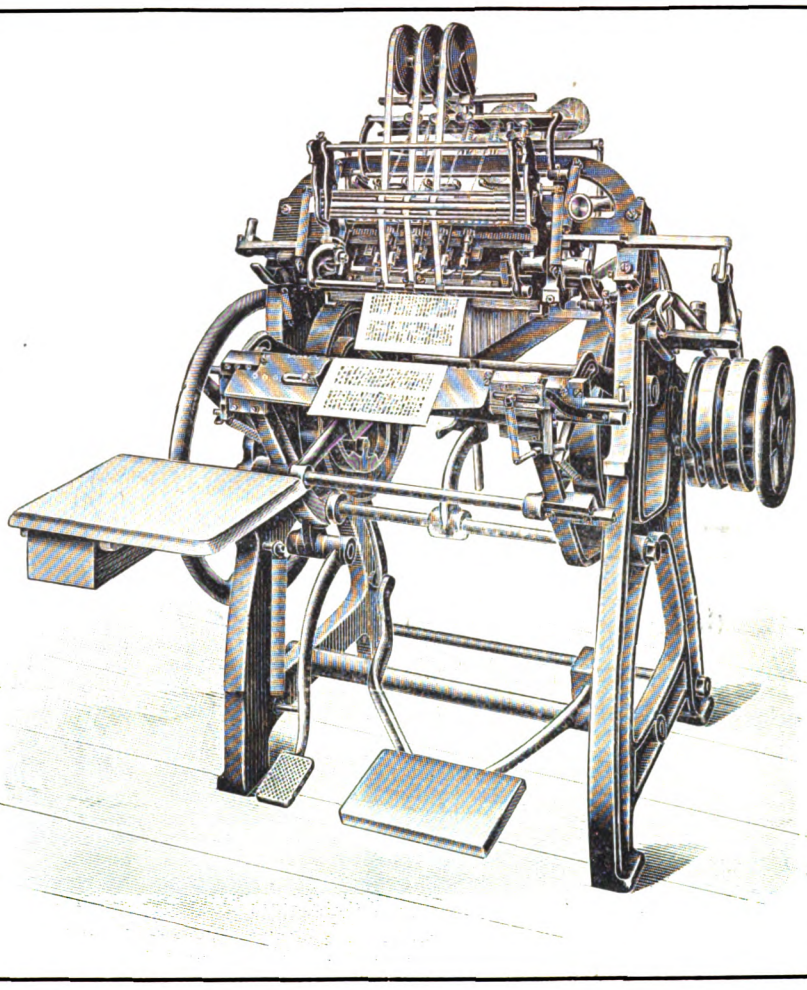
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VOLUME 97. NUMBER 20. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: NOVEMBER 12, 1925. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE

The Making of Skilled Workers.

A Unique Meeting in South Wales Discusses Education and Welfare of Apprentices.

Far-reaching proposals were discussed at a joint conference held in Cardiff on Wednesday of last week affecting the education and training of apprentices in the printing and allied trades.

This joint conference was the outcome of an invitation that had been sent out by the Cardiff Master Printers' Association to all its members, the executive committee of the South Wales and Monmouthshire Master Printers' Alliance, and representatives of all the Master Printers' Associations in the area, on the employers' side, and the South Wales group executive committee of the Typographical Association, the full Cardiff committee of the T.A., the committees of the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding, Machine Ruling and Paper Workers' Unions, the Amalgamated Society of Lithographers, the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants, the National Society of Electrotypers and Stereotypers and the National Union of Journalists, together with representatives of these unions from wherever they had branches in South Wales.

Industrial Leaders Present.

A unique and representative gathering took place. Mr. A. E. Harrison, president of the Cardiff Master Printers' Association, occupied the chair, and he was supported by Mr. Harold Pegler, president of the South Wales and Monmouthshire Master Printers' Alliance, Mr. Robt. J. Webber, vice president of the Newspaper Society, Mr. Douglas Duncan, Newspaper Society representative on the apprenticeship committee of the J.I.C., Mr. J. D. French, president of the Typographical Society and chairman of the apprenticeship committee of the J.I.C., Mr. E. W. Spackman, printing section secretary of the Printing and Paper Workers' Union, and Mr. W. J. Britton, South Wales district organiser of the Binders and Paper Workers' Union.

Need for Skilled Craftsmen.

The object of the meeting was to discuss the question of improving, co ordinating and encouraging the education and training of apprentices and young people, and in opening the discussion, the chairman, Mr. A. E. Harrison, said that what was wanted so far as the employers required, was a sufficient number of youths of the right kind to carry on the printing trade in its present state of efficiency and to improve the quality of print as commerce demanded. In the past the apprentice had been "nobody's child" and when he finished his time he was often not worth the wage the trade union demanded he should be paid. To produce a skilled man needed years of careful training both in the shops and in technical schools. The responsibility for this training rested jointly upon the employer who engaged the apprentice and upon the craftsman by whose side the lad would be working in the shop. It behoved all who were in the printing trade to see that they got the best type of lad, to care for him during his apprenticeship period and give him the best possible training that he might follow on in the footsteps of the skilled and clever craftsmen who had gone before and who were at the present time turning out work equal to that of any country in the world. He would ask Mr. French to explain the scheme that had been formulated by the apprenticeship committee of the Joint Industrial Council of the Printing Trade, he would ask all those present to give it their earnest consideration and later on would ask if it were possible for all the trade unions in the district to put the scheme into operation in conjunction with the employers' association.

A Scheme Explained.

Mr. French on rising was received with applause and said that according to his knowledge this was the first joint meeting that had been arranged to look into the details of the Joint Industrial Council's scheme for apprentices. After giving a short history of the "Whitley" movement in industrial organisation and the part played by the printing trade in fostering the "Whitley" spirit, Mr. French said that the printing industry's body of that kind, one consisting of half employers and half employees, the Joint Industrial Council, had agreed upon such a scheme as he thought was the first in the field as regards apprentices, and the forerunner of many that would eventually be evolved for other trades.

Local Committees to Operate It.

The printing J.I.C. scheme provided for district committees of employers and employees, which should interview youths wishing to enter the trade, and decide whether they were mentally, physically and educationally fitted for the trade. Having approved of the lad, they could bind him to an employer on the understanding that proper training was to be given him. There were hundreds of shops in the Kingdom where lads would get such training as would fit them to follow in the footsteps of craftsmen of to-day and continue the good work, but unfortunately there were many shops where training facilities for lads were sadly lacking. These joint local committees were instituted for the protection and in the interest of the lad, and incidentally the trade as a whole would considerably benefit by the care thus given for the wellare of the youth who was to be the operative of the future.

Travelling Teachers for Scattered Areas.

With reference to technical training, the main object of the apprenticeship committee was to recommend at the appointed time that where it was not possible for boys to attend training centres, teachers should take the training to them; in other words, the trade should provide travelling tutors, and by means of the screen, demonstrations and lectures make it possible for the lads to learn facts about their trade outside the knowledge that could be obtained in the establishments where they were at work. Giving them this hint as to what was in the minds of the apprenticeship committee, he was letting them into a secret of some inner knowledge, as only the day before the committee had been exploring the possibilities of such a scheme. They did not know themselves yet how far they could go, but it gave his hearers an idea of what the committee wanted, and how such a body was helping the trade.

The Semi-Skilled.

Whilst building up this scheme for apprentices to the craft side of the industry, they also had to bear in mind the needs of the thousands of semi-skilled workers, and desired to take care that they were not a party to "blind alley occupations." The committee had not lost sight of these young people, and he could assure his hearers they had every sympathy for them and they were having consideration.

Obligations of Employers.

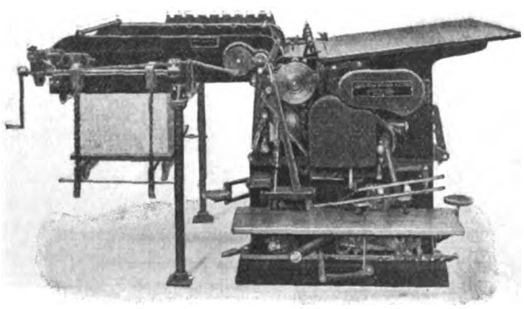
Mr. H. Pegler, president of the South Wales and Monmouthshire Master Printers' Alliance, spoke on the necessity of every employer taking his full quota of apprentices as arranged with the trade unions, and of the apprentices getting the personal attention and interest of the employer himself in the work he was doing. He said the printing industry was an artistic calling, not a second-rate trade, and he hoped the craftsmen of the future would be even better than those of the past.

The Women Workers.

Mr. E. W. Spackman, of the Printing and Paper Workers' Union, described the scheme as "organising the needs of the industry so that sufficient lads and lasses would be brought into it, at the same time safeguarding it from being flooded." He appealed for proper training for those who are wrongly termed "unskilled" workers, and urged that the committee would press on with its plans for dealing with this class.

Mr. W. J. Britton, of Bristol, spoke of the women workers of the trade, and deprecated

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those employers who made use of girls up to the age of about eighteen and, when it was necessary to pay them bigger wages, dismissed them and took on younger girls. Not all women, he said, married, and some made their work in printing shops their occupation for life, and, of necessity, their wherewithal to live. These women while young were entitled to full training, and it was to the interest of the trade to see that they got that training. He, too, urged that the committee should treat the matter as of utmost importance.

A Larger Quota Needed.

Mr. Robert J Webber, joint managing director of the *Western Mail*, emphasised the importance of careful attention to the training of lads. The newspaper trade, he said, and printing generally wanted highly skilled men. There were good posts open for them and there was no reason why skilled craftsmen should not go to the top of the tree. Many of the bigger houses and establishments had wonderful facilities for the full training of apprentices, and he urged the trade unions to encourage the training in such shops by allowing more apprentices to be taken than were at present provided for.

Much Interest Shown.

There were several interesting comments from the body of the hall and many questions were asked, much interest being shown in the project of the scheme. We understand that it is to be put to the several branches of the trade unions of the area and further joint meetings called to discuss working details.

Mr. Douglas Duncan, of the *South Wales News*, in proposing a vote of thanks to the visitors and speakers, said the meeting would put new life and blood into the printing trade in South Wales. He prophesied that when the scheme was developed there would be so many benefits from it that, looking back at that evening's meeting, those who were present would feel proud that they were among the pioneers of the movement and wish they had had two pair of hands to hold up to vote for it.

A vote of thanks to the chairman brought an interesting and unique meeting to a close.

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TRADES OVERSEERS' ASSOCIATION.

November General Meeting.

Following the members' smoker, which took place last month as a preliminary to the winter's work, the above Association resumed its monthly meetings in very earnest fashion on Tuesday of last week. There was a very good muster of the members and the chair was occupied by Mr. J. Fleming (president), supported by Mr. A. G. Aves (vice president). An outstanding feature of the evening's proceedings was a lantern lecture by Mr. T. W. Sanders, editor of *Amateur Gardening*, who took as the title of his address: "The Garden Beautiful." Mr. Sanders, who has just reached his 70th birthday, has devoted his whole life to the study of both the practical and artistic sides of gardening; he dealt with his subject in a manner which could not but inspire his hearers to give more attention to the improvement and cultivation of their gardens.

Following the reading of the September minutes, which were duly approved, the meeting proceeded to the election of the following two gentlemen to membership: Messrs. T. C. Green (warehouse overseer, Victoria House Printing Co.) and H. J. Brautigan (overseer, ruling department, Waterlow and Sons, Dunstable).

The correspondence submitted included letters from the following: Messrs. T. Hill, J. Tanner, G. A. Eden and W. Bullett (secretary of the Electrotypers and Stereotypers Managers and Overseers Association), the last-mentioned letter containing an invitation for a representative of the Association to be present at the Stereotypers' Overseers annual dinner on November 14th.

Consideration was next given to the Association's annual bohemian concert and ladies' night to be held at the Talbot Restaurant, London-wall, on November 28th. The stewards appointed for this event were Messrs. G. R. Bembridge and W. F. Cribb.

A Question of Amalgamation.

The next business on the agenda was the consideration of a matter that has been agitating the minds of the members for some time, namely, the proposal to amalgamate with the London Printing Machine Overseers' Benevolent Association.

Expressions of opinion were freely made by several members regarding this matter, and generally speaking an amalgamation was not viewed with much favour.

Both the secretary and the president stated that the matter had been before the executive, who had discussed it in all its details.

A resolution was eventually carried to the effect that the members did not think it advisable at the present time to consider the question of amalgamation with the London Printing Machine Overseers' Benevolent Association, but threw out an invitation to its members—if elegible—to join the Bookbinders' Overseers Association.

The Lecture.

Mr. Sanders, who was next called upon for his lecture, spoke first of the debt editors and others owed to gentlemen he was addressing for the efficient and rapid distribution of the printed word. Mr. Sanders then went on to deal fully with the various aspects of gardening, which he described as the "oldest profession on earth," being in existence even before the days of printing. After dealing with the subject as it appealed to people in different stages of history—the flower decorations and scheme of design being vividly shown on the screen—Mr. Sanders emphasised the importance of children taking an interest in the cultivation of gardens and flowers.

At the conclusion of the lecture Mr. Fleming, in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Sanders, congratulated him on behalf of the Association upon his reaching his 70th birthday. He was sure that, were it not for flowers and music, life would be an entirely different thing. The lecture he believed had been a real treat to the members.

The vote of thanks was very enthusiastically accorded, and a brief reply from Mr. Sanders brought the meeting to a close.

IMPORTS of paper and paper products into France during the first six months of the current year have been on a level with the two preceding years, the total receipts up to the end of June reaching 73,643 metric tons, compared with 71,807 metric tons in 1924.



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C.F.H.

British India Customs.

Customs Ruling (No. 14 of 1925), issued by the Central Board of Revenue of the Government of India, states that in the current Tariff Valuation Schedule, under the general head "Packing and wrapping paper," there occur among others two sub-heads: (1) "Nature brown, and machine-glazed pressings and machine glazed wrappings," and (2) "Other sorts, including tissues." There is a tariff valuation for the first sub-head, whereas paper falling under the second of these sub-heads is assessable *ad valorem*.

The question is under which of these two-sub-heads machine-glazed coloured tissue paper intended for wrapping should be assessed. The Central Board of Revenue is satisfied that as a trade term the word "wrappings" ordinarily covers coarse strong papers, and that when the Tariff Valuation Schedule was drawn up it was intended that the expression "machine glazed wrappings" should refer to such coarse papers, since it was used in the same sub-head as the expression "nature brown."

The Board therefore holds that the paper now in question cannot be assessed at the tariff valuation fixed for "nature brown and machine glazed pressings, and machine-glazed wrappings," but must be assessed *ad valorem* as a "tissue paper," whether the value so assessed is higher or lower than the tariff valuation of "nature brown," etc.

MESSRS. LINOTYPE AND MACHINERY LIMITED have recently issued a neat booklet, "A Few Pages about Modern Linotypes and their Flexibility." Containing illustrations and descriptions of five styles of modern Linotypes, this serves well to give an inquirer an idea of the scope of the Linotype, and to enable him to choose the model best suited to his requirements. Beautifully printed in Grandjon Old Face type, the booklet incidentally demonstrates the dignified and effective character of this new Linotype series.

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Trade Notes.

HUTCHINSON AND CO. (PUBLISHERS).—It is announced that letters of allotment in connection with the recent issue of 250,000 7 per cent. cumulative participating first preference shares of £1 each at par in Hutchinson and Co. (Publishers), Ltd., have been posted. Only applicants for 25 to 100 shares received allotment in full, and other applications were in most cases allotted less than 50 per cent., while large applications received from 25 per cent. to 50 per cent. of the number of shares applied for.

ALLIED NEWSPAPERS.—Arrangements have been made to issue £1,000,000 5½ per cent. debenture stock of Allied Newspapers, Ltd., which will bear interest at 5½ per cent. per annum, redeemable by a 2½ per cent. cumulative sinking fund at 101 (service to begin immediately), or at the company's option by further additional drawings at 102½. The debenture stock has been sold to Messrs. Myers and Co., the company's brokers, and has been placed privately by them. There will be no offer of sale to the public. The proceeds of this debenture stock will extinguish the bank loan, the balance of approximately £300,000 having been found by the company out of its liquid resources.

EDWIN THOMAS AND CO., LTD. (in voluntary liquidation).—For participation in a first dividend creditors are requested to lodge their claims by the 21st inst. The liquidator is Mr. J. E. Ward, 52, Bedford-square, W.C.1.

PENNY POST.—The Postmaster-General (Sir Wm. Mitchell-Thomson), speaking on the demand for penny postage at the annual meeting of the Rowland Hill Memorial and Benevolent Fund at the Mansion House on Tuesday, said he could assure those present that it was the hope of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the hope of the Postmaster-General and the hope of the Government that within its lifetime the state of national finances would allow them to achieve that reform. More than that he could not say.

PENSIONS FESTIVAL.—Next Tuesday, Nov. 17th, is the date of the annual festival of the Printers' Pension Corporation, at which a special appeal will be made by the Earl of Birkenhead for the 850 war orpans who are still dependent upon the Corporation.

LITHOGRAPHERS' AUXILIARY.—An attractive musical programme has been arranged for the concert which is to take place on Monday next, November 16th, at the Cannon street Hotel, under the auspices of the Lithographers' Auxiliary to the Printers' Pension Corporation. The very excellent array of artistes include Mr. Robert Easton (bass), Mr. Leonard Lovesey (tenor), Mr. Jock Walker (humorist), and Mr. Joseph Bull (operatic banjoist), whilst the musical arrangements are again in the capable hands of Mr. W. Herring. The chair on this occasion is to be occupied by the Auxiliary president, Mr. Sidney Lamert (chairman of Messrs. De la Rue and Co., Ltd.).

AT the London and Brighton Hotel, Peckham, on Saturday evening, the South London Caxton Musical Society opened their thirty-fourth season of concerts in aid of the Caxton Home, Limpsfield, when Mr. J. T. Portas (imperial father), *Daily Telegraph*, occupied the chair, supported by other representatives of the companionship. The "plate" was announced at £21 and included a generous donation of £10 from Viscount Burnham. The society are devoting the proceeds of the concerts to the fund for the erection of the erection of the west wing to the Home.

NEWSPAPER VAN SEIZURE.—At a meeting of the Council of the Newspaper Proprietors' Association, held this week, reference was made to the recent seizure of a *Daily Herald* van containing newspapers. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:—"That in the public interest as well as in the interest of the newspaper trade, the Council of the Newspaper Proprietors' Association, representing all the London morning, evening and Sunday newspapers, strongly deprecates and condemns any interference by illegal means with the printing, publication and distribution of newspapers." Copies have been sent to the Premier and the Home Secretary.

MR. J. LONG, of Thurles, editor and proprietor of the *Tipperary Star*, died suddenly in an hotel in Clonmel after attending a meeting of the South Tipperary Committee of Agriculture.

MR. THOMAS ARDEN, 62, a well-known Lincolnshire journalist, died on Saturday. He was chief reporter on the *Lincolnshire Echo*,

MR. THOMAS CANNING BAILY, who died at Plymouth last week from heart failure following an operation at the age of 71, was a well-known figure in that town, where he had been for many years a prominent journalist.

THE death of Mr. Edward Webster, a well-known North Lancashire journalist, occurred on Friday night at the residence of his father, 148, Whalley New road, Blackburn.

MR. T. H. PRESTON, proprietor of the Brantford (Ontario) *Expositor*, who represented the Canadian Press at the King's Durbar in India, has died suddenly.

A MEMORIAL service for the late Mr. Peter Anderson Graham, who for 23 years was editor of *Country Life*, was held at St. Martin-in-the Fields on Monday, when many well-known journalists were present.

THE late Mr. George William Lockwood, Hale, Cheshire, printer and stationer, left £8,524.

THE late Mr. George Alfred Horsburgh Douglas, Rutherglen, Glasgow, stationer, left £8,457.

THE late Mr. Wm. B. Knapman, 79, of Southport, lately a director of the Star Paper Mill Co., Ltd., left £22,902 (net personalty £21,776).

THE late Mr. Albert Kay, of the Elms, Tottington road, Bury, Lancs, managing director of Olives Paper Mill Co., Ltd., left £9,606 (net personalty £8,065).

THE card of invitation to the Lord Mayor's banquet was this year produced by Messrs. Daniel Greenaway and Sons, Camomile-street, E.C.3.

A GREAT stir has been caused in Jugo-Slavia through a raid by Italian Fascists on the offices of the Slovene paper *Edinost*..

IMPORTS of paper and paper articles into Lithuania in June represented 565 6 thou lits and exports of paper pulp to 865 2 thou lits.

Trade Union Matters.

THE report of the Leeds branch of the Typographical Association for the quarter ended September 30th states that there was a considerable improvement in the matter of employment, especially towards the close. The quarter opened with 21 members unemployed, and this number gradually increased until the maximum of 30 was reached in the fifth week. Then the turn came, and unemployed members were absorbed until only three members were signing the book, the quarter closing with five requiring work.

T.A. AND DUBLIN ASSOCIATION.—The secretary of the Dublin Typographical Society, in reply to a request from the Typographical Association for an arrangement for the mutual recognition of working cards at all times, has replied that his committee is of opinion that the present arrangement of accepting cards only when there are no local men to fill the vacancies is quite satisfactory. The Typographical Association have replied that unless such an embargo is removed, cards of members of the Dublin Society will not be recognised in the area of the Typographical Association.

HOURS ARRANGEMENT AT PORTSMOUTH.—With reference to the arrangement under the recent agreement for a half-day off per week for day newspaper workers, the secretary of the Portsmouth branch of the T.A. has written to the executive council of the Typographical Association stating that at one office it was proposed that eight hours per day should be worked for six days a week at ordinary rates, and that four hours' overtime should be worked, four members having the half-holiday each day. The executive council have sanctioned the arrangement until it is altered by mutual agreement, in which case there should be no working after 6 o'clock unless at overtime rates.

IN view of the increasing number of new books which they have published relating to the business and commercial world, the McGraw-Hill Publishing Co. have found it necessary to issue a new edition of their sectional catalogue respecting such books.

Country News.

Barnstaple.

THE printing business of Messrs. S. Harper and Sons, of Barnstaple, has been transferred to Mr. Charles Cann, late foreman. Mr. Cann is the secretary of the local branch of the Typographical Association, and at one time was chairman of the branch.

Bodmin.

ON the unanimous invitation of the Bodmin Town Council Mr. A. Browning Lyne, ex-Mayor of the borough, has agreed to go back into the Mayoral chair. Mr. Lyne was Mayor of Bodmin in 1911-12 and in 1923-24. This will therefore be his third year in the office. He is the proprietor of the series of newspapers which he founded about 25 years ago. In his profession he shares in its corporate activities and for some years has been a member of the Council of the Newspaper Society, and is a past president of the South-Western Federation of Newspaper Owners of which he at present acts as hon. secretary.

Bradford.

THE funeral of the late Mr. James Sunderland, head of the firm of Messrs. James Sunderland and Sons, printers, Bradford, took place at Undercliffe Cemetery, and was attended by the following representatives of the Bradford and District Master Printers' Association:—Messrs. H. Gaskarth, F. Treweek, H. C. Derwent, S. Leach, Arthur W. Field, J. R. Foulds, H. J. Gledhill, J. P. Parker, T. Geoghegan and E. B. Rawlinson. The wreaths included tributes from the Master Printers' Association and the employees of the firm.

Glasgow.

MR. ALEXANDER T. DOWNIE, well known in journalistic circles in Glasgow, died at his residence, 28, Florida street, Mount Florida, on Friday night. He had been in failing health for some time. A native of Greenock, Mr. Downie went to Glasgow on receiving an appointment on the *Evening News*. He afterwards joined the staff of the *Glasgow Herald*, on which he served for 24 years. The lines in which he specialised were rifle shooting and yachting.

Leeds.

LEEDS UNIVERSITY APPEAL FUND.—Additional subscriptions to the £500,000 Extension Fund of the University of Leeds include:—Messrs. Alf Cooke, Ltd., colour and general printers, Leeds, £2,000; the *Dewsbury Reporter*, £50; Mr. A. Grime, general manager of the *Yorkshire Post*, £25; and Mr. R. R. Whittaker, editor of the *Yorkshire Evening Post*, £25. Thirty-two Yorkshire newspapers are combining in a ballot competition in aid of the Fund, in which £2,000 in cash and other valuable prizes are provided. The whole of the proceeds will be handed over to the Fund.

Nottingham.

MR. HARRY OVERERD, of the engineering staff of the *Nottingham Journal* and associated papers, has been presented with a dinner service, a card table, and other gifts, on the occasion of his marriage. The gifts were handed over by Mr. W. Raymond Derwent, the managing editor, at a gathering of the staffs. Mr. Overerd is the son of the late Mr. Samuel Overerd, for many years on the staff of the *Nottingham Journal*.

South Wales.

SEVERAL printers were among the candidates for municipal honours in South Wales, three of whom were elected to seats on their respective bodies. Mr. Walter Spurrell, of the well known printing house of Carmarthen, who after 20 years of service on the Town Council, sought re election, and was again successful. In Cardiff Mr. W. H. Parker, proprietor of the Imperial Printing Co., was returned unopposed; and in Swansea Mr. D. T. Beaven, manager of the Swansea Printers, Ltd., standing in the Labour interest, was successful in his ward.

WE regret to record the death of Mr. D. J. Thomas, printer, of New road, Skewen, Glamorgan, which took place on November 3rd with tragic suddeness. Mr. Thomas, a native of Llanelly, Carmarthenshire, went to Skewen some sixteen years ago and has for a number of years been carrying on a printing business in Skewen where he was well known and greatly respected.

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London Central Districts M.P.A.

Developments of Offset Printing.

There was a large and representative gathering of printers and others interested in technical developments of printing machinery and processes at the monthly meeting of the London Central Districts Master Printers' Association at Stationers' Hall on Wednesday last week, under the chairmanship of Mr R. A. Austen-Leigh (president). The gathering included many representatives of leading lithographic houses, and amongst those present were: Messrs. R. B. Simnett (vice president, L.M.P.A.), J. Geddes (Caslon's), R. B. Fishenden (Stephenson, Blake and Co.), F. J. Connolly, J. J. Huber (Typon and Typary), J. W. Garner (Amalgamated Press), W. J. Boyle (secretary, Central London M.P.A.), W. Whyte (secretary, L.M.P.A.), J. Johnson (organiser, L.M.P.A.).

The lecturer was Mr. S. E. Bottomley, F.R.P.S., principal of the Printing Department, City of Leeds Technical School, who took as his subject "Developments of Offset Printing." In its researches in the realm of scientific development regarding different aspects of the printing industry this technical institution—which is an affiliated school of the University of Leeds—has always been conducted along what may be described as quiet lines, whilst those connected with it have shown little disposition for their names to be brought prominently before the trade. For this reason the address by Mr. Bottomley is all the more acceptable at the present time, especially when the question of photo-litho offset is so much to the fore.

Mr. Bottomley illustrated his lecture by a number of lantern slides, which showed conclusively the possibility of three-colour photography and also indicated that there was no question that, given a thorough understanding of principles and an accurate knowledge of the manipulations and instruments available, three-colour photo lithographic offset work can be performed satisfactorily.

A large number of scientific instruments and specimens of offset printing were on view from the following firms: Messrs. George Falkner and Sons, Manchester; Stott Bros., Halifax; Government of India; Commercial Press, Shanghai; Charles and Read; W. W. Sprague and Co.; Geo. Philip and Son; Jas. Truscott and Son; Wass Pritchard and Co.; Pictorial Machinery; Blades, East and Blades; Smith, Val Rosa and Co.; Vincent Brooks, Day and Son; David Allen and Sons; John Swain and Son; Ashley Press; Amalgamated Press; Suttley and Silverlock; Chas. Whittingham and Griggs; Waddington Ltd.; Clifton Studio; Kodak Ltd.; Sanger Shepherd.

Amongst the various kinds of apparatus shown were a Sheringham Daylight Lamp—kindly lent by the Sheringham Daylight Lamp Co.—and an Eastman Colorimeter, which were referred to by the lecturer as excellent instruments for measuring and comparing colour values.

Mr. Austen-Leigh, in introducing the lecturer, referred to the distinctions which the City of Leeds can claim as a printing centure.

Mr. Bottomley's lecture—which we hope to report more fully in our lithographic issue next week—emphasised the need for the complete breaking down of the barriers which separate one branch of the industry from another. As a matter of fact the outstanding feature of his address was the co relation of the various sections of the trade and the absolute understanding and accuracy that was necessary in the manipulation of the processes involved. He believed that, rightly understood, offset printing should be a weapon in the hands of the British printing industry, which would enable it to compete economically with the rest of the world.

In the early part of his lecture Mr. Bottomley referred to the technical difficulties encountered many years ago in the printing of textiles. Such difficulties were overcome by ruthlessly scrapping worn-out traditional methods and adopting accurate and up to-date scientific operations. By these means the industry had progressed by leaps and bounds and to day held a paramount position in the world's markets. Similarly, the printing industry, especially on the lithographic side, must drop its traditional methods and adopt new principles and ideas. Much theoretical and practical information on offset printing was given and interesting future possibilities were indicated. Some excellent specimens were shown illustrating the points brought forward.

In proposing a vote of thanks to the lecturer, Mr. Austen-Leigh said the fact that Mr. Bottomley had held the close attention of his audience for an hour and a-half on a highly involved and technical subject, indicated that he had proved himself to be a complete master and expert of his subject.

Mr. J. Geddes recounted experiences gathered from a visit to America, which bore out many of the advantages referred to by the lecturer regarding the closer cohesion amongst the different branches of the industry.

Mr. J. W. Garner, in seconding the vote of thanks, referred to the valuabie message Mr. Bottomley had given them relating to the scrapping of haphazard methods when dealing with a highly intricate subject such as offset printing.

S.-W. London Master Printers.

A Successful Experiment.

A particularly interesting and useful meeting was held on Tuesday, November 3rd, under the auspices of the South West London Master Printers' Association. Mr. H. B. Naylor once more laid the Association under a debt of gratitude by coming forward to give a practical talk, not only to master printers, but to their employees as well. A large number, representative of both sides of the craft attended, and the meeting was one of the most successful which had been held under the auspices of this branch Association.

Mr. R. B. Simnett, president, was in the chair. He described it as a rather unique gathering, and in extending a welcome to co-workers in a great industry he observed that it was only by working together that they could make their industry still greater, both for themselves individually and for the trade as a whole. There were many things in life that they could do without, but no man, whatever his position, could do without printing. Therefore it behoved every one of them to co-operate in making it as perfect and as beautiful a craft as was possible. He appealed to each one present to help on the good work of making typography an art rather than a craft.

The Printer at Work.

Mr. Naylor then proceeded to demonstrate in a very practical manner "The Printer at Work." In an introductory remark concerning the prospect of other methods taking the place of letterpress, Mr. Naylor observed that so long as they could prove letterpress to be one of the finest forms of book printing, so long would it be with them.

The lecturer then dealt with four practical phases of printing office work, each illustrated by his own drawings done on the spot or by specimens. His first demonstration had reference to a simple method of casting off, showing how many pages of 10-point leaded type would occupy compared with 8-point solid.

Mr. Naylor's second phase concerned space values, in the course of which he showed the effect of a judicious use of borders and observed that if the printer was to err at all he should err on the side of giving too much space.

Mr. Naylor then went on to give some useful hints concerning the ordering of blocks, making a sketch in the presence of the audience of a diagram to illustrate a simple method of arriving at the height of a block where the width of the original is required to be reduced to a given size.

The last of Mr. Naylor's four points dealt with press advertisements, of which he exhibited a number of samples, offering criticisms of each.

Proceeding to say a word to the employees, Mr. Naylor urged them to cultivate an interest in their work and a desire to improve. They were sometimes apt to look upon the employers as men on top. That was not so. They had evidence of it that night, because they were sitting down with them.

There was a time a few years ago, said Mr. Naylor, when work was not quite so difficult to obtain as it was to-day. They had now returned to the age of competition, but whilst healthy competition was good it was not good business to deliberately cut prices, because then it became, not a matter of competition and inside service, but of cutting throats, and in the end work was turned out either at rock-bottom prices or at a loss. Healthy competition, on the other hand, developed character, and it was up to printers to make it a good character, one that would retain the confidence of a customer and at the same time earn the respect and regard of the staff. The greatest asset on the books of the employer was a satisfied customer. Get new customers if they could, but do not neglect the old.

Discussion.

An interesting discussion then ensued, being left entirely in the hands of the visitors who represented the employees of various printing houses.

The question was raised as to whether the lay-outs provided by advertising agents did not result in stamping out initiative in the compositor, who, even if he knew the lay-out was unsatisfactory, had to follow directions.

Mr. Naylor thought they would find that to-day the practical man was coming into his own in the offices of the advertising agents. He himself had been the first practical man in a particular office of that description, and others had followed him. A man of typographical experience need not be an artist in order to become a capable lay-out man.

With reference to the use of intermediate sizes, for instance in the case of leads, Mr. Naylor indicated that the printers were to some extent at fault in pandering to the customer. There was need for more standardisation, and in this connection reference was made to the agreement which had been arrived at between the master printers and the wholesale stationers with regard to the quantities and sizes of paper. That was a distinct advance, and if they could do it with paper they could do it in other lines as well.

Asked whether machine composition was likely to affect the quality of display advertisements, Mr. Naylor suggested that for the final touches machine work would always be behind the hand compositor. He agreed with another member of the audience that the fewer the ornaments, the better was the appearance of the finished work.

Another speaker asked if anything could be done to end what he described as "an unholy alliance" between the so-called experts of advertising agencies and typefounders. These experts not only sent very nice lay-outs, but they asked for all the types imaginable and expected the printers to have them in stock.

Mr. Naylor, replying to this point, said he was not aware there was any such alliance as had been referred to. Naturally typefounders provided specimens when they were asked for. Master printers had an equal right to submit specimens of their work and several of them did so.

Gratifying Success.

Mr. Simnett, as president of the South-West Association, said he was particularly pleased with the success which had attended that gathering. The members appreciated the attendance of the employees. It had been an experiment, and his executive would be encouraged to arrange for similar meetings in the future.

Mr. Worthy, as representing the machine minders, proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Naylor, taking the opportunity of congratulating that gentleman upon the very practical character of his address.

Mr. Naylor's acknowledgment of the vote of thanks brought the meeting to a close.

Price of Newsprint.

The announcement of price by the International Paper Co., of New York, has caused considerable comment in British newsprint circles. The price of $3·25 per 100 lbs. is equivalent to £15 per 2,240 lbs. f.o.b. mill. It is known that the International have sold a large tonnage of newsprint for delivery in Great Britain during 1926 at £16 per 2,240 lbs. delivered, free of rent, tare, and transit damage. This is equivalent to not more than £13 10s. f.o.b. mill, as compared with their price to United States customers of £15. It would certainly appear that this is a very clear instance of dumping, to the tune of at least 30s. per ton. It is stated that the order is a very large one, and it will be obvious that the British sale was made far below the prices asked by British mills for a similar delivery. The International Co. may be operating on the theory that any tonnage dumped abroad helps to keep up their home market, but their action has a very serious effect on British mills, whose operations are restricted to 136 hours per week against 144 hours weekly in the International and other Canadian mills.

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Printers' Managers and Overseers

(PARENT) ASSOCIATION.

The November Meeting.

The November meeting of the Printers' Managers and Overseers (Parent) Association was held on Tuesday evening of last week at the "Old Bell," Holborn. The president, Mr. R. H. Berry, was in the chair, supported by the vice-president, general secretary and others, and there was an exceptionally large attendance of members.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and adopted, no less than five candidates for membership were elected into the Association, their names being: Mr. R. Anderson (Messrs. Gee and Co., Ltd., Kirby-street, E.C. Overseer, Letterpress Machine Dept.); Mr. E. Knapton (Messrs. Johnson, Riddle and Co., Southwark Bridge-road, S.E. Overseer, Letterpress Dept.); Mr. J. Lillie (Messrs. W. Clowes and Sons, Duke-street, S.E. Overseer, Letterpress Machine Dept.); Mr. H Standley (Messrs. McCorquodale and Co., Ltd., The Armoury, S.E. Overseer, Composing Dept.); Mr. W. J. Westaway (Messrs. Bouch, Ltd.), Markhouse-road, E.17. Overseer, Letterpress Machine Dept.). All these were present and were personally welcomed by the president and the meeting.

The president introduced to the meeting Mr. W. H. Crowther, a prominent member of the Yorkshire Centre and formerly local secretary; and Mr. W. Snelson, of Liverpool, another very active provincial member. Both were given a cordial reception and briefly responded.

Mr. Bateman paid a tribute to the memory of one of the oldest of the Association's members, recently deceased, Mr. Alec Brown. He recalled that that gentleman sat on the earliest P.M. and O.A. Council, and was one of the three members appointed to found the Benevolent Fund.

Several other members expressed their personal appreciation of Mr. Brown, and all present stood for a moment in silence to his memory.

Council and Officers Nominated.

The next business was the receiving of nominations of candidates for Council and offices. Mr. Berry, in announcing his retirement according to rule from the office of president, proposed as his successor their very able vice-president, Mr. A. H. Wilson. The proposal was seconded by Mr. E. H. Berryman and very cordially received, there being no further nomination put forward. For the office of vice-president three names were proposed: Messrs. C. Northam, W. W. Curtis, and J. H. Burton. There were no alternative suggestions for the two trustees of the Association, who are Mr. J. C. Pugh and Mr. G. Phillips. The treasurer (Mr. C. Durston), general secretary (Mr. E. W. Whittle), financial secretary (Mr. W. H. Gill), and technical secretary (Mr. A. E. Jarvis) were all cordially re-nominated for the offices they hold. To replace eight members of the Council who retire (Messrs. S. M. Bateman, E. G. Bausor, T. Ellwood, C. W. French, T. B. Lapworth, L. C. Mennell, A. T. Walters and W. H. Wickden) eleven nominations were forthcoming, viz.: Messrs. J. Acton, F. H. Blatch, R. H. Berry, F. W. Hume, A. E. Brades, R. Simpson, E. H. Jacobs, T. J. Field, E. F. Smith, E. Hutchins and F. E. Baker.

Mr. Acton asked how many members of the P.M. and O.A. were on the examining board of the City and Guilds of London Institute. In reply the general secretary indicated the Association's wish to be represented on this board, and the difficulties that had arisen in this connection. He stated that at present the Association was represented on Stationers' Technical Board by Messrs. J. C. Pugh, A. H. Wilson and A. E. Jarvis.

The meeting next discussed an item of correspondence which was held to be objectionable as reflecting upon the integrity of the Association's leaders. After some very vigorous discussion, the author of the statements in question disclaimed any intention to make such reflections, and the matter ended happily by the passing of a unanimous vote of confidence to the officers of the Association.

Before the meeting concluded, a reminder was given of the current series of whist drives, and both the retiring president and the president elect appealed for members' support of the social items on the Association's programme.

TENDERS.

To PHOTOGRAPHERS, PRINTERS, Etc,

SALE by Tender of the Effects of LOCAL VIEWS LIMITED, consisting of about 12,000 Negatives of Towns throughout England with proofs, 25,000 Printed Post Cards of some 35 Towns, etc., 500,000 View Post Cards in various styles of some 50 Towns, etc., Unexecuted Contracts for the supply of Post Cards, Photographic Apparatus, etc.

On view at the Company's Offices, 9, Goswell Road, E.C.1, any day between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. where particulars and forms of Tender can be obtained.

Tenders to be sent in to the Receiver, Mr. E. W. Gundry, on or before the 16th. November 1925.

Spalding and Hodge.

Employees' Benevolent Funds.

A question relating to the nature of certain trust funds established for the benefit of the employees of Spalding and Hodge, Ltd., of Drury House, Russell-street, Drury-lane, was decided by Mr. Justice Astbury in the Chancery Division recently. Mr. Danckwertz, for the company, said the Court was asked to determine whether two funds established by Messrs. Spalding and Hodge—the Clerical and Travellers Pension Fund and the Warehouse and Manufacturing Benevolent and Pensions Fund, were valid charitable trusts. The deeds constituting the trusts were both dated January 17th, 1922. The parties before the Court besides the plaintiff company were the trustees of the two deeds, and the Attorney-General. Assuming, said counsel, that the trusts were to be held void, there was no intention on the part of the company to appropriate the money back to their own purpose. But they thought that the administration of the funds had not worked out very well, and that they could be applied better for the benefit of their employees for whom the funds were formed. There was no difference in the two trusts; the only distinction was in the classes of employees, and the trustees were empowered to distribute the fund by making grants to persons who had been in the employment of the company or to dependents of such persons and the distribution was in the absolute discretion of the trustees subject to the consent of the directors. Counsel submitted that the deed did not create a charitable trust because there was no requirement in it that the persons assisted should be either old or poor. It was simply a fund generally for the employees, and it had been held in a previous case that the employees of a firm were not to be classed as poor persons and therefore not necessarily within the purview of a charity. The income of the fund in each of the two cases before his Lordship was only about £120 and the payments out amounted to £400 a year, so that the fund was being diminished by resorting to capital or the company made *ex gratia* payments. He further argued that as the persons to be benefited were uncertain the trust was not enforceable. The trust was also void because it tended to perpetuity.

Mr. Hunt, appearing for the trustees, said as the fund was diminishing they wished to reduce the amount of the grants, but the directors refused to consent to that. The fund was being properly administered and according to the trust.

Mr. Danckwertz, in reply to the judge, said the company were going to create another scheme in place of the present one, but they wanted to control it themselves.

Mr. Dighton Pollock, for the Attorney-General, said he was willing to agree with the company in substituting a new scheme, which would be more workable.

His Lordship said in his judgment this was not a charity at all. It was an attempt to provide a pension or benevolent fund for certain defined classes of persons, but there was not sufficient in the deeds to limit the persons beneficially interested to those who were in want. Further, he thought, the trusts might tend to perpetuity, and were invalid for that reason. He therefore made a declaration that the schemes did not constitute a valid charitable trust, and that the two trusts were invalid as tending to perpetuity. He also declared that there was a resulting trust to the company.

IF a man is a financial success people overlook the means that made him so.

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Replies may be addressed to Box Numbers, Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58 Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4, for which a fee of 6d. is charged to cover Postage of Replies.

Telegrams: Stonhill, Lud, London.
Telephone: 2439 Holborn.

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BOY (passed 7th Standard) seeks APPRENTICESHIP (CASE), willing to learn Lino or Machine if required; good reference.—84, Huxley-road, Leyton. 14709

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FORTY-SEVENTH YEAR.

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COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above, or from Messrs W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., news-agents, 11, St. Bride-street, London, E.C.4.

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Representatives also in Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, Norway, Sweden, Finland, etc.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1925.

The Book Trade Strike.

As was early feared in the wage dispute between the Book Publishers' Federation and the National Union of Printing and Paper Workers, the printing trade is becoming involved in this matter with which it has no direct concern. The position is a difficult one, not the least difficult feature being the fact that the Book Publishers' Federation is not a party to the Joint Industrial Council of the Printing and Allied Trades. The union's attitude, however, does not seem to us to be in keeping with its relation to the J.I.C., to which it does owe allegiance. The aggressive action now being taken by the union in printing and binding works seems a departure from its pledge of only a few months ago not to take aggressive action of any kind without reference to the J.I.C. We are hopeful that good influences will be brought to bear upon the disputants now that a meeting of the J.I.C. is to be held to consider the extension of the dispute to printing trade territory.

* * *

Stationers and the British Industries Fair.

There was an interesting meeting at Stationers' Hall on Monday, addressed by Sir Charles Higham, who is in charge of the publicity campaign undertaken in connection with the forthcoming British Industries Fair. Apparently there were some members of the Stationers' Association of the United Kingdom who were doubtful as to the proposal of the authorities to extend the hours of the opening of the Fair to 8 o'clock in the evening for the admission of the public and to permit the sale of goods. The chief anxiety appeared to be the interest of the retailer. Eventually, when the sense of the meeting was taken as to whether the Association should support the Fair, a favourable decision was given by a show of hands. Sir Charles Higham and Sir W. H. Clark, Comptroller of the Overseas Trade Department, thus achieved a distinct success by their eloquence. It had been impressed upon the gathering that if the stationery trade did not make a show at the Fair, they would not only be hurting themselves, but would injure British trade as a whole. Mr. Letts (Charles Letts and Co.), at all events, was influenced by the arguments advanced, and intimated that as a consequence he had decided that his firm should exhibit at the White City next year. It was clearly impressed on the meeting that the next Fair would decide the fate of the undertaking in the future, and as the Government has come forward with a grant of £20,000 with the object of giving British industry a chance, the feeling was general that the opportunity should not be neglected.

* * *

Parliament and Safeguarding.

It seems to be clearly the intention of the Government to press forward the safeguarding measures so far as the recommendations of the various committees allow. At a recent meeting of the Cabinet, it was decided to be necessary to bring in a supplementary Finance Bill during the autumn in order to give effect to the reports of these committees While it is impossible to say at present how many duties will be included in the Bill, as the findings of five committees have yet to reach the Board of Trade, the *Daily Telegraph* Parliamentary correspondent says definite recommendations affecting gloves and gas mantles have for some time been available for legislative action. The Government has determined to withhold publication of these and similar reports until the time arrives when they can be dealt with promptly in Parliament. In this way it is hoped to guard against a rush of imports such as occurred between the date of the Budget statement and the actual reimposition of the McKenna duties at the beginning of July. The estimate in Ministerial circles of the time that will be required for the passing of a supplementary Finance Bill is six Parliamentary days. Parliament will reassemble on November 16th, so the decision so far as wrapping paper is concerned cannot be long delayed.

* * *

Trade Confidence.

There is good reason to try and counteract the impression which America appears to have formed regarding British industry. While it is accounted a virtue to belittle one's own achievements, it is not helpful when other people adopt the same view. Certainly the time appears to have arrived for adopting a more optmistic tone regarding British trade and industry. According to the Hon. Vernon Willey, president of the Federation of British Industries, who has just returned from America, the average American, and, indeed, many even of the leaders of American thought, seem to believe that the old British spirit of initiative and the capacity to battle against difficulties have been lost. That, of course, is far from being the case; but nevertheless it is an unfortunate impression to get abroad; and it should be the aim of all parties in this country to correct it by close and steady attention to work and production with a view to such a reduction in costs that our goods can compete not only in the home market but abroad. Some real encouragement in respect of trade may be derived from the recent utterances of experts, and now *British Industries*, in its quarterly review, states that there are fairly definite signs that the lull in world trade which prevailed throughout the last quarter is coming to an end, and that a new period of expanding trade is about to begin.

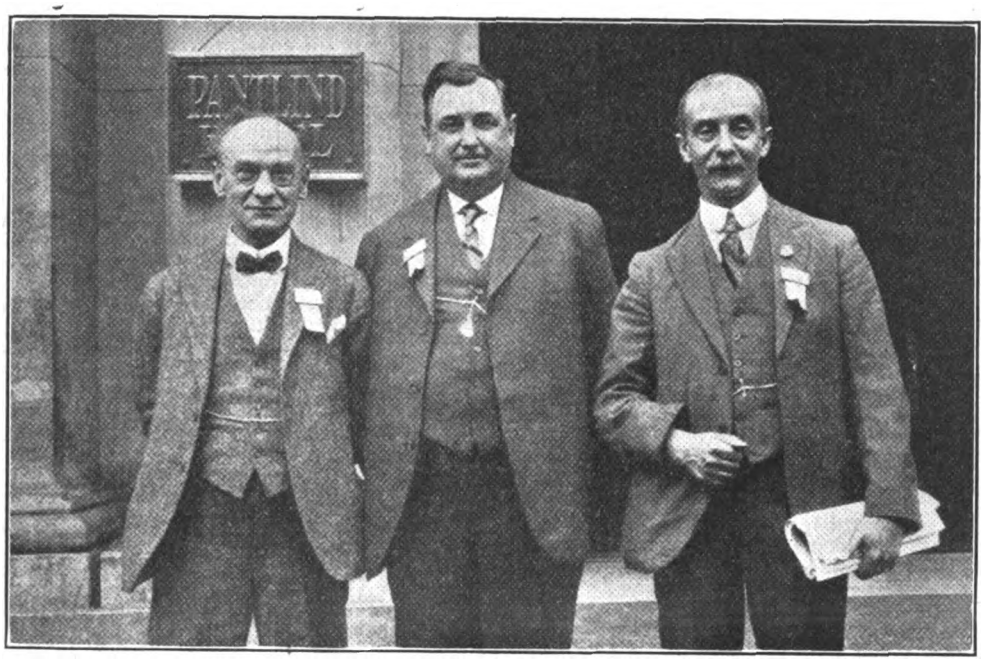
The *Monotype Recorder* in its latest issue contains an article giving interesting particulars of "The Ancient House," Ipswich, a quaint old-world building which dates from 1567 and now houses the stationery and printing business of Mr. W. E. Harrison. Claiming to be "antique, but not antiquated," this printery can boast of up to-date Monotype equipment and is meeting with ever-increasing success.

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Mr. A. E. Goodwin Back from U.S.A.

An Informative Tour.

As briefly announced last week, Mr. A. E. Goodwin, secretary of the Federation of Master Printers, arrived back in London on the 5th inst. by the "Berengaria," after his trip to Canada and America, for which he left this country on September 26th. He visited Montreal, Toronto, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, Boston, Washington and New York, being present at the annual convention of the National Association of Stationers at Grand Rapids from October 12th to 16th, and at the annual conference of Typothetæ (the federation of master printers of America) held in Chicago from October 19th to 24th. He was



An Anglo-American Entente.

Left to right: Mr. A. E. Owen-Jones, Mr. C. L. Mitchell, Mr. A. E. Goodwin.

accompanied by Mr. A. E. Owen Jones, who attended the Stationers' convention as a representative of the British Stationers' Association.

Mr. Goodwin tells us that the conditions of the printing industry in Canada and the United States of America have been very thoroughly investigated by him and that he has an interesting story to tell of his visit. Everywhere he was received with great kindness and meetings were specially arranged that he might tell American employers something of English printing conditions and that he might have first-hand information in American methods of organisation.

An era of prosperity, in which the printers appeared to be sharing, was everywhere apparent, and labour problems were creating no anxiety.

A scheme to promote better salesmanship was discussed at the Chicago convention and exceptional interest was shown in the account of the Federation Collective Advertising Campaign. Mr. Goodwin was impressed with the research work carried out by the American organisation and the efforts now being made to secure the better training of the younger craftsmen.

Our illustration is from a photograph taken at the Grand Rapids Convention, and shows the two British visitors in the company of an American colleague, Mr. Charles L. Mitchell, president of the American Stationers' Association.

A COPY is sent us by Messrs. Intertype Limited of a letter recently received by them from Messrs. Harley and Cox, the Dundee printers. This Scottish firm was one of the earliest in this country to install an Intertype, and the letter puts on record that one of these machines purchased over eleven years ago has done first-class work and given entire satisfaction. The firm has recently installed one of the latest Intertypes.

THE *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* circulates all over the world.

Personal.

THE KING heads the list of a large number of notabilities who have sent congratulatory messages to the *Saturday Review* on the occasion of its 70th birthday.

FOR the third year Madame Sarah Grand, the novelist, has consented to act as Mayoress of Bath during the mayoralty of Alderman Cedric Chivers, the bookbinder-Mayor.

AMONGST those attending the brilliant reception in connection with the Lord Mayor's banquet on Monday were: Alderman Sir George Wyatt Truscott, Bt., Col. and Alderman Sir T. Vansittart Bowater, Bt., M.P., and Lady Bowater, Alderman Sir John J. Baddeley, Bt., and Lady Baddeley, Alderman Sir George Rowland Blades, Bt., M.P., and Lady Blades, Alderman Sir William A. and Lady Waterlow, Mr. Alderman and Mrs. Baddeley.

MR. G. A. ISAACS, when he attends the complimentary dinner which the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants is to give in his honour on December 15th, will find gathered to meet him a great number of personal friends, political associates and representatives of bodies with which he has had official contact in his capacity of general secretary of the union.

AMONGST those who have indicated their intention to be present are: The Rt. Hon. J. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P., the Rt. Hon. Lord Riddell, Rt. Hon. Arthur Henderson, M.P., Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas, M.P., Rt. Hon. F. O. Roberts, M.P., T. E. Naylor, M.P., W. S. Cluse, M.P., Herbert Morrison, L.C.C., A. Pugh (president, Trade Union Congress General Council), W. Howard Hazell (president, Master Printers' Federation), A. L. Woodhead (chairman, Newspaper Society), Percy Squire (chairman, Ink Makers' Society), Gen. W. Bemrose (chairman, Joint Industrial Council), Foster Robinson (Paper Bag Makers' Association), A. E. Holmes (secretary, Printing Trades Federation), and also the general secretaries and other leading officials of practically all the printing trade unions and employers' associations.

MR. F. O. ROBERTS is, we regret to hear, ill at Northampton and has cancelled his engagements to speak in Scotland.

MR. A. E. HOLMES (secretary of the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation) and Sir Glynn Hamilton West (chairman of Armstrong, Whitworth and Co.), are members of the committee to consider the working of the Unemployment Insurance Scheme and what changes, if any, should be made.

MR. A. H. MUNDEY (Fry's Metal Foundries, Ltd.) gave a lecture before the Electrotypers and Stereotypers Managers and Overseers' Association at St. Bride Institute on Tuesday, taking as his subject the "Services of Science."

MR. EDWARD W. DAVIES, general secretary of the Newpaper Society, has been appointed hon. secretary of the Newspaper Conference, representing the Press of the United Kingdom outside London.

MR. C. RIPPON, managing director of the *Oxford Times*, has been elected president of the Office Sports and Social Club.

MR. J. A. KENNEDY, editor of the *Lisburn Standard*, is about to leave to take an important position in the *Northern Whig*. The staff of the former paper have shown their regard for Mr. Kennedy by presenting him with a complete smoking outfit.

MR. J. KEMP, who for many years has been associated with the group of papers controlled by Sir Charles Starmer, has been appointed advertisement manager of the *Sheffield Telegraph* and associated papers.

WITH last week's issue of the *Era*, Mr. W. F. Bennett, the advertisement manager, completed 50 years' service on that journal, having joined the paper in October, 1875.

MR. JOHN C. VAN DER VEER is retiring with a pension from the position of London correspondent of the Amsterdam *Telegraaf*, which he has held for 22 years. Mr. Van der Veer is president of the Foreign Press Association in London.

Fifty Years' Service.

On November 3rd, at the R. E. Jones Corner Restaurant, Leicester-square, the present employees of Messrs. Farmer and Sons, Ltd., printers, of 295, Edgware-road, and the family of the late A. J. Farmer gave a dinner to Mr. J. B. Morgan, now director and works' manager, to commemorate the completion of his 50 years' service in the firm.

The toast, proposed by Mr. A. H. Farmer and supported by several members of the staff, paid a tribute to the great service that Mr. Morgan had given to the firm, and particularly to the way that he had established a spirit of friendship and goodwill between the directors and employees, and expressed the hope that Mr. Morgan, who was still in the prime of life, would enjoy for many years to come prosperity, health and happiness.

Mrs. A. J. Farmer then made the presentation of a clock as a token of gratitude from the present employees and the family, after which the toast was honoured, the company joining whole-heartedly in "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow" and cheering their guest to the echo.

Mr. Morgan, in reply, after expressing thanks for the clock and the way in which the toast had been received, outlined the progress of the firm since he joined it, when there was only one man and a boy, to the present day, when they had just re built their factory and had the most up-to-date machinery and a staff of about 40.

Songs and dancing were then enjoyed until the company gathered round for "Auld Lang Syne," after which they once more spontaneously burst into "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow," and so brought to a close a very happy evening and one that will remain for long in the memory of all those present.

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The Bookbinder

Notes and News.

Trade Improving.

There has been a slight improvement in trade since our last notes appeared a month ago. The Board of Trade statistics of employment bear this out and reflect hopefully upon the winter outlook. Publishers' binders are fairly well placed and commercial bookbinders are finding a bit more business about. Scholastic stationers, too, are coping with a satisfactory volume of trade whilst conditions in the stationery trade are also improved. Wholesale manufacturing stationers are still busy working off late orders for seasonal books, diaries and specialities.

Mass Production in the Bindery.

More interest is being taken in modern bookbinding machinery by the progressive houses whose volume of product presents opportunities for an instalment of mass production methods. The up-to-date publishers' binder is able to practically cut out handwork, although there are many establishments whose heads are apparently unaware of the fact. It is not too much to say that there is a machine for every operation or process in the sequence of conversion from printed sheets to packed parcels of books. The machines, especially the more highly specialised ones, are mainly of foreign extraction, and they are costly, but they are indispensable to achieving the object of increased output at relatively less cost. Ordinary guillotines are replaced by three-edge cutters; case making, casing in, stripping, lining and blocking are all performed by modernised machinery and the bookbinder of the day requires to have a leaning more towards mechanics than binding craftsmanship. From the employer's point of view modern machinery is an economic and progressive necessity. From the employee's point of view cheaper production means greater output, more work and better pay for those who become specialists in mechanical operating.

Straw Board Prices.

Dutch strawboards are stiffening slightly with the advent of the winter season. Agents are quoting £7 17s. 6d. per ton for unlined 8–18 oz. at store, with the usual extras for heavy substances and lined boards. Mill quotations to users are in the region of £5 15s. per ton plus shipment and carriage charges. The time for delivery has also to be taken into account when comparing prices. British boards are steady at the slightly higher level, and once again it may be stressed that there are advantages to be gained by using the home product.

Other Boards.

Scandinavian leather boards are listed at £16 10s. per ton for first quality, and £16 for second. White wood pulp boards are quoted £16 10s. per ton for 60's to 350's; £17 10s. per 400's to 450's; and £18 per ton for 600's, carriage forward. English millboards are unaltered in price, and, according to quality, the figures range between £26 and £38 per ton, the last-named for highest grades of hand made board, which is the finest make of binders' board obtainable.

British v. Foreign Marble Papers.

The import of foreign marble papers must certainly be decreasing very considerably, a fact which cannot be wondered at, having regard to the prices which merchants are compelled to charge. A correspondingly increased quantity of English printed marble paper is being used by bookbinders and box-makers, who have finally awakened to the advantages to be gained by supporting this home product. There are several kinds of printed or imitation marble paper on the market, and there is much to be learned by studied comparison of makes and prices. Our own preference is for the dull-finished thick variety made in a special large size with a reverse side particularly suitable for pasting or glueing. The price is favourable in comparison with other makes, and gives a substantial saving against the foreign variety.

Unique Designs.

Where the foreign makers do excel is in the production of these elegant marble papers used principally in the covering of fancy boxes and as end papers for de-luxe presentation books and cases. Before us now are some French marble and end papers which reach a very high standard, including gold and effective colourings and unique patterns. There are also reproductions of seventeenth century designs and colourings which we understand have been copied exact from the originals. A noteworthy feature in the collection is a series of book jackets with marble effects produced on kraft brown wrapping. The colour of the kraft paper mingles beautifully with the other colours embodied in the pattern and only by reference to the under side can it be seen what the base really is. Obviously there are combined advantages in cheapness and strength.

Leatherette Papers.

A series of leatherette papers issued by Messrs. J. S. Darwen and Co., Ltd., 38, Featherstone-street, City-road, London, E.C., includes a very comprehensive range of grades and designs. Here again it will be noted what a prominent part is being played by kraft wrapping paper as the base for worked up material. Several English manufacturers have built up a steady business in leather papers for which foreign kraft paper is mainly employed. The reason for using imported product is that it is cheaper and in the opinion of the user better. In the event of a measure of tariff protection being awarded to the British wrapping industry the question of a corresponding tariff on imported leather or marble paper in which kraft wrapping is used, will certainly be raised. British manufacturers will most probably find it advantageous to place their making orders for body paper with home mills.

Improving Your Machine Ruling.

(Specially Contributed.)

Machine ruling is a branch of the printing and stationery trade in which skill and aptitude are both required to produce good work; but, apart from this, there is scope for improvement in the trade, and the whole standard of quality of the work might be raised. Thanks to the use of modern methods and machinery, the mode of executing ruling at the present time is different from that of days gone by, yet the style of the work appears to remain practically the same, and little change can be seen to have taken place.

Use of More Colours.

One of the methods that might be adopted to produce better and more up-to-date work is to put more colours into it. This would greatly improve its appearance, and it would also help to lighten the task of the user by defining certain columns and bringing them out more prominently, and would also banish the monotonous tone of the majority of the work that is prevalent to-day. The use of an additional colour on a job makes little difference in the cost, but the resulting work is undoubtedly far better.

Colours and Dyes.

Various colours are used by the machine ruler. They are: red, dark and light blue, green, violet and black for vertical lines; pale blue and grey for horizontal lines—all bright and lasting colours. It may be taken that 75 per cent. of these are of British manufacture. In pre-war days Germany had the monopoly in the dye industry, but she is now fast losing her supremacy in this direction, owing to research and perseverance by this country, but we hear the Germans are clamouring to be masters of the industry again.

Memos, Statements, etc.

A headline (horizontal line under the printed heading) containing more than one colour should be substituted for the usual red double line that is so much in vogue at present. A good suggestion is to use three lines together, the outside ones blue and thinner and the middle one red and thicker, or *vice versa*. To a firm of repute one might recommend a more prominent headline still. In the United States of America and Canada what is known as the "ribbon line" is much in use. This is wide, usually containing six lines and three colours. Columns that are to contain matter different from that in the other columns should be in a different colour, so as to attract attention and help to avert mistakes.

Account Books.

The same fancy two-coloured headline should be retained for account book work. The debtor and creditor account on a page of an account book should be distinguished by separate colours, also the line or lines dividing them. The lines nearest the back of the book, known as the boundary lines, should be in black instead of red as at present. This makes a better distinction. Pounds columns that are to contain more than two figures are better with light blue lines down the middle, as these separate the rows and keep them in better order for calculation. The last line but one in horizontal lines should be in red instead of blue, as a dividing line for the total that is to be inserted.

Occasionally ruling is done in black lines, but it is much preferable to use the red tone ordinarily employed by the ruler. The effect is not so dull, and is much better for the eyes. No lines should be allowed to go through the printed words. The starting and finishing of a line or lines is easily brought about by the mechanism of the machine.

Letting the Customer Know.

Exhibit your ruling well if you have the means at your disposal. Show what you can do. If ruling after a long exposure in the light shows signs of fading, as it may do, renew the sheet or change the page of an account book. Keep a copy of each standard pattern for show purposes.

All the suggestions mentioned above could be carried out at little increased cost, but the results would be worth while as ruling looks far better when done really well. This might

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be pointed out to the customer when he is placing his order, and if he adopts the suggestions made he is more likely to be satisfied with his work when completed. On the modern machines now used in the trade extra colours can be worked together at one operation. Make a speciality of your ruling, bring it well to the front in your stationery binding department, and good results are bound to follow.

Book and Cover Papers.

Help for Binders and Printers.

That sellers of paper are nowadays making increasing efforts to offer real service to those who purchase papers of various kinds for the printing and covering of books is evident from the collection of paper samples reaching us from time to time.

The modern sampling school is exemplified in papers presented in a tasteful dressing by Messrs. L. S. Dixon and Co., Ltd., of Liverpool and London. Simili vellum is turned to good account as a wrapper or cover embodying mediæval tone and flavour. Only a very heartless and entirely art-less printer recipient could put this small sample volume out of sight after seeing this cover. Simplicity in typography and perfectly appropriate illustrative decoration are helped by a balance and spacing that have been arranged by a real craftsman whoever he is. Inside are twelve samples folded in one section and each printed on the first page, giving a blank leaf at the back which the printer can examine, look through or mutilate at will. The printed pages give him some inspiration and education and cause him to ponder whether it is the printing that makes the paper look good or *vice versa*. The conclusion he must come to is that appropriate printing or appropriate papers makes up an ideal combination. Dixon's have achieved their purpose by placing their printing in the hands of someone who understands the fundamentals of good printing and fitness in its treatment. As a consequence, the papers carry an appeal which the good printer cannot ignore and which should stir the more ordinary printer to an appreciation of the possibilities inherent in the papers sampled. These include deckled-edged antiques, offset papers, arts, imitation arts, M.F.'s and Bible printings. The printer who has a standard and recognises the part that paper plays in helping him to attain it needs two copies of "Choice Papers," one for home and one for the office.

"SPICER'S SAMPLES FOR PRINTERS," as the book is boldly titled, contains 470 different qualities of paper, representing something like 15,000 different lines, if we take sizes and substances into account, and fully 95 per cent. of the papers are of British make. For those who question the utility of the merchant there is something to ponder over. No paper mill, no agent, no importer and no dealer, and, for that matter, no one-man concern, can talk of service to the printer or stationer in terms like the real merchanting wholesaler. The function of the merchant is to serve the printer over the whole paper field and to carry the paper in his store ready for conveyance on receipt of an order. A sample book such as the one under review enables the printer to select his paper at will in infinite variety, knowing that he can at once fill his requirements. The classification of the samples is simplicity itself, each section having a projecting tab, numbered and specifying the class of paper shown. Preceding each section is a key to the qualities shown in that section. A separate price list is tabbed, numbered and specified to correspond with the book. References to samples and prices are thus simplified so as to make it possible to go straight to the desired quality or class without waste of time. Where coloured papers are sampled, the separate colours in a range are distinctly displayed across the page by mounting squares of each colour which can be lifted and examined very speedily. Practically every class of paper used by printers or stationers is embodied in the volume. The only criticism we would make is that there might have been an index classification at the front to reinforce the tabbed classification and provide against the possibility of the latter becoming indistinct. In a sense, the price list does this, but it does not always follow that the price list keeps to its pocket in a printing office.

Book Publishing Trade Strike.

Continuation of Deadlock.

Since last week there has been continued deadlock in the strike which brought 1,200 workpeople out on October 31st, those affected being members of the London branch of the National Union of Printing and Paper Workers employed as packers and porters in book publishing houses.

The Book Trade Employers' Federation issued last week a statement in which they pointed out that whilst the wage agreement which the union now seeks to alter was made in 1919 when the index figure of the cost of living stood at 105, the index figure now is 76; that the minimum rates paid compare favourably with similar rates agreed on by other unions for work of a similar description in London; that the publishers cannot see that a substantial wage increase, which would lead to an increase to the public in the price of books, is justified on the ground that the union has been able to get higher wages from other classes of employers.

The executives of the London unions affiliated to the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation met on Friday night to consider the dispute in the book publishing trade. The packers and porters, who are members of the Printing and Paper Workers' Union are claiming an advance of wages of 17s. 6d. a week and they have been on strike for a week. It was announced at the close of the meeting that it had been left to the London executive of the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation to take whatever action they might deem necessary to bring about an amicable settlement. The London executives of the affiliated unions will meet again next Friday or earlier if necessary. It is hoped that resumption of negotiations will be possible.

A disquieting feature is the fact that on Saturday the dispute led to a strike involving three hundred men and girls at the Oxford University Press. Two members of the National Union of Printing and Paper Workers, acting on instructions from their union, refused on Friday to load certain goods consigned to a London publisher, and were accordingly dismissed. The members of the union thereupon gave warning that a lightning strike would begin that night, and on Saturday morning the majority of them were absent from work. As those on strike were the machine feeders—putting the paper on to the machines—the authorities found it necessary on Saturday to give the agreed fourteen days' notice to those members of the Typographical Association who were machine minders that while the strike continued they would be unable to offer them employment.

The London stoppage has seriously hit some hundreds of retail newsagents, and a number of publications have been unable to appear, amongst those being the *Lancet*, *Christian*, *British Weekly*, *Amateur Wireless*, *T.P.'s Weekly*, and *Light*.

On Tuesday there were held consultations between the employers' and the men's representatives, but no settlement was reached.

It was stated on Tuesday night that the Book Trade Employers' Federation had not modified its attitude in relation to the demand of the National Union of Paper Workers. The Book Trade Employers' Federation issued a statement that the strike has had little or no effect on the supply of books for the Christmas trade.

The Joint Industrial Council of the Printing and Allied Trades is likely to meet on Friday in order to consider the position created by the fact that the dispute is now affecting the printing and binding industry.

A MOST interesting and instructive brochure has been issued under the title of "Price Bros., 1817-1925," giving an illustrated account of this great Canadian paper company. Pictures and letterpress both tell of wonderful development which amounts to romance. The brochure is issued in London from the offices of Messrs. Andrew Holt and Co.

AT a recent gathering in connection with Hayle Mill, Maidstone, testimonials were presented to the following, who had completed 50 years of service at the mill: Maria Hadler, Olive Hadler, Harry Longley, Charlie Mills, Alfred Tucker, Walter Weeden, and Herbert Wood. Mr. Herbert Green, who had just previously celebrated his 70th birthday, presented the testimonials.

British Industries Fair Bookings.

Heavy Demands for Space.

That manufacturers are fully alive to the advantages of exhibiting at the British Industries Fair is shown by the heavy demand for space both at the White City, London, and at the Castle Bromwich Aerodrome, Birmingham, where the Fair is to be held from February 15th to 26th next.

Up to and including Thursday, November 5th, some 600 firms from all parts of the country had applied for space at the Fair, while the number of firms who desire to exhibit at the White City is already more than double that for the corresponding period in 1924. Of these firms one-third have exhibited at five or more previous fairs, and 25 per cent. are entirely new exhibitors.

Already manufacturers in two important sections—toys and games and sports goods (including sports clothing)—have taken space in excess of the large amount devoted to those sections in 1924, and further applications are still being received.

In view of the very large number of inquiries received from all parts of the world regarding the Fair, and the fact that not only has the Government decided to spend a substantial sum of money in a world-wide publicity campaign on behalf of the Fair in particular and British goods in general, but the Prince of Wales has given the Fair his patronage, there is every reason to believe that the eleventh Fair will be a very real success both from the exhibitors and buyers' point of view, with increasing benefits to the export trade of the country.

Openings for British Trade, etc.

Inquiries have been received by the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence), 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1, to whom further inquiries should be addressed with the reference number quoted.

INDIA.

A manufacturer's agent who has toured the whole of India, Burma and Ceylon over a period of nineteen years has returned to the United Kingdom, and is open to negotiate with British firms who require the services of an organiser and expert salesman. (Reference No. 491.)

An Indian firm of good standing which has been established in the Bombay Presidency for a number of years, is anxious to secure the representation of British firms interested in paper, stationery, etc., for the Bombay Presidency and territory served therefrom. (Reference No. 492.)

GERMANY.

A London firm handling stationers' sundries and claiming to have good connections in Germany, is desirous of getting into touch with British manufacturers of stationery and allied lines, wishing to introduce their goods into that market. (Reference No. 504.)

SOUTH AMERICA.

A British firm of manufacturers of stationers' sundries are anxious to get in touch with manufacturers of allied lines, who already visit South America, with the view of combining with them in a business trip, also with a firm covering the West Indies and Mexico. (Reference No. 514.)

MESSRS. R. W. CRABTREE AND SONS, LTD., write us with reference to a paragraph in our issue of October 29th concerning the *Stratford Express*, and point out that the press in question is capable of printing a 16-page paper at 36,000 copies per hour; it is only geared up to give in this case a maximum output of 30,000 copies per hour, this being the maximum requirements of the office in question.

THE Gummed Paper Manufacturing Co, Ltd., are early in the field with their 1926 calendar. It consists of a very striking picture in colours representing a forest fire ravaging spruce and pine trees. The subject is typical, since it is from these trees that the bulk of the paper used in "Tiger-Tiger" gummed paper products is manufactured. Measuring 13½ in. by 9½ in., the reproduction is suitably mounted, with a monthly date pad attached.

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Commercial Intelligence

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Allied Newspapers, 35s., 35s. 6d., 8 p.c. Pref., 22s., 22s. 6d.; Allied Northern Newspapers, 6½ p.c. 1st Mort. Debs, 100¾, 100½; Amalgamated Press, 42s. 6d, 42s. 7½d, Pref., 23s. 6d.; Associated Newspapers, 22s. 3d. xd., Pref., 18s. 9d. xd; Buff Book, 21s. 9d., Defd., 22s. 6d.; Cassell, Pref., 19s.; *Daily Mirror* Newspapers, 6¼, 6½ 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 24s. 7½d., 25s.; *Daily Sketch* and *Sunday Herald*, Deb., 102, 104½; Thos. De la Rue, 15s.; J. Dickinson, 31s, 31s. 10½d., 4½ p.c. 1st Mort. Deb., 86; Eyre and Spottiswoode, Deb., 68½, 69; Ilford, Pref., 19s. 9d.; *Illustrated London News*, 8s. 1½d., Pref., 16s. 3d., 16s.; International Linotype, 70; Kelly's Directories, 6 p.c. Pref., 20s. 3d., 7½ p.c. Pref., 22s. 6d., Lamson Paragon, 14s, 5½ p.c. Pref., 10s. 10½d., 10 p.c. Pref., 22s. 9d.; Lanston Monotype Corporation, 15s., 14s. 4½d.; Linotype A Deb., 67, 70: George Newnes, 22s. 6d. xd., Pref., 16s. 3d., New, 21s. 9d.; Odhams Press (4s. shares) 3s. 3d., 3s, 6 p.c. Cum. Pref., 14s., 7½ p.c. A Pref., 14s. 3d.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 16s. 3d.; *Sunday Pictorial* Newspapers, 76s. 10½d., 80s. 7½d., Pref., 22s. 4½d.; Raphael Tuck, 20s. 3d., 19s. 9d., Pref., 80s. 3d.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 45s., 4 p.c. Pref., 13s. 3d.; Weldons, 25s., 26s., Pref., 15s. 9d., 16s. 9d.; Winterbottom Book Cloth, 79s. 3¾d., 79s. 7½d.; Wyman and Sons, 32s. 6d., Pref., 17s. 3d., New, 10s. pd., 12s. 6d.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

HAZELL, WATSON AND VINEY.—Interim dividend 3 per cent., tax free, on shares of these London printers. (A year ago same payment).

LONDON EXPRESS NEWSPAPER.—Dividend 5 per cent. on preference shares for year (against nil); to depreciation of plant, machinery, etc., £12,500.

EMPIRE PAPER MILLS.—Report of Empire Paper Mills (1922) for year to July 31st, 1925, states that, after providing for depreciation, interest on 6½ per cent. guaranteed debentures and on 7 per cent. income stock, and including amount brought forward, accounts show balance of £35,913, which will be carried forward.

NEW COMPANIES.

WINN PRINTERS, LTD.—Capital £5,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business carried on as "Winn Printers," and to carry on the business of printers, publishers, stationers, bookbinders, etc. Private company. First directors: J. Meech and G R Campbell. Registered office: Grafton Works, Grafton-road, New Malden, Surrey.

TEXTBOOKS, LTD.—Capital £4,000, in 3,850 10 per cent. cumulative preference shares of £1 and 3,000 ordinary shares of 1s.; publishers, printers, bookbinders, booksellers, stationers, etc. Public company. Directors: E. M. Taylor, J. A. Dyson, F. H. Taylor, A. Watkins and H. A. R. J. Wilson.

LADDS PUBLICATIONS, LTD.—Capital £100, in £1 shares; newspaper proprietors and general publishers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: W. A. Zabell and Miss M. A. Meen. Solicitors: W. A. Zabell, 11, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4.

ARTHUR H. STOCKWELL, LTD. — Capital £1,000, in 10s. shares; to adopt an agreement with A. H. Stockwell, and to carry on the business of proprietors and publishers of newspapers, journals, magazines, etc. Private company. First directors: A. H., T. A., P. A. and J. P. Stockwell. Registered office: 29, Ludgate hill, E.C.4.

CLARENDON, LTD.—Capital £500, in £1 shares; to acquire the business carried on by H. S. I. Edwards as the "Clarendon Advertising Service" at Craven House, Kingsway, W.C. Private company. Directors: H. S. I. Edwards and Miss Grace M. H. Scudamore. Registered office: 54, Chancery-lane, W.C.2.

UNIVERSAL ADVERTISING AGENCY (GLASGOW), LTD.—Capital £1,200, in £1 shares; to take over the business of advertising and publicity agents, contractors and consultants carried on by Mrs. N. C. P. Munro as "The Universal Advertising Agency." Private company. Directors: Norah C. P. Munro, J. P. Munro and R. O. S. Wilson. Registered office: 212, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfactions registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfactions is not compulsory).

JAS. TRUSCOTT AND SON, LTD. (printers, etc, London).—Issue on October 27th, 1925, of £7,250 debentures, part of a series.

THOMAS AND PARRY, LTD. (printers, stationers, etc., Swansea).—Charge on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, dated October 28th, 1925, to secure an amount not exceeding £700 which the mortgagee may be called upon to pay under his guarantee to the company's bankers. Holder: D. C. Thomas, Wenallt, Clydach, Swansea Valley.

HERBERT C. HILL, LTD. (printers, stationers, etc., Doncaster).—Debenture dated October 27th, 1925, to secure all moneys due or to become due from the company to Barclays Bank, Ltd., charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

GRANT RICHARDS, LTD. (publishers, etc., London).—Issue on various dates from December 30th, 1911, to June 15th, 1920, of £2,680 debentures, part of a series already registered. (Notice filed October 29th, 1925).

CHARLES CRABTREE (BINGLEY), LTD. (papermakers, etc.).—Mortgage dated October 14th, 1925, to secure £1,100, charged on Tube Mills, Dubb lane, and Ferrand-street, with warehouse and other buildings and cottages numbered 22-24 and 26, Ferrand-street, Bingley. Holders: Bingley, Morton, Shipley and Keighley Permanent Benefit Building Society, 4, Park road, Bingley.

RECEIVER APPOINTED OR RELEASED

ZELZER AND GOLDMAN, LTD. (cardboard box manufacturers, etc., Haggerston).—A. J. P. Coleman of 174, High-street, Acton, W.3, ceased to act as Receiver or Manager on October 28th, 1925.

BANKRUPTCIES.

Re C. J. CULLIFORD AND SONS, LTD., printers and lithographers, 42, Wolfington road, Norwood.—The statutory first meetings of the creditors and shareholders of this company were held on November 5th, at the offices of the Board of Trade, Carey-street, W.C., under a winding-up order. A statement of the company's affairs disclosed unsecured debts, £5,089; preferential debts, £375; and debentures, £10,235, making the total indebtedness £15,699. The assets were valued at £9,605; the deficiency in assets to meet liabilities was estimated at £6,094, and with regard to shareholders, the total deficiency was £11,096, the issued capital being £5,002. The winding-up order was made on July 28th, on the petition of Messrs. Grosvenor, Chater and Co., Ltd., creditors for £105. Mr. E. T. A. Phillips (official receiver) reported that the company was formed as a private company in May, 1924, with a nominal capital of £10,000, and was promoted by Mr. Edward Alexander Gishford, to acquire and carry on the business of printers and lithographers previously carried on by C. J. Culliford and Sons (Litho), Ltd. The directors had been Edward Alexander Gishford and Wm. Pottell (both retired), H. B. Hammond, C. J. B. Griffiths, and L. C. Cox. No remuneration had been paid to any directors. By resolution dated May 15th, 1924, the Board appointed Pottell and Cox, managers at salaries of £780 and £400 per annum respectively. The latter was entitled to expenses. The old company—C. J. Culliford and Sons (Litho), Ltd.—was incorporated in May, 1915, under the name of H. G. Banks, Ltd. It went into voluntary liquidation on March 8th, 1923, Mr. H. A. Deed, C.A., having in the previous month been appointed receiver and manager on behalf of debenture holders. The purchase agreement, dated April 10th, 1924, transferred to the company the goodwill of the old company's business, with the exclusive right to use the name, all its assets, and the full benefit of pending contracts, and it undertook to discharge the liabilities. The sale consideration was £11,500, payable as to £1,500 in cash and £10,000 by allotment to the vendor or his nominees, of 100 6 per cent. debentures of £100 each. The agreement provided that on the registration of the new company the trustee should acquire from Mr. Gishford a lease of the freehold factory and premises at Wolfington-road, Norwood, occupied by the old company, for a term of 21 years at a rental of £700 per annum. The company, on May 15th, 1924, created 100 6 per cent. first mortgage debentures of £100 each, payable on demand. Mr. Gishford had stated that he had lost about £10,000 in the old company, and, with a view to recovering part, if not all, of his loss, he arranged further finance for purchasing and carrying on the business, which just about paid its way until December, 1924, when he decided to dispose of his interest therein. Mr. H. A. Deed, C.A., 90, Cannon-street, E.C., was appointed receiver and manager for the debenture holders on May 18th, 1925. The receiver advertised the business for sale in *The Times* on June 20th, 1925, and eventually contracted to sell for £10,000. The company's officials attributed the failure to insufficient working capital, but in the opinion of the official receiver it was due to mismanagement and excessive overhead charges. In conclusion, the official receiver said that the £10,000 was not sufficient to discharge the preferential claims and debentures, and there was no prospect whatever of any payment being made to the unsecured creditors or of any return to the shareholders. The resolution having been moved, the chairman announced that he would continue to fill the post of liquidator, and issue a report in due course.

Re GEORGE GORDON AND SONS.—An adjourned meeting of the creditors of George Herbert James Gordon and Herbert Gordon, trading under the above name as printers at Old King-street, Bristol, was held at the offices of the official receiver in bankruptcy at Bristol. The debtors offered a composition of 6s. 8d. in the £, and the payment of costs incidental to the proceedings. The offer was accepted, the official receiver saying that if the estate were wound up in bankruptcy the dividend would be substantially less than the composition offered. The unsecured liabilities amounted to £3,086 17s. 11d., and assets were estimated to produce £1,660 13s. 9d., after payment of preferential debts.

Re ANDREW MICHAEL (trading as Morgan's Publications), publisher, 4, Fitzroy square, W.C.—The first meeting of creditors was held recently at the London Bankruptcy Court. The official receiver reported that a Mr. A. M. Reisinger had attended under the proceedings, and had stated that the failure was caused by bad trade, the loss of a legal action, and lack of working capital. He returned liabilities £2,100, and assets consisting of an equity of doubtful value. The estate was left in the hands of the official receiver, to be wound up in bankruptcy.

Yorkshire Paper Mills, Ltd.

Presiding at the statutory meeting of the Yorkshire Paper Mills, Ltd., at Barnsley recently, the chairman (Mr. C. Diamond) said the contract for the purchase of the assets described in the prospectus of the company was due for completion on July 18th. The amount of £64,500 was duly paid on that date and the company took possession on July 20th.

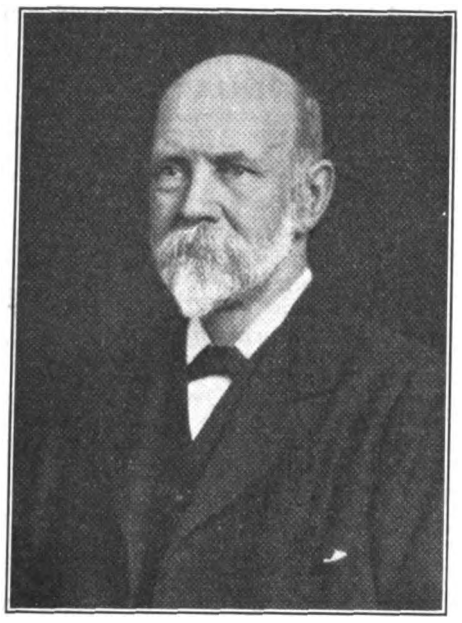
There had now been three months' trading, and stock was to be taken to ascertain the result, which he thought would be very satisfactory. Mr. Diamond added they had set a standard in the quality of their paper which was now recognised everywhere, and the result was that they had more orders on hand than they could turn out promptly. A good deal of the output for next year was sold. It was mentioned that a company, to be called the Dearne Valley Gardens, Ltd., was being registered, in which would be vested all their land and other property not used or required for the purposes of the business.

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Stationers' Social Society.

Fourteenth Annual Autumn Dinner.

The officials of the Stationers' Social Society provided another delightful evening's entertainment for the members and their friends on the occasion of the fourteenth annual autumn dinner, which was held on Oct. 30th, in the King's Hall of the Holborn Restaurant. Mr. Charles Newell, C.C., the president, had the satisfaction of presiding over what he described as a record gathering, covers having been laid, as he mentioned, for something like 280 diners. As on previous



MR. CHARLES NEWELL, C.C.,
The President.

occasions, Mr. A. E. Mist, the hon. secretary admirably assisted as he always is by the assistant secretary, Mr. E. J. Jesty, made very complete arrangements for the comfort and enjoyment of those present.

The proceedings started with a reception by Mr. Newell, and the half-hour before dinner was served afforded an excellent opportunity for the renewal of friendships and the making of new acquaintances. As for the dinner itself, it afforded every satisfaction, and was rendered the more enjoyable by selections of music by the Endsleigh Ladies' Quartette.

A feature of the Society's functions is the musical programme which follows the banquet. Once more Mr. G. E. Oswick had charge of these arrangements, and, if possible, he may be said to have exceeded previous efforts in this direction.

The Speeches.

Although the toast list was reduced to the shortest limits, the few necessary speeches, which were kept well within bounds, and the presentation of golf and bowls cups served to round off the evening admirably.

The loyal toasts having been honoured, Mr. P. S. Porteous submitted that of "The President." He said he had had the pleasure of knowing Mr. Newell for a good many years, but during the past twelve months he had been closely associated with him in the conduct of the affairs of that Society, and he had got to know the man of many parts which he was.

Association's Progress.

Mr. Newell, responding to the toast, first of all thanked Mr. Porteous for the manner in which he had proposed the toast and all his friends for the enthusiasm with which they had responded to it. However he was going to find words adequately to express his deep appreciation of all that kindness he did not know. From the moment he was elected their president he had received from all round very kind and helpful consideration.

Mr. A. R. Iago, in proposing the toast of "The Visitors," said for the past 13 years they had had the pleasure of welcoming guests at those gatherings, and on that occasion they were pleased to see so many visitors at the tables. (Hear, hear.) They particularly welcomed their distinguished friend, Sir Francis Green, Bt., who, as they knew, held a high position in the greatest Corporation in the world, that of the City of London.

Sir Francis Haydn Green, Bt., Chief Commoner of the City of London, was cordially received on rising to respond. While he fully admitted and thankfully admitted that he had the honour to be a visitor that evening, at the same time the vice-president's badge which was pinned on his coat no less than 20 years ago reminded him that he was possibly not a visitor in the full sense of the word.

Presentation of Cups.

Mr. Newell then proceeded to present to Mr. R. Scott Prideaux the Horsburgh Challenge Cup for golf, the winning of which he said was a solid proof of Mr. Prideaux's skill and prowess in that ancient and noble game. The president recalled the delightful day on which the competition took place and the exceedingly close game, which reflected all the more credit on the winner of the cup. On behalf of the Society as well as on his own behalf, Mr. Newell congratulated Mr. Scott Prideaux on his success, and in addition to the handsome trophy handed to him a replica to be retained by him.

The president then presented to Mr. J. Cairns the Woollacott Challenge Cup and replica which had been won in the bowls competition. He recalled that no one who witnessed Mr. Cairns' play on that gloriously hot day in June would think of challenging his right to it. It was agreed on all hands that his play was at once a wonderful exhibition of skill and of endurance. He (Mr. Newell) only hoped he might have the pleasure of again witnessing Mr. Cairns' fine play.

The concert then proceeded to a happy conclusion and another memorable and successful evening was added to the records of the Society.

THE Newspaper Society take possession of their new offices at Byron House, 85, Fleet-street, as from Friday last. Much better accommodation is provided, and the suite of rooms is regarded as being as close to what ideal offices should be as is possible.

Concerning Flatbed Offsets

WHY be put to the inconvenience of having your old Flatbed machines converted into Offset when you can buy for very little more, a complete machine which has been thoroughly overhauled, but in first class running order, and which is **fully guaranteed?**

Your old machines will be taken out in part payment and **real** Flatbed Offsets delivered and erected in their place.

George Mann & Co., Ltd.,

Offset Machinery Specialists,

HENRY STREET, GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON——WEST CENTRAL ONE.

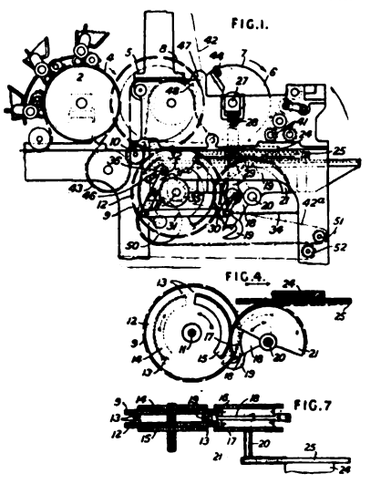
Telephone: Museum 5740 (3 lines). *Telegrams: Lithoman-Holb-London.*
Cables: Lithoman-London.

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New Inventions

Ruling and Printing Machines.

Ruling-machines.—A machine for ruling sheets and printing headings thereon, as patented by Messrs. R. Bottcher and M. Müller, comprises in combination a ruling-cylinder 2, Fig. 1, an impression cylinder 7, and a reciprocating bed 24 arranged collectively in a frame and geared together, means being provided for conveying sheets to and from the impression cylinder. Two sets of cords 42 carry the sheets over the ruling cylinder 2 and a guide roller 43 to the impression cylinder 7, where the sheets are delivered to grippers 44 on the cylinders. One set of cords passes upwardly over a roller 47, and the other set of cords passes downwards over a roller 48 to co-operate with a third set of cords 42*a* to take the sheets from the cylinder 7 after they have been printed and deliver them from the



machine, guide rollers 50, 51, 52 being provided for the cords.

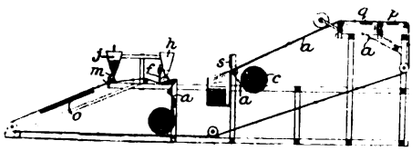
Bed-reciprocating apparatus. The bed 24, Fig. 1, of the printing-machine is reciprocated beneath the impression cylinder 7 and inking-apparatus 41 by means of two toothed sectors 21, Figs. 4 and 7, engaging racks 25 on the bed 24 and oscillated by intermediate mechanism from the ruling-cylinder 2. The sectors 21 are keyed to the same shaft 20 as a member 18 carrying two toothed sectors 16, 17 and also two slotted lugs 19. The sectors 16, 17 engage respectively with sectors 14, 15 on a shaft 11 and rotated in opposite directions, so as to oscillate the member 18 and therefore the bed 24. To bring the sectors 16, 17 and 14, 15 into and out of engagement without shock, rollers 13 situated near the ends of the sectors 14, 15 engage the slots in the lugs 19 before the beginning of and at the termination of the engagement of the sectors. The sectors 14, 15 are fixed to gear wheels 9, 12 respectively, the gear wheel 12 being fixed on the shaft 11 and meshing with a gear wheel 8 attached to a gear wheel 5 meshing with a gear wheel 4 on the shaft of the ruling-cylinder, and the gear wheel 9 being loose on the shaft 11 and driven from the gear wheel 8 through an intermediate gear 10. The rollers 13 are attached to the gear wheels 9, 12.

Cylinder Machines.—The impression cylinder 7, Fig. 1, has attached to its end a gear wheel 6 meshing with the gear wheel 5 by which it is driven from the ruling-cylinder and its bearing blocks 27 are slidably supported in the machine frame by springs 28. The cylinder 7 is lifted during the non-printing movement of the bed 24 by a rod 29 having one end attached to a bearing block 27 and the other end to an eccentric on an oscillating shaft 30. The shaft 30 is oscillated by means of links 31, 31*a*, and a cam 35 on the shaft 11, the link 31*a* being pivoted at 32 and kept in engagement with the cam 35 by a spring 34. The gear wheel 5 is adjustable relatively to the gear wheel 8 driving the reciprocating bed, so as to adjust the cylinder relatively to the bed.

Throw-out arrangements.—For throwing the printing machine out of gear, the pivot 32, Fig. 1, of the link 31*a* is mounted eccentrically in a disc 36 so as to be moved relatively to the cam 35 when the disc is turned by its handle 46. This movement of the pivot 32 causes the blocks 27 to be given a permanent lift above the bed, so that the cylinder and bed do not contact during the reciprocation of the bed.

Bronze Composition Foils.

Under an invention by Mr. R. Gubin, in making a bronze or ink composition foil particularly for use in embossing, a molten composition is applied to a carrier web *a* from a melting pot *h*, bronze or ink dust in Zapon varnish is next applied from a container *j* and the layers are fused to form a homogeneous coating while passing



over a heater *o*. The web travels in a long path to solidify the foil and is warmed at *p* to allow the foil to separate from the web. Moisture is expelled from the foil by a heater *q*, the foil and web are brought together again, the former is cut into sheets at *s* and the latter is wound up into a roll *c*. The thickness of the molten composition and the bronze are regulated respectively by blades *f* and *m*. The composition may comprise Zanzibar resin, shellac, asphalt, and fat.

New British Patents.

For the benefit of our readers we have arranged for any inquiries relating to Patents, Designs and Trade Marks to be answered, free of all charge, by a Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Patent Agents. Inquiries should be addressed, in the first instance, to the Editor.

Applications.

Adams, C. H., and Linotype and Machinery Limited. Typographical composing machine. 26,559.

Marks, E. C. R. (Wood Newspaper Machinery Corporation). Manufacture of printing plates. 26,257.

Mayer, N. P. Loose-leaf sheet for books, etc. 26,694.

Norbury, Natzio and Co., Ltd., and Whitehurst, G. Folding boxes. 26,714.

Wray, C. J. (Brown). Method of printing playing cards. 26,191.

Specifications Published.

1924.

Moore, C. H. Loose leaf binders. 241,282.

Rogers, F. H (Vortex Mfg. Co.). Counting mechanism of machines for forming paper cups and like containers. 241,400.

Schlesinger, A. Platen printing presses. 241,244.

Smithe Machine Co., Inc., F. L. Registering mechanisms for envelope blanks. 228,500.

1925.

Brecknell, W. H. Embossing presses 241,449.

Downie, W. S. Loose-leaf books. 241,421.

Hoe and Co., Ltd., R. Printing machines for printing from flat engraved plates. 241,470.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

1925.

Maschinenfabrik Moenus Akt. Ges. Embossing machines 241,509.

Soc d'Exploitation des Procedes D'Impression Sardou. Chemical process for the etching of rubber, principally for the obtention of printing blocks. 241,542.

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TRADE PUBLICATIONS.

BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER, THE. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4. Founded in 1878, this weekly journal is the recognised medium for Printers, Stationers, Box Makers, Envelope Makers, Bookbinders, etc. Its pages contain the latest improvements in machinery, descriptions of new processes, and commercial intelligence and current news. Subscribers get the paper for 52 weeks for 13s.

BOOKBINDER, THE, forms a Monthly Section of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, and subscriptions are booked for these issues at the rate of 3s. 3d. per annum, including postage. Special contributions appear from the pen of leading authorities. Publishers: Stonhill & Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

DICTIONARY OF PAPER TERMS.—Definitions of the Terms as used in the Manufacture and Merchandising of Paper. Published in book form by the Lockwood Trade Journal Co., Inc., New York. Bound in cloth, 6 x 9, 87 pp. Price 7s. 6d. Copies may be had of Stonhill & Gillis, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

LITHOGRAPHIC TRADE REVIEW, THE. This forms the subject of a monthly section of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, and these issues are obtainable at an annual subscription of 3s. 3d. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

PAPER TRADE REVIEW, THE WORLD'S. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4. This weekly journal established in 1879, gives particulars of Papermaking Machinery and Processes, Current Prices of Raw Materials, Market Reports, Interviews with Leading Men associated with the industry, Commercial Intelligence, etc. Annual subscription: 26s. plus postage (Inland, 30s. 4d.; Foreign and Colonial, 32s. 6d.)

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THE

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PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

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The Paper and Board Consumer.

Matters of Interest to Printers, Bookbinders, Paper Box, Paper Bag, and Envelope Manufacturers, etc.

THE official returns of unemployment serve to support the view that there has been a slight improvement in the papermaking industry. It is satisfactory to note that the improvement is being well maintained in those sections of the industry most affected by the home demand. There is every reason to believe that the unemployment percentage will be further reduced as the season goes on. Other important industries seem to be entering upon a fresh era, and generally there is a good tone in business circles. The papermaking industry is especially quick to sense the trend of national trade fortune, and it unfailingly responds to any movement set up by improved trade elsewhere.

* * *

WE are a long way from the time when trade will have recovered to such an extent as to bring back the old standards of paper consumption and quality. Prolonged industrial depression has played havoc with the habit of using good paper for good paper's sake, and nothing but steady prosperity will rehabilitate the old appreciation of quality. Zeal for economy has outrun its limits to the wholesale detriment of paper in its making and using. Still, after so bad a time as we have experienced these last five years, the first essential is a return to something like normal consumption. After the attainment of this there will inevitably come the cycle of movement in the direction of uplifted quality standards.

* * *

BUYERS and users of wrapping paper are displaying some anxiety as to the probable outcome of the recent inquiry. Their chief concern is, of course, whether they are likely to have to pay more for their wrapping paper. Some of them have a very distorted view of the course of events, and it is really remarkable to what an extent they are sometimes misinformed. Often enough the reports of the daily sittings of the Commission that have appeared in the daily press have been scrappy and even misleading. The best piece of propaganda that the wrapping industry could issue in support of itself would be a verbatim report of the proceedings. Whether this is a feasible or permissible procedure we do not know; but of two things we are certain, and these are that a full report will be an indispensable adjunct to the home papermaker's library and that, rightly used, the data now available will furnish material for an irresistible publicity campaign.

Paper Box Manufacturers.

Annual Meeting of the West of England District.

The West of England District Paper Box Manufacturers' Association held its 16th annual general meeting at the offices of the Bristol Master Printers' and Allied Trades Association, Bristol, on October 30th. The following were present: Messrs. F. W. Lee (chairman) (Messrs. J. J. Lee and Sons, Bath); W. T. Bodey and H. G. Robinson (Messrs. E. S. and A. Robinson, Ltd); C. Elson Bennett (Messrs. Bennett Bros., Ltd); R. Lea (Messrs. J. S. Fry and Sons, Ltd); F. C. Tirkin (Messrs. Mogford, Tirkin and Co); S. A. Underdown (Messrs. Allen, Davies and Co., Ltd.); V. L. Young (Messrs. Mardon, Son and Hall); and A. E. Howell (secretary). The following officers were elected for the year ending September 30th, 1926: Chairman, Mr. C. Elson Bennett; vice-chairmen, Capt. Ernest G. Mardon, R.N.V.R; Messrs. H. G. Robinson and F. W. Lee; Executive Committee, Messrs. C. Elson Bennett (chairman); Capt. Mardon, and Messrs. H. G. Robinson, F. W. Lee, *ex-officio*; W. T. Bodey, E. W. Allen, F. C Tirkin, V. L. Young, R. C. Conyers and S. A. Underdown; Secretary and treasurer, Mr. A. E. Howell.

The Dinner.

The meeting was followed in the evening by the first annual dinner at the Royal Hotel, Bristol, Mr. Lee presiding. Thirty-three sat down to a most enjoyable repast, and the remainder of the evening was devoted to a delightful musical programme ably arranged by Mr. Percy Smith. The principal guest of the evening was Mr. C. J. Thorne (London), the newly-appointed secretary of the British Paper Box Manufacturers' Federation, and successor to the late Mr. C. J. Healy. It was a very great pleasure to the Bristol Association to have Mr. Thorne amongst them, and during the evening Mr. Lee proposed a toast to the Federation, to which Mr. Thorne ably replied. Mr. W. T. Bodey proposed the health of Mr. F. W. Lee and eulogised the excellent work he had done for the Association during his two years as chairman. Mr. Lee suitably responded and expressed the hope that the members of the Association would accord to its new chairman, Mr. C. Elson Bennett, the whole-hearted support that had been meted out to him.

Paper Boxes and Bags.

Extent of the Canadian Industry.

A revised report on the paper box and bag industry in Canada for 1924 has been issued by the Forest Products Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This is one of the most important of the secondary manufacturing industries depending on the pulp and paper industry for raw material.

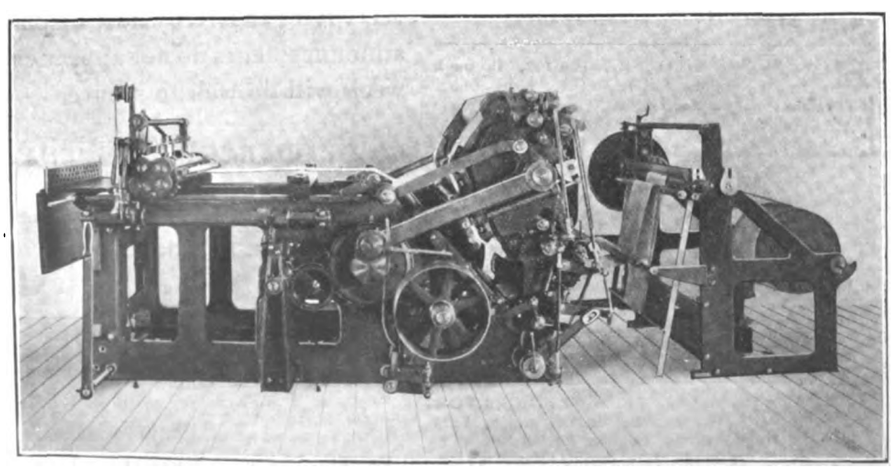
The report covers only those firms which specialise in the manufacture of stiff, folding and corrugated boxes, cartons and other paper board containers and paper bags. These firms also manufacture in many cases envelopes, egg case fillers, paper drinking cups, bottle wrappers, mailing tubes and other miscellaneous products. The figures relating to production are not in all cases to be regarded as comprehensive, as some of these products are also manufactured as side lines in other groups of industries.

There were 94 firms engaged in manufacturing paper boxes and bags as their principal product in 1924, involving the investment of $15,678,478 as capital. The industry gave employment to 3,909 people and paid $3,543,193 in salaries and wages. The total cost of materials, which consisted chiefly of paper board, paper, glue, ink and other materials, was $6,058,067, of which $1,635,787 was used in the manufacture of stiff boxes, $1,562,542 in the manufacture of folding boxes, $1,700,516 in the manufacture of corrugated boxes and wrappers, and $1,099,222 in the manufacture of paper bags, envelopes and other products.

The total value of all products of this group of industries in 1924 was $12,556,840, being made up chiefly of stiff boxes valued at $4,103,395; folding boxes valued at $2,842,821, corrugated boxes and wrappers valued at $2,395,254, and paper bags valued at $1,531,998.

THE quarterly magazine, dated October, issued by Samuel Jones and Co., Ltd., contains a great deal of interesting news concerning the staff and some very good photographs. The illustrations include a portrait of Mr. S. A. Platfoot, managing director of Samuel Jones and Co. (Devonvale), Ltd, some fascinating scenes of Mr. S. C. D. Galloway's Eastern trip, and pictures taken on a cycling holiday in the Highlands. Mr. G. R. Searle, who has been 45 years with the firm, contributes a reminiscent article.

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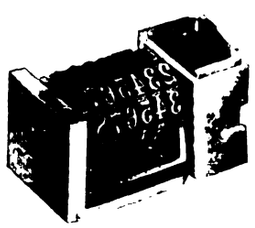
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Paper Shipments.

Legal Action in London.

In the King's Bench Division, London, last week, Mr. Justice Branson heard an action in which Mr. F. Harcourt, a paper exporter of the Strand Palace Hotel, was sued by the owners of the County Line of steamers who claimed that they were entitled to three sets of bills of lading in respect of a quantity of paper conveyed by them for defendant from Hamburg to Montreal.

Mr. Robertson, for defendant, asked that the hearing might be postponed as defendant was engaged in litigation in Canada.

Mr. Hinde, for the plaintiffs, opposed, and his Lordship decided to hear the case.

According to the case as outlined by Mr, Hinde, defendant, in October of last year, called upon Messrs. Japp, Hatch and Co., of St. Mary-axe, the European agents of the plaintiffs' line, and stated that he wanted to export paper from Gothenburg to Canada. Special terms were arranged. He said he was buying paper from Messrs. A. B. Hedstrom and Co., of Gothenburg, and that it would be shipped to Hamburg, where he wanted it to be put on board the ss. "Hastings County" for Canada. Later he called upon the agents, and said that the local bills of lading had by mistake been sent to his bank in London, and could not be forwarded to Hamburg soon enough to get possession of the paper so as to have it shipped on the "Hastings County." He accordingly requested the agents to instruct their agent in Hamburg to give an indemnity to the master of the local steamer in lieu of the bills of lading so as to free the paper for shipment. The agents did so and the paper was duly shipped and the ocean bills of lading were sent to defendant. Defendant never fulfilled his promise to deliver to plaintiffs the local bills, and in fact he was never in a position to deal with the paper. The local bills of lading were c.i.f. Hamburg, cash against documents, but the defendant never took up the documents and thus never acquired any right to the paper. Messrs. Hedstrom gave notice to plaintiffs not to part with the paper except on payment for it, and accordingly they refused to deliver it to defendant, who refused to pay, and thus the paper was still in Customs storage in Montreal. The defendant had deposited the ocean bills of lading with the Royal Bank of Canada, who held them as security for a debt. Under a threat of legal proceedings, the plaintiffs had paid Messrs. Hedstrom $2,960 for the paper and plaintiffs accordingly claimed the price of the paper, the freight, insurance charges, warehouse charges and other relief.

Mr. Robertson said that according to defendant he was merely an agent buying the paper for customers in Canada. When the local bills of lading arrived he could not identify the paper as described on them. He accordingly refused to take up the documents. According to him the plaintiffs gave the indemnity to the local ship on their own account. Defendant was quite willing that the paper should now be sold. The property in the paper was now in the plaintiffs. They were the owners and therefore their present action against the defendant was misconceived.

Mr. Hinde said that defendant still refused to give up the bills of lading and thus plaintiff could neither get the money nor exercise any lien on the paper.

Judgment.

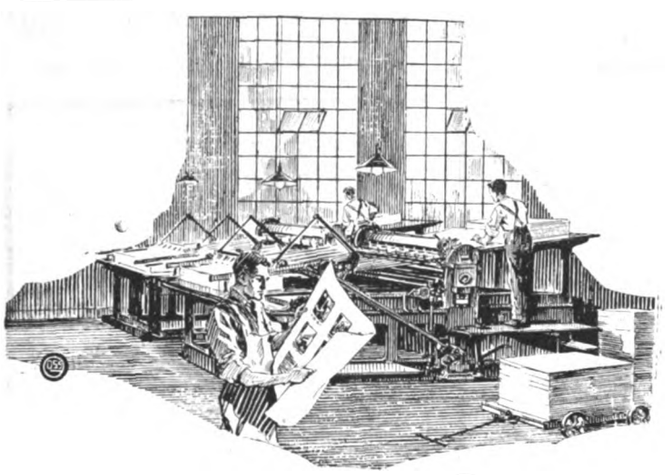
His Lordship, in giving judgment, said plaintiffs were not entitled to the sum they paid for the paper, but they were entitled to all the freight, warehousing, insurance and other charges to which they had been put by defendant's wrongful act in withholding the bills of lading. Therefore plaintiffs would have judgment for $1,333, and defendant must give every facility to enable them to dispose of the goods.

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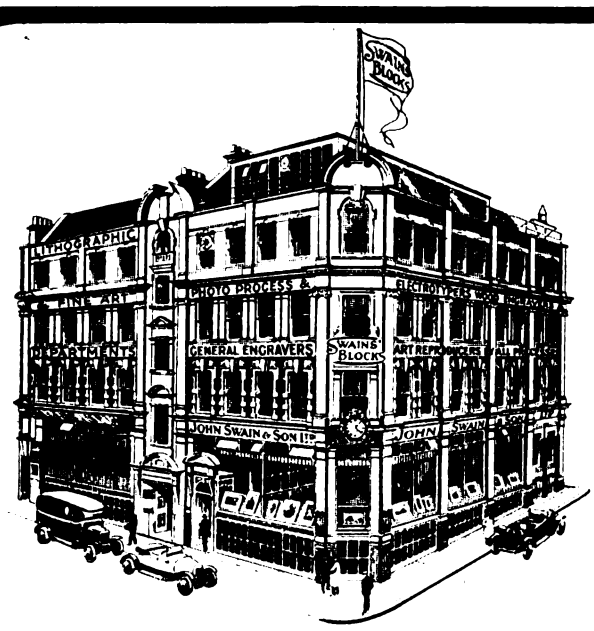
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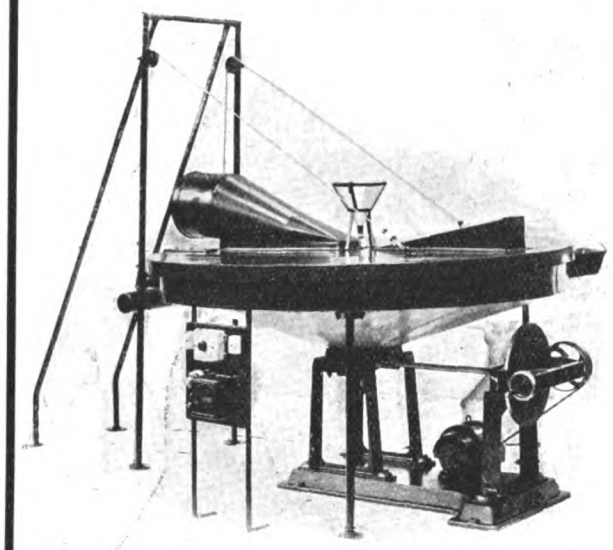
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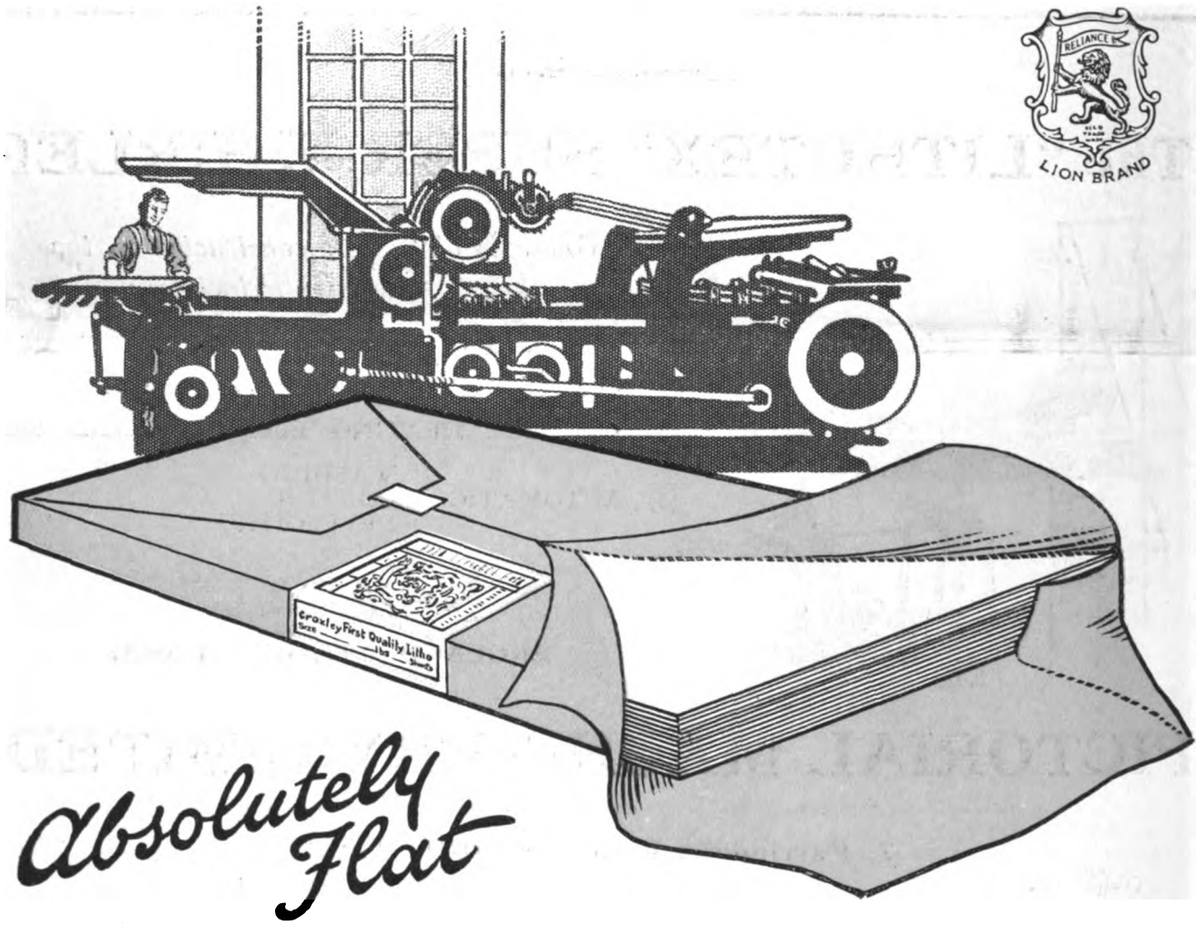
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Developments in Offset Printing.

By Mr. S. E. Bottomley, F.R.P.S., Principal of the Printing Department, City of Leeds Technical School.

There are certain points of view to be considered regarding the usually accepted definition of offset printing. Rightly understood, offset is a weapon in the hands of the British printing industry of the greatest economic and artistic importance. Printers as a rule narrow themselves down to a very limited aspect of the offset process. Do they ever ask themselves how little paper is printed in the world compared with the vast amount of printed textiles, oilcloth, carpets, etc.? It is necessary for us to keep our eyes open to the probably greater results being achieved in other parts of the world by the many and varied applications of offset principles.

The experience gained in producing patterns on fabric enables one to-day to print patterns by offset and analogous methods on any surface, from a door mat or a blanket to the highest surface paper. Much has been said and written as to the origin of offset, and if we limit the term to its paper adaptations, then I think you are all pretty well aware of the various claims made. I, however, prefer to include in the term "offset printing" the printing on any surface, whether as the finished product or any surface which is a means to an end in printing. I submit that offset printing has been a sort of evolution. Apart from the evidence of patent specifications with regard to the machines designed, the principles were well known and used long before the date usually assigned to the introduction of the first machines. In considering offset printing, however, at the present time one links it synonymously with photo-litho methods. Among the medley of secret (and other) processes for producing printing surfaces for the offset machine, it is difficult to avoid confusion and misunderstanding. Aptly it may be said that the only secrets are a thorough knowledge of the "cardinal principles" and the "necessary skill" of the craftsman to carry out the necessary manipulations. Unfortunately, the traditions of chromo-litho die slowly. The litho artist using his analysis of colour does not appreciate that in modern photographic colour analysis he has a different principle to put into operation. Do not let me be misunderstood. The work of the chromo-litho artist, with its many printings, has seldom been beaten—often not equalled—by the semi-automatic methods of synthetic colour photographic processes. But we are to-day, with the wonderful perfection of the instruments and machinery available, endeavonring to do as well and more economically by three and four printings what previously was only possible in many printings. We can produce by photo-litho offset methods equal truth of rendering at greater economy not only in preparation of printing surfaces, but also in the actual printing. I am one of the first to admit that photo-litho offset only justifies itself on these grounds. If we are to compete in the world's markets these principles must apply in printing, or we shall fall into the backwash. Fortunately we have reason for hope. Every grade of worker and employer is examining himself and his methods. The prophecies of our friend Mr. Wm. Gamble have stirred up the printing world. His championship of photographic methods of preparing all printing surfaces has pulled the critics out into the daylight. The photographic "madness" of a few years ago is becoming the sane religion of to day and our hope for the future.

Out of the agony of war there has been an awakening of the need for scientific application of knowledge to all our industries and no industry has taken greater cognisance of this renaissance than has the printing industry. How can one justify this statement in relation to our subject? Here is one all important fact. Before the War the Germans had the entire monopoly of the essential dyes for rendering photographic plates suitable for colour photographic processes. To day we make our own, which are superior to the German product. Along with a colleague in the University of Leeds we reproduced in 1916 the necessary dyes for panchromatising our plates, for colour printing.

Photography and Colour.

This brings me to one of the cardinal points I consider necessary in dealing with this subject. If we are to reproduce a coloured original, we must have a photographic plate that is reasonably sensitive to the colours of the original and of which we can get a record in monochrome. The photographic reproduction of colour, more especially on the basis of the trichromatic theory, does not seem to be grasped by those responsible for using it in photo-litho reproduction. There is an assumption of its weakness totally incompatible with its possibilities. It is, I grant, impossible to reproduce perfectly in printers' inks and aniline dyes the glory of a pure spectrum, the wonderful natural colour effects, the elusive hues of light reflected from many pigments in whatever form they may be; but with all its failings colour photography can and does lend itself, when properly applied, to reasonable accuracy of reproduction, without the need of adventitious faking.

Clerk Maxwell, Helmholtz and Abney, long before the discovery of Lumière, showed conclusively that the primary colours, red, green and blue-violet were sufficient to reproduce all the various shades of colour. If from these "light" records we print in pigmentary complementary colours we can reproduce our orginal.

One must appreciate the fact that colour is only the absorption of white light. No light—no colour. In the Lumière autochrome plate you have exactly the same principle as is adopted in three-colour plate-making. In the Lumière plate you screen each microscopic grain. In the ordinary three-plate process you screen the whole plate.

Now these coloured grains in the Lumière plate are grains of potato starch, dyed red, green and blue in the proportion of four green, three red and two blues. Each grain is roughly between $\frac{1}{1000}$–$\frac{1}{2000}$th of an inch in diameter, so there are roughly 3½ to 4 million separate colour patches per square inch. The theory is roughly this. Only red light can pass through the red filter (or starch grain); only green through the green; only blue through the blue—so that the sensitive emulsion behind is simply a negative record of the coloured original.

Now to quote a simple instance, suppose we are photographing a red sheet of paper—then the reflected red light from the paper only passes through the red particles. We develop the plate and beneath every patch of red we have an opaque spot of silver. If we now dissolve out the unaltered particle of the silver emulsion, we have every red grain blotted out by the black negative, leaving, when viewed by "transmitted" light, the complementary colour, a green blue. In the process, however, a suitable chemical treatment before fixation dissolves out the black spot under the red previously developed, and re-develops on exposure to light the particles under the green and blue spots. This reversal now gives us opaque spots of silver under the blue and green, and a transparent grain under the red, thus giving the colour of the original.

As previously stated, in our photo-litho method of obtaining colour records, three negatives are taken—one each through green, red and blue screens respectively. Similarly, each of our three negatives when developed gives its appropriate colour record. The positive printed from these negatives must therefore be printed in the colour complementary to that of the original filter through which it was taken.

The Essentials of Colour Work.

The above remarks are necessary because so often tri-colour is so little understood that many argue it is not capable of giving satisfactory results. To a certain extent they are

Substance of lecture delivered at the Stationers' Hall, London, before the London Central Districts Master Printers' Association, November 4th, 1925.

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correct, but only because of lack of skill, or lack of understanding of the cardinal points of three-colour reproduction. If a careful calibration of the materials and methods is adopted, then satisfactory colour results with little "faking" can be produced. Within recent years, attention to these points has been a speciality of several firms producing work, or plates for the trade, with eminently satisfactory results.

Briefly the conditions necessary are:—

1. A colour correct lens capable of giving and recording with freedom from coma.
2. The filters, preferably flats, calibrated to the particular lens used.
3. The filters calibrated to the illumination and photographic plate used.
4. A screen and gear on the camera capable of exact adjustment at all positions and angles.
5. Correct proportional exposure for each filter.
6. Correct development for a standard time and standard temperature.
7. Correct printing down to metal.
8. Careful selection of printing inks and paper.

If the above points are standardised, and this is easily done, then accurate printing down can be easily secured. It is with regret, however, that one finds from practical experience that "catch as catch can" guess work is very often the order of the day. Trial-and-error methods are practised in negative-making, *e g.*:—(a) Lenses are used that, even if fairly colour correct, give coma and thus make it impossible to get a solid dot—the *sine qua non* of photo-lithography. (b) Filters are not correct, or not free from distorting effects or strain. (c) Illumination varies. (d) Screen positions are not accurately calculated. (e) Exposures are guesses, and records are carelessly kept. (f) Developing each of a set of three negatives at different times under different conditions, thus getting a lack of uniformity in the colour rendering.

May I suggest that there are simple instruments on the market that should be found in every house where colour negatives are made?—1. A simple standard plate on which every batch of plates should be tested and the record kept. This plate gives a simple record of monochromatic speed, and colour sensitiveness in terms that can be easily understood. 2. A density measurer of the Dawson type with a simply graduated black wedge. 3. A suitable drying cupboard preferably thermostatically controlled—where negatives can be dried at a uniform rate free from dust.

If the negative has been made under the above conditions it should need little or no faking before printing down. One should, however, not go so far as to say that the above conditions are always possible. Variations occur, and it may be necessary by various means to correct, alter, or add to the negatives. The variations of double three-colour—the addition of a fourth printer from a negative taking through the various colour correcting yellow filters—such as K1, K2, K3, etc., may be an advantage in particular circumstances.

By careful consideration of the above points, instead of making haphazard sets of negatives, the necessity for faking and adding or making new plates is largely avoided with all its economic gains.

Aluminium or Zinc?

Now we come to the printing down to metal, and we raise the point "Aluminium or Zinc?" Each has its advantages and disadvantages. My own preference lies with zinc. After all, water plays an all-important point in litho-offset. Where the water contains peat and iron, zinc is less liable to contamination than aluminium. Its co-efficient of expansion is again a strong point in its favour over aluminium. For every degree centigrade of rise in temperature, aluminium expands 1/500 of its length, while zinc expands 1/3000 of its length in a similar change.

Above all, there is a marked superiority in zinc over aluminium in its similarity in treatment to stone.

Work is often difficult to remove, especially when printing down on metal plates, and when resort has to be made to drastic treatment; then zinc is chemically capable of more drastic treatment than aluminium. Both zinc and aluminium have a marked affinity for greasy substances, hence grease inks readily combine with either. Equally important is their property of retaining water when suitably treated. The solutions used produce a new surface which is in direct chemical union with the metal itself. This new surface becomes a perfect grease-resisting medium. In other words, the original zinc surface that has been treated becomes transformed into a new compound body possessing entirely new chemical and physical properties with a preference and affinity for holding water and an absolute inability to hold grease when moisture is present. This is the fundamental principle of surface printing by lithographic methods.

(To be Continued.)

A Danger to Lithographers.

Safety First.

There has of late been a number of comments upon the danger of using etching preparations containing chromic acid supplied to the lithographic trade for use on zinc and aluminium plates.

It appears that unless great care is exercised by the litho printer when using these preparations he may contract chromic acid poisoning, which is a very painful disorder and one very difficult to eradicate from the system. The Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers, realising the gravity of this matter, have published in their Year Book a warning to their members about the use of chromic acid in its various forms. It is very obvious, therefore, that it is of the utmost importance from a health point of view that very great care should be taken when using chromic acid.

There are, however, several etching preparations on the market containing no chromic acid which are very effective and reliable from the printer's point of view, and in order to avoid the danger of poisoning these preparations should be used. One of these preparations has been used daily by a large number of lithographic printers for many years, giving excellent printing results although it contains no chomic acid, and is, therefore, safe as to the health of the litho printer.

If any of our readers would like to know where to obtain this preparation, we shall be pleased to put them in communication with the makers.

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Who's Who

IN THE

PRINTING & ALLIED TRADES.

Mr. Sidney Lamert.

Mr. Sidney Lamert, the new president of the Lithographers' Auxiliary to the Printers' Pension Corporation, has an interesting and varied life-story. He was educated in Scotland at Loretto, and, like so many Scotsmen, came south after a short spell on an Edinburgh newspaper, seeking an enlarged horizon. After trying his hand at free-lance journalism in London, he joined the staff of the *Sun*, the old halfpenny evening newspaper founded by Mr. T. P. O'Connor. He succeeded as editor there in 1897. In 1899 he went out to the South African war, being attracted to war



Mr. Sidney Lamert.

correspondence, and acted as correspondent for the *Daily Express*, having been selected for the job by Sir Arthur Pearson. Later, he went out to America and was in the machinery business for some time, after which he went to Klondyke. Then he came home and drifted into the City. He wrote leading articles for the *Financial News* and acted as assistant editor on that paper for a time, and then took up various company directorships. In 1910 he acquired the *Money Market Review*, a weekly financial paper of old standing, and subsequently amalgamated that with the *Investors' Chronicle*, which is now one of the most important of the weekly financial newspapers. He was a director of several paper companies and in 1922 was asked to take over the managing directorship of Thomas De La Rue and Co., Ltd., by friends in the City, who were heavily interested in the debentures of that company and were very unhappy with regard to the way things were going. The subsequent history of De La Rue and Co. is fairly well known to most of our readers, but one may safely say now that after drastic financial re-organisation the firm is on the right lines. De La Rue and Co. have such a great record in the printing trade of this country, that it would have been a thousand pities had the firm gone under. The reputation of the house was, of course, at one time mainly based on its excellence as a typographic printing house, but it has always had a strong lithographic department, and latterly has been coming more and more to the front for copperplate printing. Mr. Lamert becomes president of the Lithographers' Auxiliary in response to a most cordial invitation extended to him, and he carries with him the best wishes of the trade.

A NOTABLE development in colour printing is reported. After over two years of experimentation to overcome the problems involved, notably the problem of accurate registration, the Chicago *Tribune* began on September 13th to print successfully in its Sunday supplements two pages of rotagravure in four colours. The presses print on a web of paper the four colours in succession at a speed, it is claimed, of six thousand perfected papers an hour. Rotary gravure in four colours from a sheet-fed press is no novelty, but similar work from a web-fed perfecting machine is an important achievement.

Lithographic Trade Review.

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE state of trade in the lithographic section of the printing industry remains very satisfactory. Certainly it is better than it was at this time last year. Litho printers can congratulate themselves on being comparatively little affected by the seasonal changes which are such disconcerting features of the year's work in some branches of printing.

A BLOCK used in the printing of this week's *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* is deserving of comment, as it is, we understand, the first process block made in this country by the use of the Typon paper introduced by Messrs. Typary and Typon, Ltd. It is surprising to us that this should be the case, in view of the fact that paper negatives are now an established feature of photographic reproduction work in present-day printing, and are, as is well known, rendering good service in reproducing, without the use of the camera, both text matter and line illustrations for photo-litho and other processes. Messrs. Typary and Typon, Ltd., moreover, have long been able to show very good examples of planographic work the negatives for which were obtained by the simple method of "direct contact" printing. In the direct contact method one takes the original to be copied and places it in a printing frame, face upwards. A sheet of sensitised paper is placed on top of the original to be reproduced (emulsion side down), and the print is made through the original. Still better results are obtainable by the reflex method, in which one prints through the sensitised paper with the aid of a filter, obtaining the image by reflection from the original, the white paper reflecting the light, whilst the printer's ink is practically non-reflective.

THE block to which we have referred is the line block at the head of the advertisement on page 374. In view of the success attending the use of paper negatives it is somewhat astonishing to learn that this is actually the first block made by the Typon paper in this couutry. The fact would seem to suggest that our process houses are very conservative in the direction of experimenting with new inventions touching their sphere of work. This particular block was made from a paper negative taken from an artist's drawing, facsimile size, by the reflex method. Though we have not yet seen a half-tone block that has been produced in this way, we have no doubt this will be the next step. To this end use will be made of the new anti halation paper which the Typary people have just introduced. It is claimed that this paper overcomes the difficulty, inherent in half-tone work, of halation effects around the fine dots of the half-tone image—effects which mar the fine gradations of the half-tone picture. In this connection it may be mentioned that we have already reen a half-tone negative in paper in which the clean dot formation seemed to promise satisfactory results in half-tone block making by this method.

RECENT developments in photo-lithography and offset printing make the subject of security printing a somewhat vexed question in this country. It is interesting to note that in America, when a suggestion of adopting a planographic method of printing for United States money and securities came up before the Congressional Committee on Appropriations, Major Kirby, a former director of the Bureau of Printing, gave the following opinion on the subject: "No method of printing can equal, for safety against counterfeiting, that of steel engraving, duplication of plates and intaglio printing at present used in printing United States bank notes and securities. One reason for this is that there are but 125 skilled steel engravers in the United States, and they are kept employed on legitimate engraving."

TO PROVE that planographic printing could easily be counterfeited, Major Kirby showed a copy he had made of a planographic print submitted to the committee as a substitute for steel engraving. The original planographic print had been enlarged to double its size by photography. On this enlarged photograph artists had redrawn the design in pen and ink. When this drawing was reproduced to the required size by photo-planography the counterfeit could not be distinguished from the original. The major said the adoption of planography might reduce the personnel by about three thousand, but for every person dismissed the Secret Service would have to employ two or three detectives to apprehend counterfeiters. This, however, must be regarded as a personal view. There are British lithographers who could strongly controvert it.

THE new Museum at Munich can boast to show in the department devoted to lithography the original lever press of Alois Senefelder, a hand press and various small test apparatus for reprinting and for autography. A lithographic hand press by Karl Krause, of Leipzig, lithographic stones, together with tools and leather rollers are also exhibited in this room. Objects worthy of exhibition and art prints kept in show cases demonstrate the high perfection attained by the Munich invention of lithography. The process of *offset printing* can be studied on a modern machine dedicated by Messrs. Albert and Co., at Frankenthal (Palatinate); here the Solenhofen lithographer's stone is replaced by the offset zinc printing plate.

Lithographers' Auxiliary Concert.

Handsome Contributions Reported.

There was a large gathering of the members of the printing and allied trades in the Grand Hall of the Cannon-street Hotel on Monday evening, when an excellent concert was held under the auspices of the Lithographers' Auxiliary to the Printers' Pension Corporation. Mr. Sidney Lamert (president) was the chairman for the evening, and amongst those present were: Messrs. Spencer Portal (Portals, Ltd.), John Ash, C. W. Boyce, J. E. Reeve, Chas. Baker, Woodgate Stevens, E. A. Lowe (chairman of the Auxiliary Committee), W. Herring, E. A. Mullins, W. Y. Calder, J. MacKenzie, and J. Mynott (Auxiliary secretary).

At a convenient stage in the musical programme Mr. Lamert took the opportunity of drawing attention to the object that had brought the company together. He said the Printers' Pension Corporation was not a charity, but was one of the best benevolences that he was acquainted with. It was not one of those fashionable charities of which 20 or 30 per cent. of the money received went to defray the cost of administration. In the case of this fund, all the money collected went to provide pensions for lithographers who had reached the time when they could no longer continue their occupations. In expressing his thanks to the many friends who had helped him in raising his plate he mentioned with pleasure the substantial subscription of £500 received from the Inveresk Paper Co., Ltd., and its allied companies. The donors of this gift had asked that the sum be allocated in order to create a pension to be called the Inveresk and Allied Companies' Pension. To this request the Auxiliary committee had cordially acquiesced.

Mr. E. A. Lowe, in proposing a vote of thanks to the chairman, said that when Mr. Lamert was asked to take the chair that evening he sprang to the rather onerous task with alacrity. His magnificent plate of roughly £700—including the collection taken during the evening—showed that he had given up a lot of his busy time in order to help a noble cause. The amount raised that evening, he said, was the second largest figure ever registered at their concerts.

The vote of thanks was very heartily accorded, being accompanied by musical honours and much enthusiastic applause.

The Artistes.

Though no official vote of thanks was moved to Mr. W. Herring, his duties as musical director were carried through to the complete satisfaction of every one present. Contributions to the musical programme were made by the following well-known artistes: Messrs. Robert Easton (bass), Fred Emerton (comedian), Rex Harold (entertainer), Leonard Lovesey (tenor), Joseph Bull (operatic banjoist), Jock Walker (humorist), and the Misses Gertrude Mayo (accompanist), Ethel MacLelland (soprano), and Annie Rees (soprano).

A short biographical sketch of Mr. Lamert appears in another column.

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"How Maps are Made."

Mr. Percy W. Ryde at Stationers' Hall.

The November lecture in the series arranged by the Stationers' Company and Printing Industry Technical Board took place on Friday, the lecturer being Mr. Percy W. Ryde, F.R.G.S., managing director of Messrs G. W. Bacon and Co., Ltd, who took as his subject "How Maps are Made." There was a large audience, which was presided over by Mr. R A. Austen Leigh (past president of the Federation of Master Printers), and amongst those supporting the chairman on the platform were Messrs Edward Unwin, Albert Hill (L.C.C. Inspector of Education), S. Hodgson, M. H. Butcher (G W. Bacon and Co.), W. Boyle and J. R. Riddell.

Mr. Austen-Leigh, introducing the lecturer, touched upon the fascination and the importance of map making, and referred to Mr. Ryde's services as a member of the Council of the London Master Printers' Association and his long experience as a lecturer.

Mr. Ryde said at the outset that he would deal rather with map construction than with map printing, and he accordingly began with an historical outline of the history of map drawing. He went as far back as 600 B.C. for the earliest record of the use of maps, and mentioned 500 B.C. as the date of the earliest map which the world knows anything about, that of Hecatæus. He then traced the story of map making from ancient times up to the present day, note being made of the pre-Christian knowledge of the fact that the earth is a sphere, and the loss of that knowledge under Christian influence. The speaker mentioned the use of loxodromic lines, and the introduction of the compass, and indicated the development of astronomical knowledge, explaining also the calculation of latitude and longitude.

At this point Mr. Ryde introduced an excellent series of lantern slides, and with the aid of diagrams, pictures and maps on the screen proceeded not only to illustrate points already mentioned, but also to deal in a most informative and interesting manner with such matters as surveying, the means employed and the principles of the work; travellers' map making, with reproductions of famous explorers' sketch maps; projections—orthographic, stereographic, globular, Mercator, homolographic and conical; and the meaning of scale in reference to map making.

In regard to the methods of reproducing maps through the agency of the printer, limitations of time forbade more than a brief reference, but attention was drawn to examples which the lecturer had brought for inspection. These included map "copy" as provided for the lithographic artist and the photo lithographer, blocks and plates for map printing, and a fine array of maps exemplifying the finished article.

In conclusion, the speaker impressed upon the younger members of his audience two points brought out in the course of the lecture, namely, the map maker's care and attention to detail, and the pleasure he takes in his work—two points in which the map maker might well be emulated by those in every branch of the printing trade.

After the chairman had commented upon the erudition and humour displayed in the lecture, and particularly upon the lecturer's skill in making difficult matters appear simple, a vote of thanks to Mr. Ryde was proposed in complimentary terms by Mr. Albert Hill, and seconded by Mr. Hodgson, being carried enthusiastically.

Mr. Ryde, in responding, made cordial acknowledgement of assistance received from his fellow directors, the works manager and the chief draughtsman of Messrs. G. W. Bacon and Co., Ltd., and he called for an ovation for the chairman, which also was very heartily given.

A copy of Bacon's large-scale map of London was given to every member of the audience, making a useful memento of an excellent lecture.

LOTUS leaves are used in China for wrapping purposes, the claim being made that they are cheaper than paper, and, when fresh, impart an aromatic odour to the contents.

A NEW artificial silk company, with a nominal capital of £1,000,000, is being formed, the directors being all prominent men in Lancashire industries.

North London Master Printers' ASSOCIATION.

Lecture by Mr. Frank Colebrook.

The monthly meeting of the North London Master Printers' Association was held on Wednesday of last week at Wortley Hall, Finsbury Park, N., under the chairmanship of Mr. W. Wilson (president). Amongst those present were: Messrs F. J. Collins, W. R. Cummins, T. Sellens, W. J. Mizen (hon. sec.), J. J. Huber and E. G. Baker (assistant secretary L.M.P.A.).

With a view to ascertaining the best methods to adopt in order to obtain a greater amount of printing in the district the Association had inaugurated a competition amongst the members, which took the form of suggestions in the way of specimens of posters, lay-outs, folders, essays, etc. These were on exhibition during the evening, and as the result of a ballot the successful competitor was found to be Mr. F. J. Collins, who presented an essay round the slogan: "Use More Printers' Ink, It's the Breath of Business." The principal business of the evening was an address by Mr. Frank Colebrook entitled "Printing Production and Printing Salesmanship."

Following the reading of the minutes and the election to membership of one new member, Mr. Colebrook was called upon to address the meeting. He said there should be no division between production and salesmanship and they should not be separated. If they must be placed in any order, however, he would put salesmanship first and production next. He believed they should aim high if they wanted to get a real spirit of co-operation amongst all engaged in the industry to secure improved salesmanship and production. Referring to his recent visit to the United States, he said that in that country there seemed to exist more alertness and fluidity of mind, whilst there were no such things as trade union restrictions. There were also in that country no such things as old age pensions, unemployment insurance, or workmen's compensation. As a matter of fact there was no need for them. The printer in America was always originating. He was of the opinion that the United States beat us in the higher regard they had for the craft, although in some respects the British printer led the way. In that country they did not have such good technical education as we had. He then told of the work of the organisation in Chicago which corresponds to the Federation of Master Printers in this country, and whose secretary is Colonel Miller. This organisation has records of printing production and gives to its members information that will prevent them making mistakes when purchasing machinery.

He described the letterpress section of the industry as the "Letterpress Rip Van Winkle." He gave it this name because it was his firm belief that the letterpress printer had not realised to the full the possibilities of his work. That could be seen from exhibits at the Printing Exhibition, which was essentially a display of litho offset. In the States greater attention was given to the preparing of letterpress plates and the mounting of the blocks, so much so that there was no need to worry about making-ready.

As an example to printers how they might avoid spending money unnecessarily on a multiplicity of type faces, Mr. Colebrook then instanced the success achieved by the firm of Bartlett-Orr, who had built up a big business with only eight or ten faces and who to-day had only some twenty or thirty.

Mr. Colebrook was then invited by the chairman to make comments on the various specimens sent in for competition, and in doing so made several useful suggestions regarding them.

Mr. Wilson asked the speaker if he thought the United States were in front of us so far as printing was concerned. He thought it would not be a bad idea if the officials at Old Bailey adopted a similar scheme to the American Master Printers' Association in keeping records that would guide printers in this country when buying machinery. He was pretty nearly certain that twenty or thirty faces of type would not be sufficient equipment for many printers in this country for nearly every fresh customer wanted his job set in certain type, and if the printer had not got it in stock he would have to buy it.

Mr. Colebrook thought we were not, generally speaking, behind America in printing. The railway posters in this country were better than anything he saw in the United States. So far as photogravure was concerned, there were in this country specimens quite the equal of anything in the States. With regard to quality work, there was nothing to touch the productions of the Rembrandt Co., the Sun Engraving Co., or the Vandyke Co.

Mr. Mizen, in alluding to the practice of stocking only a small number of type faces, said it was customary in such cases to bring in the work of the artist. As an instance of this he said Mr. H. B. Naylor at a recent meeting of the South-Western District passed round the room for inspection a large number of advertisements from daily and weekly papers, and the majority of them were composed of illustrations.

Mr. Whitehead, in a vote of thanks, expressed to Mr. Colebrook the indebtedness of the meeting for the many helpful suggestions he had placed before the members.

Herefordshire Master Printers FRATERNISE.

The Annual Meeting.

On the 10th inst. the members of the Herefordshire Master Printers' Association met for their annual meeting at the "King's Head" Hotel, Hereford, at 4.30 p.m. The energetic and popular secretary (Mr. W. E. Henner) in conjunction with the chairman (Mr. G. H. Peacock) had made arrangements for the proceedings to commence with tea.

Besides the chairman and secretary, there attended: Messrs. Fowler, Jefferies, Dalley, Lowe, Thurston, Bowen, Baker and G. F. Jones, and A. H. Pole (representing the Alliance). Apologies were received from Messrs. Tilley, Phillips and Townsend (the president of the Alliance).

The statement of accounts showed that after an expenditure for the year 1924 of £4 3s. 6d. there was a balance in hand in December last of £5 12s. 8d. On the motion of the chairman, seconded by Mr. Bowen, the accounts were passed. It was decided to call in the Association's subscription for 1925, the amount ranging from 7s. 6d. to £2 2s. according to the number of employees.

Mr. Henner presented his report, in which it was stated that much good was expected to result from members adopting the Federation Costing System. The suggestion was made that meetings should be held more often, and that they should be held more often, and that they should be held for the benefit of the country members. It was also suggested that all estimate forms for printing should have the standard conditions printed at the back. On the proposition of Mr. Dalley, seconded by Mr. Jefferies, the report was adopted, the chairman remarking that they owed a great debt of gratitude to Mr. Henner for the way in which he had stuck to the ship.

The election of officers resulted as follows:—President, Mr. G. H. Peacock; vice-president, Mr. Lowe; secretary and treasurer, Mr. W. E. Henner; committee, Messrs. Jefferies, Fowler, Dalley, Thurston and Baker; representatives to Alliance Executive Committee, Messrs. Baker and Henner.

Mr. Pole then delivered a most interesting address upon the subject, "Can Price cutting be Made to Pay? If Not, What Can?" Basing his remarks upon the figures and illustrations used by Mr. Sessions in his address to the Cost Congress at Buxton, Mr. Pole showed that the effect of cutting prices in order to increase the turnover was in some cases disastrous and under the best circumstances not worth doing. He showed, too, that the best thing to do was to endeavour to get a little better profit on each job that was done, where the profit was too little. Mr. Pole had prepared helpful diagrams to illustrate his remarks.

A good discussion followed the delivery of the address, many difficulties being mentioned and elucidated, emphasis being laid on the value of co-operation and the need of educating public spirit.

The Alliance secretary reminded the meeting of the standardisation of paper, and laid stress upon the importance of every printer ordering his paper in accordance with the new agreement.

On the proposition of the chairman hearty thanks were accorded Messrs. Jones and Pole for their attendance, and it was agreed to arrange another meeting for the early part of January.

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Country News.

Birmingham.

On the 12th instant Mr. A. T. Seager, one of the Federation Cost Accountants, gave an interesting lecture on "Costing" at the monthly meeting of the Printers' Managers and Overseers Association. Mr. Clark, the president of the Centre, was in the chair, and in opening the meeting said that careful and accurate costing, in its own department, meant efficiency in that department—but, he thought, it went even further than that, for it laid bare inefficiency in every other department. It was, in fact, what it has been called, the "mirror" of the business. Many of them apparently feared to look in this mirror of their businesses. They had not the time, they said, but sometimes he felt the truth was that the features were too ugly—they left a nasty impression. Mr. Seager then went thoroughly into the "outworking" of the System in the office, showed how it affected for good the firm, the manager, the overseer, the foreman, and the workman. It brought dignity into business; it brought science, and science ousted "rule-of-thumb"; it brought security, it brought a sense of satisfaction with the day's work; and it brought about a good feeling in the workshop. The many illustrations Mr. Seager gave encouraged a good discussion, in the course of which many most interesting points were elicited.

Bath.

A meeting of the Bath Master Printers' Association was held at the Red House Restaurant, Bath, last week. Mr. W. E. Harding (president) was in the chair, supported by Messrs. Botwright, Melluish, Richards, Dando, Higgins (secretary), and G. F. Jones (secretary of the Alliance). On the subject of re grading the chairman stated that the evidence against any alteration in the grading of Bath was being got together and would be ready when the inquiry was held. It was resolved that the secretary should write, in the name of the Association, to the local member of Parliament asking him to support the principle in the Rating and Valuation Bill by which machinery, apart from main driving motors or engines and main shafting which was not part of the hereditament, would not be rated. It was also agreed to endeavour to arrange for a social evening early in the New Year, and for an address upon some topic of interest to be delivered.

Leeds.

A very pleasant evening was spent by a company of about 100 ladies and gentlemen connected with the Leeds printing trades at the Griffin Hotel, Leeds, on Wednesday of last week. The occasion was the annual social gathering in connection with the Leeds and District Printing and Allied Trades Sports Gala, held last July, invitations having been issued by Mr. R. D. Chorley, the president of the sports gala. A capital musical programme was given by the Halton Concert Party, and several members of the Leeds Sylvians Operatic Society also contributed to the evening's entertainment. Mr. Arthur Wigley, president of the Leeds Master Printers' Association, was the chairman in the unavoidable absence of Mr. Chorley.

The following additional subscriptions have been received towards the £500,000 appeal for the extension of the University of Leeds:—Messrs. Petty and Sons (Leeds), Ltd., Whitehall Printeries, Leeds, £1,000; Messrs. George Mann and Co., Ltd., London, £500; Sir Meredith T. Whittaker, ex-chairman of the Linotype Users' Association, £50; Mr. J. A. Stembridge, printer, Leeds, £10; and Messrs. Stembridge and Co., Ltd., Leeds, £10.

Leicester.

Mr. H. E. Bates, the assistant editor of the *Leicester Mail*, has been entertained at dinner by the staffs of that paper on leaving to take up a position as leader-writer on the *Nottingham Guardian*. The chair was taken by Sir Samuel Faire, chairman of the company, and he presented to Mr. Bates a gramophone which had been subscribed to by all departments. Sir Arthur Wheeler, Bart., was also present, and in proposing the health of the staff mentioned that the *Leicester Mail* would enter into new offices early in the new year.

Sunderland.

Mr. S. Varley, who for some years has been a member of the composing-room staff of the *Sunderland Daily Echo*, has been presented with a silver cigarette case on leaving Sunderland to join the staff of the *Newcastle Daily Chronicle*. The presentation was made by Mr. W. Morris (acting overseer), and Mr. W. Armstrong (father of the chapel) presided.

St. Albans.

One of the best concerts that has been given in St. Albans for some time was that which took place on Thursday in St. Peter's Institute, the proceeds being in aid of the Printers' Pension Fund in connection with the Printers' Pension, Almshouses and Orphan Asylum Corporation. The concert was a great success and realised about £50 for its object. The chairman was Mr. H. S. Gibbs (of Messrs. Gibbs and Bamforth, Ltd.) who was supported by Mr. R. J. Dangerfield (of the Dangerfield Printing Co., Ltd), who is president of the local committee of the Printers' Pension Corporation.

Norwich.

Mr. W. H. Gee, a prominent member of the Norwich branch of the Typographical Association, and one of its founders, has been presented by the local members with an inscribed clock on retiring from Messrs. Jarrolds, where he has been employed for nearly 45 years, latterly as a printers' reader.

Derby.

Mr. A. Harrison, the foreman of the stereotyping and electrotyping department of Messrs. Bemrose and Sons, Derby, has been the recipient of various gifts on retiring after nearly 50 years' service From the general works and staff he received a silver mounted umbrella and a wallet of Treasury notes, and from his own department a silver-mounted ebony walking stick. He was presented with a cheque by the directors, who have also made him a retiring allowance.

South Wales.

The proprietor and editor of the *Pembroke County Guardian* has this year been selected as Mayor of Haverfordwest. Councillor Joseph William Hammond went to the town 31 years ago from Dorset, and joined the staff of the *Guardian*, then printed at Solva, as reporter. He became joint managing director of the paper in 1906 and sole proprietor and editor in 1916. In the early part of this year his name was added to the commission of the peace for the county.

Cardiff.

At the Cardiff Technical College classes are held each week for students of journalism, and are very well attended. A special series of lectures has been arranged in conjunction with these, and Mr. David Evans, the editor of the *South Wales Journal of Commerce*, delivered the second of these on Thursday. Taking as his subject "Commercial Journalism," Mr. Evans said that there was no industry, however small, that could not be included in the work of the commercial journalist There was no greater error than that commercial journalism stereotyped activity and stunted the imagination.

East Newport, Fife.

Scotland loses one of the oldest journalists in the country by the death, last week, at the age of 87, of Mr. David Thorne Sandeman, of East Newport, Fife. He was born at Dundee in 1838, and for over sixty years took an active part in his profession. In the 'fifties he was a reporter on the Edinburgh *Caledonian Mercury*, long since defunct, and migrating to England in the 'sixties, became a reporter on the *Leeds Mercury*, and afterwards its chief sub-editor. In 1877, Mr. Sandeman returned to Scotland as chief sub-editor of the *Glasgow Herald*, a position he held for thirty years, while Dr. Charles Russell, his brother-in-law, was its editor. In 1907 Mr. Sandeman retired from active journalism, but not from taking part in all that concerned the welfare of his profession. He was president of the Institute of Journalists in 1906, and continued to be a member of the committee, as well as of its orphan fund, and a member of the Newspaper Press Fund executive until 1917. In 1867 he married a daughter of Mr. John Best Davidson, a colleague on the *Leeds Mercury*, and is survived by two sons and one daughter.

Paper Standardisation.—On behalf both of the National Association of Wholesale Stationers and Paper Merchants and of the Federation of Master Printers, signatures were appended last Thursday to an agreed scale setting forth equivalent weights per 1,000 sheets—an agreed scale made desirable by the recent standardisation agreement. The new agreement is in the form of a table setting forth equivalent weights, per ream of 480 sheets and per 1,000 sheets, covering a range of ream weights from 7 lbs. to 120 lbs.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

Payment is accepted, for advertisements under the following headings, on the basis of seven words to the line (minimum three lines):—

Situations Vacant, Agencies, Machinery for Sale and Wanted, Businesses for Sale and Wanted, Partnerships and Investments, Miscellaneous.

One Insertion 3/0
Three Insertions 6/0

For every line exceeding three lines 6d.

Situations Wanted.

Under this heading operatives are granted a Special Rate for a minimum of three lines (twenty-one words):—

One Insertion 1/6
Three Insertions 3/0

For every line exceeding three lines 6d

Sales by Auction, Tenders, Patents for Sale, Legal and Financial Announcements.

Per line 1/0

Replies may be addressed to Box Numbers, Office o the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58 Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4, for which a fee of 6d. is charged to cover Postage of Replies.

Telegrams: Stouhill, Lud, London.
Telephone: 2439 Holborn.

Situations Wanted.

COMPOSITOR (L.S.C.), all-round Jobbing, recently in charge Comps. and Mono. install.; disengaged.—G. R., 20, Londesborough-road, N.16. 14713

COMP. (N.S.), Illus. Catalogues, Tabular, Posters, News, some Lino.—Hill, 31, Fernlea-road, Mitcham. 14714

STEREOTYPER, disengaged (n.s.), aged 36; good, all-round experience in moulding, casting, finishing and repairs; perm., or jobbing.—C., 275, New Kent-road, S.E.1. 14711

THE Printers' Provident Association, 39 and 40, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street, E.C.4, is able to SUPPLY ALL BRANCHES OF EFFICIENT (N.S.) LABOUR for the Printing and Allied Trades, at short notice. No charge. 'Phone: Central 8218. 14695

Machinery for Sale.

SECOND-HAND MACHINERY.—If you are wishing to dispose of Second-Hand Machinery relating to the Printing, Bookbinding, Box-making, Envelope and Bag-making Trades, etc., secure prompt and effective service by advertising in the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*.—Apply for special rates to the Publishers, Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's-place,
Gray's Inn-road, London, E.C.1.

Occasionally we have Rebuilt Smyth Book Sewing Machines to offer, such Sewers having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted with New Standard Parts where necessary. We erect and teach on a trial basis.—Box 13993.

Machinery Wanted.

SECOND-HAND MACHINERY.—If you are in the market for Second-Hand Machinery relating to the Printing, Bookbinding, Box-making, Envelope and Bag-making Trades, etc., secure prompt and effective service by advertising in the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*.—Apply for special rates to the Publishers, Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

WANTED, SMALL TREADLE PRINTING PRESS; only small space available.—State price and full particulars, to F. W. Maxwell, Alfreton-road, Sutton-in-Ashfield. 14715

Miscellaneous.

WASTE PAPER: ITS RECOVERY AND RE-MANUFACTURE. By Jas. Strachan. A Fund of Information; price 12s. 6d.—Stonhill and Gillis, Publishers, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

LAKCSET

3/- per lb.—The recognised ink medium for Litho, Offset and Letterpress. BEWARE of imitations.
Manufactured and sold exclusively by—
B. WINSTONE & SONS, Ltd., 100-101, Shoe Lane, 'Phone: Central 8630. E.C.4.

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EDWIN W. EVANS
150, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4
Telephone No.: CENTRAL 6678.
Telegrams: Printauct, Fleet, London
Auctioneer and Valuer
TO THE
Printing & Allied Trades
FIRE LOSS ASSESSOR
NEWSPAPER VALUER
RATING SURVEYOR
SALES BY AUCTION conducted in Town or Country, of Printers' Plant and Machinery.
VALUATIONS for Fire Insurance, Probate Company Promotion and Partnership.
The Valuations and Sales of Printing Plant executed by me during the TWELVE MONTHS ended 31st December, 1924, exceeded ONE & A HALF MILLION POUNDS STERLING.

ESTABLISHED 1895.
F. W. WHITE & Co.
The London TradePrinters
Letterpress, Litho, Paper : : and Flush Binding : :
Albion House, New North St., Theobalds Rd., London, W.C.1
Telephones—Museum 9431 (2 lines).
Telegrams—"Letterize," Holb-London.

THE PREMIER HOUSE
FOR
Aluminium or Zinc Plates
Offset Blankets
& Graining Materials.
Correct Gauge of Blankets & Plates stocked for all makes of Rotary & Flat Bed Offsets, Direct & Tin-Printing Rotaries & Flat Bed Litho Machines.
Specialities:
GLASS, PORCELAIN & WOODEN MARBLES.
FLINT AND PUMICE POWDER.
PRICE LIST AND INSTRUCTION BOOK FREE.
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PHILIP ROAD,
PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E.
Telephone: NEW CROSS 1209. Telegrams: ALGRAPHY, LONDON

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FORTY-SEVENTH YEAR.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

Tel.: Stonhill, Lud, London. 'Phone: 2439 Holborn

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All communications for the "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER" should be addressed and Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to—STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, SHOE-LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above, or from Messrs W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., newsagents, 11, St. Bride-street, London, E.C.4.

Representatives:

London—Mr. STANLEY J. GILLIS 58, Shoe Lane, E.C.4
Lancashire and Yorkshire—Mr. W. C. FOSTER, 1, Duncan-street, Higher Broughton, Manchester.
France & Belgium—Mr. FELIX VANBUGGENHOUDT 196, rue Gerard, Brussels.
United States—LOCKWOOD TRADE JOURNAL CO. 10, East 39th-street, New York.
Representatives also in Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, Norway, Sweden, Finland, etc.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1925.

British Industries Fair, 1926.

IT is officially announced by the Department of Overseas Trade that both Canada and the East African Colonies have decided to take part in the British Industries Fair, which is to be held in London and Birmingham in February next. On behalf of Canada, the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in London, by arrangement with the High Commissioner for Canada, is organising a Canadian exhibit at the London Section, whilst for the first time in their history and of the Fair, the East African Colonies — Kenya, Uganda, Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, and Tanganyika Territory—will collectively display a combined exhibit of their products. Not only will this decision be of interest to a very large number of overseas buyers, but it will also do much to stimulate the development of Empire trade and carry on the excellent work commenced at the British Empire Exhibition.

* * *

Improving Trade.

THE curve of unemployment is steadily dropping, which is the surest proof of improving trade. Last week saw another substantial decrease in the Ministry of Labour's figures to the extent of no less than 24,696. Unfortunately the total figure is still very heavy, namely, 1,207,700. A reference to previous returns, however, shows that a steady improvement has been in progress. Since the beginning of September this is the eighth week in which a decrease has been recorded, the net reduction in unemployment during the last two months being 146,814. This is certainly a satisfactory tendency. It does not, however, remove the necessity for stimulating business to the very utmost. There is still a great deal of leeway to be made up, and the advance can only be made by whole-hearted effort on all hands. The fact that the movement is in the right direction should afford encouragement, since nothing succeeds like success.

Printers' Pension Festival.

Contributions Total £33,250.

Under the presidency of Sir Herbert Morgan, great success attended the ninety-eighth anniversary festival of the Printers' Pension, Almshouse, and Orphan Asylum Corporation, held at the Connaught Rooms on Tuesday evening. The total of contributions announced was £33,250—the largest sum ever raised at this annual event with the exception of the occasion when the Prince of Wales presided over the festival in 1920.

A telegram from the King wishing success to the work of the Corporation was received and read during the proceedings, and the dinner was, as usual, graced by the presence of so many distinguished representatives of every branch of the printing and allied trades that it would be invidious to single out names for mention.

It fell to the president to propose the toast of the "Continued Prosperity of the Printers' Pension Corporation," and in the course of his remarks he said the Corporation, in truth, represented one of the finest and the greatest of human efforts—the desire to live and to work together—and if that ideal could only be spread over the whole of the industrial community that great corporation would not only have done a magnificent work for its own trade but it would have done a great work for civilisation and for the Empire. (Cheers.)

Mr. C. J. Drummond (deputy chairman of the council) responded.

The Earl of Birkenhead proposed the toast of "The Press" in a witty speech in which he discussed the power and service of the Press in this country.

Lord Riddell responded, also in humorous vein, and amidst cheers announced his willingness to increase his subscription by another £500, provided it was made up to £2,000.

Mr. Justice McCardie proposed the toast of "The Art of Printing," and Sir Andrew Caird replied.

The health of the president was proposed by Sir William Berry.

Trade Union Matters.

A RUMOUR is in circulation in the trade that Mr. T. E. Naylor, M.P., has decided to resign his position as chairman of the London Printing and Kindred Trades Federation. Mr. Naylor has held this position for a period of ten years, and if the rumour be correct his resignation will be regretted throughout the whole of the printing trade, by both employers and workpeople.

L.S.C. WAGES BALLOT.—Announcement is made of the result of the ballot taken of members of the London Society of Compositors on the question "Are you in favour of tendering notice to enforce the demand for a 7s. increase?" Those answering "Yes" numbered 2,457, "No" 7,359, the result being a majority of 4,902 against the proposal.

LIVERPOOL COMPENSATION CASE.—The secretary of the Liverpool branch of the Typographical Association has forwarded to the Executive Council a letter from the solicitor acting in the compensation claim of a member of the branch stating that the insurance company concerned had made the following offer: "Massage treatment until such time as an artificial arm can be properly fitted, and in the meantime the member to receive payment of full wages, and when the arm is properly fitted to receive a lump sum of £400, less the sum per week during the treatment at the figure legally due from the employers." The Executive Council have advised acceptance of the offer.

COMPOSITORS AND OFFICE CONDITIONS.—The secretary of the Redhill branch of the Typographical Association has reported to the Executive Council that he has received a letter from an office where the compositors had refused to work overtime on account of bad lighting arrangements. The firm had replied that there would be no more night overtime, but that overtime would be worked on Saturday afternoons and Sundays. The Executive Council raise no objection to this overtime arrangement, but have directed the secretary of the branch to make inquiries as to the number of hours extra time required. They expressed approval of the members refusing to work overtime in a bad light.

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Electrotypers and Stereotypers' OVERSEERS AT DINNER.

Successful Gathering at Trocadero Restaurant.

The annual dinner of the Electrotypers and Stereotypers' Managers and Overseers Association was held on Saturday at the Trocadero Restaurant, Piccadilly, under the chairmanship of Mr. A. Chadwell (president), supported by Mr. J. Black (vice-president). Excellent arrangements were made for the comfort and enjoyment of the company, and altogether a very pleasant and sociable evening was spent. The following were amongst those present:—Messrs. F. G. Lougee (managing director, R. Hoe and Co., Ltd.), John Fry, A. H. Mundey and P. M. Parish (Fry's Metal Foundry), Hugh W. Dixon (L. S. Dixon and Co., Ltd.), Glen Steel (Jubbs'), W. J. Light (W. J. Light and Co., Ltd.), Harry Williams (H. Williams and Co.), A. E. Holmes (secretary of the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation), W. C. Warren (secretary, National Society of Electrotypers and Stereotypers), E. W. Whittle (secretary, P.M. and O.A.), A. G. Aves (vice-president, Printing, Bookbinding and Kindred Trades Overseers' Association), T. W. Senier (Canning and Co., Ltd.), E. Cocks (*Daily Telegraph*), W. Carlin (United Newspapers), J. Parker, G. W. Sharvell, W. Longley, W. M. Forsyth and W. Bullett (Association secretary).

Toasting the Association.

Following the loyal toast, Mr. W. C. Warren said it was again his pleasing duty to give the toast of "The Electrotypers and Stereotypers' Managers and Overseers Association." He was not sure how many times he had been called upon to perform this task, but it was a good many. He could conceive of no surer indication of the good relationship that existed between the Society he had the privilege to represent and the Association than the fact that this duty was again allotted to him. In the presence of many of his immediate colleagues he wished to give the toast with goodwill and sincerity. One of the humorous artists had remarked in his patter, said Mr. Warren, that he had been told to speak reverently of the dead when he (the artist) asked a friend how trade was. So far as conditions in their branch of the trade were concerned it was anything but dead, and he knew of nothing that conduced more to the prosperity of the electrotyping and stereotyping trades than the methods they adopted, because they had learned long ago to recognise the importance of the doctrine of mutuality of interest. He thought it would be a fine thing for trade if all trades and industries adopted similar methods to those of the electrotypers and stereotypers. Certainly they had their difficulties, but they had learned that the best way of dealing with them was to sit down at the table and find ways of agreeing, not of disagreeing. One of the distinguishing virtues of the Association had been its support of the Printers' Pension Corporation. This year he had collected a sum of £830 from the members of the Society towards the Festival List in connection with his stewardship. He then passed on to refer to the difficult circumstances in which Mr. G. K. Naylor was placed at the present time. Mr. G. K. Naylor, he said, was an old friend of the trade and well known to them all. In a week or two an appeal was to be issued on behalf of their friend, and he was sure it would have the backing of the members and officials of the Society, the Overseers' Association and of the many trade houses. Alluding to technical education, the speaker said he gladly recognised the assistance received from the Association in their efforts to frame the model indenture of apprenticeship. That scheme was now not only in full operation but he believed it contained within it the power of doing inestimable good to the industry. He remembered three or four years ago being one of a deputation to the London County Council in putting before that body the necessity of having one full-time instructor for their trade at the London School of Printing. To day they had two whole-time instructors. It was, he concluded, because of the splendid co-operation the Association was exercising towards the Society in all that concerned their best interests, that he felt so much pleasure in proposing the toast, coupling with it the name of Mr. W. E. Longley. Mr. Warren paid a tribute to Mr. Longley as the fairest overseer that any foundry in London or elsewhere could possibly hope to have.

Mr. Longley, in responding, expressed appreciation for the hearty way in which the toast of "The Association" had been honoured, and thanked Mr. Warren for the great compliment he had paid to himself.

The Ladies.

So much do the presence of the ladies conduce to the success of these annual functions that this year the officials placed this toast second on the list. Mr. H. W. Clark, in proposing it, said he could not find words adequate to express the great pleasure they all felt at the presence of the ladies.

The task of replying was assigned to Mr. A. E. Holmes, whose recent experiences as a member of a committee under the Safeguarding of Industries Act appointed to inquire into the importation into this country of foreign-made brushes, formed the thesis of a witty speech.

The President.

Mr. J. Black proposed the toast of "The President" in a clever and humorous speech which was much appreciated, evoking a considerable amount of laughter. The fact that he was sitting next to the president, he said, prevented him from saying anything against him even if he had wished. He had watched Mr. Chadwell's career for the last quarter-of-a-century and he honestly believed that no other overseer or manager could fill the position with so much ability as did their present chairman.

The toast was heartily received, musical honours being rendered.

In responding, Mr. Chadwell, after expressing thanks for the warm manner in which the toast had been received, referred to the presence of many representatives of firms connected with their section of the trade, and those allied to it, who, though competitors in business were brought into comradeship and lasting friendship by such gatherings as they were holding that evening. The reference made by Mr. Warren to Mr. G. K. Naylor, who he described as one of the white men of the industry, would receive from the Association that support of which he was sure it was well worthy.

The Visitors.

Mr. W. Bullett, in submitting this toast, said he was sure there was nothing that tended to the success of their annual gatherings so much as the presence and friendly intercourse derived from their visitors. Though most of those included in the toast were not stereotypers, they in many instances occupied posts of responsibility in the same craft as themselves; and because of that they were often brought into close contact with them in the course of the daily routine of the printing office. Amongst those he mentioned were Messrs. A. E. Holmes, Mr. E. W. Whittle, A. G. Aves, F. G. Lougee, T. W. Senier, Hugh W. Dixon, E. C. Goddard, Harry Williams, W. J. Light and John Fry. Then they had with them two old friends in Mr. Glen Steel and Mr. A. H. Mundey, whose very interesting and instructive lectures at their monthly meetings had been so much appreciated. After a brief allusion to the friendship of Mr. Warren and Mr. E. Cocks, Mr. Bullett concluded by coupling with the toast the names of Mr. Glen Steel, Mr. Fry, Mr. Lougee and Mr. Dixon.

The toast having been heartily accorded a reply was made from each of the four gentlemen last mentioned.

Mr. Glen Steel, in the course of his reply, said he had watched with interest the steady growth of the Association to its present position of importance and wished it still further prosperity.

Mr. John Fry congratulated the Association on the ability it had displayed in arranging such a splendid evening. He also spoke with interest of the wonderful spirit of friendship that existed amongst the members.

Mr. Lougee said he always had a warm corner in his heart for the electrotyper and stereotyper. He believed he was fully acquainted with many of the troubles they had to contend with in their work, and he was always glad to see them and give them every assistance possible.

Mr. Hugh W. Dixon read a letter from his father, Mr. L. S. Dixon, who is now over eighty years of age, in which regret was expressed at his absence from the gathering. The letter contained an interesting outline of the history of stereotyping, with special reference to the developments of dry flong.

Mr. Chadwell then conveyed the gratitude of the company to the stewards (Messrs. W. Bishop, H. Filkins, W. M. Forsyth) and the secretary for the efficient way in which the dinner arrangements had been carried through. He then announced that Mr. Hugh W. Dixon had generously promised a donation of 25 guineas to the Naylor appeal, and that Mr. Lougee had followed with a sum of 10 guineas.

Mr. W. C. Warren, in expressing thanks for these magnificent contributions, mentioned that one of the chapels of 30 hands had already guaranteed to collect £1 each.

The Concert Artistes.

The concert arrangements were admirably carried through by Mr. George J. Harrison, the artistes being as follows:—Misses Nora Blakemore, Evelyn Clifford, Maud Couper, Gwen Lewis and Gioconda Papacini, and Messrs. Billy Dee, Bernard Hudson, John Humphreys, Ben Lawes, Fred Morris, Albert Parkin, Will Thorne, with Chas. Hardy as accompanist.

A very pleasant evening was brought to a close by the singing of the National Anthem.

To CELEBRATE the 110th anniversary of the arrival at its present Fleet-street offices of the *Morning Advertiser* (founded in 1794) a luncheon was given recently at the Connaught Rooms, Great Queen-street, the editor claiming that it was the third oldest newspaper in London.

Good Machinery for Sale

Chorley & Pickersgill Ltd
***The Electric Press* - Leeds**

Have for disposal

Quad Crown MARK SMITH type VACUUM BRONZING & DUSTING MACHINE.

Quad Demy FOLDING MACHINE by Salmon, with semi-automatic feed, automatic side-lay adjuster to fold 2, 3, and 4 folds, and parallel folds after the second and third, together with perforating motion to prevent creasing.

INK MILL by Ratcliffe, with three 24 in. chilled steel rollers.

Quad Demy KOENIG & BAUER TWO-REVOLUTION PRINTING MACHINE with "Slogger" Feeder attached; suitable for bookwork; excellent impression and gives good register takes a sheet 36 in. by 51 in. has a printing surface of 35 in. by 49 in. two sets of rollers, geared inkers and distributors; separate motor drive.

Any further particulars and permission to view may be had on application

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Commercial Intelligence

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Allied Newspapers, 35s. 7½d., 35s. 1½d., 8 p.c. Pref., 22s. 4½d., 22s. 1½d.; Allied Northern Newspapers, 6½ p.c. 1st Deb, 101½, 100¾; Amalgamated Press, 42s. 9d, 42s. 3d, Pref., 24s.; Associated Newspapers, 22s. 9d. xd., Pref., 18s. 9d., 18s.; Buff Book, 21s. 6d., Defd., 2s. 3d., 2s. 4½d.; Cassell, Pref., 20s.; *Daily Mirror* Newspapers, 6½, 6 5/16. 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 25s. 1½d.; *Daily Sketch* and *Sunday Herald*, Deb., 103; Thos. De La Rue 15s.; J. Dickinson, 30s. 9d, 31s. 6d.; Ilford, Pref., 18s. 6d.; *Illustrated London News*, 8s. 9d., Pref., 16s. 3d., 17s.; International Linotype, 68; Kelly's Directories, 7½ p.c. Pref., 23s., 22s. 4½d.; Lamson Paragon, 14s. 3d., Pref., 24s.; Lanston Monotype Corporation, 15s., 15s. 7½d.; George Newnes, 22s. 9d., 21s. 3d. xd., Pref., 16s. 3d.; Odhams Press (4s. shares), 3s. 9d.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 16s., 15s.; *Sunday Pictorial* Newspapers (1920), 78s. 1½d., Pref., 22s. 3d.; Raphael Tuck, 20s, 20s. 3d.; United Newspapers (1918), 7½ p.c. Pref., 20s. 3d., 20s. 6d.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 48s., 40s. 3d., Prefd., 20s. 3d.; Weldons, 27s. 3d., 25s. 7½d., Pref., 16s. 3d.; Wyman and Sons, 35s., Pref., 18s, 18s. 6d.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

A. B. FLEMING.—These printing ink makers and oil manufacturers announce interim of 5 per cent. actual, less tax. (Last year's interim same.)

"DAILY MIRROR" NEWSPAPERS.—Interim dividend on ordinary shares of 7½ per cent., less tax at 4s. 0½d. in £, payable December 2nd. (Corresponding payment last year same).

"SUNDAY PICTORIAL" NEWSPAPERS (1920).—Interim dividend on ordinary shares of 6¼ per cent., less tax at 4s. 0½d. in £, payable December 2nd. (Corresponding payment last year same).

"IRISH TIMES."—Profit of the *Irish Times* for year ended September 30th, 1925, was £51,630 less income-tax and corporation tax £10,962. Adding balance brought forward of £9,212 makes available £49,880. Directors propose paying dividend on ordinary shares of 10 per cent. per annum, together with a bonus of 15 per cent. (both free of tax) carrying forward £10,669. (1923-24 dividend 10 per cent., bonus 10 per cent.).

MORLAND AND IMPEY.—Profit of this Birmingham company of manufacturers of loose-leaf books, etc., for year to July 31st last was £7,772. Brought forward £11,354, less dividend on 7 per cent. preference shares for one and a-half years ended January 31st, 1924, £9,986. Written off cost of share issue £1,000 leaving £467, making available £8,239. Dividend on 7 per cent. preference shares for half-year ended July 31st, 1924, absorbed £3,295, leaving £4,943, which directors recommend be carried forward.

ILFORD.—Directors of this Ilford company of photographic plate, etc., manufacturers recommend dividend of 10 per cent., less tax, on ordinary shares for year ended October 31st, 1925; same.

NEW COMPANIES.

FREDERICK NORMAN (CHELTENHAM), LTD.—Capital £4,000, in 1,5605 per cent. cum. pref. and 2,500 ordinary shares of £1 each; to acquire the business of printers now carried on at 120, High-street, Cheltenham, as "Frederick Norman." Private company. Directors: F. Norman, W. J. Norman and E. R. Norman. Registered office: 120, High-street, Cheltenham.

HOME AND ABROAD PUBLICITY CO., LTD.—Capital £500, in £1 shares; proprietors and publishers of newspapers, magazines and books, printers and advertising agents, to act as press publicity, literary, and musical agents, and tourists agents and contractors, etc. Private company. Directors: Countess Eileen de Armil and Lady Constance V. L. Childe-Pemberton. Registered office: 18, Regent-street, S.W.1.

J. W. HARDING AND CO. (NOTTINGHAM), LTD.—Capital £3,500, in £1 shares (2,000 7½ per cent. preference and 1,500 ordinary); to acquire the map publishing and advertising contracting business now carried on by J. W. Harding and A. Frances as "J. W. Harding and Co.," at 39a, Park-row, Nottingham. Private company. Directors: J. W. Harding and A. Frances. Solicitor: H. T. Masser, 4, St. Peters Church-walk, Nottingham.

MOODY'S INVESTORS SERVICE, LTD.—Capital £5,000 in £1 shares; financial advisers, proprietors and publishers of manuals, journals, pamphlets, magazines, books, newspapers and other works relating to investments, etc. Private company. Directors: J. Moody and J. Moody, Jun. Solicitors: Gilbert Samuel and Co., 5-6, Great Winchester-street, E.C.2.

UNIVERSAL CARBONS AND RIBBONS, LTD.—Capital £3,500, in £1 shares (2,500 10 per cent. cumulative preference and 1,000 ordinary); to acquire the goodwill and assets of the Old Town Ribbon and Carbon Co. (England), Ltd., and to carry on the business of printers, stationers, lithographers, etc. Private company. Directors: E. T. W. Littleton and J. F. James. Registered office: 17-21, Emerald-street, W.C.1.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfactions registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfactions is not compulsory).

TRITON PRESS, LTD. (London).—Particulars filed on November 6th of £1,000 debentures authorised August 26th, 1925, charged on the company's property, including uncalled capital; the whole amount being now issued.

WILLIAM POPPER AND CO., LTD. (printers, etc., London).—Particulars filed of £4,000 debentures authorised October 12th, 1925, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital; the whole amount being now issued.

PRINTERS, LTD. (Altrincham).—Issue on October 15th, 1925, of £200 debentures, part of a series.

L. UPCOTT GILL AND SON, LTD.—Issue on October 6th, 1925, of £400 second debentures, part of a series already registered.

NORMAN ADLARD AND CO., LTD. (stationers, etc., Ipswich).—Particulars filed of £2,000 debentures authorised Oct. 29th, 1925, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital: the whole amount being now issued.

SATURDAY REVIEW, LTD.—Debenture dated October 30th, 1925, to secure £53,560, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including any uncalled capital. Holder: G. H. Pinckard, J.P., 9, Chesterfield street, Mayfair, W.1.

HILL, PALMER AND CO., LTD. (manufacturers of and dealers in paper, cardboard, etc., London).—Satisfaction in full on October 7th, 1925, of debenture dated September 23rd, 1924, securing £100.

SATURDAY REVIEW, LTD.—Satisfaction in full on October 30th, 1925, of debentures dated January 14th, February 28th, April 16th and May 21st, 1924, securing £3,250.

RECEIVER APPOINTED OR RELEASED

CONNOLL AND COLES, LTD. (printers' engineers, London, E.C.).—E. E. Mills, of 70, Chancery-lane, W.C.2, corporate accountant, was appointed receiver on October 30th, 1925, under powers contained in debentures dated August 19th, 1924, and March 24th, 1925.

ZELZER AND GOLDMAN, LTD. (cardboard box manufacturers, etc., Haggerston).—F. W. J. Titley, of 40, Willis road, Kentish Town, N.W., was appointed receiver and manager on October 29th, under powers contained in debenture dated April 20th, 1925.

FRANK PHILLIPS, LTD. (printers, etc., Birmingham).—F. Crossley, of 30, Frederick-road, Erdington, Birmingham, ceased to act as receiver or manager on October 31st, 1925.

FRICKER'S, LTD. (printers, etc., Upper Norwood).—H. G. Hamshar, of 49, Chancery-lane, W.C.2, was appointed receiver on November 5th, 1925, under powers contained in debentures dated June 20th, 1921, and June 25th, 1923.

PEACEHAVEN PRINTING WORKS, LTD. (newspaper proprietors, etc. Office: London).—D. Bertwistle, of "Nebyrthlo," Malins-avenue, Peacehaven, was appointed receiver on November 2nd, under powers contained in debenture dated February 18th, 1925.

BANKRUPTCIES.

Re G. and M. Spegelstein (trading as Marks and Getzel Spegelstein), cardboard box manufacturers and tobacconists, 125, Lower Clapton-road, E., and late of 16, Church-lane, Whitechapel. These debtors, who petitioned the London Bankruptcy Court last September attended on November 11th before Mr. Registrar Mellor for public examination upon accounts showing total liabilities £3,016 (unsecured £2,073) and no assets whatever. The junior debtor, Getzel Spegelstein, replying to Mr. Gaine, official receiver, stated that both he and his father were born in Warsaw, and came to this country in 1901, but had not become British naturalised subjects. On arrival in this country his father set up in business as a cardboard box manufacturer, and in 1913 he took premises at 16, Church-lane, Whitechapel, where he also traded as a wholesale and retail tobacconist, witness becoming a partner three years later and entitled to one-third of the profits. On June 29th, 1925, they formed "M. Stone and Co., Ltd.," with a nominal capital of £1,000, to which they transferred the partnership business and assets but not the liabilities. The three directors, who held one signatory share each, were witness's mother, his wife, and Miss Sarah Cohen. As consideration for the business witness and his father each received 400 fully paid shares of £1 each, and the only other shares issued were the three taken by the lady directors. No notice was given to any of the partnership creditors of the transfer to the company, nor was notice of the dissolution gazetted. Both witness and his father had given a bill of sale over their household furniture, and he admitted that the whole of their assets had been placed out of the reach of their creditors. They filed their petition for the reason that a committal order had been issued at the suit of a creditor. He attributed their failure and insolvency to (1) the transfer of the partnership assets to the company; (2) heavy expenses; (3) loss by burglaries; and (4) loss in July, 1924, of their principal cardboard box customer, who spent £600 or £700 a year with the firm. The company had now gone into liquidation and no value could be placed on its shares. During its existence it paid off partnership debts to the extent of £350. They (debtors) realised their insolvency in August, 1924, since which date many of the present debts had been contracted. This was their first failure. The senior debtor was also examined by the official receiver and generally confirmed his son's evidence. The examination of both debtors was concluded.

THE first meeting of creditors was held on November 9th at the London Bankruptcy Court under a receiving order made against Stanley Elmer Young, papermakers' agent, lately carrying on business at 91, Queen Victoria-street, E.C., under the style of S. Elmer Young and Co., and residing at 20, Aynhoe-road, Brook Green. It was reported that it appeared from the debtor's statement that he had been in the trade for 30 years. A statement of affairs had been lodged showing liabilities £683 and assets "nil." The failure was attributed to a long personal illness; insufficient working capital; loss of credit and agencies, and inability of his principals to compete in the English markets. In the absence of any offer, the case was left in the hands of the official receiver to be wound up in bankruptcy.

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Book Trade Strike.

As we anticipated last week, the Joint Industrial Council of the Printing and Allied Trades met on Friday to consider the situation created by the fact that printing firms had become affected by the dispute between the Paper Workers' Union and the Book Trade Employers' Federation. It will be remembered that whilst the union is represented on the Council, the Book Trade Employers' Federation is not. At the close of the meeting the following statement was issued by Mr. A. E. Holmes and Mr. A. E. Goodwin, the joint secretaries:—

"The Joint Industrial Council of the Printing and Allied Trades met at the Ministry of Labour to day to consider the dispute in the book publishing trade as it is affecting the printing and binding industry. A resolution was unanimously adopted expressing regret that in the dispute between the Book Trades' Federation and the Paper Workers' Union action was taken by a union in the printing and binding industry before reporting the matter to the Joint InJustrial Council, in accordance with its rules."

On Friday the Paper Workers' Union officially announced that satisfactory terms had been agreed upon with four firms connected with periodical publishing, and that work in those houses had been resumed. The firms in question were Messrs. Cassell and Co, Hutchinson and Co., Hodder and Stoughton and the Religious Tract Society. About 300 employees were reported to have gone back to work out of over 1,200 on strike.

On Friday night, at a meeting of representatives of the London branches of unions affiliated to the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation, it was reported that several other large publishing houses had agreed to the terms of settlement, which provide for an all-round increase of wages of 12s. 6d. a week for men and 8s. 6d. for women.

Members of the Book Trade Employers' Federation other than the periodical houses stood firmly against the new terms.

In the House of Commons on Tuesday, Mr. Penny (Kingston-on-Thames) raised the question of the victimisation of newsagents arising out of the action of the Paper Workers' Union in causing supplies of newspapers to be withheld. Mr. Betterton (Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Labour) replied that he was aware of the dispute in the London book publishing trade. The parties to the dispute were aware that the services of the Ministry of Labour in reaching a settlement were available if desired. He was aware that considerable hardship was experienced as a result of the incidents referred to.

At the time of going to press, thirty-two London book publishing firms are still involved in the strike. It appears that the lead of the eight firms who have granted an advance of 12s. 6d. a week, and so secured a settlement, is not likely to be followed by the Federation.

Negotiations between the Paper Workers' Union and the retail newsagents for an agreement by which 300 London shops would be able to draw their supplies of daily papers from other wholesalers than those they normally deal with are still proceeding, and it is hoped to achieve a settlement in a day or so.

SOUTH AFRICAN TENDERS.—His Majesty's Senior Trade Commissioner in South Africa reports that the Union Tender Board invites tenders for the supply of printing paper and boards to the Government Printer at Pretoria. Tenders must be received in Pretoria by 3 p.m. on Wednesday, December 23rd, 1925. Further particulars may be obtained from the Department of Overseas Trade (Room 41), 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1.

GOVERNMENT PRINTER, Pretoria, invites tenders for the supply of stationery requisites (Tender No. 28). Tenders, to the Secretary of the Union Tender Board, Union buildings, Pretoria, must be in his hands by 3 p.m. on December 9th, 1925. A copy of the schedule of requirements (comprising 178 items) is available for inspection by firms desirous of offering stationery requisites of United Kingdom manufacture upon application at the offices of the Department of Overseas Trade (Room 41), 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1.

THE late Mr. George Porteous, of Ardenlea Causewayhead, Stirling, paper mill manager left £8,320.

Trade Notes.

NEWSPAPER AND FOOTBALL BETTING.—In a King's Bench Divisional Court, last week, before the Lord Chief Justice and Justices Avory and Sankey, the proprietors of the *Premier Sporting Times* appealed against a conviction by the Ipswich justices and a fine for running a football betting business and contravening the Ready Money Football Betting Act, 1920. The question was whether a newspaper publishing a coupon and offering money prizes to readers who successfully foretold the results of a number of football matches played on a specified day could be convicted of an offence against the Act. The appeal was dismissed with costs. The Lord Chief Justice said that the newspaper contained what was called "the weekly skill contest and free football competition with coupon." No money was to be sent with the coupon, which was not surprising seeing the price charged for the newspaper. The justices found that this was a ready money football betting business, and in his lordship's opinion, it was reasonable to find that the appellants were conducting a ready money betting business for their own benefit.

THAMES VALLEY M.P.A.—Members of the Thames Valley Master Printers' Association and their guests assembled for dinner on Thursday at the Sun Hotel, Kingston-on-Thames. Amongst the visitors were Major W. Clowes (president, L.M.P.A.), Messrs. R. B. Simnett (vice-president, L.M.P.A.), W. Whyte (secretary, L.M.P.A.), A. Williamson (Federation costing secretary), H. R. Grubb (S.-W. London), and J. D. Wise (S.-W. London). Mr. F. W. Cheyney (president of the Thames Valley M.P.A.) presided, the active local secretary, Mr. T. J. S. Guilford, acting as M.C. The subject of costing took premier place in the speeches made on this very pleasant occasion.

THE South-West London Master Printers' Association has decided to hold a whist drive and soirée on Tuesday, December 1st, 1925, at the restaurant of Messrs. Arding and Hobbs, Ilminster-gardens, Clapham Junction.

JOSEPH SLATER, a collector for the local branch of the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding, Machine Ruling, and Paper Workers, charged at Darwen last week with embezzling over £39 belonging to the Union, was bound over for twelve months and ordered to pay £10 to the Society.

SATURDAY was the 260th birthday of the oldest of existing English newspapers, the *London Gazette*, which owed its inception to the Great Plague of 1665.

MR. JOSEPH CHATT, for 32 years editor of the *West Cumberland Times*, died last week at Cockermouth in his 64th year.

THE death occurred on November 9th at Fulham of Mr. Adolphe Smith, F.C.S., journalist, aged 78.

IN the presence of nearly all the correspondents of the Foreign Press and of the foreign news agencies, a meeting was held at The Hague on Saturday for the purpose of founding a Foreign Press Association in Holland.

Advantages of Tinted Paper.

Intense reflections—quite a series of light and shadows—often appear on the surface of very white paper, which fatigue the eye. In order to avoid this indubitable danger some French publishers have adopted a slightly tinted paper for their publications, yellow, green or blue. Cazin often employed azure paper for his little octavos, which though in small type were very legible. Some years ago another publisher issued a collection of little sixteen-mos on pink paper.

The best tint for the eye appears to be whitey-brown, adopted by some of the French Government offices, where its advantages have no doubt been recognised. As green reflections are easily supported by the eye, preference should be given to them by students for wall-paper, shades, curtains and consequently green writing paper. There is, however, an inconvenience with this paper, as the writing becomes reddish and somewhat indistinct. Yellow paper brings out writing admirably and the reflections are softer than with white paper. The other colours, blue, red, violet do not give good results, it is said. —*Courrier du Livre.*

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Personal.

VISCOUNT AND VISCOUNTESS BURNHAM and the other English delegates who have been attending the Empire Press Conference in Australia embarked in the ss. "Comolin" at Fremantle on Monday.

MR. FREDK. H. MILES (Master of the Stationers' Company), presided at a dinner at Stationers' Hall on Thursday, to meet the Lord Mayor of London. He mentioned that the Company might look forward to giving the City its Lord Mayor next year in the person of Sir Rowland Blades.

MR. HENRY HILL said the Stationers' Company had given 22 Lord Mayors to London.

MR. F. O. ROBERTS, M.P., who is suffering from overwork and strain, is much better, but is still confined to bed.

SIR HARRY BRITTAIN, M.P., has arrived in India as the guest of the Viceroy.

MR. J. BECKETT, M.P., for Gateshead, has been appointed organiser to the Retail Book, Stationery, and Allied Trades Employees Association.

MR. W. T. BODEY (E. S. and A. Robinson, Bristol) was last week elected chairman of the British Paper Box Manufacturers' Federation on the occasion of the annual meeting. At the dinner in the evening at the Trocadero Restaurant, Mr. Philip Robinson (Robinson and Sons, Ltd., Chesterfield), the retiring chairman, was presented with the chairman's badge.

MR. FRANK BIRD, formerly secretary of the Newspaper Society, has recovered from his recent illness. He has taken up residence at Buxton, where he will conduct the provincial agency of the Empire Printing Ink Co.

MR. DAVID GREENHILL, director and general manager of the Sun Engraving Co, Ltd, is to lecture before the Royal Society of Arts on Wednesday evening next on "Colour Printing."

THE title of the address which Mr. F. Colebrook will deliver at the Derby Technical College on Friday is "Printing Machinery—some American and British ideas compared."

MR. E. H. ELVY, editor-proprietor of the *Kentish Observer*, has just attained his jubilee on that journal. He is still an active journalist at the age of 73.

MR. CHARLES OGDEN (editor of the *Yorkshire Observer*) addressed the members of the Bradford branch of Toc H, of which he is vice-president, on the subject of "Editing a Newspaper."

ME. F. TURNER, assistant overseer of the composing room of Messrs. W. P. Griffith and Sons, London, has been presented by the directors with a canteen of silver plated cutlery on completing fifty years' service.

MR. F. L. LAWSON-JOHNSTON, B.A., who has been associated with the publishing house of Stanley Paul and Co., Ltd., for some time, has just been appointed a director of the company.

THE Department of Overseas Trade is informed from the Commercial Secretary's Office at Cairo that the Ministry of Finance is inviting tenders for the supply of paper and stationery for the financial year 1926-27. Tenders will be received by the Central Stationery Stores, Ministry of Finance up to 10 a.m. on January 9th, 1926. Copies of the conditions of tender, schedule, etc., are available for inspection by interested United Kingdom firms on application to the Department of Overseas Trade (Room 3), 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1, while a limited number are available for loan.

THE Dominion Commissioners to the British Empire Exhibition were entertained at a farewell luncheon on Friday by the directors and proprietors of *The Times*.



A Dickens Exhibition.

SIR,—The trustees of the Dickens House propose holding an exhibition early in December of all the works of Charles Dickens relating to the Christmas festival. In addition to the many editions of "Christmas Books" and "Christmas Stories," much has been offered *on loan* for the occasion as regards literature; but the exhibition is intended to include not alone books but illustrations, if of a suitable character. In fact, we would welcome Christmas cards, calendars, or anything of that nature.

For this reason I venture to address you, hoping some of your many readers may be disposed to help us either by a supply of cards or calendars for sale or return, or in other directions. Anything they might kindly do to assist us over this Christmas exhibition would be greatly appreciated.

Yours, etc.,
F. W. T. LANGE,
Hon. Librarian.

The Dickens House,
48, Doughty-street, London, W.C.1.
Nov. 14th, 1925.

New British Patents.

For the benefit of our readers we have arranged for any inquiries relating to Patents, Designs and Trade Marks to be answered, free of all charge, by a Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Patent Agents. Inquiries should be addressed, in the first instance, to the Editor.

Applications.

Capdeville, A., Jones, C. B., MacDonagh, J. and Tabb, W. H. Music printing. 27,283.
Ebsco Patents Proprietary, Ltd., Hull, D. M., Stahle, L. R. D., Terry, W. R., and Wilson R. C. Holding and printing mechanism for wrapping paper, etc., rolls. 27,406.
Fortoni, L. Production or printing of music. 26,749.
Hart, H. (Mergenthaler Linotype Co.) Typographical composing machines. 26,746.
Ogilvie, C. H. E., and Ruthven, G. Printing. 27,109.
Ratzer, H. J. Calendars, etc. 26,880.
Rutherford, R. Envelopes, etc. 26,823.
Schramm, C. Bookbinding machine. 26,785.
Waterworth, R. J. Machines for folding paper, etc. 27,417.

Specifications Published.

1923.

Kings, A. T., and Simons, B. Appliance for printing or reproducing maps, drawings, designs, pictures and the like. 241,595.

1924.

Anquetin, J. Wall-paper printing machines. 221,660.
Bemrose, W. W., and Bemrose and Sons, Ltd. Tear-off calendars and date indicators and other pads or blocks from which paper sheets are to be torn. 241,693.
Linotype and Machinery Limited, and Field, J. C. W. Typographical line composing and casting machines. 241,711.
Melin Machine Co., Ltd. (Schwartz Presseaktien Ges.). Machine or press for lithographic printing. 241,621.
Oppenheim, F. S. Corrugated paper board packing case. 241,745.

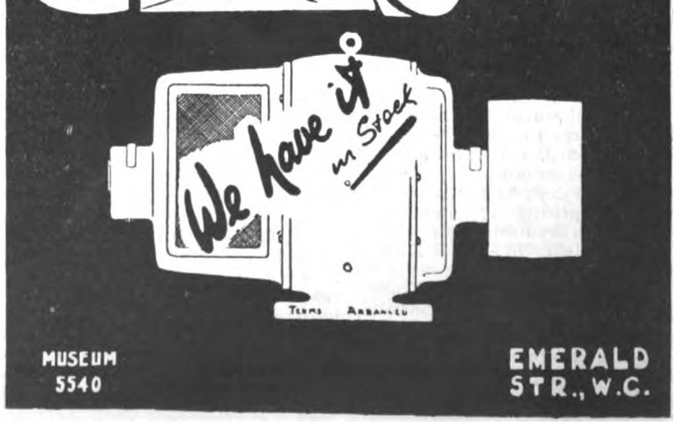
1925.

Canadian-American Machinery Co, Ltd. (Toronto Type Foundry Co., Ltd.). Manufacture of knurled rollers or the like for use more particularly in paper or like sheet feeding and folding machines. 241,827.
Carpmael, W. (Farbenfabriken vorm. F. Bayer and Co.). Manufacture of lithopone. 241,795.
Cleland, Ltd., W. W., and Cleland, W. N. Cardboard containers and method for making same. 241,798.
Imray, O. Y. (Intertype Corporation). Justifying apparatus for type-line casting machines. 241,814.
Imray, O. Y. (Intertype Corporation). Matrix distributing apparatus for typographical machines. 241,815.
Intertype Corporation. Matrix releasing and delivering means for typographical machines. 236,521.
Kodak, Ltd., and Bent, W. G. Treatment of felted materials, papers and the like. 241,769.
Lanston Monotype Corporation, Ltd. Cutter or severing mechanism for elements of printing formes. 241,824.
Ming, H. E., and Aspinal, D. A. Printing machines. 241,783.
Norman and Son, T., and Watts, C. L. Folding boxes. 241,766.
Wolf, E. W. Book covers. 241,786.

MEN do not lack strength; they lack the will to concentrate and act.

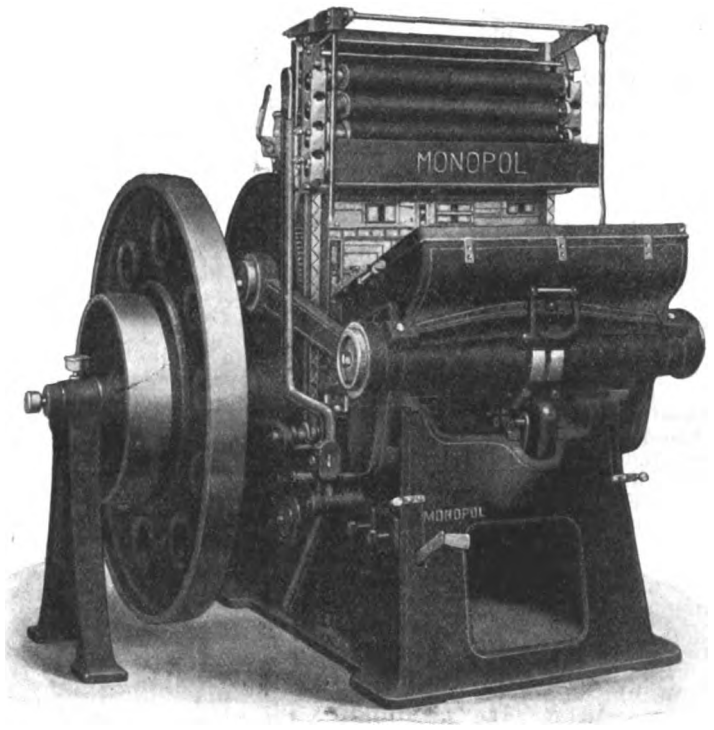
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MANAGERS & OVERSEERS' ASSOCIATION

Mr. A. H. Mundey on the "Services of Science."

There was a good attendance of the members of the above Association at the monthly meeting on Tuesday of last week at the usual headquarters, St. Bride Institute, Bride lane, E.C.4. The chair was occupied by Mr. A. Chadwell (president), who was supported by Mr. J. Black (vice-president), and there were also present Mr. Glen Steel (Jubbs'), Mr. Leslie Sarjeant, and several others interested in stereotyping and electrotyping developments. The principal part of the evening's business was the delivering of an interesting lecture by Mr. A. H. Mundey (Fry's Metal Foundries, Ltd.), who took as the tittle of his discourse the "Services of Science." The lecture was followed by a useful discussion which gave to the members an excellent opportunity of exchanging opinions regarding foundry processes and machinery.

The minutes of the previous meeting and other matters connected with the Association having been dealt with, Mr. Mundey was called upon to address the meeting.

At the outset, Mr. Mundey pointed out that he would make no attempt to instruct a body of such highly experienced and skilled men as those he was addressing. In dealing with the "Services of Science" it was rather his desire to remind and ask them for their appreciation of the services of science to the printer, particularly in relation to the craft of stereotyping. The reproach which had frequently been levelled against British industries that proper advantage was not taken of the advances of science could hardly be applied to their own craft. Whilst results of scientific researches were being continually adopted, it was highly probable that it also just as rapidly became a commonplace, and the work of the pioneer and his experiments were set aside or hardly appreciated.

Sciences and the Printer.

The list of sciences to which the printer is indebted and, in fact, dependent upon, is a very much larger one than one would at first imagine—the speaker proceeded. The first of these which impresses itself upon every one is engineering or the mechanical sciences, which are really the practical development of mathematics in its highest and most applied form. When one contemplates the wonderful machinery now at the service of the printer, and considers the development of design which has made such equipment possible, the sense of wonder is almost overwhelming; yet here is the result of generations of mechanicians applying their mathematics to practical construction. Next in importance come physics, heat, light, electricity and colour; the development of methods of heating from the old solid fuel to modern gas heating and electrical heating; the application of light, particularly in photography; the almost universal use of electrical energy for motive power, heating and lighting; the importance of the doctrine of colour to the printer, and then finally the great science of chemistry and metallurgy.

In order to make the subject more concrete Mr. Mundey asked his audience to imagine a forme which had been brought to the stereotyper for him to proceed with his work. He then dealt in a very fascinating and instructive way with the various parts of that forme, commencing with the chase, then the type set with typefounders' type, monotype, linotype, or type prepared by any of the special and ingenious processes now used in the trade, the spacing material, the brass rule, the zincos, and the copper half tones. He then went on to refer from a scientific point of view to the various parts of the forme and the principles underlying their manufacture. In addition to the metallurgy involved, special attention was given to the photographic processes and the chemical and physical theories upon which the work of the stereotyper was based. He then alluded first to the preparation of the matrix in plaster, and then to it in paper or flong, the great work of the chemist in this section being briefly described.

The lecturer then discussed some of the intimate details of preparation of the stereotype plate and in the freest manner possible placed his scientific experience at the disposal of the meeting. Electrotyping and the theories involved were then briefly alluded to.

In concluding, Mr. Mundey urged the members of the Association, as men of high standing and influence, to do their utmost to encourage coming stereotypers to study the fundamental principles of their work as thoroughly as possible, pointing out that the present day was the age of the young man. The study of these not only gave him increased efficiency to meet foreign and other competitors, but also broadened and deepened his influence in the work, and enlarged and strengthened his mind and character, promoting a greater refinement in life and a greater appreciation of all that which makes life worth living.

The lecturer specially referred to the good work which is being done at the London School of Printing, particularly in their branch of the craft, and mentioned the expert technical teaching of one of their own members, Mr. J. S. Sunderland, and the exceptional opportunity of the earnest student to carry on his studies in the higher aspects on the scientific side with Mr. J. B. Farlie, who was peculiarly fitted by training and character to help the young stereotyper.

Mr. Chadwell, in opening the discussion, said the question of the solidification of metal was one that appealed to him very much. If solidification started from the face of the mould, and according to the scientific point of view it did, then it was his opinion that the whole construction of the machinery used to-day was wrong, because the cooling apparatus made solidification start from the back of the plate to the face.

Mr. Mundey said they must remember that solidification actually started before the metal was influenced by the cooling apparatus.

Mr. Black referred to what he considered the important matter of the setting of the metal after it has been poured into the box. Solidification takes place at the back, front and sides of the plate, which meant that metal shrinks off from the centre.

Mr. E. Warren alluded to his experiences many years ago when casting a large plate and said that it was his practice to use the metal in a semi-solid state, and he had no troubles as the result of "sinks."

Mr. Glen Steel expressed his high appreciation of Mr. Mundey's lecture. Whilst admitting the difficulties connected with solidification, he was of the opinion that the skilled stereotyper could do a great deal with his metal, in spite of the rush of modern days. Regarding science and their branch of the trade, he alluded to the work of scientists on the Continent, who were experimenting with a process that menaced their occupations. He then referred to an article in a German trade paper which stated that in that country they were using stereotypes made of "Zellon," and he believed that the possibilities of this material were at any rate well worthy of their consideration.

Mr. W. M. Forsyth inquired if there would be any difference in the effect on solidification of the pouring of metal at an angle of say 45 degs. compared with that of an upright pour.

Mr. Mundey said there would be a difference.

Mr. Chadwell said, in his opinion, the best plate was got from a Junior Autoplate from a straight pour, although in many cases the man using the metal was the cause of bad plates.

Apprenticeship—A Warning.

Mr. Black, in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Mundey for his illuminating lecture, said he desired, as the representative of the Association on the Advisory Council of the London School of Printing, to take that opportunity of calling attention to the bad state of apprenticeship in their trade. Much as he appreciated technical education and the need for it, if there was not a drastic change in the conditions prevailing at the present time electrotyping in this country would soon be a thing of the past. In drawing attention to what he described as a very serious state of things, he said the cause of it was to be found in the growing reluctance of the boys to work in the black shop. He thought that here was a chance for the scientist to distinguish himself by inventing a white blacklead, but, joking apart, he hoped they would all realise the seriousness of the position.

The vote of thanks was seconded by Mr. Forsyth and very heartily accorded.

Following a brief reply from Mr. Mundey, Mr. Chadwell, in alluding to the remarks of Mr. Black, said that boys nowadays would not go into the black shop and it was very evident that if electrotyping in this country was to be saved, something would have to be done.

A useful and interesting meeting was then brought to a close.

Colonial and Foreign Paper Mill

AGENTS.

Annual Meeting of British Association.

The annual general meeting of the British Association of Colonial and Foreign Paper Mill Agents was held at the Holborn Restaurant on Monday of last week.

The chief items on the agenda were the passing of the accounts for the year ended September 30th, 1925, and the election of the executive for the current year.

In proposing the adoption of the accounts, the president (Mr. H. B. Legge) shortly reviewed the work which had been carried out and stated that they might look upon the first year of the existence of the Association as having been most successful.

The motion was seconded by the vice-president (Mr. W. A. Dewsnap) and the accounts were duly adopted.

The meeting then proceeded to the election of the Executive, and the following were elected:—

President, Mr. W. A. Dewsnap (Messrs. Davies and Royle, Ltd.)

Vice-president, Mr. H. H. Hardy (Messrs. Burnell, Hardy and Co.).

Treasurer, Mr. A. Wardill (Messrs. Wardill and Gilbert).

Secretary, Mr. W. McIntosh Whyte, F.S.A.A.

Committee: Messrs. W. C. Corke (Messrs. Corke, Sons and Co.), H. B. Legge (Messrs. H. B. Legge and Co.), F. A. Marsden (56, Ludgate-hill, London), M. Relph (Messrs. M. Relph, Ltd.), and E. H. Sharman (Messrs. E. H. Sharman and Co.).

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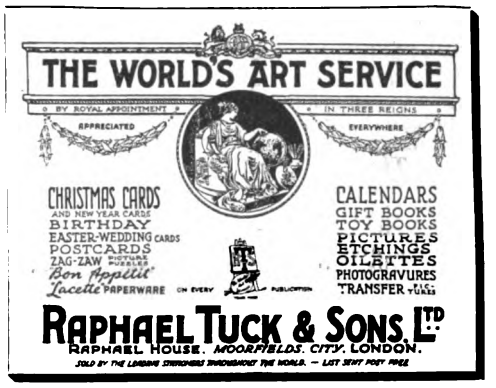
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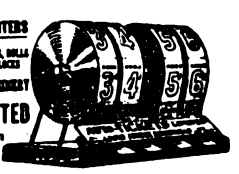
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New Inventions

Photo-mechanical Printing Surfaces.

In an invention for the production of photo - mechanical printing - surfaces, patented by the Polygraphische Ges., a silver image in a colloidal film is developed and fixed and afterwards transferred from its original support to a printing support, for example, a flat printing plate, and then tanned, for example, by bi-chromate, and rendered capable of being etched. A negative may be used to produce one or a number of positive images which are then transferred to the printing support and tanned. The positive may be laterally correct, or laterally reversed. Gelatine silver paper, capable of being stripped without a collodion base, is preferably used as positive material. After tanning the support may be washed, preferably in warm water, treated in an enamel bath, preferably chromic acid, slightly baked, and finally etched and gummed. Before baking, the support may be dusted over with resin such as colophonium or asphalt.

Inking Rollers for Intaglio Plates.

The inking rollers of cylinder printing machines for printing from intaglio plates are, under a patent by Mr. H. Bonham, positively driven when the ink is being applied to the plate, and on the return stroke the doctor blade is raised and a feed roller or inking roller is operated to arrest the ink supply. The invention is particularly applicable to machines of the two-revolution type wherein the cylinder is reciprocated over the bed and rotated in one direction by fixed racks on the bed, as set forth in Specification 160,685. In the construction shown in Fig. 1, ink is transferred from a metal roller *g* rotating in a trough *h* by a composition roller n^1 to another metal roller g^1, and thence by a composition roller *l* to the intaglio plate *s*. The roller

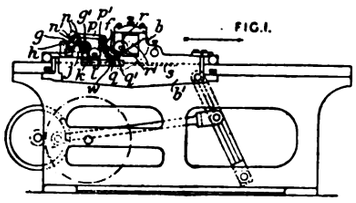


FIG. 1.

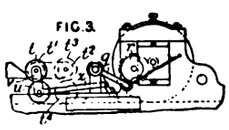


FIG. 3.

g^1 is driven from one of the racks on the bed through a pinion *k*, and drives the trough roller *g* by means of a chain *j*. The roller *g* is geared to the roller n^1 and the roller g^1 to the plate inking roller *l*. The roller n^1 is carried in arms *n* pivoted to the shaft of the roller *g* and connected by links *p* to arms p^1 on a shaft *f*, which carries the doctor *w* and an arm *q* having a roller q^1 engaging a cam *r* driven by two to one reducing gear r^1 from the shaft of the cylinder *b*. At the time the carriage b^1 moves to the right, which is the non-printing stroke, the roller q^1 engages the low part of the cam *r* so that the doctor *w* is lifted from the plate *s* and the roller n^1 away from the roller g^1, thus interrupting the ink supply, whilst during the printing stroke of the carriage to the left, the doctor *w* and roller n^1 are lowered. In the modification shown in Fig. 3, the trough roller *t* is driven by a chain and sprocket wheels t^1, t^2 from a spur wheel t^3 gearing with a spur wheel t^4 in mesh with a rack on the bed. The plate inking roller *u* is driven by the roller *t* and is carried by pivoted arms *v* connected by links *z* to the arms carrying the doctor blade, which is actuated as before by a cam *r* and arm *q* so that the doctor blade and inking roller are lifted during the non-printing stroke of the carriage to the right.

Etching Prnting Surfaces.

Mr. W. Straub has patented a method whereby printing-surfaces of aluminium or its alloys are etched by means of a solution of a mercury salt. If sharp shallow lines are required, the solution is washed off after a few seconds and the treated surface exposed to moist air. If deep etching is desired, the treated surface is immersed in a solution of any ordinary etching agent such as acetic or sulphuric acid or an alkali. Broad surfaces may be etched by applying the mercury salt solution by means of a brush or sprayer and subsequently treating them to the action of moist air or to ordinary etching reagents. In the latter case, different sections of the surface may be treated with different reagents or for different periods to produce varying grades of tone.

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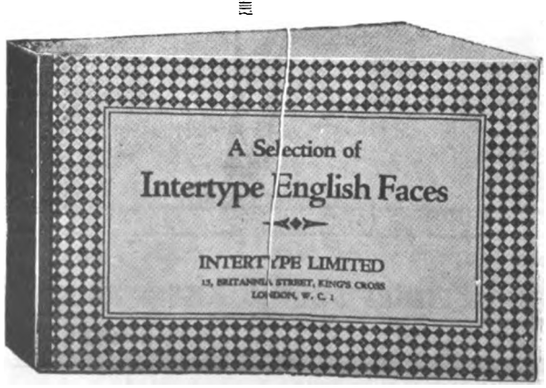
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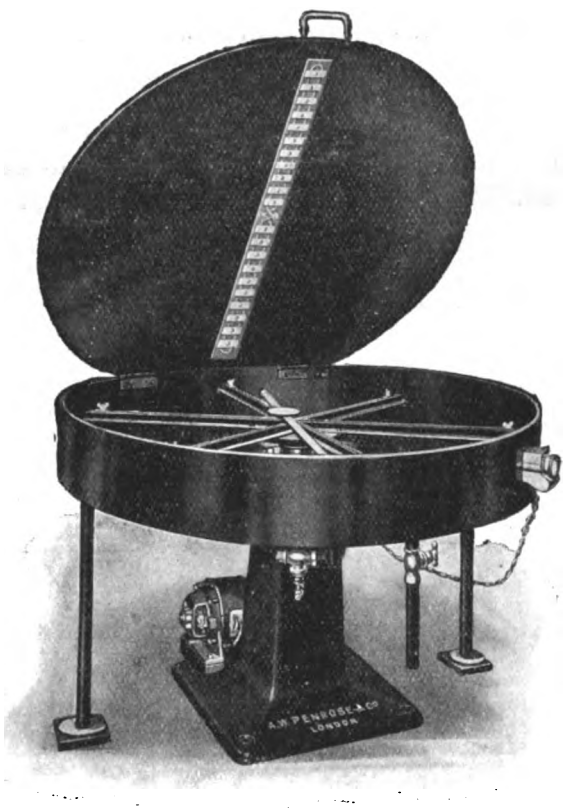
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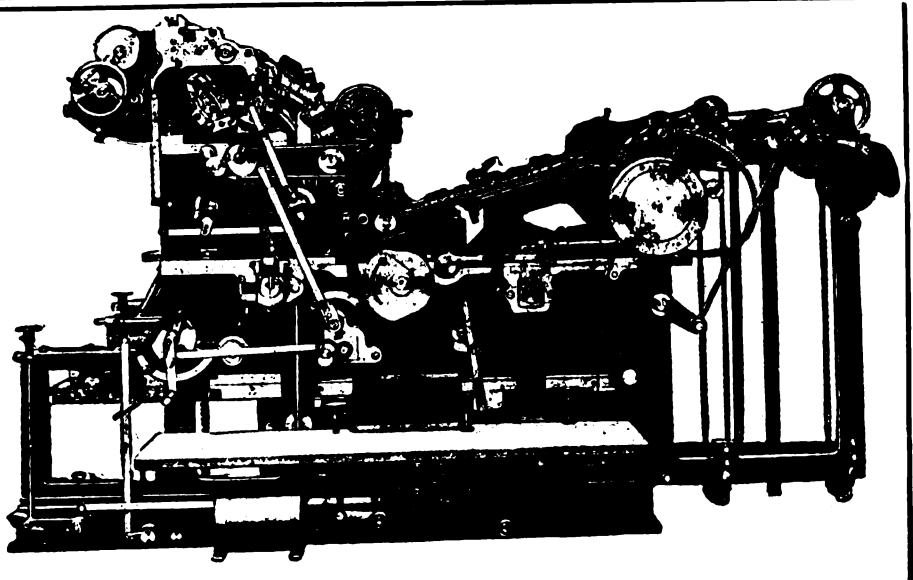
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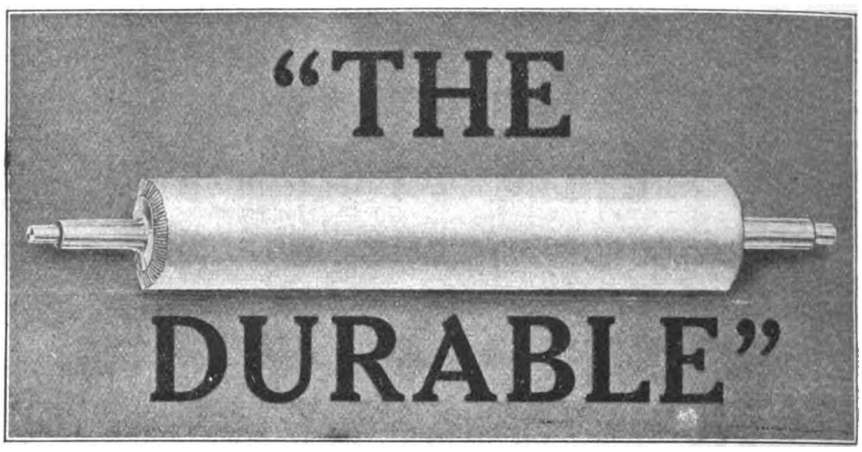
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BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER, Nov. 26th 1925.

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER

FOUNDED 1878. AND STATIONER PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 97. NUMBER 22. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: NOVEMBER 26, 1925. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

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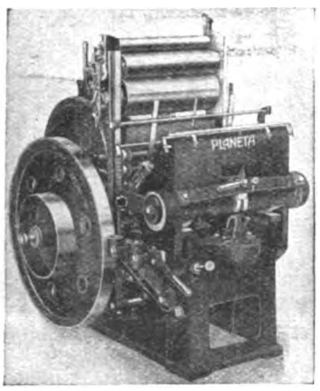
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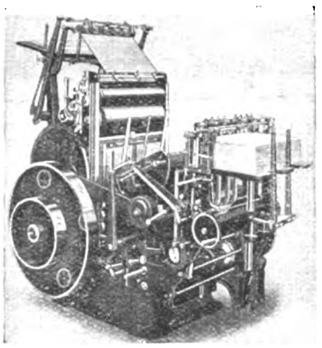


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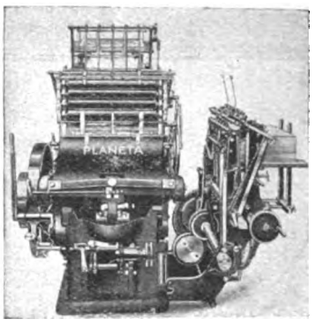
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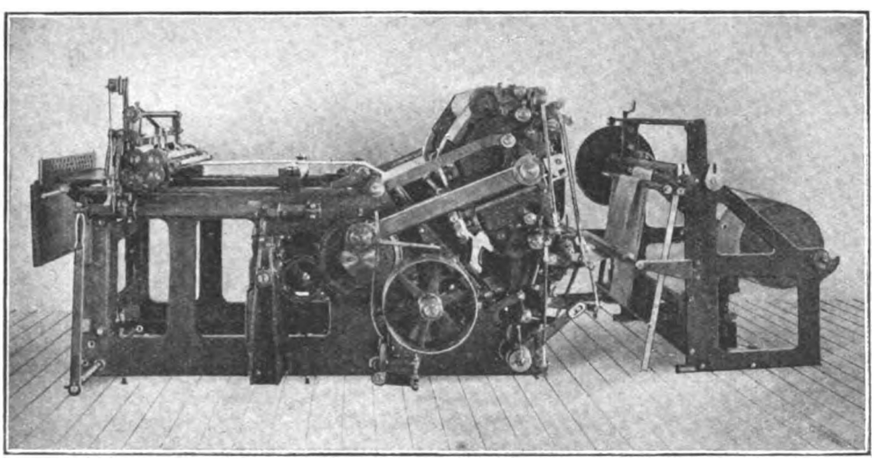
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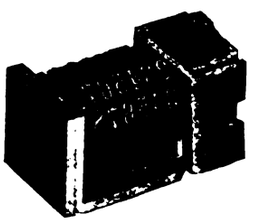
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VOLUME 97. NUMBER 22. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: NOVEMBER 26, 1925. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE

Developments in Offset Printing.

By Mr. S. E. Bottomley, F.R.P.S., Principal of the Printing Department, City of Leeds Technical School.

(Continued from page 373).

To retain moisture evenly, metal plates are grained. The degree of graining is often a source of contention. If a plate is too lightly grained it will not hold much water, and unless an excess of water is used the purity of the high lights is endangered and may react upon the brightness.

For printing down, insist on a well grained, deep plate, not necessarily coarse. The hand transferrer as a rule prefers a lightly grained plate. For photo-litho work printing down is absolutely necessary. More uniform results are obtained than by transferring, and the life of a plate is much longer than can be obtained by the best transferring.

The vacuum frames now on the market, made by the various process houses, are instruments of precision, and the uniformity of the pressure over a plate—no matter its size—is a condition totally unobtainable by ordinary transferring methods. It cannot be said, however, that, in printing down formulæ, we have yet obtained the ideal. Practically all methods of printing down depend upon the insolubility of bichromated colloids when exposed to light. Whether one works photogravure or photo-litho, the principle is the same. Unfortunately the use of the bichromates has a poisoning effect on certain constitutions, and it is of the utmost importance to warn all workers of the serious menace to health that careless handling involves. In my opinion the poisoning is not taken through the hands, but gets into the system mostly through the mucous linings of the nasal and mouth passages. It is nearly impossible to effect a cure once the poisoning takes hold.

The even illumination of the plate in printing is still another factor that commands success. Especially is this important when printing large plates.

One is often tempted to use a powerful arc to shorten exposures, but unless reflectors are very carefully designed the heat may become concentrated on a small portion of the plate with disastrous results. Again from a point or points of light—such as the electric arc—the difficulty of obtaining the rays at right angles to the surface is another serious hindrance to good results. The dots at the edges of the plate are apt to become "fringy" instead of solid.

The combination of these two points often is the cause of printed down plates "lifting" in a long run and accounts for the prejudice of some workers in this direction. The best method is to illuminate by six mercury vapour tubes. In this method there is little heat and perfect and uniform covering power. It may be a little slower, but this is outweighed by the more satisfactory results.

Preparing for Printing Down.

In preparing the plates for printing down, careful whirling is necessary to ensure the thinnest possible coating, care being taken that every portion of the plate is uniformly coated. Here again is a pitfall in the process.

After exposure the plate is rolled up and evenly coated with a thin, even coating of photo-litho ink, and placed in water. The soluble parts (those not acted upon by light) wash away, the insoluble parts (the image) remaining. A light, very light, rubbing with a pledget of cotton wool helps the developing process and at the same time removes any foreign matter. A final rinse completes the operation. Next the plate is gummed up and afterwards "washed out." It is again rolled up, dusted and cleaned prior to an etch for about 4 minutes. The plate after a final gumming is ready for the printer.

Mezzograph.

There are many methods and processes, and variations of processes, that might with advantage be dealt with, but I propose only dealing with the cardinal points of direct photo-lithography for offset printing. One of the most interesting variations is to use an irregular screen such as the Mezzograph.

In this process a very soft gradated continuous-tone negative is required. Formerly collodion emulsion was used with much success, but since the war this does not seem to have found much favour in this country.

In printing down it is essential that parallel rays only should first pass through the Mezzograph screen. Diffused light would only cause confusion.

Intaglio Offset.

A process, however, of which much more will be heard in the future is an intaglio offset process. This process has been little adapted to paper printing in this country, but the most successful results have been made with it in the preparation of plates for textile printing.

In this process the printing surface of the metal is etched slightly intaglio into the plate. It differs from pure photogravure in that the depth of the etching is practically constant, whereas in pure photogravure the depth varies according to the gradation. The intaglio printing surface is formed by printing on to a bichromatised metal plate through a reversed positive (if for offset work). Afterwards the plate is etched through the exposed and treated film.

Step-and-Repeat Process.

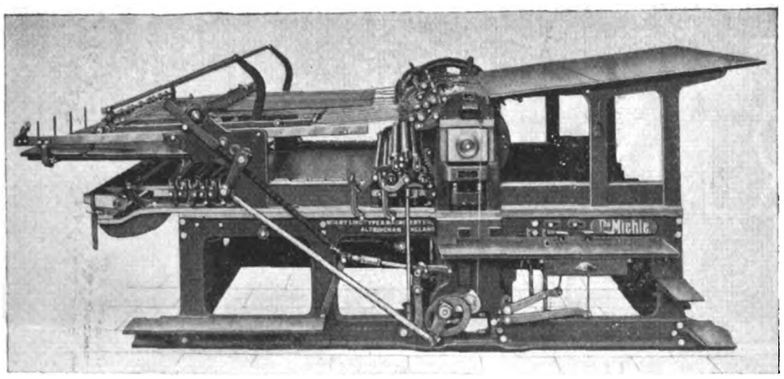
This notable duplication process has certainly made possible rotary processes of printing which otherwise would have been impossible. By this method any number of originals can be automatically reproduced with an accuracy and uniformity that is remarkable. One of its chief claims is the durability and superior printing qualities of such negatives when printed down. Especially does it show its great superiority over transferring processes when dealing with small originals and fine screen work. There is no thickening of the lines or dots as there must of necessity be when one has to drag the surface. Textile fabric designs which require mathematical repetition and precision in the joining up can be done with an absolute certainty of results. At a moderate estimate, work can be done at four to six times the speed that is possible by the most skilful transferrer. The latest pattern of the Lithotex Company is certainly a triumph of accuracy, simplicity and precision. The ability to obtain duplicates in varying size in the same plate is an advantage that cannot be too carefully estimated.

Multi-colour sets can be stepped up with precision. Not least of its many remarkable points is the automatic focussing; and when you add to this its accurate electric timing of the exposure shutter, it makes for results not previously attainable by any method of transferring. If it is required to print from a rotary surface instead of a flat surface for repeat designs for linoleum, textiles, wall papers, still another wonderful application of the offset principle is available. Formerly for printing textiles the rollers were hand or pantograph engraved, taking months in their preparation and often even then not being as accurate as is desirable.

Transfer Offset Machine.

The transfer offset machine accomplishes what at first sight seems well nigh impos-

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sible, that is, it can accurately transfer a repeated design to the circumference of the roller to make an accurate and continuous join. One of the difficulties in the preparation of rollers has been that after a design has been used it has to be cut away from the surface and the total circumference of the newly cut and ground cylinder may be as much as ¼ of an inch in circumference less than the original cylinder, yet an ingenious adjustment enables one to fit the design to the roller. The machine is built very much like a flat bed litho machine. It possesses a cylinder clothed with a rubber blanket and an iron bed holding the zinc plate carrying the stepped and repeated transfers which have been made on the step-and-repeat machine and which have been calculated to fit the circumference of the copper cylinder.

The work on the stepped zinc plate is inked up with transfer ink and first transferred to the rubber blanket. Next the roller is brought into position and, on the machine being put into motion, it receives the transfer from the rubber blanket in transfer ink. Should it be found that an exact join is not made, the work can be cleaned off in a few minutes, then inked up again, when, by an ingenious differential movement of the carriage and cylinder, an exact fit can be made and subsequently transferred. By this means are we enabled by purely photographic and offset processes to produce rollers for textile printing in as many hours as previously took months.

In America particularly, the Huebner-Bleistein process, with its ingenious and accurate system of reproduction, has made some remarkable innovations.

I do not pretend in this survey that we can do justice to the many processes of producing printing surfaces for offset printing. It is, however, of the highest importance that we should reduce the known reliable methods to their simplest forms. Unfortunately at the present time the processes are outstripping the organisation of the trade.

The specialisation necessary in modern industry is often its undoing. The craftsman becomes displaced by the automaton, and it is of vital importance at the present moment that we should place every opportunity in the way of all classes engaged in the trade to gain knowledge not only of their own particular section but of the sections of the trade that precede and follow. To-day it is up to us to see that advances made are thoroughly understood and appreciated by all ranks.

Machinery.

I do not propose dealing in this lecture with the merits and demerits of the various types of offset machines, but if in a broad survey of the general principles one can point out what are the possibilities of the future, it may be of service.

After all, the process of actually bringing into operation the offset principle is a very simple one. It is the preparation of the printing surface that calls out for the real craftsman. Not that one must forget the machineman—but the designers of the offset machine of to-day have to such an extent brought the knowledge of the mechanical world to bear on the construction, that it remains only for those who use the offset machine to appreciate the accuracy with which it is built and to use accurate methods in setting and re-

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setting the machine. After all the principle is the same in all offset machines, and it is for the skilled machineman to set the cylinders in correct relation to one another, to arrange that his rollers give the most suitable damping, and that the inks are properly selected and distributed.

You are all, I am sure, cognisant of the advantages claimed by offset methods—which I might summarise as follows:—

1. The possibility of printing on any surface of paper.
2. Its speed and the facility with which the work can be handled.
3. Its sharp impression on even the roughest surfaces.
4. No, or little, make-ready.
5. Its economical use of ink.

Further there are two- and three-colour offset presses printing the two or three colours in one operation. Printing from the web and delivering the sheets cut and folded are the latest possibilities.

With regard to the machine, however, there are many points which call for attention, and chief among these mechanical points is a clear appreciation of the root principle of offset—the kiss contact along the whole line contact of the rubber blanket and the paper being printed.

The accuracy with which the bearings of the cylinders are made and the precision of the gearing are the pride of every maker of offset machinery. But how often does one hear faults put down to gear marks which are nothing more than incorrect setting of blankets and cylinders by the craftsman! Naturally, if incorrectly set, then the gearing must bind, and this thrust will show itself by varying pressures in the rubber blanket and consequent lines of greater depth on the print, much in the same way as a heavy lorry leaves its wavy impression on our tarred roads. Much might be written and said on this score, but it cannot be too strongly remarked that in printing fine half-tone colour work even the line impression of the blanket correctly set may cover a considerable number of half-tone dots, seeing the average largest dot with a 133-line screen cannot be more than 1/266 of an inch, and may only be a fraction of this amount. If a solid dot, then, is the *sine qua non* of good photo-litho offset, one can easily see the necessity for not crushing out the dot into an irregular shape with fringes.

The Question of Inks.

Then again there are problems relating to the inks that need attention. The ever-increasing speed calls for an ink of such a consistency that it shall not pull, and yet it must have body and concentrated colouring power. In this respect it is well to note that one of the most important points is to see that the printing room is kept at a constant temperature day and night and under a constant hygroscopic condition, whatever the temperature outside. Too often ventilation and heating are secondary considerations.

The Future.

In conclusion, some remarkable developments in litho and offset printing methods are taking place, some of which were seen at the Printing Exhibition in London in the early part of the year. These methods represent a step in the right direction. A machine is being perfected in England by Messrs. August & Hunter, a photo-composing machine, which is certainly going to make itself felt in connection with offset typography, especially in the newspaper world. With regard to the future, there is no doubt that photo-litho offset and photographic processes generally have come to stay.

At the close of the lecture, specimens were shown in the various stages, illustrating the points advocated by the lecturer.

MESSRS. R. L. LUNDGREN, LTD., after many years' establishment in Queen Victoria-street, have removed their offices to No. 222, Strand, W.C.2 (opposite the Law Courts), where they will be pleased to welcome any of their numerous town and country friends. They have managed to carry with them their telephone numbers, City 6058 and 6059, but their telegraphic address is changed to "Lundgren Estrand London." It is now fifty-one years since the late Mr. R. L. Lundgren commenced business, and forty years since that business was removed from the North of England to London.

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Mr. E. D. Fidler's Departure for India.

Mr. E. D. Fidler, who formerly represented Messrs. Lendrum, Ltd., in India, and who is leaving London this week to represent Messrs. Spicers Limited in the same territory, was the recipient on Tuesday of a handsome cigarette case from his late confreres at Messrs. Lendrum, Ltd.

The cigarette case was accompanied by the following letter:—

Dear Mr. Fidler,—On the eve of your returning to India we ask you to accept a small memento of the esteem and regard in which you were held at Temple-avenue. We are glad to think that this firm, with whom you commenced your business life was, in sending you to India, the means of opening out your career. We all wish you success and happiness in your new sphere, and feel certain that with your ability and personality your future is assured. We shall always be interested to hear of your success.

Yours sincerely,

T. C. Bailie	E. Oliver
A. G. Fairweather	Ernest S. Lendrum
J. H. White	J. F. Sutton
John W. Armstrong	Arthur E. Tietjen
Arthur G. Denison	A. P. Jackson
G. W. Lambe	A. M. Plenderleith
A. W. Tietjen	A. A. Fidler
E. Odds	

The same day Mr. Fidler was the guest at a luncheon given in his honour by Messrs. Spicers Ltd. Mr. J. T. Steele presided.

MR. L. J. HUMPHRIES, who was formerly with the late firm of Messrs. Charles Marsden and Sons, Ltd., has been appointed London representative of the Alders Paper Mills, Ltd., with offices at 10-12. Ludgate-hill, E.C.4. The products, such as common browns, imitation krafts, royal hands, and bags of every description, of Alders Mills are finding an excellent market. The mills are thoroughly up to date in the matter of equipment.

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Trade Notes.

RECEIVING ORDERS made during the week under the Bankruptcy Act, 1914, concern the following:—S. C. De Lamont, of Arlesey, Bedford, a partner in the Arlesey Printing Co., printer; R. D. Wright, of Arlesey, Bedford, a partner in the Arlesey Printing Co., printer; A. W. Forster-Wright, 54, Grosvenor road, Westminster, London, advertising contractor.

A SETTLEMENT was announced in Westminster County Court on Tuesday of the case in which Mr. Ronald Macdonald Hutchinson, better known as the comedian, Harry Tate, was sued by Messrs. Henley and Co., printers, for £67, the cost of 10,000 cardboard "kippers" to advertise his "Fishing" sketch. Judgment was entered for the company for an agreed sum and costs.

JOHN RATCLIFFE CAROL, of Bowman-street, Newcastle, printer, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment at South Shields, last week, for having obtained, and attempted to obtain, small sums of money from a boarding housekeeper, and his domestic servant.

A BOHEMIAN CONCERT has been arranged by the London Central Districts Master Printers' Association, to be held at Stationers' Hall at 7 p.m. on Wednesday next.

A PRINTERS' DANCE—Under the auspices of the Printing and Allied Trades Charity Sports Association a dance has been arranged to take place on Monday, December 7th, at the Shoreditch Town Hall, to which an invitation has been extended to all dancing members of the printing and allied trades. With regard to the future activities of this organisation we understand that the first annual cross-country championship for the printing and allied trades is to be held in March.

MR. ALFRED PRIESTLEY, whose death has taken place at Bacup, Lancashire, at the age of 54 years, had been in business as a printer in that town for many years. He was an ex-president of the Bacup Tradesmen's Association.

THE death has occurred at Plymouth of Mr. Charles James Light (71), for 40 years a member of the printing staff of the *Western Morning News* until the amalgamation with it of the *Western Daily Mercury*.

MR. ROBERT M'MULLEN, whose death has taken place at Beechfield, near Belfast, was the proprietor of the *Lisburn Herald*, and for nearly forty years had carried on business as printer and publisher.

MR. LEWIS SHANDEL, partner in the firm of Shandel and Flowerdew, proprietors of the *Thanet Advertiser*, passed away at Ramsgate General Hospital recently.

A MEETING of the council of the Metropolitan Division of the National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations passed the following resolution in Caxton Hall:—"It is of vital importance to the party that a Conservative paper should be started which is within the purchasing power of, and of a suitable size for the working classes."

BINDING EXHIBITION.—Lady Northcote opened the fourth annual exhibition of books bound by disabled and ex-service men, at 19, Berkeley street, the offices of the Red Cross Society. The exhibition, which remains open from 10 30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m., until December 4th, is free of charge, and well worth a visit to see the quality of the bindings. These range from a simple covering costing 1s., to the finest binding *de luxe* costing many pounds.

HACKNEY COUNCIL are closing down their bookbinding department at the public library.

THE Printing and Allied Trades Central Chess Club has been formed under the auspices of the Printing and Allied Trades Chess League, to enable individual members to participate in League games. The secretary (Mr. A. T. Taunton, 70, Brook-green, Hammersmith, London, W.6), will be glad to hear from anyone eligible who may be desirous of joining.

IN aid of the Newspaper Press Fund a matinee will be given on December 11th at the Lyceum Theatre, when leading artistes will contribute to a fine programme.

THE formal opening of the new wing of the Samson Clark building, London, by Sir Joseph Cook, arranged for Monday, has been postponed owing to the death of Queen Alexandra.

Personal.

MR. J. R. RIDDELL, the principal of the London School of Printing, is to be the speaker at the next meeting of the Publicity Club of London, to be held at the Hotel Cecil on Monday next at 7 p.m. He will speak to members and visitors on "How Shall I Print It?" dealing with the relative value of intaglio, planographic and relief methods of reproduction.

MR. GEORGE WALES, a delegate of the London Society of Compositors to the London Trades Council, has been elected an Executive Councillor of the London Labour Party.

MR. H. C. CLEWS, of the printing staff of the *Cornish and Devon Post*, Launceston, has been presented with a wallet of Treasury notes by the directors and staff on his retirement after nearly fifty years' service. Mr. Clews was apprenticed to the printing trade in Yorkshire 58 years ago, and has served under three editors of the *Cornish and Devon Post*.

THE marriage took place, at Pancras Register Office on Thursday, of Mr. J. B. Hobman, editor of the *Westminster Gazette*, and Miss Daisy Adler, in the presence of a few personal friends. Afterwards Mr. and Mrs. Hobman left for the South of France.

MR. W. E. DUCKETT, the founder and editor of the *East Kent Times*, which is published from Ramsgate, has completed 45 years of newspaper work in that district.

MR. K. J. KEMP, of the staff of the *Northern Echo*, has been presented by the directors with a solid silver tea service on leaving the firm to become advertisement manager of the *Sheffield Telegraph*.

MR T. L. SCOTT, of the editorial staff of the *Glasgow Evening Citizen*, has been presented with a silver wristlet watch on leaving Glasgow to take up an appointment on the *Penang Gazette*.

MR. ARTHUR BAKER, Mr. A. W. Foster, Mr. F. G. Hawdon and Mr. E. Percy Reed have been appointed to the Grand Council of the Federation of British Industries.

CAPTAIN W. E. NUTTALL is the representative nominated by the papermaking members.

MR. A. W. FOSTER has also been re-elected a member of the Executive Committee of the Federation.

L.S.C. Jobbing Guild.

The London Society of Compositors Jobbing Guild held a most successful meeting on Wednesday of last week, when Mr. John Acton (Aldenham Press, Ltd.), addressed the members on "Register Work and its Difficulties," the address being illustrated by actual printed examples and by diagrams drawn on the blackboard.

Dealing with his subject from the machine minder's point of view, Mr. Acton explained to his audience, most of whom were directly associated with the composing department, the difficulties with which the minder has to deal in obtaining level impressions, both on platens and cylinder machines, including Wharfedale and two-revolution presses. He explained in minute technical detail the causes and effects of uneven impression, and threw out many a hint as to how the composing department could help the machine room by the careful preparation of formes.

At the close of the address a large number of questions were put to the speaker, and he answered these in such a manner as to help towards a sympathetic understanding between the composing and machine departments. Mr. Acton promised to address the Guild again in the early part of next year on another phase of machine work, again with particular reference to the relation of the compositor thereto.

Mr. C. A. Burridge was in the chair.

The Book Trade Strike.

No General Settlement.

A notable development in the book publishing trade strike occurred on Thursday, when summonses against 233 employees of Messrs. James Burn and Co., Ltd., bookbinders, Royal Mills, Esher, who, it was stated, were on strike under instructions from their union, were granted by the Kingston County magistrates on Thursday.

Mr. J. R. Hopwood, who applied for the summonses, said Messrs. Burn had no dispute with their employees, but a strike took place among packers employed by a London firm of publishers. The packers' union forbade Messrs. Burn's men to handle materials bound by them for the publishers, and, as his clients were unable to deliver goods, they were sued in the High Court and ordered to deliver the goods to the publishers. Immediately that order was complied with the union instructed the employees at the Royal Mills to come out on strike, and that was done without notice being given. As it was a trade dispute Messrs. Burn claimed damages from the 233 employees who were on strike. The summonses were made returnable for December 10th.

Mr. T. W. McAra, secretary of the Newspaper Proprietors' Association, announced on Monday that arrangements had been made whereby Messrs. E. Marlborough and Co. undertook to engage all the trade union members, numbering 82, employed by Messrs. Simpkin, Marshall and Co. prior to the strike, and to commence supplying the retail customers of that firm with newspapers and periodicals commencing from Sunday morning next. Messrs. Marlborough are renting the premises at Orange-street, from which the distribution will be made as before the strike. This arrangement may have given rise to a rumour, circulated early this week, but promptly denied, that the strike had been settled.

In a statement issued by the Book Trade Publishers' Federation on Thursday, it was stated that the general position had in no way been affected by the settlement which certain firms had made, whilst several further firms had since joined the Federation; 59 firms (including certain leading London booksellers) had resolved to resist the claims of the union.

A full meeting of the Joint Industrial Council of the Printing and Allied Trades was held at Montague House under the auspices of the Ministry of Labour on Tuesday, when discussion centred upon restricting the area of the dispute—if not removing it entirely from the field of printing and bookbinding. At the time of going to press deliberations as a result of this meeting were still proceeding.

Trade Union Matters.

A BALLOT of the members of the Amalgamated Association of Pressmen was taken at Union-buildings, Fetter-lane, on Saturday, and resulted in favour of amalgamating with the Printing Machine branch of the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding, Machine Ruling and Paper Workers.

CHELMSFORD GRADING.—The Executive Council of the Typographical Association have received a resolution from Chelmsford asking them to use their utmost endeavours to raise the branch from Grade 6 to Grade 4.

T.A. AND PARTNER'S SON.—The secretary of the Manchester branch of the Typographical Association has reported to the Executive Council that a firm in his branch wished a son of one of the partners to be allowed to work in the composing room so that he could have a practical experience of the trade before going out as traveller. The branch suggested that, as the firm already had the full complement of apprentices, the boy should be allowed in the room on condition that the next vacancy for an apprentice should not be filled except by the son if he were still engaged on productive work in the room. The local branch of the Master Printers' Association had passed a resolution that they could not admit the principle of an employer's son being prohibited from doing productive work during the period he was learning the business. The Executive Council of the Typographical Association have endorsed the position taken by the branch.

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Centenary of a Bristol Printing House.

Messrs. John Wright and Sons, Ltd.

One hundred years ago there came to the city of Bristol from the old world town of Tewkesbury, in Gloucestershire, one John Wright, who set up business in the city as a one-man firm of printers. By dint of hard work, perseverance, and a spirit of enterprise not above taking risks, the printer from Tewkesbury had established in the city, by the time he died in 1894, a well-known and thriving business giving employment to scores of workpeople. Having a bent towards publishing work, Mr. Wright produced a "Steam Packet and Railway Time Table," in 1853, which is still in vigorous life, but similar prosperity did not attend his effort to establish a local newspaper which he named the *Bristol Telegraph*. He was the author of several volumes, and eventually one of the biggest sides of the business became that of printing and publishing important medical works, the *Medical Annual*, the *British Journal of Surgery*, and numberless treatises on medicine, surgery, dentistry, nursing, hygiene, ambulance, and such matters. These books have a world-wide circulation, and are written or edited by the leading authorities of the day on the subjects with which they deal.

The production of the firm have always borne the mark of a high standard of workmanship, a standard well manifested in the beautiful "souvenir" of the firm's centenary which has just been issued.

The business was formed into a private limited company in 1908, the head of which is Mr. Hartland Stuart Wright, who is chairman of the Bristol District Committee of the Joint Industrial Council of the Printing and Allied Trades. In the photograph which we reproduce, those in the group are:—Sitting left to right—Messrs. Reg. J. Wright, Hartland S. Wright, J. S. Wright, and E. A. Pockson; standing, left to right—Messrs. H. T. Jones, J. H. Wright, and F. S. Hunter, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.

Hertfordshire Master Printers.

Seventh Annual Dinner.

The seventh annual dinner of the Hertfordshire Master Printers, Lithographers and Bookbinders' Association at the Holborn Restaurant, on Wednesday of last week, was a successful and a happy function.

Mr. F. Dangerfield (St. Albans), the esteemed chairman of the Association, said in replying to a toast, that the fourth or fifth year was the dangerous year in Hertfordshire; but the Association had weathered that storm, and was very much alive, and its members were a band of friends together.

Mr. Albert Bennett (a past president of the Home Counties Alliance), proposing the toast of "The Association," said that after Westminster the Hertfordshire area had the oldest historical association with the printing trade; for it was only three years after Caxton set up in Westminster Abbey that the modest gentleman who went under the pseudonym of "Schoolmaster," established a printing works in the gateway of the monastery at St. Albans, where he was known to have printed some eight books, among them being the first printed books to deal with the national sports of hunting and hawking.

The toast of the "Home Counties Master Printers' Alliance" was proposed by Mr. H. M. Dent (Letchworth), the son of a well-known member of the Alliance and one of the young men who attended the conference for sons of master printers at Jordans in September. He spoke of the remarkable spirit of friendship that animated the conference, and coupled the toast with the names of Mr. H. H. Potts, president of the Alliance, and Mr. P. D. Michael, Alliance secretary.

Mr. Potts, in replying, remarked that the Alliance was indebted to the Hertfordshire Association for providing the Alliance secretary. Although the Hertfordshire Association had had a much longer history, he reminded them that it was only six years ago that the completer organisation of the industry throughout the country had come into existence.

Mr. P. D. Michael, who also replied to the toast, said the Alliance president had travelled many miles in the area in an endeavour to bring other districts up to the same high level as the Hertfordshire Association.

After "The Ladies" had been proposed by Mr. H. S. Gibbs (St. Albans), to which Mrs. Richard Dangerfield replied, the chairman gave the toast of "The Federation of Master Printers," coupling with it the name of the Federation secretary and making reference to his recent return from a visit to Canada and the United States.

Mr. Goodwin on His U.S. Visit.

Mr. Goodwin said it was fitting that the first opportunity he should have of speaking in public of his journey should be at a function in connection with the Home Counties Alliance, because it enabled him to state how much certain incidents at the Jordans conference were appreciated in America. In a large hall in Chicago, where there were some wonderful pictures symbolic of the printing industry, he had tendered greetings entrusted to him by the members of the Jordans conference as they stood around the grave of William Penn, and had presented to the president of the United Typothetæ of America, Mr. George Hebb, of Detroit, a bunch of lavender from the Jordans' garden. The cheers that greeted the presentation he would never forget.

He had been impressed with the greater volume of printing produced in the United States than in this country, and with the way in which the postal services were utilised for advertising and selling purposes. In one establishment a battery of 28 rotary presses was producing nothing but mail order matter. He thought the Government in this country could well consider the impetus that greater postal facilities would give to trade.

The printing industry in America was at the present time entirely free from labour troubles. There was a greater readiness on the part of the workers to accept bonuses and incentives to larger output, and machine composition output was undoubtedly higher.

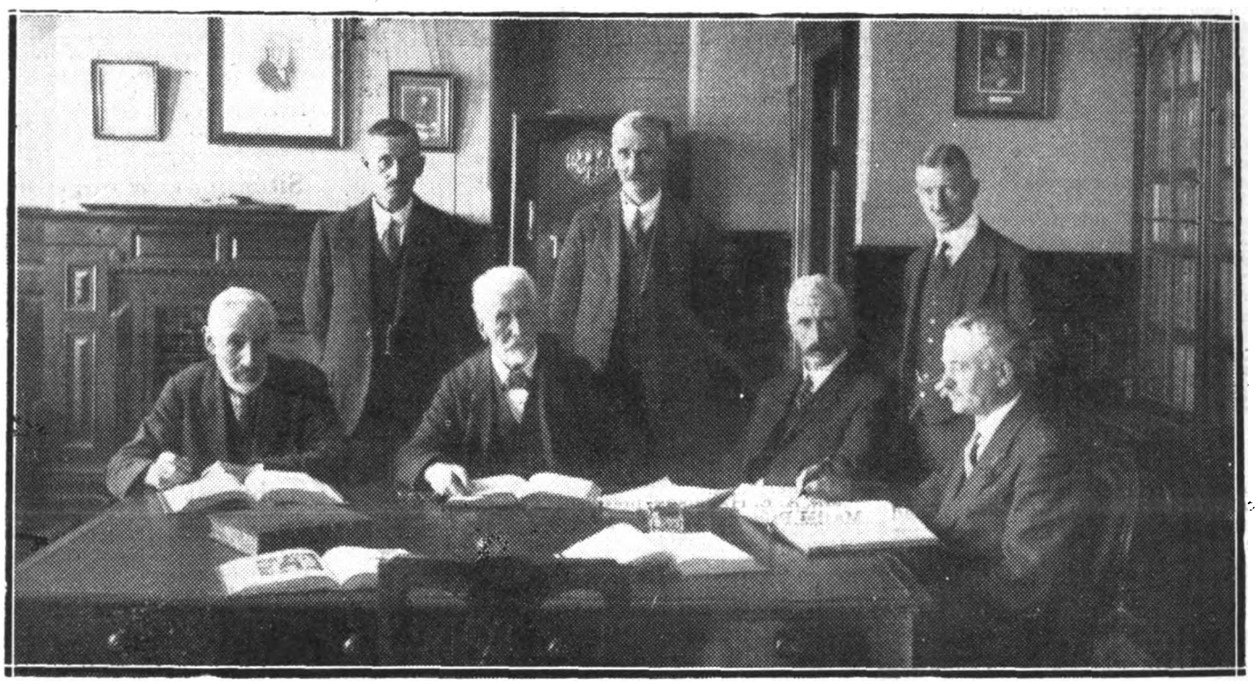
After explaining a method adopted by the employers' associations for disposing of their members' waste paper to greater advantage than would be possible by individual contracts, Mr. Goodwin spoke of the great attention given to salesmanship. In Washington, one hundred printers' salesmen met monthly and discussed a selling idea, it might be for sale of furs, groceries, or even for increasing church attendance. They would then go out and try to sell the idea, and in a month's time would discuss the difficulties and successes they had encountered, and adopt a similar scheme for another article.

He had discovered that the idea of giving service was not mere talk, but a real feature of American business life. The big stores in America were proud of being able to show British goods. There was no question that England still had a reputation for producing the best goods in the world; although our manufacturers and merchants were not perhaps using the best selling methods.

Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh, proposing "The Visitors," suggested that the Home Counties Alliance should make arrangements for a visit to places of interest to printers on the Continent.

Mr. Dangerfield, proposing the toast of "The Treasurer, Secretary and other Officers of the Herts Association," said he did so for the seventh year in succession in the simple words "We are well served." Mr. H. S. Gibbs (hon. treasurer) and Mr. H. A. Richardson (hon. secretary) briefly replied.

A programme of music was given during the evening under the direction of Mr. Charles Terry.



A Board-Room Group—Messrs. John Wright and Sons, Ltd.

ADDITIONAL subscribers to the Leeds University £500,000 Extension Fund include Messrs. Roberts, Mart and Co., Ltd., paper merchants, Leeds, £100, and Messrs. Joseph Town and Sons, Ltd., paper merchants, Leeds, £100.

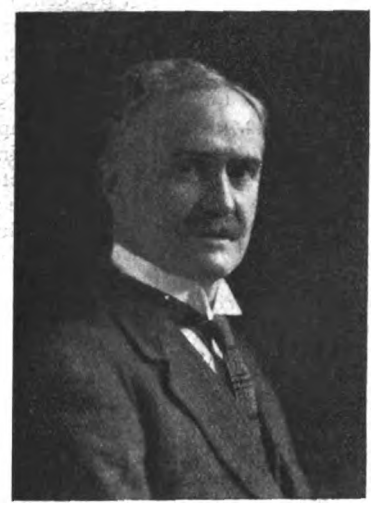
ALTHOUGH the list of goods in respect of which certificates of origin are required in order to obtain minimum tariff treatment on importation into Belgium has been considerably reduced, this requirement is still necessary in the case of a long list of paper and paper wares.

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Country News.

Glasgow.

MR. JOHN WYLIE, managing director of Messrs. Aird and Coghill, printers, Glasgow, was the guest of honour at a complimentary dinner held on Thursday night in the Grand Hotel. Mr. John Blackie presided, and a representative gathering of master craftsmen in the printing trade included a deputation from Edinburgh headed by the veteran Dr. Blaikie, one of the original founders of the Scottish Employers' Alliance. In the course of the proceedings, the chairman paid tribute to Mr. Wylie, and on behalf of the members of the Alliance presented him with a Chippendale cabinet and a silver salver. He outlined briefly the work Mr. Wylie had done for the trade, how he had passed through every grade of service, having risen from the ranks to the position of importance he now held. Special



Mr. John Wylie.

mention was made of his interest in the technical training of young printers that had so helped to make a success of the school for printers recently established on a sound progressive basis in Glasgow.

Bristol.

AT its meeting in Bristol on the 16th inst. the executive committee of the South-Western Alliance of the Federation of Master Printers decided that it would take steps to organise a conference for young master printers and master printers' sons, similar to that recently held by the Home Counties Alliance. It was also agreed to write to all the members of Parliament in the Alliance area asking them to support the Rating of Machinery proposals in the Government Rating and Valuation Bill. The importance of all printers ordering their paper on the basis of 1,000 sheets, in accordance with the new agreement on paper standardisation was strongly urged, and an important part of the business of the meeting was the re-appointment of Mr. A. H. Pale as organiser for a further period of twelve months. Letters of sympathy, coupled with good wishes, were sent to Mr. J. Corrigan (Bristol) and Mr. J. H. Creber (Plymouth) in their illness.

MR. G. F. STONE, editor of the *Western Daily Press*, has undergone a serious operation, but is now rapidly regaining strength.

THE annual dinner of the Athletic Club of the firm of Messrs. E. S. and A. Robinson, Ltd., was held at the St. Stephen's Restaurant on Saturday night. Mr. Vivian J. Robinson presided, and Mr. H. G. Tanner, replying to the toast of "The Firm," referred to the fine traditions they had inherited, the strength of character and determination of the founder of the firm, Mr. Elisha Robinson, having been handed down to the third generation. The report of the Club showed that there are cricket, tennis, football, hockey, and bowls sections, and that the last year had been a successful one.

Northampton.

MR. J. D. RUDDOCK, the president of the Midland Alliance, visited the Northampton M.P.A. on the 16th inst., and had one of those warm receptions which amply compensate for the time and trouble taken. Mr. D. Goodman, of the Leader Press, Kettering, president of the Association, occupied the chair. Mr Ruddock spoke on the subject of business management in the printing trade. As to keeping records and filing jobs, he compared different systems, and passed on to review the opinions of such diverse thinkers as Mr. Seebohm Rowntree and Mr. Herbert Casson—the former urging that the men should co-operate in management and the latter that divided control was fatal to success. Next he examined the question of increased turnover in relation to the capital required, and expressed the opinion that the average printer really handicapped himself by laying down plant to perform every process that came along. What they wanted to aim at was "fewer machines, running more hours." Mr. Ruddock then passed on to deal with how printers can successfully advertise their businesses, and gave many hints which he had found profitable. The Alliance secretary said he thought the address Mr. Ruddock had given would rank as one of the most interesting ever delivered by an Alliance president. An interesting discussion followed on many points of the address, and the meeting closed with a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Ruddock.

Keighley.

MR. A. B. SMITH, a prominent Yorkshire journalist, and formerly editor of *West Yorkshire Pioneer*, Skipton, was last week presented by journalists of the Keighley and Skipton district with two large framed photographs of local journalists, in commemoration of his long association with journalism, which extends from 1879. The presentation was made at the Devonshire Hotel, Skipton, by Mr. J. T. Clayton, editor of the *Skipton Herald*.

Portsmouth.

THE quarterly meeting of the Portsmouth District Committee of the J.I.C. was held on Tuesday of last week, the president (Councillor G. J. Winn) occupying the chair. It was reported that excellent attendances of apprentices (21 having enrolled) were being made at the printing technical classes. The action of the Unemployment Committee in their endeavour to stimulate trade in the town was endorsed. The arrangement of a winter programme of whist drives and dances—and, it was hoped, a series of lectures—was left in the hands of the Finance Committee.

Cardiff.

MR. A. E. HARRISON, president of the Cardiff Master Printers' Society, a past president of the North Wales Alliance of the Federation of Master Printers, and the general manager of the *South Wales Journal of Commerce*, delivered an instructive lecture on "Printers' Cost Accounts" to the students section of the South Wales and Monmouthshire District Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors at Cardiff on Thursday evening. There was a good attendance, over which Mr. P. A. Hayes presided.

Limerick.

THE printing trade in this city has been for a considerable period in a state of depression, but since the beginning of the present month a marked improvement is quite apparent. The city is blessed with six jobbing offices and four newspaper offices, three of the latter having jobbing attached. One office has two linotype machines and two others one each. It is a source of gratification to know that the proprietors of that world-famous machine are erecting one of their latest machines in the Municipal Technical Institute, so that would-be operators should attain a thorough knowledge of its many parts.

A PLEASING function has just taken place in the offices of the *Limerick Chronicle*. Its foreman, Mr. James O'Fallohan, having completed fifty years' service in the office, was presented by the staff with a smoker's cabinet—silver-mounted oak, and filled with comforting accessories. Many speakers testified to his excellent qualities of head and heart, and tendered him their hearty good wishes for the future.

A well-known London House desires to get into touch with buyers in the Colonies & Abroad who will find the re-sale of second-hand printing machinery, furniture, type, etc., a profitable business.

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Miscellaneous.

MESSRS. HAZELL, WATSON AND VINEY, LTD., are equipping their Aylesbury composing-rooms with all steel equipment and consequently have a quantity of Frames, Galley Racks, Cases, Imposing Surfaces, etc., in good secondhand condition for sale at moderate prices.—For further particulars, apply, Hazell, Watson and Viney, Ltd., Aylesbury. 14717

WASTE PAPER: ITS RECOVERY AND RE-MANUFACTURE. By Jas. Strachan. A Fund of Information; price 12s. 6d.—Stonhill and Gillis, Publishers, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

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HIGH GRADE METAL
THE NICKELOID ELECTROTYPE CO., LTD.
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France & Belgium—Mr. FELIX VANBUGGENHOUDT 196, rue Gerard, Brussels.
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Representatives also in Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, Norway, Sweden, Finland, etc.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1925.

Penny Postage.

THE question of a return to penny postage is a matter of such vital importance, not only to the allied industries, but to the community at large, that it is essential it should be handled in straightforward and rational fashion by those in authority. In this connection a good point is made in a forceful letter which Sir Adolph Tuck, Bt., contributes to *The Times*. In this he recalls that, at the meeting of the Rowland Hill Memorial Fund, held at the Mansion House on November 10th, the Postmaster-General is reported to have said that "industry generally was labouring in a trough of depression, but there were signs that the sea was beginning to 'take off.'" The P.M.G. went on to state that: "It was the opinion of many that the ship might get on faster if it carried penny postage on board. . . Both the Chancellor of the Exchequer and himself were fully conscious of the desire for this reform, which presented great advantages, and it was the hope of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the hope of the Postmaster-General, and the hope of the Government that within its lifetime the state of the national finances would allow them to achieve the reform of penny postage."

* * *

Dangerous Delay.

SIR ADOLPH proceeds to remark: "Is this not simply an illustration of the policy of putting the cart before the horse? In one sentence the Postmaster-General admits that the reduction of the postage will help trade, and in the next he proposes or hopes to achieve the reform after trade has been helped. Seeing, however, that the improvement in the state of the national finances, which he makes a *sine qua non*, can only be brought about in the first instance by an improvement in the state of trade, he is not pledging the Government very much by this expression of his hope. Is it really to be supposed that our legislators are so devoid of financial ability that, with an annual income of some 800 millions sterling derived by heavy taxation, they are not in a position to make this admitted reform for the improvement of trade by an expenditure of five millions, when the Government of Rowland Hill's day took the plunge of making a corresponding concession with a revenue of only 52 millions in all? Delays are proverbially dangerous, and, having convinced itself of the advantages that are bound to accrue from the return to the penny postage, the Government is not justified in holding over this to boom the last year of its existence."

* * *

Larger Paper Imports.

APART from the sad tale of British wrapping exports, imports and exports of paper and cardboard during October reveal a substantial increase compared with the immediately preceding months. Imports last month—1,423,177 cwts.—are larger by 58,426 cwts. (4·2 per cent.) and 18,300 cwts. (1·3 per cent.) than in the October of the two preceding years, and represented the highest figure since June, 1920 when they amounted to 1,840,420 cwts. In value, the month's imports (£1,454,618) show an advance of £42,705 (3·2 per cent.) compared with twelve months ago, but a decline of £19,931 (1·3 per cent.) contrasted with October 1923. During the first ten months of the year, the imports—11,937,863 cwts., of the value of £12,241,669—record increases of 480,967 cwts. (4·1 per cent.) in quantity and £425,363 (3·5 per cent.) in value, compared with the corresponding period last year. The month's deliveries of printings (540,345 cwts.) were considerably larger than has been recorded for many months past, and were 30 per cent. of the total arrivals, exceeding the shipments of 12 months ago by 9,987 cwts.

* * *

Supplies of Printings

SHIPMENTS of printings from Newfoundland and Canada together amounted to 267,518 cwts., compared with 206,711 cwts. from these two sources in the previous October. Supplies from Sweden (101,010 cwts.) were much larger than usual, exceeding the shipments of twelve months ago by 57,576 cwts. Norway (75,345 cwts.) improved her position by some 23,000 cwts. Supplies from Finland (60,379 cwts.) were smaller, showing a decline of some 23,000 cwts.

* * *

Packings and Wrappings.

As regards imports under this heading, Sweden still holds the most prominent position, although contributions from that country (136,893 cwts) declined by 21,734 cwts. Supplies from Norway (92,483 cwts.) increased by 4,248 cwts., whilst deliveries from Germany (65,512 cwts.) increased to the extent of 25,780 cwts.

* * *

Interesting the Worker.

IN seeking to render an industry efficient, the efforts of the employers need to be supplemented by those of the workpeople. An interesting step to attain this end is taken by Mr. Joe Mellor, the manager of the Albert Paper Mills, Retford. He has issued a neat card, made from the mills' own paper, on which the attention of the employees is directed to certain facts which should stimulate their interest in their work. An attempt is made in the first place to arouse pride in the breasts of the workers that they are employed in the only paper mills in the county of Nottingham. Having effectually established this advantage, some striking facts concerning the state of the wrapping paper trade are pressed home, and then the moral is pointed of supporting home industries. The connection between a British paper mill paying a worker's wages and the workers encouraging the use of British-made paper is not always realised; but it is emphasised by Mr. Joe Mellor in a particularly forceful manner which suggests a useful method of propaganda.

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Dinner to Mr. A. E. Goodwin.

Federation Secretary Honoured.

A complimentary dinner to Mr. A. E. Goodwin, secretary of the Federation of Master Printers, on his return from Canada and America, was given by the secretaries of the Alliances of the Federation on Thursday last at the Café Marguerite. Mr. D. R King, secretary of the Midland Master Printers' Alliance, presided, and other guests included Mr. W. Howard Hazell, president of the Federation, Mr. J. A. Stembridge, vice-president, Mr. Edward Unwin, Senr., treasurer, Lt.-Col. H. Rivers Fletcher, Major Maurice Clowes, and Mr. A E. Owen-Jones—Mr. Goodwin's fellow traveller.

Mr. W. Whyte, secretary of the London Alliance, who proposed the principal toast, said he could not conceive of a better representative than Mr. Goodwin of the printing industry in this country to tell the whole story of its troubles and how it surmounted them, and he was sure Mr. Goodwin had carried with him something of the spirit of the Joint Industrial Council.

In replying, Mr. Goodwin gave many interesting details of the organisation of the printing industry in America and set forth a number of ideas which might be adapted for use in this country. The great kindness of their hosts made it possible to see in three or four weeks what would normally require three months.

Separate organisations existed in Canada and America for the lithographic industry and the binding industry, whilst letterpress printing was covered by the United Typothetæ of America. An effort towards co-ordination was being made in the States by the setting up of a Graphic Arts Board. This was at present only a consultative body, but it had already been successful in bringing about a uniform system of costing for letterpress and lithography.

In the printing industry, debt collection by the organisation had been very much developed, and throughout the country the credit system had become more general. It was not an uncommon thing to see the sign "Come in and take your car away: no deposit required," and it had been suggested that one way of overcoming the traffic congestion in Detroit would be to ask owners of cars to produce their receipts! A method of credit insurance had been devised, so that the actual seller did not bear the bad debts, and most trade organisations had developed very effective credit inquiry methods.

Methods of production adopted in printing offices resulted in higher outputs than in this country. In one large printing factory machine composition operators were graded—Class A representing workers with an average output of 10–12,000 ens, and Class B, those with a lower average. For the training of apprentices, there were schools controlled by the trade unions, schools controlled by the employers' organisation, and schools controlled by the municipal authorities and supported by the State. One novel idea for training craftsmen was that in every workshop and department the employer should appoint a person who would be responsible for the education of apprentices inside the shops.

The toast of "Our Federation" was proposed by Mr. P. D. Michael, secretary of the Home Counties Alliance.

Mr. W. Howard Hazell, who replied, said that if printers could be persuaded more frequently to visit the great Republic of the West, it would be to their great advantage and ultimately to the advantage of the industry. England was commonly said to lag behind America, but in the standardisation of paper per 1,000 sheets, England had reached the goal while America was still only discussing the subject.

The toast of "The Press" was proposed by Mr. W. George White, secretary of the Lancashire and Cheshire Alliance, and Mr. A. E. Owen Jones replied.

At the conclusion of the toast list, questions were put to Mr. Goodwin on points raised by his address, and a most interesting discussion ensued.

Mr. Thomas Arden, chief reporter of the *Lincolnshire Echo*, has died at the age of 62.

A well-known figure in the paper trade has passed away by the death of Mr. J. H. Grey. Formerly, for many years, he was in the service of Messrs. Spicer Bros., Ltd.

East and North-East London M.P.A.

"The Docket and the Pocket."

Under the chairmanship of Mr. W. H. Gillard, a meeting of exceptional interest was held at the Langthorne Restaurant, Stratford, on Wednesday of last week.

As a result of the recent "Ideas" competition, the committee had arranged another competition for the best setting of the winning idea, and offered a prize of £5 5s. The following winning copy was sent out to the members for setting, the only restriction being that the size of paper to be used was not to exceed 12 by 10 inches, and the job not to be worked in more than two colours:—

> "To men of business in this district. Are you satisfied with your trading? With your turnover? With your profits? If you are, pass on. If you are not, send for your printer, who can help you to increase your trading. Multiply your profits! Advertise your business! The most successful traders in the world are the largest advertisers. The more printing a trader buys, the more he will need — because it pays for itself and delivers a profit to the buyer.—Issued by the Association of Master Printers of East and North East London, 30, Plashet-lane, East Ham, E.6."

The result was very interesting, and fully justified the committee's experiment. The resulting entries were displayed in a variety of forms—including blotters, folders and circulars—and after the formal business of the meeting was concluded the members present were asked to record their votes on the merits of each job submitted, 15 marks being allotted to each job. The lines on which the members were asked to judge the entries being: 1, advertising value; 2, craftsmanship; 3, practicability.

After the voting papers had been collected and while they were being scrutinised, the chairman called on Mr. Tomkin to address the meeting on "The Docket and the Pocket."

Mr. Tomkin prefaced his remarks by referring to a paragraph which recently appeared in a trade paper stating that a suggestion had come from the provinces that the daily work docket should be abolished. There seemed to be a double objection to the use of the docket: (1) that an unfair use of the docket could be made against the worker; and (2) that the docket served no useful purpose.

In dealing with the first objection, Mr. Tomkin said that if such a feeling were found to exist, the master printer should disperse such a misconception. The conscientious worker need have no fear of the entries on his daily docket being used against him. The overseer knew, or should know, what the worker was doing and what he was capable of doing; whether he was efficient and whether his operational times were normal.

"I contend," said Mr. Tomkin, "that the worker can get a decided advantage through the use of the daily docket. If the worker is to get permanent employment with a firm, that firm must of necessity be financially sound. A firm financially sound knows the cost of the work in all departments; it knows the selling price, and it must know its profits. Assuming, as I hope to prove presently, that the daily docket is the essence of this knowledge, the worker who fills in his daily docket forges the first link in the chain of prosperity in the printing trade, for it does not need much argument to show that his position is better in a prosperous trade than in a failing industry."

Dealing with the second objection, that the docket failed to serve any useful purpose, Mr. Tomkin said that the docket was the essence of accurate costing, and was therefore the first step in the financial stability of a business.

Considering what the docket could do, Mr. Tomkin limited his illustration to the composing room, remarking that the principle was, of course, equally applicable to the other departments. He pointed out that—

(1) It records the time spent on a job.

(2) It records non-productive time, distribution, etc. Therefore in a given period the proportion of chargeable hours is easily found.

(3) Through assembling a few other figures, the cost of an hour's composition is also found. This is very important, as without such knowledge a very false idea of cost has been found in many printing offices.

(4) The record of time thus available is a valuable guide when jobs recur, or when a similar job comes along requiring an estimate of cost.

(5) In the case of estimated work, you can see what difference there is between the estimated time and the actual time: surely a very useful guide to the estimator.

The daily docket, he said, was thus the first essential step on the road to success in the printing trade.

Tests of estimated time and actual operational times had been made by the Federation Costing Committee on more than one occasion, and he did not think he was exaggerating when he said that there were cases where some firms had estimated ten times as much as others on certain operations. With an intelligent use of time dockets, he did not see how such a huge discrepancy could be possible.

In conclusion, Mr. Tomkin said, "I do not wish to convey the idea that the mere use of the docket is going to put some more hundreds of pounds in your pocket, but I want to show that the pocket can be very favourably affected. It is possible for each individual to thresh out the matter for himself. It is just correct assembling of figures; but it will save a lot of time and thought if you get someone from the Costing Committee to put you on the right road. I hope you will agree with me, therefore, when I affirm that the docket and the pocket have a very close relationship."

A very lively discussion followed Mr. Tomkin's address, the points raised being very effectively dealt with by the speaker.

After a vote of thanks to Mr. Tomkin for his very able and lucid address, the chairman announced the result of the voting on the competition entries. Appropriately enough, the result went in favour of the entry submitted by Mr. Tomkin—a very effective treatment of the copy in the form of a folder.

The secretary announced that the December meeting would be a concert, to be held at the Pigeons Hotel, Romford-road, Stratford, to which any friends could be invited.

City of London Printers' Musical Society.

The annual dinner of this Society was held at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, on Saturday, when the chair was taken by Lieut.-Col. R. Gordon Brew, J.P., who was supported by Messrs. W. Watts, J.P., J. Mortimer, O.B.E., Capt. E. H. H. Walker, Messrs. C. H. Roud, Gordon Walker, Mrs. Walker, Senr., Messrs. H. F. Parker, Geo. Tams, Arthur O'Connor, Eric W. Muirsmith, E. G. Wilmore, and some 130 other friends. During the excellent repast, which was exceedingly well served, selections of music were admirably rendered by the "Ravenslea" Trio, and, as is customary at these gatherings, the speeches were brief and pithy.

In the course of the evening Mr. W. Watts, J.P., chairman of the committee, presented Mr. G. Tams with a silver cigar box and also a silver cigarette box, as well as a cheque, the inscription upon the boxes being surmounted by the crest of the Musical Society, with the following wording:—

> "Presented by the City of London Musical Society to George Tams in recognition of 21 years' untiring service as honorary secretary of the above Society in connection with the Printers' Pension Corporation."
>
> W. Watts, J.P., Chairman.
>
> November 21st, 1925.

Mr. Tams, who was deeply affected by the warmth of his reception, suitably replied, and expressed the keen enjoyment he had always felt in his labour of love.

Mr. George Hardy, the musical director, provided a capital array of talent for the concert, which was much appreciated, the artistes including Miss Eleanor Sinclair, soprano, Miss Jessica Meade, mezzo, Miss May De La Grange, the happy Dutch girl, Mr. Harold Jacklin, a capital baritone, Mr. Gordon Marsh and Mr. Percy Albert (an old favourite) in humorous items.

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Provides absolute security to every user throughout every press run.
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Commercial Intelligence

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Allied Newspapers, 34s. 7½d., 34s. 9¾d., Pref., 22s., 22s. 3d.; Northern Deb., 101½, 101¼; Amalgamated Press, 42s. 9d., 43s. 1½d.; Associated Newspapers, 22s. 10½d., 22s. 3d., Def., 6⅜, 6⅛, Pref., 19s. 3d., 18s. 3d.; Buff Book, 21s. 9d., Def., 2s. 6d.; Cassell, Pref., 20s. 6d.; *Daily Mirror* Newspapers, 6,⅝, 6⅝, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 25s. 3d., 25s.; *Daily Sketch* and *Sunday Herald*, Deb., 102⅞, 103¼; Thos. De La Rue 14s. 9d., 14s. 10½d.; J. Dickinson, 31s. 10d., 4p.c. 1st Mort. Deb., 85; *Financial News*, Pref., 11s. 3d.; Ilford, 26s. 7½d.; *Illustrated London News*, 7s. 6d.; International Linotype, 68; Kelly's Directories, 7½ p.c. Pref., 23s. 4½d., Deb., 77; Lamson Paragon, 15s. 7½d., 15s., 5½ p.c. Pref., 15s. 9d., Linotype B Deb., 68; George Newnes, 21s. 10¼d., 22s. 6d., Pref., 15s. 10½d.; Odhams Press (4s. shares), 3s. 3d., 6 p.c. Cum. Pref., 14s. 6d., 14s. 7½d., 7½ p.c. Cum. A Pref., 15s. 6d.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 15s. 7½d.; *Sunday Pictorial* Newspapers, 75s.., Pref., 21s. 10½d., 22s. 7½d.; Raphael Tuck, 19s. 6d., 20s. 9d., Pref., 90s.; United Newspapers, 7½ p.c. Pref., 20s. 3d.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 49s., 47s., Prefd., 21s. 3d., 21s. 6d.; Weldons, 25s., Pref., 15s.; Winterbottom Book Cloth, 79s. 1½d.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

SPORTING AND DRAMATIC PUBLISHING CO.—The profit for the year ended September 30th last amounts to £10,022, against £6,048 for the preceding year, and the ordinary dividend is raised from 5½ per cent. to 7½ per cent., less tax. Reserve receives £3,000, and income-tax reserve £500, £2,663 being carried forward. Last year £1,000 was placed to reserve, and £3,038 carried forward.

SPICERS LIMITED.—Interim dividend of 2s., or 1 per cent. (the same as a year ago), on ordinary shares for six months ended September 30th, payable on December 1st.

NEW COMPANIES.

ANDREW HOLMES AND CO.—Capital £30,000, in £1 shares: to acquire the business of Andrew Holmes and Co., general printers, lithographers, etc., carried on by them at 9, Bell-street, Glasgow. Private unlimited company. Subscribers: J. Paterson and A. S. Howie. Registered office: 9, Bell-street, City, Glasgow.

A. F. SHARP AND CO., LTD.—Capital £1,500, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of news and advertising agents, carried on by A. F. Sharp and Co., at 14, Royal Exchange-square, Glasgow. Private company. Directors: J. Finlay Kennedy, Herbert Mannington Russell and Eric Arrol Hunter. Registered office: 14, Royal Exchange-square, Glasgow.

J. WILKINSON AND SON (BURNLEY), LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of paper and paper bag merchants and printers, carried on by A. Bullock at 94, Hebrew road, Burnley, as "J. Wilkinson and Son." Private company. First directors: A. Bullock and Mrs. A. E. Bullock.

COOK'S COLOUR PHOTOGRAPHY, LTD.—Capital £2,000, in £5 shares; to adopt an agreement with E. S. Cook for the acquisition of Patent No 13,790, 1925, for an invention relating to improvements in and relating to pictures and their production by colour photography and the apparatus and machinery therefor and any subsequent improvements therein. Private company. Directors: E. S. Cook, E. C. Leachman, S. H. James and J. Akers. Registered office: Coventry House, Coventry-street, W.1 (fourth floor).

OPITZ, LTD.—Capital £100, in £1 shares; to carry on business as wholesale manufacturing fancy jewellers, manufacturers of jewellery cases and cardboard boxes, stationery, etc. Private company. Directors: W. Lennard and Mrs. R. K. Lennard. Registered office: 28, Martin-lane, E.C.4.

BECH, NEALE AND CO., LTD.—Capital £5,000, in £1 shares; to carry on the business of general agents, importers, exporters, shipowners, charterers of ships or other vessels, warehousemen, merchants, carriers, forwarding agents, wharfingers, etc. Private company. First directors: O. G. Bech and A. A. Neale. Registered office: "Chronicle" House, 72-78, Fleet-street, E.C.4.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfactions registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfactions is not compulsory).

HUDSON AND KEARNS, LTD. (London).—Satisfaction to the further extent of £6,000 on October 31st, 1925, of 1st debentures dated July 11th, 1922, securing £105,000.

J. B. DYSON AND SON, LTD. (box-makers, printers, etc., Birmingham).—Satisfaction in full on October 29th, 1925, of 1st mortgage debentures dated March 26th, 1914, securing £3,000.

PREMIER LINOTYPING AND PRINTING CO., LTD., (London). — Second debenture dated October 27th, 1925, to secure £5,000, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future. Holders: *Electrical Review*, Ltd., 4, Ludgate-hill, E.C.4.

J. B. DYSON AND SON, LTD. (box manufacturers, printers, etc., Birmingham). — Debenture charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, dated October 31st, 1925, to secure all moneys due or to become due from the company to Barclays Bank, Ltd.

FIELD PRESS, LTD. (London).—Satisfaction to the extent of £6,000 on October 1st, 1925, of debenture stock dated July 31st, 1919, securing £210,000.

F. HEWITT AND SON, LTD. (newspaper printers, etc., Leicester).—Satisfaction in full on September 17th, 1925, of mortgage or charge dated May 7th, 1920, securing all moneys due or to become due from the company to Lloyds Bank, Ltd., not exceeding £40,000.

SCOTT GALLOWAY, LTD. (photographers, photo-lithographers, etc., Torquay). — Particulars filed of £1,000 debentures authorised September 16th, 1925, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, the whole amount being now issued.

W. J. MAINE, LTD. (paper merchants, etc.). —Deposit on November 10th, 1925, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to the Manchester and County Bank, Ltd., charged on 7 and 9, Mealhouse-lane, Bolton.

YATES DUXBURY AND SONS, LTD. (paper manufacturers and merchants, etc., Heywood). —Satisfaction in full on November 6th, 1925, of trust deed dated October 27th, 1921, securing £150,000 debenture stock.

RECEIVER APPOINTED OR RELEASED

CRANES ADVERTISING, LTD. (London).—W. G. Heathlie of 106, Jermyn street, S.W., ceased to act as Receiver or Manager on November 13th, 1925.

A GENERAL meeting of the members of the Union of Wrapping Papermakers was held in Manchester on Tuesday, November 10th, when the committee reported on the hearing of the application under the Safeguarding procedure. The meeting approved of the way in which the case had been handled, and thanked the committee for their services.

IMPERIAL PAPER MILLS.—The unveiling of the War Memorial Tablet to the memory of 52 men of the Imperial Paper Mills who made the supreme sacrifice in the Great War took place on Saturday. A Memorial Tablet, in honoured memory of Viscount Northcliffe, erected by the employees of the Imperial Paper Mills, was also unveiled.

Openings for British Trade, etc.

Inquiries have been received by the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence), 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1, to whom further inquiries should be addressed with the reference number quoted.

CANADA.

A manufacturers' agent in Montreal, who at present represents an American firm for leather advertising novelties, desires to replace this agency by that of a British firm for advertising novelties, calendars, advertising leather goods, etc., suitable for presentation purposes. He proposes to cover Quebec Province on a commission basis. (Reference No. 523.)

ARGENTINE.

PAPER for ARGENTINE MINT.—The Argentine Mint are inviting tenders to be presented by January 5th, 1926, for the supply of paper for printing postage stamps, exchequer and inland revenue securities, etc. United Kingdom firms desirous of quoting for British-made papers of the kind specified can obtain full particulars of the inquiry upon application at the Department of Overseas Trade (Room 41), 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1.

New Rotary for "Petit Parisien."

British-Made Machine.

The French daily, the *Petit Parisien*, installed a new rotary in their printing office some weeks ago. A high-speed machine was required, for which the available space was small, and this problem was solved by the English firm of Messrs. R Hoe and Co., Ltd., who supplied a machine of the double sextuple type, *i.e.*, with six pairs of cylinders, each having 16 plates, one of the pair printing one side and the other the other side of the paper.

The cylinders in one piece give high speed without any vibration. Inking is a special feature. The inkers are of the pump type, the ink being fed automatically by compressed air, lifted by little pumps and thrown on to the transmission rollers. Thus the alternating action of the vibrators which always affects speed is avoided. There are six folders without tapes, a new patent, giving the following productions: 240,000 copies per hour (6 or 8 pages); 144,000 copies per hour (10 or 12); or 108,000 copies per hour (14 or 16).

A Paper Jubilee.

Mr. William Kemp, a director of W. S. Cowell, Ltd., Ipswich, paper merchants, printers, etc., has just celebrated 50 years of service with the firm, and to mark the occasion there was an interesting gathering at the Crown and Anchor Hotel, Ipswich, on Nov. 14th. Mr. Kemp had invited the whole of the male staff to dinner, a very pleasant and informal evening being spent. A surprise was in store for Mr. Kemp, the guests presenting him with a massive silver rose bowl at the hands of Mr. H. Hanson, the managing director.

Presentations did not finish here, as those who were not present on Saturday evening, including all the women workers, received handsome gifts from Mr. Kemp, whilst the directors discovered that amongst their large staff there were three who had topped the half-century with the firm, in the persons of Tom Brown (56 years), Charles Farrow (51 years), and George Pryke (50 years and ten months). For each of them was provided a handsome gold watch.

In the course of a reminiscent speech, Mr. Kemp mentioned that the paper, stationery and printing departments of the business were started by Mr. S. H. Cowell either in 1818 or 1823.

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Printers Set Example to Industry.

Mr. W. Howard Hazell on Co-operation.

Relative to the desire of labour to share in the profits of industry, Mr. W. Howard Hazell, in a letter to *The Times* points out that it is worth considering what has been done by one of our important industries to promote profit-sharing and share-purchase by employees. He writes:—

"The Federation of Master Printers appointed a committee a few months ago to examine schemes of profit-sharing and share-purchase suitable for the industry. Their report deals with the subject fully, and explains various methods which have been in existence in the industry for many years. Although the report has been prepared by and for the printing trade, the methods suggested are suitable for any industry or business. One method is, that when the dividend on the ordinary capital is above an agreed minimum, for each 1 per cent. declared above that amount 1 per cent. or some other agreed percentage on their total wages in the financial year shall be paid to the employees. Thus, if 6 per cent. be the minimum dividend, and 10 per cent. be declared on the ordinary capital, the workers would receive 4 per cent. (or some other fixed percentage) on their earnings for that year.

"A second scheme suggested was, after reserving the minimum dividend, to distribute an agreed fraction of the balance of the profits to the workers as a percentage on their earnings. Both schemes have proved successful, and would, with modification, be suitable for any business or industry. The profits thus paid to the workers must be in addition to, and not in lieu of, fair wages. A working man lives by the week and cannot wait until the end of the year for part of his wages. His share of profits must be a bonus over and above a fair rate of wages.

"Any scheme for offering shares to employees should be in accordance with a working man's habits and outlook, and the following method, which has been very successful in the last 25 years, meets this difficulty, and is suitable for a company whose shares normally stand at a premium. A special class of employees' ordinary shares should be created, which can only be issued to the employees at par. The shares can be purchased for cash or by small weekly installments. When a holder wishes to sell he can, and when he ceases to be employed by the company he must offer his shares to the directors, who find another employee willing to purchase at par. If no employee be willing to purchase at par the holder can sell at any price to whom he pleases, but all subsequent holders when selling must offer the shares at par to the directors, so that ultimately the shares will return to the employees for whose benefit they were created. This scheme encourages the invaluable qualities of thrift and self-reliance, and gives to the holder all the dividends and rights of an ordinary shareholder (except a restriction on the rights of sale) on very favourable terms.

"The need of the present day is to increase the efficiency of our industries and to allay unrest. If a profit-sharing or share-purchase scheme be successful, it must increase efficiency, as the workers know that higher outputs or any economies they can make will help to swell the profits in which they share. Unrest will be lessened when the workers realise that high profits are shared between capital and labour. Profit-sharing and share-holding by employees are not a panacea for all our industrial ills, but they are suggested as a means of bridging the gap which too often separates capital and labour."

Papermaker's Scheme.

Messrs. James Cropper and Co., Ltd., the Kendal firm of papermakers, also write to *The Times*, and set forth a scheme which has been in operation at their mills since 1912. Their letter states:—

"Employees may start deposits, which are called profit-sharing savings, interest is paid according to dividends on the share capital with a minimum of 2½ per cent. and a maximum of 10 per cent. The savings can be withdrawn with six months' notice. The amount that may be deposited in a year is limited to one-fifth of the employee's annual earnings. The effect of this is that long-service workers can have the bigger deposits, and that if a man wins promotion to a higher paid position his maximum deposit automatically increases. We have generally been able to pay a good rate of interest, but we have been down to the minimum twice without serious setback. And though the deposits were freely used to help out wages in the short-time period that succeeded the post-war slump (when the six months' notice ordinarily required for withdrawal was temporarily suspended), they have fully recovered since.

"This is a comparatively small concern employing some 450 people with a wages and salaries total of £65,000. Two hundred and three employees now have deposit accounts which amount to £26,000 and are increasing at the rate of £2,000 a year. This already forms no inconsiderable portion of our working capital, and it seems as if the ideal of the workers providing the larger share of the total capital is well within sight. The steady growth of the deposits is sufficient evidence of the popularity of the opportunity given to employees to become financially interested in the profits of their work. And what we lose in paying a higher rate of interest than we should have to pay to a bank is amply repaid in the good feeling and good fellowship engendered."

Leeds Printer's Diamond Jubilee.

Mr. John Sproston.

Mr. John Sproston, principal of the Leeds printing firm of Messrs. John Sproston and Son, Marshall Mills, Leeds, has this year completed 60 years' association with the printing trade, having started work as a clerk at the Newton-le-Willows branch of Messrs. McCorquodale in 1865.

Mr. Sproston was born in Cheshire 74 years ago, and joined the office staff of Messrs. McCorquodale at the age of 14. He is proud to-day of the fact that while still in his 'teens he was selected to keep the private accounts of the late Mr. McCorquodale, and that when the present chairman of the company, Mr. George McCorquodale, went to the Newton-le-Willows office to learn the business he was placed at the desk of Mr. Sproston, who thus acted as coach.

"We had to work long hours in those days," said Mr. Sproston recently, in relating his early experiences. "Fifty-seven hours for the clerks and 60 for the compositors was the rule. We started at eight in the morning and worked till 6, and on Fridays, after an hour's tea interval, we had to go back and work till 10. Mr. McCorquodale set us a good example. He was always down at 7 o'clock to open the letters, never failed to journey to Liverpool to inspect our branch there, and spent the afternoon in the Newton works."

In 1874 Mr. Sproston was transferred to the Leeds branch of the firm, and quickly rose to be joint manager with the late Mr. Robert Chorley, afterwards partner in Messrs. Chorley and Pickersgill, who had also served at the Newton branch.

In 1906, on the closing of the Leeds works, Mr. Sproston became a joint partner in a newly-established firm of Messrs. Culross and Sproston, and in 1914, with his son, the late Mr. William J. Sproston, founded the business which he now controls.

Mr. Sproston, is still in control of his business. He is a man of great energy, and visits Manchester on printing business every week, and recently did the outward and return journey to London on one day.

He is a member of the Leeds and County Liberal Club, of which he has been a member since its inception, and is also a member of the National Liberal Club in London.

Mr. and Mrs. Sproston were married at Leigh (Lancashire) in 1874, and they celebrated their golden wedding last year.

Messrs. Paul Sabel and Co., Ltd., the well-known paper agents, of 26, Upper Thames-street, London, E.C.4, have been appointed sole agents for J. P. Sonntag G.m.b.H., of Emmendingen, Baden, Germany. This mill has a reputation for high-quality manufactures at competitive prices. The specialities include fine rag writings (plain and watermarked), pottery and transfer papers, photographic papers (raw and baryta), carbon process papers, etc. We are informed that special attention is being given to effect quick delivery.



Mrs. Frank Lloyd.

We deeply regret to announce the death, which took place on Monday, of Mrs. Helen Julia Lloyd, wife of Mr. Frank Lloyd, formerly the chief proprietor of the *Daily Chronicle* and head of the great Sittingbourne paper mills. Mrs. Lloyd passed away at Coombe House, Croydon, in her 70th year, after an illness which had rendered her an invalid for many years, and which was borne with tender resignation and fortitude. Mrs. Lloyd was associated with her husband in many works of philanthropy. Her kindly graciousness will be remembered by many employees of United Newspapers, Ltd., in whose welfare she always took the deepest interest, and who join the directors of the company in tendering to Mr. Lloyd their sympathy in the great loss he has sustained. The funeral is at Shirley Parish Church to-day (Thursday) at 12 noon.

The Vatican Printing Office.

The French technical journal *Graphicus* recalls that the Vatican printing office was founded April 27th, 1587, primarily for printing the works of the Fathers of the Church. In the XVII and XVIII century the office was greatly enlarged and reorganised by Pope Leo XII who had a large new building erected. Since that time many remarkable works have been printed. Aldus Manutius (father and son) and Bodoni contributed their professional and artistic skill. The existing magnificent workshops were built by Pius X and the latest types of machine installed, including the Linotype with seven magazines. In this private printing office psalters, missals, and works of propaganda are published in nearly every language. Special work done by hand has included a French-Persian Dictionary, and the History of Music of the University of Oxford, this last mentioned because only the Vatican printery has the signs and notes of the earliest musical notation.

Five paper mills, one pulp mill, and 10 board mills with an aggregate turnover amounting to £455,000, were in operation in Latvia during 1924. During the same year Latvia exported 93,168 tons of pulp, valued at £150,000, and 619 tons of paper, valued at £5,400, and imported 1,231 tons of the former and 993 tons of the latter, valued at £17,000 and £43,000 respectively. In addition to the pulp and paper imported 662 tons of roofing felt valued at £5,000, was also brought in. The importations of raw materials were principally from neighbouring countries, while nearly half the exports went to France, and the balance to England and Germany.

Once more the use of peat as a papermaking material is advocated, this time by the *Belfast News Letter*, which suggests that this is a direction which should render the bogs of Ireland a national asset.



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Manchester P.M. and O.A. Lecture.

Letterpress Offset Printing.

The November meeting of the Manchester Centre of the Printers' Managers and Overseers' Association, held at the Mitre Hotel, Manchester, was well attended. After the reading and passing of minutes, roll call and nomination of officers for 1925-1926 was completed, Mr. A. J. Gyngell gave a practical talk on "The Possibilities of Letterpress Offset Printing." Unfortunately, the lecturer was slightly indisposed, and had to curtail his remarks accordingly. Over eighty gentlemen were present, and a bombardment of questions, practical and otherwise, were submitted by them.

Mr. A. J. Gyngell said: This invention relates to what are known as two-revolution flat-bed printing machines, which, as hitherto constructed, are for direct printing, and is designed to convert such machines for offset printing, or to enable them to be employed for offset printing in addition to direct printing. These machines are constructed with a bed for type or litho plate reciprocating beneath a continuously rotating impression cylinder, which carries the paper or material to be printed, and makes two revolutions for each to-and-fro traverse of the bed. In carrying out the invention, an offset blanket is applied to the cylinder, which makes two revolutions as before, and is printed upon from the flat bed printing surface. An impression cylinder is mounted behind the two-revolution cylinder, which will press the paper or other material to be printed upon against the offset blanket on the former after it has taken an impression from the printing surface carried by the reciprocating bed. The additional impression cylinder may be mounted in movable bearings, and a to and fro movement be imparted to it to bring it into contact with the two-revolution cylinder during the revolution of the latter, which is out of contact with the printing surface toggle or other levers being employed for the purpose. The impression cylinder may be so placed in relation to the two-revolution cylinder that the movement of the latter which lifts it away from the traversing printing surface may bring it into contact with the impression cylinder. The two revolution cylinder is fitted with grippers to receive the sheet or material, and this is fed to it during the revolution it is out of contact with the printing surface, and may be delivered from it as at present with flier sticks, chain or other delivery, but this is disadvantageous inasmuch as it delivers the sheet printed side down. In another construction the additional impression cylinder may be fitted with grippers to take the printed sheet from the two-revolution cylinder and deliver it printed side up to a chain delivery of known form or on to strippers, tapes and fly sticks placed below the feed table of the machine. In a further construction a stripper cylinder may be applied to the two revolution cylinder in addition to the impression cylinder with grippers to take the sheet and deliver it to any known form of delivery apparatus. Suitable gearing connecting the impression cylinder with the rotary driving shaft of the machine is employed. The inking and distributing rollers are of the ordinary or known arrangement and construction, and where a litho plate is employed damping rollers are also as before.

The rotary letterpress offset machine has a cylinder grooved both horizontally and vertically, with screw holes between grooves which are one inch apart, allowing the printing plates to be screwed down into position. It is arranged by four automatic ductors to print four colours at once, or four different jobs at one time, providing they were on the same quality of paper. The black being the first plate, the red second, the blue third, and the yellow fourth. The fifth plate is fixed in the same manner, and highly polished, and it is termed the impression plate. The gripper is in front of the impression plate, which takes the paper face up. The diameter of the printing cylinder is 10 feet, and the offset cylinder 2 feet. The offset cylinder is covered with rubber, which makes five revolutions to each one made by the printing cylinder. The offset gripper thus taking a complete set of four colours, the impression plate takes the complete impression from the offset cylinder, and delivers the finished sheets at the rear of the machine by the process of stick delivery, at a speed of 750 copies per hour.

Mr. Gyngell, replying to many questions, said, to print from types with varying heights direct on to rubber blankets would have a damaging effect, therefore it was intended that all such offset printing should be done from electrotypes or zinc plates. The four colour plates, or whatever number was required, were first placed in position on the cylinder, afterwards inked, and an impression taken on the rubber blanket; then the sheet came forward and took off the impressions at one revolution. There was no super-imposition of colours, every colour being fitted to such a nicety that millions of playing cards were economically produced by that method. Offset types could be purchased from American typefounders for special work, and in the ordinary run of an office the reversing was done by the block maker. The advantage of substituting letterpress for lithographic offset was brighter colours, and the use of about one quarter the amount of ink. All plates were planed down to correct height, and any variation desired in an illustration could be obtained by using two thin blankets instead of one, the cylinder blanket containing the additions for pressure and the covering one for receiving the impressions. When a letterpress machine was once converted for offset it was not economical to keep changing.

WEE MAC.

Paper and the Stereotyper.

The Development of British Flong.

Mr. Hugh W. Dixon, a director of L. S. Dixon and Co., Ltd., speaking at the annual dinner of the Electrotypers and Stereotypers Managers and Overseers' Association, at the Trocadero, on Saturday, November 14th, gave an interesting outline of the history of stereotyping, with special reference to dry flong.

The history of stereotyping, he said, is very interesting, and dates back to a long period of about 60 years. About 1875 the introduction of rotary machines gave a great impetus to stereotyping. At that time the stereotyper had great difficulty in producing a good matrix and had to put up with any kind of paper, sometimes old mill wrappers, which were moistened and beaten on to the face of the type with a brush, and backed up with a heavy loading of pipeclay. This, of course, produced very thick mould and required very great care in drying. It was a common practice to leave the mould under the steam chest for twelve to fifteen minutes, and if great care was not taken the type suffered. Of course, this period dates back to about 1875.

Then the idea—why not employ some kind of an absorbent paper?—was suggested to Mr. L. S. Dixon, who set out to provide this want. The idea of a built up matt made of tissue blotting and backing occurred to him, thus producing a thinner mould and requiring less time for drying. The paper, of course, had to be made very strong. The idea took on at once and thus estabilished a world-wide introduction of this method.

Later came the mangle, instead of using the brush, which to a large extent has reduced the labour and time involved.

The introduction of dry flong came along about twenty ago. It was first discovered by the French, and afterwards cultivated by the Germans. It has taken a long time to bring dry flong to its present stage.

The spirit of British enterprise prompted the firm of L. S. Dixon and Co. to purchase their present mill at Hurcott, Worcestershire, where vast sums of money have been spent in installing the latest machinery, and with the most valuable assistance of certain great friends in the stereotyping trade, supplemented by a very strong sentimental feeling in this country and the colonies, that the British flong should come into universal use, and sparing no expense, they are now able to produce a flong which it is claimed is second to none, including the German, although there are still a few who prefer to support him in preference to the Britisher.

On a recent trip to Canada and the United States, from which he has recently returned, Mr. L. S. Dixon discovered that they can teach this country nothing in either place, and are far behind the dexterous methods of the British stereotyper; they all acknowledge that the best work is turned out in the United Kingdom.

THE late Mr. Herbert Bent (62), of The Mount, Shoreham, near Sevenoaks, manager of paper mills for Messrs. George Wilmot, Ltd., left £20,233.

New British Patents.

For the benefit of our readers we have arranged for any inquiries relating to Patents, Designs and Trade Marks to be answered, free of all charge, by a Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Patent Agents. Inquiries should be addressed, in the first instance, to the Editor.

Applications.

Bones, L. F. Calendars, etc. 28,110.
Broadhurst, J. Looseleaf binders, etc. 27,581.
Burditt, H. Folding boxes, etc. 27,716.
Chalmers, W. S. Children's picture book. 28,622.
Dadd, F. E. Envelopes. 28,182.
Dibben, A. A. Ink duct regulator for printing machines. 28,006.
Edmunds, W. P. Printers' furniture. 28,728.
Filmer, R. H. Means for fastening cardboard boxes. 27,859.
Goss Printing Press Co., of England, Ltd., and Smith, E. J. Printing presses. 27,752.
Henry, T. Stamping, embossing, etc., machines. 28,311.
Hunt, W., and Hunt and Broadhurst, Ltd. Looseleaf binders. 27,581.
Karolyi, E. and Pollak, L. Device for binding sheets of paper, etc. 28,298.
Middleton's (Aberdeen), Ltd., and Watt, R. J. Combined roll paper holders and cutters. 28,699.
Mountain, F. W., and Wightman, Mountain and Andrews, Ltd. Production of sectional or scaled paper. 28,522.
Podhragy, E. Popper-. Calendars. 27,718.
Potous, P. A. Looseleaf note books, etc. 17,621.
Robinson, E. J. Book post envelope. 28,147.
Spencer, S. W. Show cards, etc. 27,549.
Timson, A. R. Removal of punchings from punched paper fabric, etc. 28,076.
Trist, A. R. Mercurial printing surfaces. 27,825.
Trist, A. R. Printing machines, etc. 28,422.
Waite F., and Waite and Saville, Ltd. Printing machines. 27,563.
Wallace, C. Printing presses, etc. 27,636.
Walters, G. H. Printing. 27,966.
Walters, G. H. Registering frame for printing surfaces. 27,967.

Specifications Published.

1924.

Armstrong, H. Y. Wrapping machine. 242,364.
Kirchhof, W. Method of and machine for manufacturing paper bands for tubes for forming bags. 242,330.
Mann, A. Looseleaf binders. 242,440.
Reyrolle and Co., Ltd., A., Clothier, H. W., and Secretan, H. F. Calendars. 242,440.
Rockford Milling Machine Co. Calculating and printing machines. 223,866.
Rose, W., and Rose Bros. (Gainsborough), Ltd. Machines for applying wrappers, labels or the like to caramels, blocks or like articles. 242,374.
Stedman Henderson's Sweets, Ltd., J. Web feed mechanism for caramel and other wrapping machines. 228,105.

1925.

Buchter, J. Punching machines for statistical cards. 236,544.
Horn, J. Multi colour offset printing machines. 242,209.
Monamy, W. A. Binders for loose leaves, periodicals and the like. 242,519.
Schwarz, Dr. R. Photographic printing materials. 239,875.
Smithe Machine Co., Inc., F. L. Apparatus for removing waste in machines for making envelopes, paper bags and like containers. 230,032.
Toronto Type Foundry Co., Ltd. Friction-driving devices for use in paper or like sheet feeding machines. 242,538.

WASHING NEWSPRINT.—A new invention for washing blue prints is exhibited at the Shipping, Engineering and Machinery Exhibition at Olympia by the Precision Photo Printing Plant, Ltd. While carrying out tests it was suggested that, to demonstrate its qualities, a newspaper, which is very difficult to wash without being torn in the process, should be passed through the machine. Accordingly, a copy of the *Daily Mail* was saturated and then dried off, coming through the process without the slightest damage.

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GELATINE (WASTE).

MERCIER, V., 9, Rue Blasset, Amiens, France, is a ready purchaser of Waste Gelatine from old printing rollers.

GUILLOTINES, Etc.

ALBION SEWING COTTON CO., LTD., Fawley Mills, Tottenham Hale, N.17.—Hand Cutting Machines from 27/-; Bevel Edge Cutters from 60/-. Ask for Illustrated Price List.

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CRABTREE, R. W., & SONS, LTD., Water Lane, Leeds, makers of "Ensign" Super-Offsets in all sizes for Sheet or Reel feed, in One, Two or Three Colours, or for Perfecting.

PAPER BAGS AND CARRIER BAGS.

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CROSS PAPER FEEDER CO., LTD., 92, Fleet Street, E.C.4. Manufacturers and Sellers of the Cross Patent Automatic Feeder.

PRESS BLANKETS.

LIGHT & CO., LTD., W. J., 36-38, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.4. 'Phone; Central 3839. "LIGHT'S-EVERWEAR" Press Rubbers. Oil and Ink-Proof and Reversible.

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CANADIAN-AMERICAN MACHINERY CO., LTD., 63, Farringdon Street, E.C.4. ('Phone Cent, 1165). The "Kelly" High Speed two rev. presses.

ROTARY WEB PRESSES.

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TRADE PUBLICATIONS.

BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER, THE. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4. Founded in 1878, this weekly journal is the recognised medium for Printers, Stationers, Box Makers, Envelope Makers, Bookbinders, etc. Its pages contain the latest improvements in machinery, descriptions of new processes, and commercial intelligence and current news. Subscribers get the paper for 52 weeks for 13s.

TRADE PUBLICATIONS.

BOOKBINDER, THE, forms a Monthly Section of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, and subscriptions are booked for these issues at the rate of 3s. 3d. per annum, including postage. Special contributions appear from the pen of leading authorities. Publishers: Stonhill & Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

DICTIONARY OF PAPER TERMS.—Definitions of the Terms as used in the Manufacture and Merchandising of Paper. Published in book form by the Lockwood Trade Journal Co., Inc., New York. Bound in cloth, 6 × 9, 87 pp. Price 7s. 6d. Copies may be had of Stonhill & Gillis, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

LITHOGRAPHIC TRADE REVIEW, THE. This forms the subject of a monthly section of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, and these issues are obtainable at an annual subscription of 3s. 3d. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

PAPER TRADE REVIEW, THE WORLD'S. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4. This weekly journal established in 1879, gives particulars of Papermaking Machinery and Processes, Current Prices of Raw Materials, Market Reports, Interviews with Leading Men associated with the industry, Commercial Intelligence, etc. Annual subscription: 26s. plus postage (Inland, 30s. 4d.; Foreign and Colonial, 32s. 6d.)

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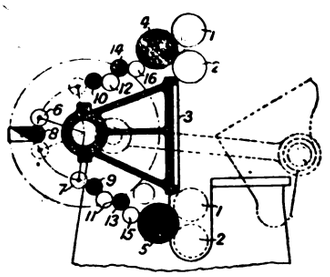
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New Inventions

Platen Press Inking.

The inking rollers of a platen press invented by the Johnewerk Grafische Maschinen Akt. Ges. reciprocate between an ink cylinder above the type bed and a second ink cylinder below the type bed and roll once only over the forme for each impression, the circumference of the inking rollers being equal to the length of the



forme. One trough roller supplies ink to the two ink cylinders alternately by means of two messenger rollers and two sets of distributing rollers. The inking rollers 1, 2 reciprocate over the forme 3 between upper and lower ink cylinders 4, 5. Messenger rollers 6, 7, contacting alternately with the trough roller 8, deliver the ink to the ink cylinders by means of two sets of distributing rollers 10, 12, 14, 16 and 9, 11, 13, 15.

Printers' Quoins.

A patent by the Stephens & Wickersham Quoin Co. refers to quoins of the kind comprising two opposed members 1, 2, Fig. 6, which, adapted to be separated against the force of springs 9 by a cam 16 operated by a key 8, Fig. 3, are provided with a

FIG. 6.

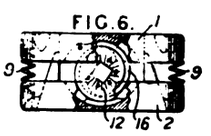
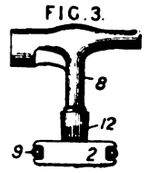


FIG. 3.



scale and a co-operating register-mark for facilitating the adjustment of the quoin to a predetermined position. The register-mark may be placed on the quoin-members 1, 2, and the scale 12 on the key 8 or on the cam 16, or, alternatively, the scale may be placed on the quoin-members and the register-mark on the key.

Half-tone Printing.

Under an invention by Messrs. L. L. Phillipe and H. Luginbuhl in the production of printing-surfaces comprising half-tone pictures and text or other line work the printing value of a half-tone diapositive of the pictorial matter is adjusted relatively to that of the text matter subsequently combined therewith by dyeing or colouring the half-tone diapositive, and so that only a single reproduction stage is necessary for exposing the etching resist and only a single etching may be necessary, the over exposure of the text portions being automatically effected to the necessary extent. The colouring or dying may be done before or after drying the diapositives and either chemically or by powdering. To avoid etching too deeply thick lines (e.g., thick characters, titles, etc.) these parts of the text may be printed in slightly transparent ink. The process is contrasted with other methods involving more than one exposure operation in the printing of the etching resist, or a dual etching operation, or the use of masks and varnishes for the different kinds of matter.

New Trade Marks.



458,422. Wax paper, carbon paper, duplicating apparatus included in Class 39, ink ribbons and duplicating inks. Greif-Werke Vormals Deutsche Burobedarfsgesellschaft Bruer and Co. (a Kommandit Gessellschaft registered under the laws of Germany), personally responsible partner Carl Bruer, 1, Griefplatz, Goslar a Harz, Germany, manufacturers.—April 21th, 1925. (To be Associated. Sect. 24.) Address for service in the United Kingdom is, c/o Boult, Wade and Tennant, 112, Hatton-garden, London, E.C.1.



460,384. Paper (except paper hangings), stationery and bookbinding, but not including fountain pens, post cards, Christmas cards, folders, books, calendars, cigarette cards, and not including any goods of a like kind to any of these excluded goods. Pat Sullivan, 1947, Broadway, New York, United States of America artist.—July 7th, 1925. (To be Associated. Sect. 24.) Address for service in the United Kingdom is c/o Harold J. C. Forrester, Jessel Chambers, 88-90, Chancery-lane, London, W.C.2.



461,740 Typewriter ribbons and carbon papers. James Shannon, trading as Shannon and Shannon, 1, Talbot-court, 57, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.3, merchant.—August 28th, 1925.

CADEBRIDGE.

462,306. Paper (except paper hangings), stationery and bookbinding. John Dickinson and Co., Ltd., 65, Old Bailey, London, E.C.4, paper manufacturers.—September 15th, 1925.

NULLI SECUNDUS.

Advertised before acceptance, the applicants alleging distinctiveness.

459,346. Adhesive tape, being stationery. Samuel Jones and Co., Ltd, 7, Bridewell-place, London, E.C.4, paper manufacturers.—May 28th, 1925.

ERMALINE.

461,310. Parchment paper included in Class 39. Lendrum, Ltd., 3, Temple-avenue. London, E.C.4, paper merchants. — August 11th, 1925.

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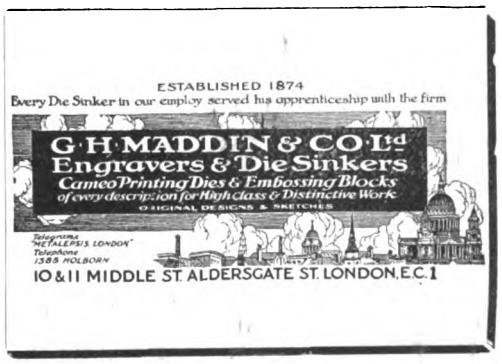
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The Paper and Board Consumer.

Matters of Interest to Printers, Bookbinders, Paper Box, Paper Bag, and Envelope Manufacturers, etc.

ONCE again there is a wave of optimism which is coming forward with accumulating force. Steady and persistent lowering of the unemployment percentage is an indisputably good augury of better times. The Prime Minister recently gave some solid reasons for his belief that industry is in for a new era of something like prosperity. Already there has been a notable improvement in the cotton industry as a result of the record American crop. Woollen manufacturers also are reported to be meeting with an increased world demand for their product. In other spheres the winter outlook is good, and there are definite signs that more paper will be required. To the paper industry this is the thing that matters most, although there is every satisfaction in knowing that a better demand for paper is indicative of a greater measure of prosperity in other quarters. Lancashire and Yorkshire papermakers have a large part of their destiny in the hands of the cotton and woollen mills in their respective counties. It will never be known to what extent the wrapping mills in those districts owe their misfortune to short time in the textile industries. Even with the better times approaching, it is questionable whether certain parts of the demand for cotton have not definitely left us, in which case the papermaker who once depended so largely upon orders associated with the export of low grade cotton goods will have to count that a lost asset.

* * *

THE returns of imports and exports for January-September are well worth a little close study by paperusers. In particular, it will repay the investigator to turn up the pre-war tables for purposes of comparison. We are too apt to base our conclusions on a short reference to recent trading, as though the paper industry were a thing of recent establishment. The more correct viewpoint would be to regard the post-war period of training as the commencement of a fresh lease. The war years do not count for anything in a survey of the industry, because they were unnatural in every way. What matters most is the position that the industry had reached before the war began. From the commencement of our new lease the figures we should work forward from are those with which we terminated the old lease. This was one of the strongest arguments that the wrapping section had to bring forward in its recent application. A glance at the current Board of Trade Returns shows that the export of packings and wrappings for January-September amounts to 160,078 cwts., while imports total 3,254,516 cwts. Referring to 1913 returns, we see that the year's export figures were 905,452 cwts., while imports figured at 4,090,296 cwts. No amount of argument can put any other construction on those returns than the conclusion that this branch of our home industry is going down hill at an extremely rapid speed.

* * *

IN the scheme that is going forward for a British Shopping Week we have so far heard very little of the part that paper is going to play. As it stands it would seem that the inauguration of such a feature has mainly to do with shopkeepers and retailers. It may safely be taken for granted that retailers will not care very much what they sell so long as their takings are good. It is what shopkeepers buy that matters so far as British manufacturers are concerned. A British Buying Week arranged between retailers, distributors and makers would reach its object much more directly than any shopping week. There is a growing interest in the much larger and more fundamental proposal that the Government should finance and initiate a scheme for advertising British goods. It would be a good start if the Government set the lead by making its own contracts more lucrative to British manufacturers. We have yet to meet the papermaker or printer who regards his S.O. work as anything but fodder for machinery.

British Imports of Paper, etc.

Description.	Oct.		Jan.-Oct.		Oct		Jan.-Oct	
	1924	1925.	1924.	1925.	1924.	1925.	1924.	1925
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Printings and Writings...	440,358	540,345	3,323,595	3,420,099	433,641	514,306	3,335,858	3,310,558
Packings and Wrappings	409,702	360,395	3,425,897	3,614,911	490,798	437,667	4,154,538	4,371,449
Coated Papers	13,943	13,569	134,802	122,114	42,148	43,672	412,756	401,064
Stationery	4,274	3,097	48,909	35,633	21,175	18,029	226,132	188,438
Mill, Leather & Cardboard	100,264	138,516	1,054,555	1,169,884	120,058	146,015	1,115,509	1,213,521
Strawboard	342,907	301,155	3,060,873	3,011,948	153,665	125,966	1,350,006	1,322,264
Other Sorts	47,305	66,100	408,265	563,274	150,648	168,963	1,221,507	1,434,375
Totals	1,364,751	1,423,177	11456896	11937863	1,411,913	1,454,618	11816306	12241669

Printings Not Coated and Writings in Large Sheets.

From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Finland	83,863	60,379	855,508	567,852	75,351	53,413	770,276	503,404
Sweden	43,434	101,010	609,042	596,772	38,651	86,344	556,010	508,224
Norway	51,750	75,345	413,205	672,186	51,233	69,915	419,378	636,324
Germany	22,311	14,944	259,009	160,226	24,164	18,934	272,874	193,137
Belgium	821	648	20,493	14,731	2,001	1,530	38,223	26,846
United States	1,703	1,015	14,227	7,887	4,797	3,172	54,360	28,847
Canada	48,651	84,778	90,758	252,898	45,000	74,413	95,524	228,845
Newfoundland	158,060	182,740	789,922	926,691	162,200	184,116	821,469	935,571
Other Countries ...	29,759	19,486	271,431	220,856	30,238	22,469	307,744	249,360

Packings and Wrappings, including Tissue Paper.

From—	Cwts	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Finland	29,730	28,729	331,083	313,779	34,673	32,204	379,694	348,434
Sweden	158,627	136,893	1,295,690	1,363,817	186,592	155,483	1,510,427	1,576,763
Norway	88,235	92,483	534,332	747,595	100,019	109,236	615,375	870,483
Germany	91,292	65,512	837,537	753,221	104,233	82,768	947,663	897,461
Belgium	6,426	8,274	63,696	82,197	12,171	14,118	137,710	140,491
Canada	7,879	5,107	104,053	94,128	9,131	5,925	120,329	110,968
Other Countries ...	27,513	23,397	258,600	260,174	43,979	37,933	437,340	426,849

Coated Papers.

From—	Cwts	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Germany	6,877	5,397	67,993	49,858	15,219	12,861	157,555	138,547
Belgium	2,779	2,755	20,018	29,352	7,293	6,964	55,462	82,496
France	917	1,166	10,614	11,730	4,986	5,821	59,381	54,634
United States	538	688	6,301	4,474	5,513	6,356	56,319	48,400
Other Countries ..	2,832	3,563	29,876	26,700	9,137	11,070	84,039	76,987

Paper and Liquid Penetration.

Some Suggested Tests.

In the valuation of many papers, their behaviour in respect to penetration of liquids is of prime importance. Many methods proposed for testing the permeability of paper to liquids are inadequate for the purpose and the Bureau of Standards, Washington, is devoting considerable research in an endeavour to improve existing methods and develop new methods.

Writing paper must be sufficiently resistant to ink that the ink will not spread or penetrate through the sheet before it has had time to dry. Wrapping paper and paper bags are required to be sufficiently water resistant to prevent wetting through by damp articles such as meat and certain other food products. Paper used to protect merchandise in transit or storage, particularly for overseas shipment and storage in damp climates, should be practically waterproof. In testing such papers a specimen is floated on water and on the upper surface is sprinkled a mixture of powdered sugar and a water-soluble dye. Any water which penetrates through the paper is immediately absorbed by the sugar, in consequence of which the particles of dye scattered through the sugar develop their characteristic bright colour, providing a definite end point. In this way it is possible to measure quite accurately the time required for water to penetrate through water. Another method used for the same purpose consists in sealing the paper with paraffin to a glass cylinder, filling the cylinder with water and placing it on a piece of ground glass, which is made more transparent by the water that penetrates through the paper. This method of test is of particular value as regards papers extremely resistant to penetration of water such as various products waterproofed by the use of asphaltum.

At the other extreme from sized and waterproofed paper are absorbent papers such as blotting and towelling. These papers should readily absorb ink or water as needed. Their quality in this respect is found by noting the time required to absorb a very small but definitely measured amount of water placed upon the surface. Improvement in the technique of this method has made greater accuracy possible.

A special type of paper is used for wrapping greasy food products and is required to be fairly resistant to animal and vegetable oils. This type of paper is tested by immersing a specimen in oil after sealing it to a glass cylinder with syrup or glue. If it were attempted to float the specimen on oil the oil would creep over the edges and quickly cover the entire upper surface. The test consists in noting the time required for the oil to penetrate through as judged by the appearance of transparent spots.

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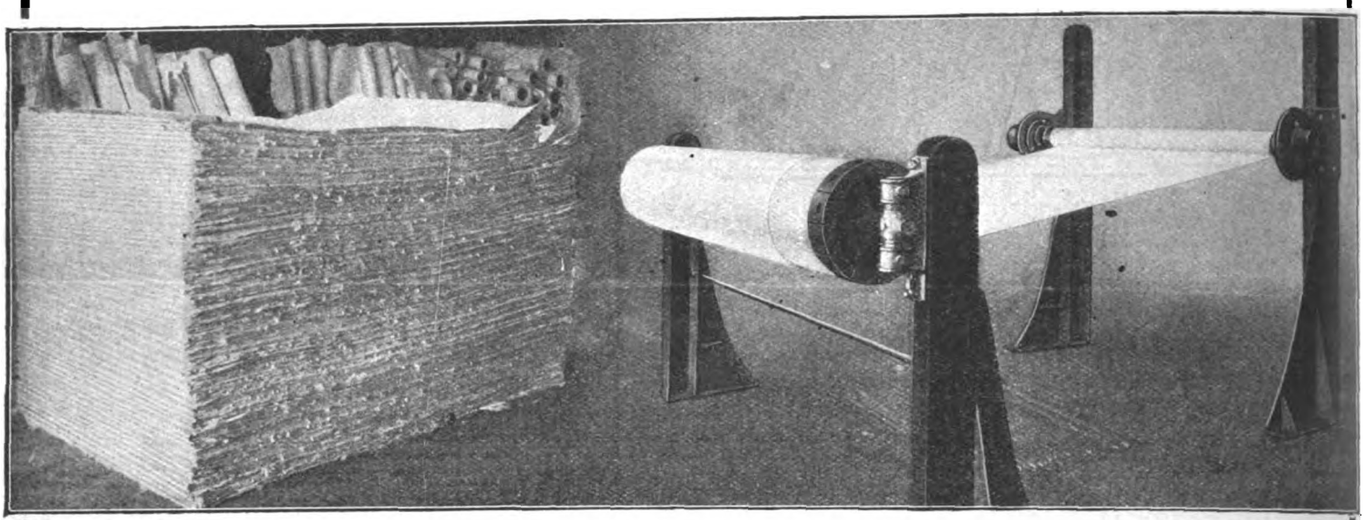
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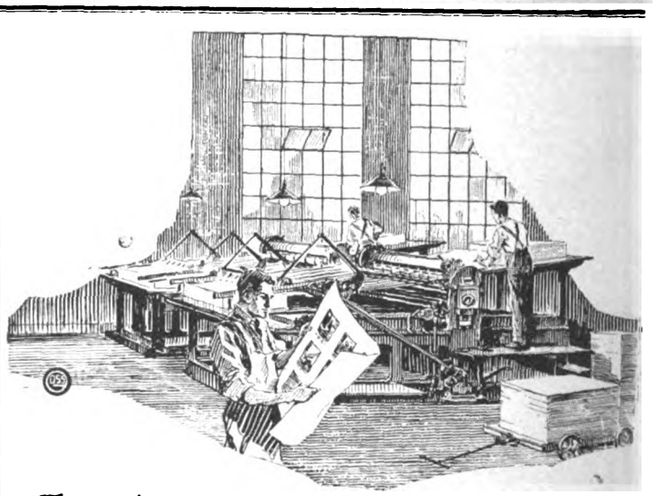
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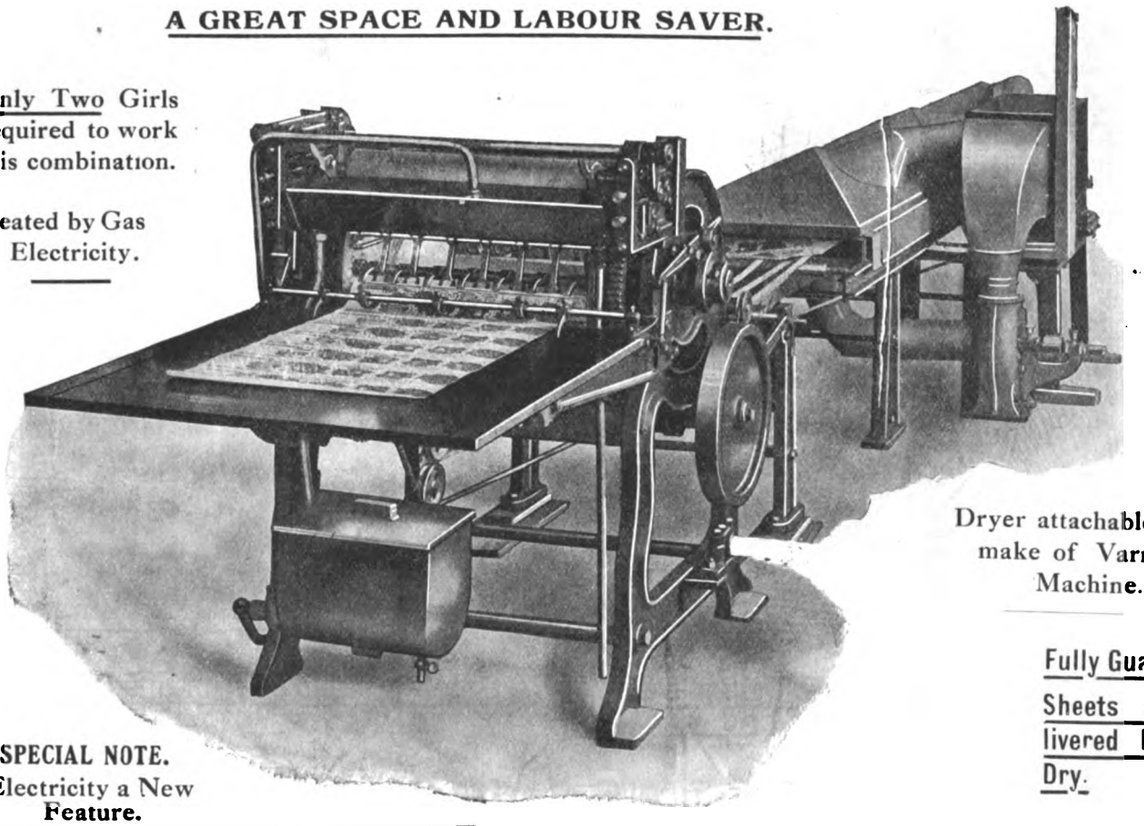
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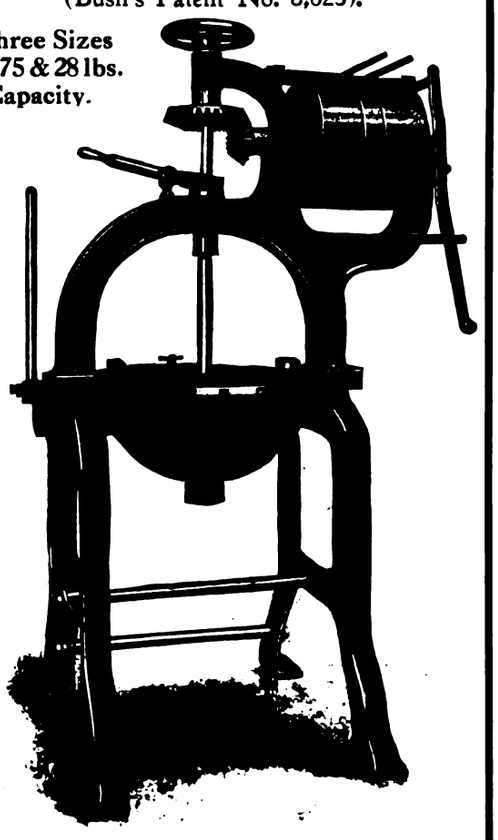
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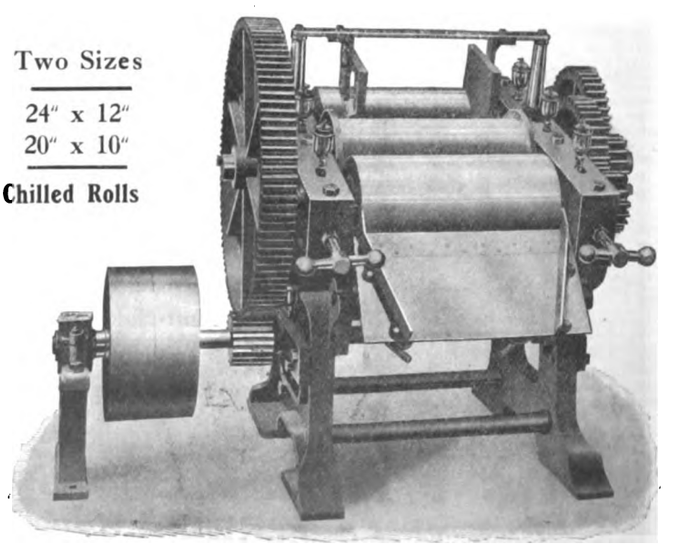
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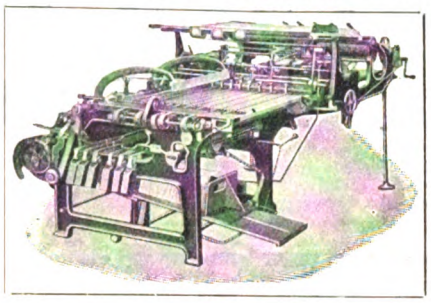
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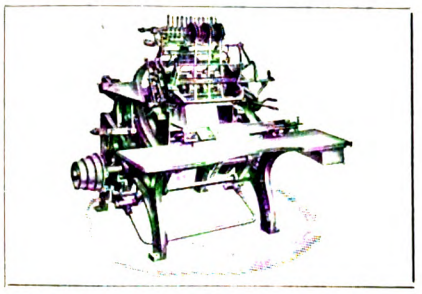
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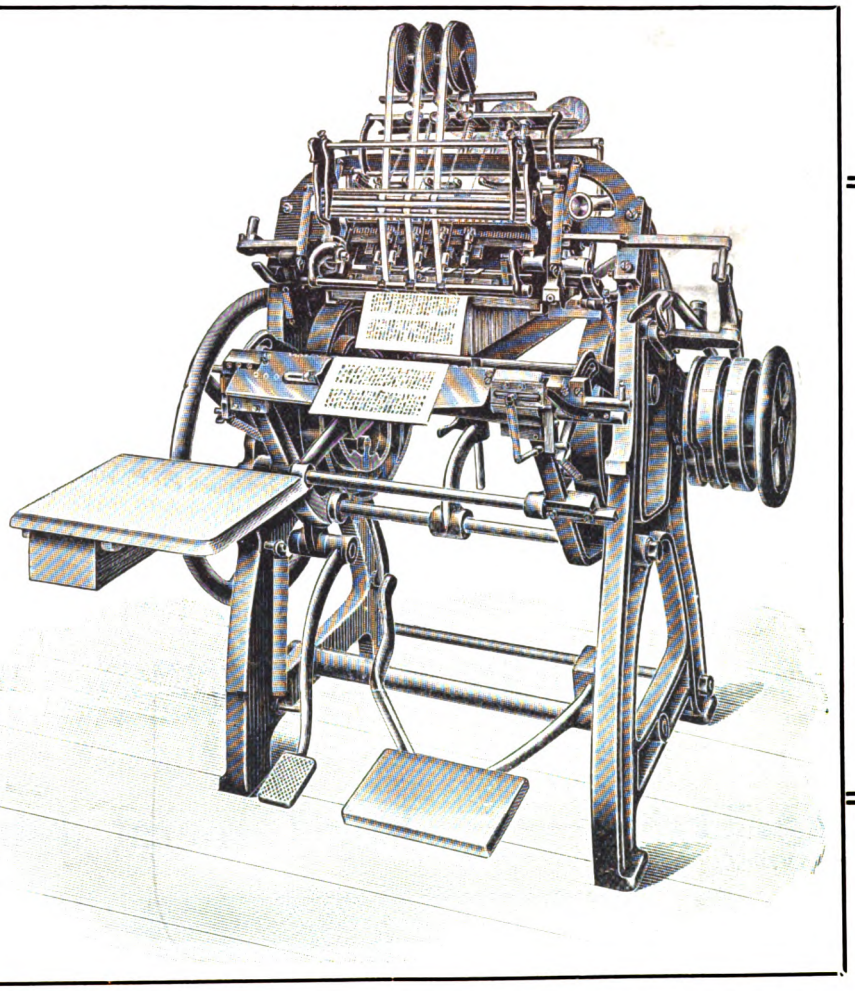
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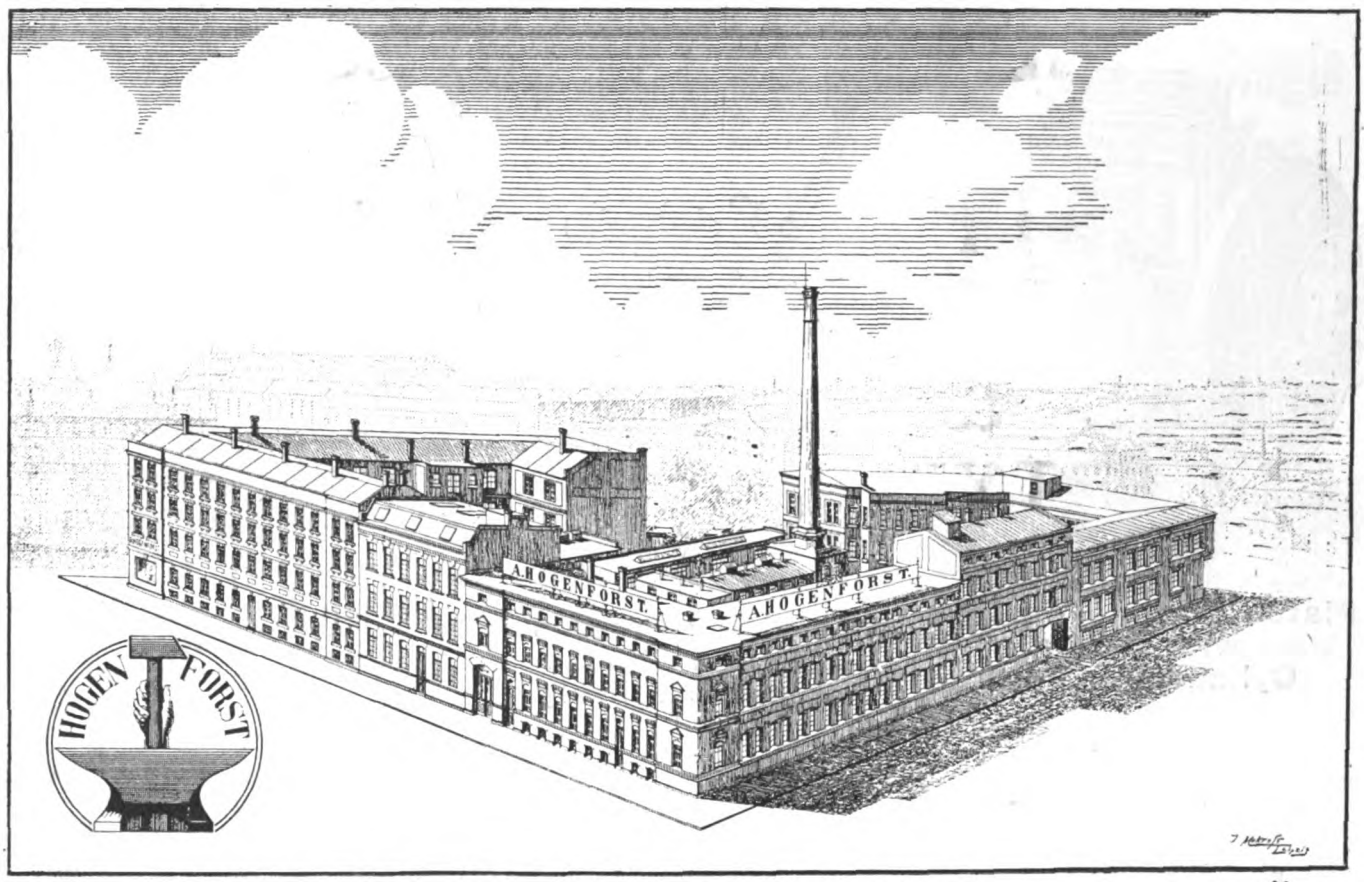
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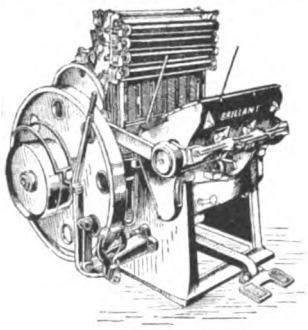
A. HOGENFORST
LEIPZIG

The oldest factory in Germany specialising in Machinery for the Printing & Allied Trades

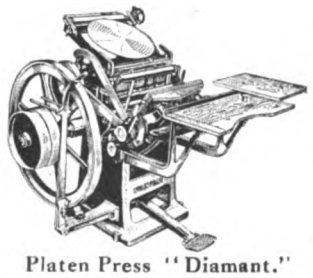


THE "HOGENFORST" SPECIALITIES INCLUDE:

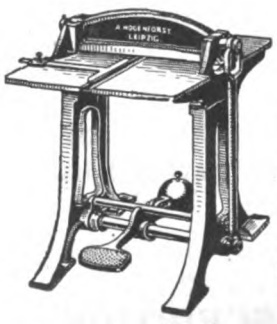
1. ***Rapid Platen Presses*** *—with Cylinder Inking or Inking Disc.*
2. ***Perforating Machines*** *—for General and Special Work.*
3. ***Auxiliary Machines, Apparatus and Utensils*** *—for the Composing Room.*
4. ***Stereotype Plants*** *—with Combined or Separate Apparatus.*
5. ***Machines for Chemitypy and Electrotyping.***
6. ***Automatic Knife Grinding Machines.***
7. ***Printers' Joinery.***



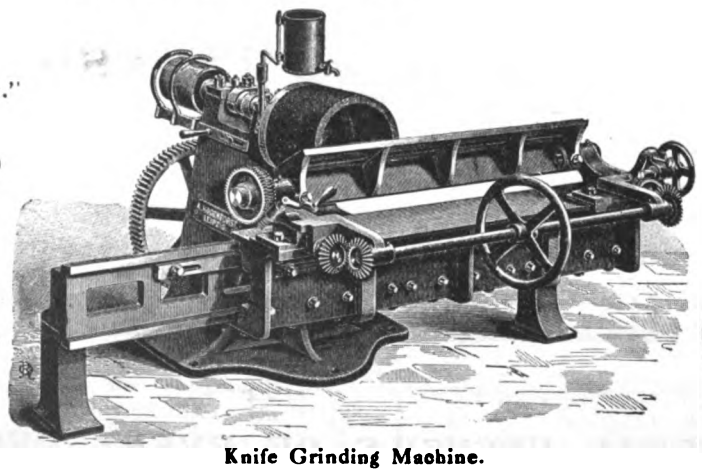
Platen Press "Brilliant."



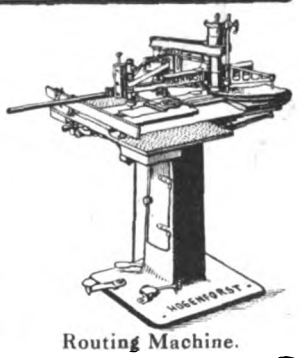
Platen Press "Diamant."



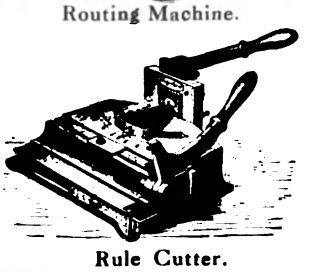
Perforating Machine.



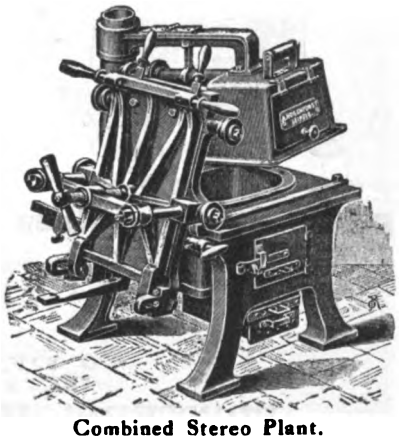
Knife Grinding Machine.



Routing Machine.



Rule Cutter.



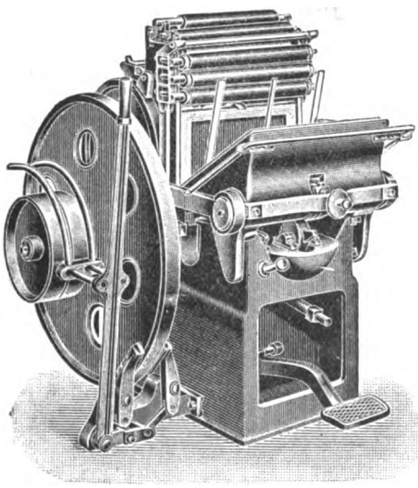
Combined Stereo Plant.

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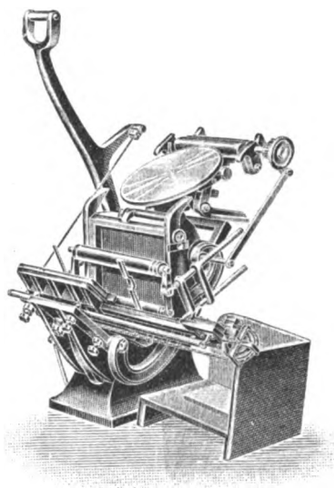
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FOUNDED 1889. Machine-Factory for the Graphic Industry. Cable Address: "Zeuswerk, Leipzig."

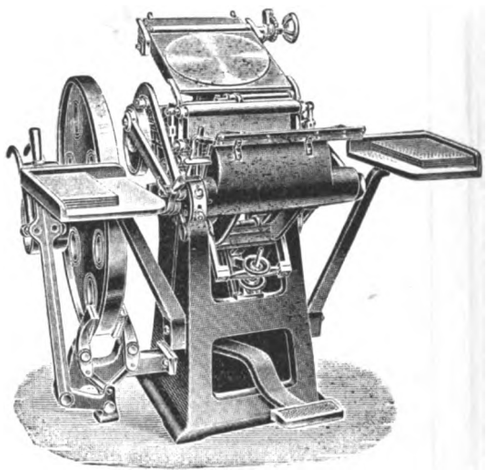
SPECIALITIES—



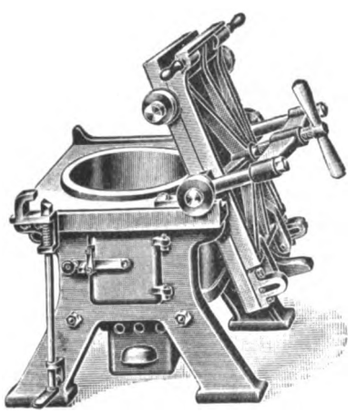
Platen Printing Presses with latest Cylinder - Inking.



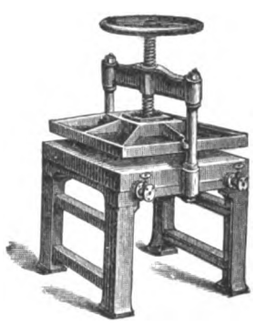
"Boston" Presses with and without Automatic Delivery.



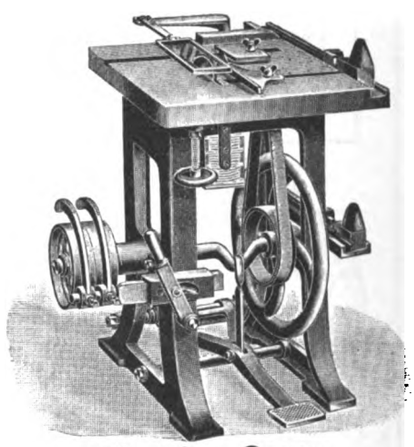
Platen Printing Presses with latest Disc - Inking.



Combined Stereo-Foundries.



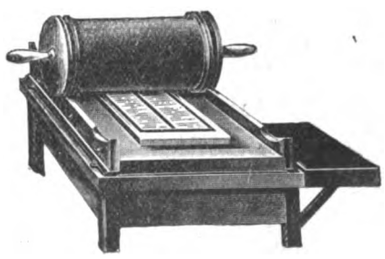
Stereo - Foundries with separate Apparatus.



Circular Saws with Ball Bearings.

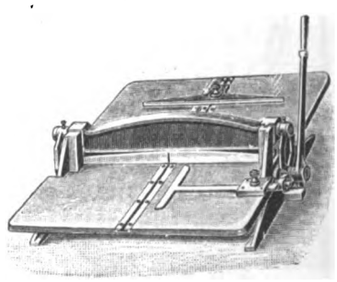


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Proof Presses.

Output Since 1889 40,000 Machines
Present Output 2,400 Machines yearly.



Hand Lever Perforating Machine.

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Two Machines you MUST have!

Patent Two-Colour and Perfecting Rotary Offset.

FITTED with Independent Damping Units to each plate, printed-side-upwards pile delivery, and only three main cylinders, this machine will print either—

Two Colours on the front of sheet, Same Colour front and back (Perfecting), Different Colour front and back (Perfecting), Single Colour front or back.

The change from Two-Colour to Perfecting is made in a few minutes by three simple adjustments.

Either damping units may be used to damp both plates or only one plate.

It is doubtful whether you could find a machine easier to operate.

'Baby' (Demy Folio) Single Colour Rotary Offset.

THIS machine is supplied with or without an Automatic Suction Pile Feeder. Hand fed, the usual speed is 3,000 to 3,500 impressions per hour. With the feeder (as illustration) to 6,000 impressions per hour are obtained.

Of special importance is its surprisingly small floor space. Without the feeder it occupies only $6\frac{1}{4}$ by $4\frac{1}{4}$ feet; and with the feeder, $7\frac{1}{4}$ by $4\frac{3}{4}$ feet.

Two horse power is required.

Mann's "Baby" will just fit that empty corner and turn it into a little goldmine.

Geo. Mann & Co. Ltd.

Offset Machinery Specialists,

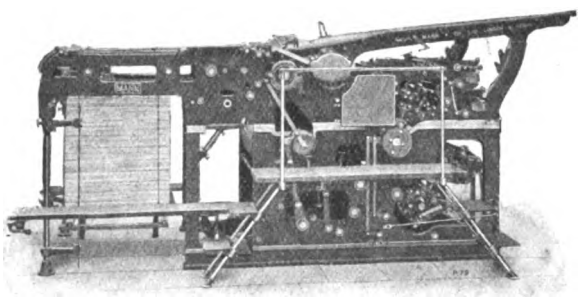
HENRY STREET, GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON——WEST CENTRAL ONE.

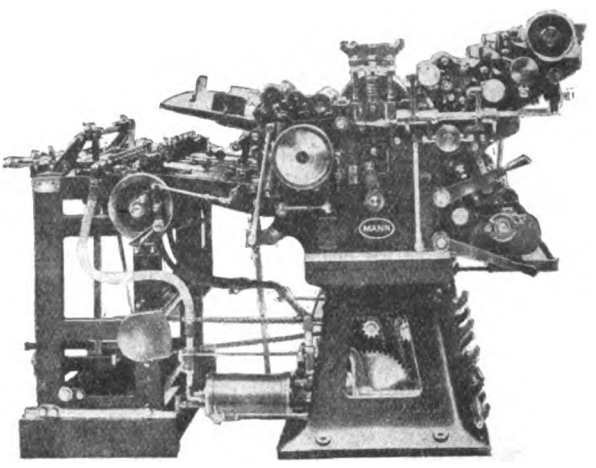
Telephone: Museum 5740 (3 lines).
Telegrams: "Lithoman-Holb-London."
Cables: "Lithoman-London."

Agencies:

Australia & New Zealand: R. Collie & Co., Pty., Ltd., 194-196, Little Lonsdale Street, Melbourne; 230, Clarence St., Sydney; and at Adelaide, Brisbane and Perth.

South Africa: W. H. Smith & Co., Ltd., Argus Buildings, 122 St. George's Street, Cape Town.



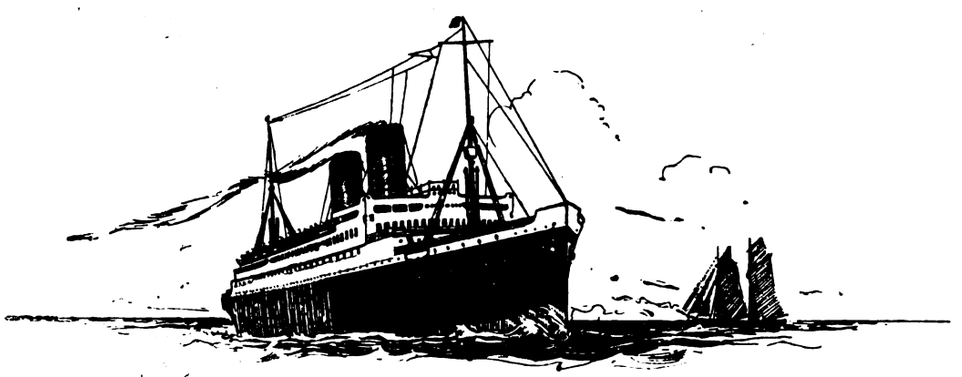


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The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 97. NUMBER 23. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: DECEMBER 3, 1925. Special Export Issue, 4d.

Export Notes and Comments

The Export Trade Outlook.

AMONGST the comments of those who review the general outlook for British export trade at the present moment there are not wanting many conflicting expressions of opinion. The present is a time of transition and of change in respect of many of the movements of world trade, and it is easy by narrowing one's outlook upon sectional markets to arrive at conclusions of extreme pessimism or extreme optimism, neither of which are justified by a more comprehensive review of the situation. A moderate optimism would seem to be the soundest attitude to adopt. By way of a broad envisagement of tendencies one may turn to the statistics on the international commerce of 19 countries recently published by the League of Nations. These figures show that in 1924 international commerce became almost equal to that of 1913, although there were great changes in its division among the different countries. It is believed that, taking into account the greater value of the goods, Britain's share of world trade in 1923 was greater than in 1913, but world trade, as a whole, developed more rapidly last year than did British trade. However, Britain appears to have maintained her position.

British Industries Fair.

AN outstanding opportunity for extending one's overseas trade offers itself in the forthcoming British Industries Fair. An example of the facilities and opportunities afforded by exhibiting at the Fair has just been furnished to the Department of Overseas Trade by an exhibitor at the 1924 Fair. While discussing the forthcoming Fair, which is to be held in London and Birmingham in February next, a firm of manufacturers informed a representative of the Department that as a result of exhibiting at the 1924 Fair, they had secured an order amounting to £1,200, and that since the Fair this order had been renewed each month for the last 18 months and was still continuing. The firm in question have decided to exhibit again and will probably book space in excess of the amount secured in 1924. Of the number of applications received up to November 23rd over 25 per cent. are from firms who have exhibited at more than five previous Fairs, nearly 50 per cent. are from firms who have shown at more than one Fair, and nearly a third are entirely new exhibitors.

Inter-Imperial Trade.

MAIL news from Australia indicates that considerable attention was given at the recent Empire Press Conference to the important question of promoting trade within the Empire. The conference passed a motion submitted by Major J. J. Astor, M.P., in the following terms: "That this conference invites the newspaper Press in all parts of the British Empire to take all possible measures to promote the interests of inter-Imperial trade and to impress its importance upon the reading public in the respective countries." Major Astor contended that an Imperial trade policy devised and supervised in council by the Governments of the Empire, supported by the strength and the influence of the Empire would have possibilities wider and richer than any that civilisation had yet realised. The faith that had opened communications, when existing trade did not seem to warrant them, was more than justified. He believed that with the solution of our outstanding Imperial problems the grounds for faith of that kind must become more and more sure.

Empire Publicity.

IN connection with the promoting of trade between Great Britain and overseas parts of the Empire, Major Astor pointed out that one of the questions to be considered was whether the British manufacturer was as fully informed on dominion conditions as he should be. Might it not be possible, he asked, for a big organisation of British manufacturers to launch a large publicity campaign throughout the Empire? It was up to Britain to see that no stone was left unturned. The dominion markets offered to Great Britain her one chance of competing with the system of massed production, which was destined to play such a big part in the future.

Empire's Newsprint Supplies.

THE subject of providing for Imperial needs in respect of newsprint also came under consideration at the Empire Press Conference. Mr. W. A. Craick (Canada), spoke of the condition and of the capabilities of Canadian mills in respect to supplying paper to other parts of the Empire. Referring to Canadian and United States production, he said that next year Canada would be definitely in the lead—a position which would entitle her to the distinction of being the largest producer of newsprint paper in the world. Mr. Craick proceeded to speak of the erection of a third mill on the British Columbia coast by interests which were taking over the properties of a company which had hitherto manufactured pulp only. There should be from now on a considerable surplus for export beyond the necessities of the home markets and of the United States. He spoke also of the schemes of reafforestation and improved methods of cutting and handing the wood in order to save one of Canada's greatest industries, and went on to say that, whereas five years ago there was not the capacity to supply the current demand for newsprint supplies, manufacturers were now looking for new markets for their products.

British Trade with Australia.

REPORTS to hand of a speech which Lord Burnham delivered at Melbourne emphasise still further the excellent service which his Lordship has been rendering to the cause of British and Imperial trade. The occasion was a luncheon given by the Australian Association of British Representatives. After congratulating his hosts on the formation of such a powerful body for the protection and development of British trade with Australia, Lord Burnham said: "I think there never was a period in which it was more necessary to safeguard the interests of British trade than it is now. During the war we were tremendously handicapped, and undoubtedly lost, at any rate for a time, so many markets in which we previously had been supreme. We do not believe that the industrial supremacy of the old country has come to an end, but we must admit that it has received a set back, and that it is taking our utmost strength to endeavour to recover."

Value of the Home Connection.

IN the same address stress was laid on the advantage to Australia of encouraging trade with the Mother Country. Lord Burnham pointed out that British exports to Australia amounted to 38 per cent., while those from the United States (which received in return export of only 5 per cent.) worked out at 24 per cent. He quite understood there was no such thing as direct trade relationship; but he could not be persuaded that Australia was not doing better by the proportions which existed between herself and Britain than by those that existed between the Commonwealth and the United States. His Lordship thought it was not too much to ask that in regard to Great Britain the Commonwealth and State Ministries, municipal bodies and public corporations, should see to it that in their legislative and administrative measures they did all they could to foster and promote inter-Empire trade. In a closing word Lord Burnham pressed the desirability of British exporters studying for themselves the conditions in the countries with which they desired to trade.

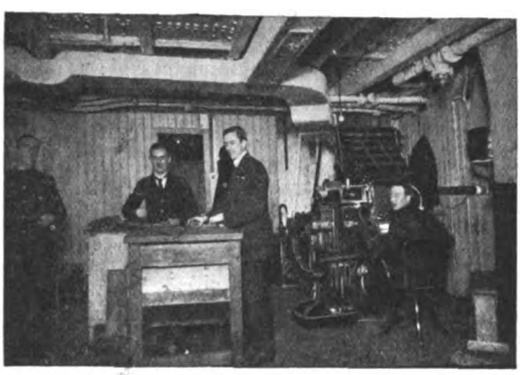
New Zealand Imports.

Statistics regarding the arrivals of paper and stationery into New Zealand during the second quarter of the current year show a total value of £269,252. Printing paper was the largest individual item, amounting to £163,608, and then "other kinds" of paper £54,202, followed by stationery £51,442. Regarding the shares of the chief contributing countries, the United Kingdom holds the premier position in all three varieties of imports. In printing paper the United Kingdom's proportion amounted to £93,249, whilst

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THE LINOTYPE ALWAYS STANDS UP TO ITS JOB

Linotypes which are regularly working on the high seas from day to day and year to year are not merely fine-weather machines. The behaviour of the Linotype on the Cunard liner *Berengaria* during the recent exceptionally heavy Atlantic gales, is recorded in the *Daily Mail* dated November 7th, a cutting of which is here reproduced. It affords full evidence of the sturdy construction of Linotypes — built for continuous service and *built to last.*



A corner of the Printing Section on board the *Berengaria.*

...iron becomes decrepit hag.

STORMY EDITING.

"DAILY MAIL" ATLANTIC EDITION IN THE GALE.

Passengers in the Cunard liner Berengaria (52,000 tons), which encountered such a severe two-days gale during her last trip from New York to Southampton, obtained copies of *The Atlantic Daily Mail* throughout the passage.

The linotype machine, which sets the type, came through its severe trial with flying colours.

The machine is screwed to a lower deck with the keyboard fore and aft, and although the operator had difficulty at times in keeping near the machine he set the usual full service of wireless news of world happenings. The molten metal in the pot was kept very low in order to prevent "splashing." Had the liquid lead got into the intricate parts of the machine it is possible that repairs could not have been executed until the ship docked. In addition, splashing metal was likely to injure the operator. Linotype setting is a two-handed job, but there were occasions when the operator worked with one hand, the other clutching a bar of the machine to prevent him sliding across the room.

He laughed when asked to set the following wireless message:—

"Warm sunshine has flooded Southern England and the weather has been summer-like."

Up in the wireless room on "A" Deck news was received from the Leafield Radio Station in Oxfordshire and the Cape Cod Radio Station in Massachusetts. The operators have worked in smaller vessels and the ship's violent motion did not worry them.

The *Daily Mail* Atlantic Edition helped the passengers to remember that they were still in touch with the outside world during the severest portions of the storm.

Linotype & Machinery Limited, 9 Kingsway, London, W.C.

THE SAFEGUARD FOR

EMPLOYERS— NO STRIKES!

EMPLOYEES— NO LOCK-OUTS!

JOIN TOGETHER IN

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AND SECURE CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION. (Reg. Trade Unions 1667 T)

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CAN BE RECOMMENDED AS A CLASSIC TREATISE OF THE BINDER'S ART.

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Canada was responsible for £69,454. In "other kinds" of paper the share to the credit of this country stands at £28,769, those of the other countries being: Canada £15,704, Australia £1,350, Japan £37, and the United States £3,479. Stationery imports from the different countries during the June quarter registered the following values: United Kingdom, £37,825; United States, £6,126; Australia, £5,026; Canada, £215 and Japan £1.

Australia's Customs Tariff.

The complete text of the amendments to the Australian Customs Tariff has been received from the Board of Trade from H M. Senior Trade Commissioner in Australia. They include the following under the heading of paper and stationery:—

	British Pref. Tariff.	Intermediate Tariff.	General Tariff.
Tissue and tissue cap paper for paper patterns, in sheets or rolls, weight not to exceed 9 lb. for 480 sheets 20 by 30 inches per cwt.	6s.	7s.	8s.
or ad val.	15 p.c.	20 p.c.	25 p.c.
whichever rate returns the higher duty			
Writing and typewriting paper (plain), not including duplicating—			
(1) In sheets not less than 16 by 13 inches ad val	Free	5 p.c.	10 p.c.
And on and after 1st January, 1926 ad val.	20 p.c.	25 p.c.	30 p.c.
(2) In sheets less than 16 by 13 inches ad val.	30 p.c.	35 p.c.	40 p.c.
True vegetable parchment—in sizes not less than 6 by 38 inches (or its equivalent) ...	Free	Free	Free
Surface coated paper n.e.i., plain or embossed, also marble and foil paper ad val.	Free	5 p.c.	10 p.c.
(1) Cover paper and pressings ad val.	30 p.c.	35 p.c.	40 p.c.
(2) Paper-hangings or wall-papers ad val.	Free	5 p.c.	10 p.c.
(3) N.E.I. ad val.	15 p.c.	20 p.c.	25 p.c.
Parchment, cut and uncut ad val.	Free	5 p.c.	10 p.c.

South African Printers.

REPORTS of the eighth annual meeting of the Federation of Master Printers of South Africa go to show that industrial problems to be faced there are as varied and delicate as in the United Kingdom. Printers in the Union are, however, a virile and alert community, and the trade is being organised thoroughly and effectively. The Mayor of Kimberley (Mr. T. G. Belding) attended the annual meeting, at which Mr. E. H. Adlington, the vice-president, occupied the chair. His worship had some useful observations to make concerning the printing industry. After speaking of the harmonious relations existing between employers and employed, he mentioned the great progress that had been made in reference to apprenticeship of South African boys. In this respect the continued prosperity of the industry was vital to the whole country, as it was essential that the boys now undergoing training should be assured of regular employment in the future. The increased Customs duties upon imported printed matter was another matter referred to, the Mayor stating that this would undoubtedly stabilise the trade and give employment to many more people in the industry. Mr. R. Muir, in expressing the thanks of the meeting to Mr. Belding, also dealt with the question of apprenticeship, and said precautions were being taken to see that the apprentices received such training as would qualify them, upon completing their indentures, to hold jobs in any part of the English-speaking world.

The Imprint.

IN their efforts to tighten up the industry in South Africa, master printers are giving attention to the question of the imprint. A delegation from the Transvaal is to ask the appropriate representative of the Government to introduce an Imprint Bill during the next session to deal with imported printing.

Stationery in South Africa.

THE effects of the new Customs tariff has received attention at the hands of the Transvaal Stationers' Association. It is stated that the want of success in the efforts of the Association towards remedial modification is largely accounted for by the meagre state of organisation of the stationery trade throughout the country. The report states that another potent cause was "regrettable, but none the less true, that the aims of the Association were actively countered by the Federation of Master Printers, and in view of what is now known, we can say with justification that the stationery trade has not had a square deal." As regards the section of the tariff with which the Association is particularly concerned, the report says: "It is an appalling bungle, but we may congratulate ourselves that but for the stand taken by this Association it would probably have been much worse."

Messrs. Spicers' New Factory.

IN order to meet conditions set up by the new Customs tariff, Spicers (S.A.) Ltd. are setting up a factory in Durban for the manufacture of envelopes, tags, quarto bound goods such as exercise books, note books, memorandum books, and also paper bags, printers' cards, ruled foolscap, etc. The new tariff has rendered the importation of many items of stationery almost prohibitive. Hence the step taken. The plant is of a thoroughly up-to-date nature, and consists of five envelope making machines of the latest pattern, three ruling machines with automatic feed and deliveries, modern stitchers and folders, and so on. It is expected that by January the factory will be in thorough working order, and able to handle orders of any size with the same efficiency and even greater despatch than was the case when the same class of goods was imported from overseas. Mr. Arthur Herbert, general manager of Spicers (S.A.) Ltd., has charge of the new enterprise.

Business Prospects in Canada.

CANADA offers a growing opportunity for the disposal of printing trade supplies. The industries of the Dominion are developing in a healthy fashion, with the result, of course, that the services of the printing and allied trades are being called upon more and more. The economic condition of the country is giving rise to hopeful prognostications for the future. All the chief industries are setting up record figures. There are indications also that printing is deriving benefit from the improved state of trade.

Paper Activity.

ON the paper side, there is a fair amount of activity. Not only is there a steady consumption on the North American Continent, but export offers very bright prospects. The advantage of preferential treatment in Australia, equal with that enjoyed by the United Kingdom, is giving an impetus to business in all grades of paper. It is anticipated that there will be a big demand for newsprint, as well as for book and other papers, and manufacturers are setting themselves out to capture as much of the custom in the Commonwealth as it is possible to get. In spite of keen competition there orders are expected to flow towards Canada in appreciable volume.

India an Improving Market.

THERE are indications that those who are able to push for business at the present time in India should meet with encouraging results. That country's buying power is undoubtedly increasing. India has had three prosperous years owing to the favourable monsoons, and a fourth is anticipated. Now is the time for British traders to seize their opportunity. Trade is flourishing in the bazaars, which are the distributing centres for all kinds of goods, from a needle to an anchor. Paper, stationery and fancy goods are in great demand. For the period 1923-1924 the share of the United Kingdom in India's total sea borne imports was 57·8 per cent., and it is realised in India that energetic action now would ensure a much larger proportion of next year's total.

Paper for India.

H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner in India states with regard to the new Customs duties on certain kinds of paper imported into British India, that it would be of considerable assistance to the Customs Authorities in India if exporters in the United Kingdom could arrange to send certificates of weight with shipments of the paper in question. The new duties are now leviable on the weight of the paper and not, as hitherto, on an *ad valorem* basis.

REPLYING to questions in the House of Commons regarding the Board of Trade Safeguarding Committees, the President of the Board of Trade recently took the opportunity of expressing the thanks of the Government to the Committees for the thorough manner in which they had conducted the inquiries.

Exports & Imports of Printed Books, ETC.

Statistics Concerning the Trade of British Possessions and Foreign Countries.

CEYLON.—Books imported into Ceylon during the seven months ended July reached 2,72,000 rupees, compared with 2,34,000 rupees in the corresponding period last year, and 3,10,000 rupees in the 1923 period.

AUSTRALIA.—Printed books, directories, etc., entering the Commonwealth during the twelve months ended June represented a value of £1,181,000, contrasted with £1,110,000 in the preceding twelve months, and £1,119,000 in 1923. Imports of stationery (excluding printed books, directories, etc.) were of the value of £1,218,000 during the twelve months ended June, compared with £1,278,000 in the previous year, and £1,113,000 in 1923.

NEW ZEALAND.—Printed books, papers and music imported into New Zealand during the five months ended May were of the value of £169,000, compared with £155,000 in the corresponding five months last year, and £143,000 in the 1923 period.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.—Printed books and music entering the Union of South Africa during the first three months of the year were valued at £92,000, compared with £94,000 in the corresponding period last year, and £89,000 in the three months of 1923. Imports of stationery were valued at £103,000 during January to March, £137,000 in the similar period last year, and £151,000 in the corresponding period of the preceding year.

CANADA.—Books and printed matter entering Canada during the seven months ended July represented $6,555,000, against $6,349,000 last year (seven months), and $5,894,000 in the 1923 period.

IRISH FREE STATE.—Books and printed matter imported into the Irish Free State during the five months ended May amounted to 54,857 cwts. (£217,000), against 52,656 cwts. (£186,000) in the five months last year.

GERMANY.—Given in 100 kilos, the exports of books from Germany during the seven months ended July reached 36,302 (22,309,000 gold marks), compared with 34,462 (18,223,000 gold marks) in the corresponding period last year. Imports of the same class of material, also in 100 kilos, reached 15,082 (6,866,000 gold marks) during the first seven months of the year, compared with 8,185 (3,274,000 gold marks) in the seven months last year.

FRANCE.—Books, pictures, etc., exported from France, in 100 kilos., during the first seven months of the year stood at 87,704 (263,910,000 francs), compared with 87,408 (292,086,000 francs) last year (seven months).

SWITZERLAND.—Printed books imported into Switzerland during January to July, in 100 kilos., amounted to 14,693 (4,301,000 francs), against 14,866 (4,133,000 francs) in the corresponding seven months last year. Printed books exported from that country amounted to 8,422 (2,934,000 francs) to July, as against 5,176 (1,895,000 francs) in the seven months last year.

SPAIN.—In 100 kilos., the shipments of books and other printed matter from Spain during the six months ended June last year reached 1,645, against 1,984 in the 1923 period, and 2,939 in January to June of the preceding year.

BRITISH INDIA.—Stationery goods (exclusive of paper) were imported into British India during the three months ended June to the extent of 22,94,000 rupees, against 20,45,000 rupees in the similar period of the preceding year, and 25,76,000 rupees the year before (three months).

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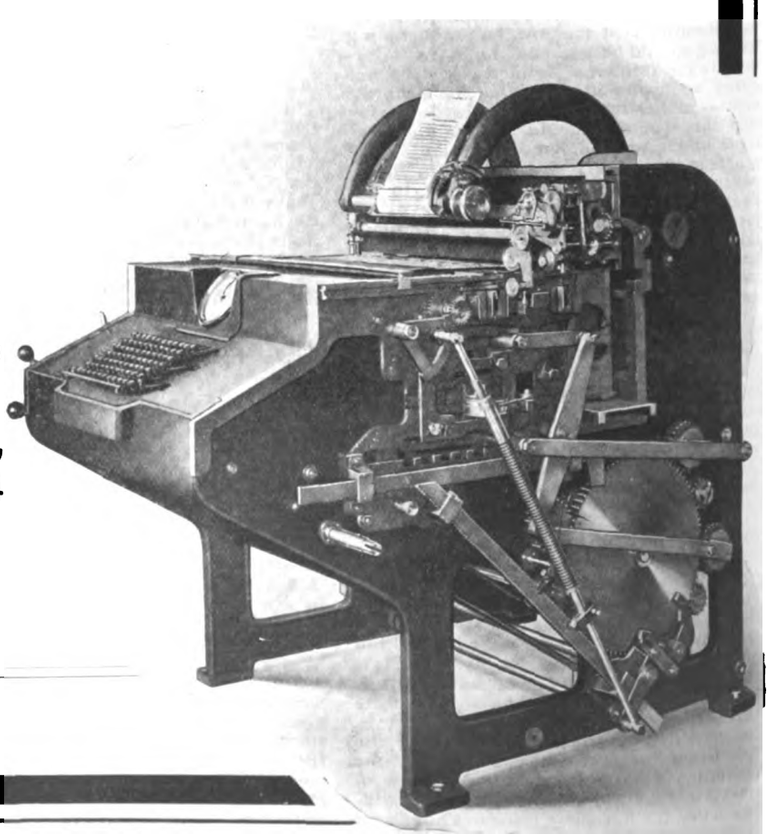
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What our Manufacturers are Doing

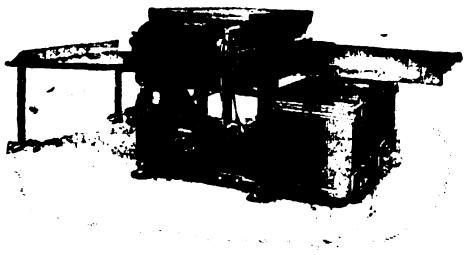
Printing Machinery and Other Products that Merit the Attention of Overseas Buyers.

Electrotyping Machinery: H. Williams and Co.

Messrs. H. Williams and Co. announce the introduction of the "Lioness" Super Router. This house has been making machines for electro, stereo and photo engraving houses since 1870 and have supplied machines to the leading firms in the trade The outstanding feature of the "Lioness" Super Router is that for the first time the motor has been incorporated in the actual construction of the machine. This, of course, reduces cost of installation in view of the fact that a separate motor and driving gear, etc., are not required. The head bearings are in phosphor bronze and the spindle of cast steel, and the latter is fitted with a patent self-centreing chuck for holding the cutters. The cutter can be raised or lowered while the machine is running, and there are fine and positive adjustments on the routing head, convenient arrangements for putting on new belts, and a spacious table giving a good expanse of unbroken surface. The main axis of the machine is made sufficiently strong to carry, quite rigidly, the working strain of both the arms, so that no roller or sliding support of any kind is fitted near the outer end of the main arm. The machine in question is fully described on another page of this issue.

Machinery: Frank F. Pershke, Ltd.

Messrs. Pershke's boast that "if you work with print, paper or card, we have the machine for you" is no idle one in view of the very wide and comprehensive range of machinery they handle. We show herewith an illustration of the "Laco" bronzing machine, which is fitted with all the latest improvements for carrying out this delicate

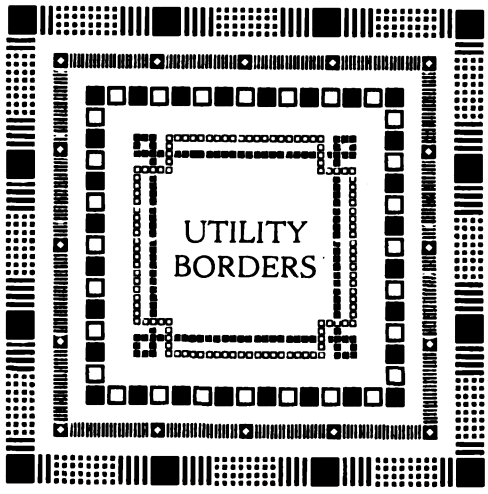


"LACO" Flat Bronzing Machine.

and difficult process with first-class results. This is only one of many machinery items which Messrs Pershke offer. Any of our readers who are interested in offset machines, single colour, two-colour and perfecting machines printing from the sheet or reel, intaglio machines, both sheet-fed and from the reel, newspaper and all-size rotary machines and two-revolution presses should write for particulars to the firm, at Norfolk House, Norfolk-street, London, W.C 2. These machines are made by the well-known firm of Albert and Co., Frankenthal, who have the largest factory building exclusively printing machines in Europe Victoria machines have a high reputation, and it is claimed that all the other plant handled by Messrs. Pershke is of a similar high standard. The reputation of the firm being a high one printers can have confidence when sending enquiries for above-mentioned machines or wire stitching, book sewing, folding machines or guillotines. This does not necessarily mean that prices are high. Only large factories being represented, the machines are built in series, with all parts interchangeable, the price being not only competitive but representing real value for money. Besides the showrooms at Norfolk House they have also a showroom in Manchester, are arranging for opening one in Birmingham, and have agencies all over the world.

Type: P. M. Shanks and Sons, Ltd.

We are able to show herewith a new Border —the Utility—which this firm of typefounders is putting on the market. It is made in five bodies—3, 6, 8, 10 and 12-point—and is furnished in complete sets of about 25 lbs., or



separate at usual border rates. Consisting of very few pieces it will yet make, as specimen sheets show, hundreds of entirely different designs. We think its usefulness in the general printing office and for advertisements will fully justify the name given to it.

Ruling and Gluing Machinery: John Shaw and Sons.

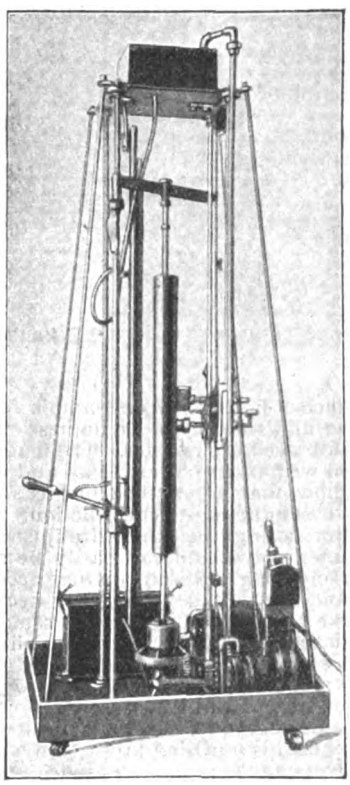
This Honley firm reports that in addition to their already well-known pen ruling machines, single, double and four-sider disc ruling machines, they are now making a small disc machine for jobbing work and short runs. This machine will both feint line and strike two or more colours at one operation. It will also rule, perforate, slit and crease at one operation. It is a handy little machine, and the price is very attractive. They are also making a new gluing and gumming machine. This machine is made in four widths, for gluing or gumming sheets up to 15 in., 21 in., 27 in., and 31 in. wide. It is made for strip work only, whole surface work only, and strip work and whole surface work combined. It can also be fitted with automatic take off and long travelling cloth any length required, for wholesale manufacturing stationers. This gluing machine is a great time and labour saver, especially with the automatic take off and long travelling cloth. It is made on a stand that is very firm and substantial, and it is driven by power from any existing shaft. Readers contemplating installing such machinery will be willingly furnished with full particulars on request.

Machinery: W. J. Light and Co., Ltd.

Amongst the many items of machinery provided for the printing and allied trades by Messrs. W. J. Light and Co., Ltd., the "Monopol" art platen may be pointed out as a very serviceable machine. Built in three sizes, it embodies the very latest improvements and is of exceptionally strong construction throughout. There are many special features in the machine. The platen motion can be minutely regulated, thus avoiding slurring, whilst the central adjustment of the impression allows for the most minute regulation. A further advantage is the automatic side lay, which ensures perfect register, even with careless feeding. From a host of other printing plant which Messrs. Light handle may be mentioned apparatus for minimising make-ready according to the Winkler method. Thus the Winkler flat plate milling machine is equally suitable for finishing type-high and plate-high work with the greatest degree of accuracy. I combines the functions of two different appliances—the roughing machine and the shaving machine—because it mills the plate in one operation down to the desired height, thereby saving labour, time and power. A brochure is published describing the special features of the apparatus.

Machinery: A. Edler.

Reduction of works costs are of great importance, and the entirely new vertical Roller Cleaning Machine introduced by the well-known firm of Mr. A. Edler, 78, Southwark-street, London, S E.1, should prove of much interest to progressive printers as a means to this end. The space occupied is only 32 in. by 40 in. It is entirely self contained and portable, being easily moved from machine to machine, and a composition roller is perfectly cleaned much better than by hand in one minute by one operator. No wastage of paraffin takes place, this being filtered after use by the machine, and the used cleaning medium is used again and again. No cleaning rags are



Roller Cleaning Machine (Edler).

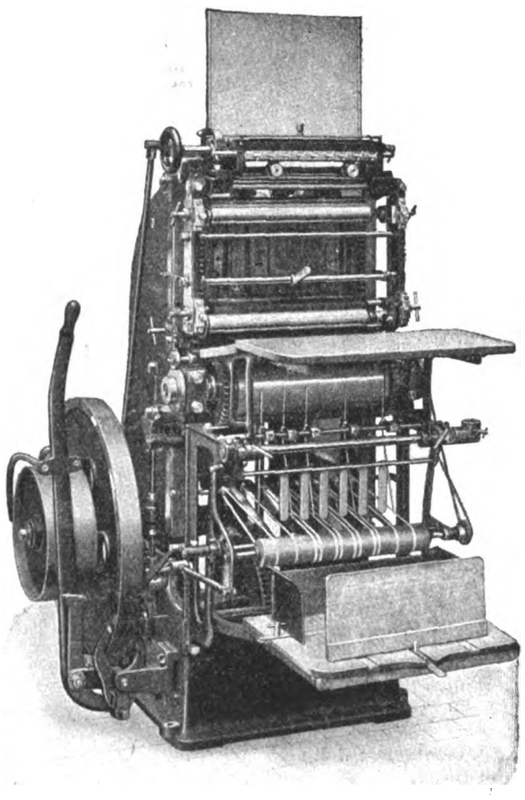
needed. Litho and offset rollers are thoroughly cleaned and re-conditioned in less than two minutes A machine can be seen by previous appointment at work in the firm's show room, where other machines of great interest to the printing and allied trades can be inspected. Another machine deserving of mention is the famous "Perfecta" guillotine, which the many repeat orders received from well known firms prove. For this strong, quick and accurate cutting machine (tested up to 40 cuts per minute), the claim is made that it pays for itself in less than one year. The entirely automatic feed to back gauge works with absolute accuracy, guaranteeing dead true register when working on repetition cutting. Amongst the many other Edler specialities may be mentioned the "Super Lightning" Self-Inking Proof Press, which is fitted with rigid yet adjustable bed automatic inking. This machine is of great value in the composing room, enabling perfect machine proofs,

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even of three colour process blocks, to be sent out, which should be of great advantage to every firm.

Vertical Jobbing Press: Soldans, Ltd.

An extension of the vertical principle is signalised by a new vertical jobbing press which Messrs Soldans, Ltd., are placing on the market. It certainly goes a long way to fulfilling the ideal of a jobbing press in that it will handle any class of job that comes along, whether letterpress, half tone or register work—and that is just what a jobbing press should do. This desirable end is obtained by the observance of first principles—ample ink distribution and rigid cylinder impression combined with accurate register. The machine is provided with many adjustments and details which show that a practical printer's advice has been sought in its construction. Inkers and reciprocating riders are all adjustable by micrometer screws, and can easily be swung out for cleaning up and giving access to forme, and the cylinder is readily accessible for make ready. Owing to the semi automatic nature of the machine, and the easy stroke-feed to cylinder grippers, a high speed can be maintained—outputs claimed being 2,000 per hour hand-fed, or 2,500 on fully automatic models. Delivery is printed side up, without this touching tapes or flyers, and the delivery table is provided with a three-sided jogger-up. The automatic model is fitted with pile feed table and suction feeder of latest type, with automatically rising pile. The feeder is of most reliable make, and is very easy to control; it will feed any kind of paper from thin tissue to heavy art paper or thin card. If a sheet is wrongly fed the machine automatically comes to a standstill. It is undoubtedly this model which will find the greatest favour. This short description gives some idea of the good points and wide scope of the "Elka," as it is called, and interested parties should write for fuller particulars to Messrs. Soldans, Ltd., at 44-46, Eagle-street, Holborn, London, W.C.1.



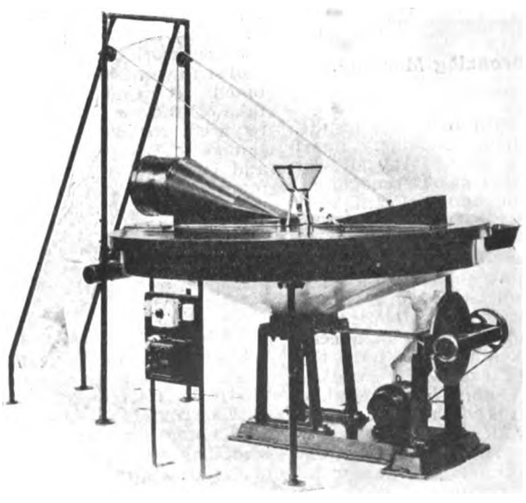
"Elka" Vertical Jobbing Press.

Machinery: Practical Machines Co., Ltd.

The "St. George" Machines for glueing, gumming, pasting and varnishing, etc., are still holding their place in trade markets both at home and abroad. The "Silverlock" bronzer notably is in increasing demand, its great advantage being its compactness and the fact that it will bronze, burnish and dust most work in one operation and occupies little space and power. The wide range of this firm's machinery will be found indicated upon another page in this issue, and inquiries will be welcomed at the firm's City office, 125, High Holborn, W.C.1, or at the works, 46, Camberwell-green, S E 5.

Photo-Litho Appliances; Pictorial Machinery, Ltd.

One of the latest appliances evolved by this enterprising firm is the "Lithotex" Super-Whirler, of which an illustration appears herewith. This machine is self-contained inasmuch that it washes, sensitises, developes and dries the printed-down plate in an automatic manner. It is a thoroughly well-tried-out machine, having been installed in working plants in Great Britain, the Colonies and abroad. Pictorial Machinery, Ltd., whose head office and show rooms are at 7, Farringdon-road, London, E.C.1, are specialists in the supply of all photo-litho appliances, having installed plant in many of the most important printing establishments at home and abroad. Among the many appliances which this firm manufactures are the "Lithotex" Step-and-Repeat Machine and the "Printex" Negative Printer. An explanatory booklet, giving full details, can be obtained on application by any printer desirous of learning about these. Pictorial Machinery, Ltd., are also manufacturers of "Pictograph" cameras, specially designed for photo-litho negative making, and also "Lithotex" all-metal printing-down frames, made in various sizes, and, when desired, specially constructed to withstand humidity in tropical climates. A permanent staff of experts are retained by the company, and their advice and assistance is always at the disposal of their clients and prospective customers whether at home or abroad.



"Lithotex" Super Whirler.

Process Machinery and Supplies: A. W. Penrose and Co., Ltd.

The claim of this old-established firm that "pictures speak a universal language" needs no comment. The country newspaper proprietor cannot do without his picture page; and to him the installation of a blockmaking plant for pictures of purely local interest is of great importance. He is specially catered for by this firm whose 33 years' experience places them in a position to supply to the smallest item every necessity for the successful working of such a department. A special feature of Messrs. Penrose's latest model machines for this work is the fitting of a motor with push button control on each, with power adjusted to the work required, thus giving the utmost economy in power and labour. Another advance is the adoption of ball-bearings throughout, which enables the router cutter to rotate at a speed of 15,000 r.p.m., the pulley being turned solid with the spindle to give rigidity. The bevelling machine, too, with its ball bearing cutter head makes 4,500 r.p.m.; this ensures efficiency, and accuracy is attained by all adjustments being controlled by micrometer screws. A great improvement in the illumination of originals has been made by the "Empire Lighting Unit," which employs four arc lamps wired in series, and arranged so that they can easily be adjusted in position either vertically or horizontally. The original can thus be placed in the centre of the four overlapping light circles, which cannot fail to give a more even illumination over a large or small area than the usual method of lighting by means of two lamps placed in a central position with the original. The lamps have automatic scissors-type feed, which maintains the arc in a forward position towards the copy; the carbons, of the white flame type, give a light which is suitable either for black-and-white or colour reproduction; it is very powerful, and by shortening exposures, saves both time and current. A large, well organised factory for polishing both copper and zinc is turning out increasing quantities to meet the demand for metal of uniform surface and etching quality such as Messrs. Penrose supply. For the supply of special chemicals, or the compounding of special formulæ, they have a staff accustomed to this work, from a long experience of the varied demands in every branch of the process trade. In overseas trade the packing of goods so diverse in character as the process man needs is a very important part, and is done by a staff whose long experience ensures the safe transit of the goods, and satisfaction to the overseas customer.

Offset Accessories: Algraphy Ltd.

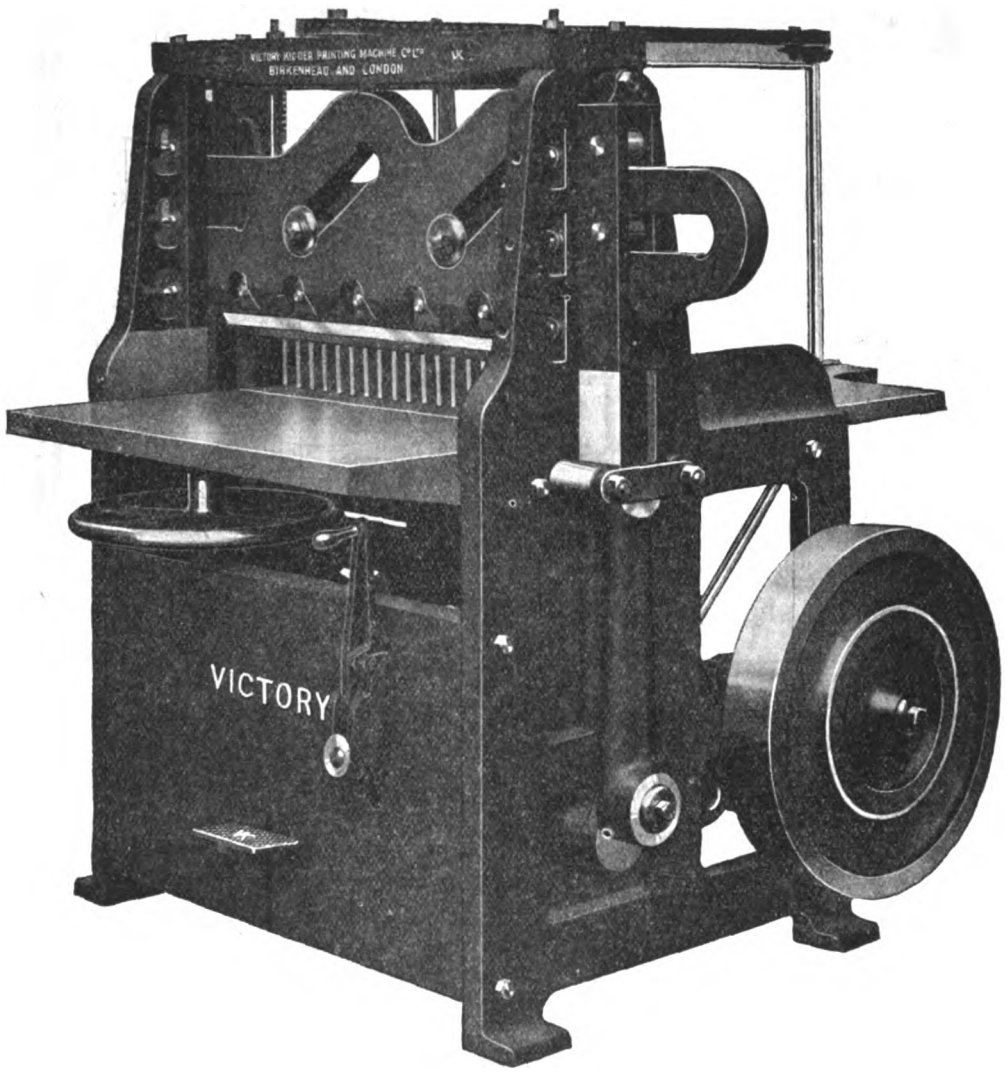
This old-established firm, the pioneers of perfect lithographic plates of both aluminium and zinc, have lately added considerably to

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their plant so that they are now in a position to keep up with the increasing demand for their manufactures. With regard to the supply of rubber blankets, they are in the forefront, and printers who use Alco offset blankets are certainly getting a properly matured rubber, so that the life of the blanket is much longer than that generally obtained from other manufacturers. An electrical installation has recently been made for resurfacing plates, and this branch of the business is well catered for, all orders being promptly executed so that customers do not have to wait for the plates for refacing. Taking it all round, these people are alive to the enormous increase in the use of lithographic plates, and are keeping pace with the demand without in any way reducing the quality for which they have such a good name.

Self-Clamp Guillotine: Victory-Kidder Printing Machine Co., Ltd.

These well-known machinery makers, of Victory Works, Birkenhead, and Blackfriars House, London, E.C 4, are manufacturing and selling under the name of the "Victory" the Child Acme Guillotine, for which there has always been a steady demand. This triple geared machine has long been recognised as a "good seller" by reason of its many features which have been specially designed to appeal to the user who requires accuracy and service without the constant attention of the maintenance engineer. The clamping pressure is automatic in action, being controlled by the resistance offered to the knife—in other words, "the harder the cut, the more it clamps." The machine, which is very silent, can be run at thirty five cuts per minute, is adapted for the heaviest and hardest cutting, is practically incapable of getting out of order, and is a most durable cutting machine. The knife-operating mechanism has a minimum number of joints, and this feature ensures the knife travelling perfectly steadily without any presence of knock or jerk. The dimensions, weight and form of main frames ensure maximum rigidity, and the machining of all frame joints and securing of same to cross members by steady pins in addition to bolts, guarantees and maintains perfect accuracy. All gears are of steel and machine-cut from the solid; shaft bearings are of ample dimensions as are all other wearing surfaces. It is, therefore, essentially a machine for long life and low maintenance cost. The machines are constructed strictly to standard, and all parts are interchangeable. Machining and finishing are of the very highest class. The comments of a well-known engineer in the paper trade are expressed as follows: "When reviewing the machine at work, one is struck by its compact form, clean design and silence in running. Upon closer inspection, the machine proves to be well constructed and in a manner conceived to give the greatest possible immunity from gearing and clamping troubles experienced in some makes. It is very rigid in operation and instantaneous yet 'silky' in engagement. The saving in floor on this machine is a commendable feature requiring only a width of 5¼ ft. on the 38 in. machine overall, there being no projections other than the flywheel, in which is incorporated a well designed clutch. From a Colonial point of view a great feature is the absence of a number of small moving parts wherein wear in holes and side play is usually expected." The "Victory" guillotine is British throughout and is built entirely at the works of this old-established firm at Birkenhead. It is made in four sizes.



"Victory" Self-Clamp Guillotine.

Cover Papers and Boards: Bartons' Paper and Cardboard Co., Ltd.

The printer in search of cover papers and boards of adaptability and distinction should obtain the samples of this enterprising Birmingham firm of manufacturers. They have been concentrating upon these lines to good effect. In cover papers they are producing a very big range, which are remarkable for the variations in tint. The "Embassy" series are stocked in sixteen colours, which readily lend themselves to artistic treatment. Bartons' boards are equally varied in substance and shade. The Stafford series, from five sheet to sixteen sheet, are distinguished by finish and colour gradations suitable for printers, ticket writers, pattern card makers, picture framers, showcard makers, etc. Another line deserving of attention are the Baroton ticket boards, also running up to 16 sheet substance and lined either one or two sides. There is a wide range of tints to choose from. Samples will be sent on request.

Variegated Leatherettes: Oriental Leatherette Co. (1908), Ltd.

Good service is rendered the bookbinder and the fancy goods manufacturer by the Oriental Leatherette Co. (1908), Ltd. Their productions are close imitations of the real article. The designs are particularly effective, whilst the tensile strength is a great recommendation. The calf and leatherette papers are beautifully finished, and are also waterproof, being especially suitable for bookbinding and for use in making wallets and high-class boxed goods. Any colour can be made to order, and embossing can also be carried out as required. Highly attractive results are secured in the suede papers, in which the firm specialise. In this type they have 11 shades, three designs, and two substances, giving a selection of 66 kinds. In all the papers turned out, durability and colour retention are features which will appeal to users.

Blocking Foil: Phillips Bros. and Ellis.

This firm's "Goldfilm" blocking foil, recently introduced to the trade, has been selling in large quanties. Since it was originally placed on the market various improvements have been effected, and it will be found to be ideal for the work for which it is intended. It is claimed to give better results than any foil hitherto made, is made in size 16 in. by 10 in., is used without preparation, and will work on any material with splendid results. Inquiries should be addressed to Messrs. Phillips Bros. and Ellis, at 7-8, Rolls passage, Chancery-lane, London, E.C.4.

Printing Inks: Shackell, Edwards and Co., Ltd.

Lithographers will be interested to note that this firm have just issued a set of offset three-colour inks, which are a distinct advance on previous efforts in this direction. The printed specimen of a "Cushion" (in strikingly variegated coloured squares) which they have sent out, shows a wide range of colours, and is comparable with a high class letterpress production from three-colour plates. Progressive workings of these three offset inks are available for those lithographers who care to write for them to Messrs. Shackell, Edwards at Red Lion-passage, Fleet street, London, E.C.4.

Diaries: Charles Letts and Co.

Stationers and printers, both at home and overseas, are getting busy now with the sale of diaries for the coming year, and a very large place in the meeting of this seasonal demand is being met by the specialist firm of Charles Letts and Co, of Southwark-bridge Buildings, London, S.E 1. Year by year this firm introduces new features of convenience and usefulness in their many series of diaries, keeping this line in the forefront of public favour. The newest thing this year is the provision in most of their diaries of a "Printator" tablet on the self-opening tab—a useful means for easily erasable note making This year, as in previous years, Messrs. Letts's series cover a wonderful range, including diaries for the office, the home, the waistcoat pocket, the lady's handbag, for the gardener, the motorist, the schoolboy, the schoolgirl – in fact, there is a diary for everybody's taste, however simple or however elaborate that taste may be.

MR. E. H. SHARMAN and Mr. F. E. Griffiths (Messrs. E. H. Sharman and Co.) had an interesting visit to Germany on their recent trip to the Continent. They were able to inspect the new machinery which Schleipen and Erkens of Julich have installed for the improved production of the raw material for the parchmentising of paper and for the manufacture of vegetable parchment itself. Considerable expense has been involved in bringing the the two 80 in. machines right up-to-date, and the result will be, it is claimed, a vegetable parchment paper as good as anything on the market. The Schleipen and Erkens mill has 50 years' experience on the English market and the products have always been guaranteed pure and harmless for foodstuffs. The new machines will be running full in about a week's time, when the quality and quantity of vegetable parchment available from this source will be something for which the English agents, Messrs. E. H. Sharman and Co., 20-21, Queenhithe, Upper Thames-street, will have reason to be proud.

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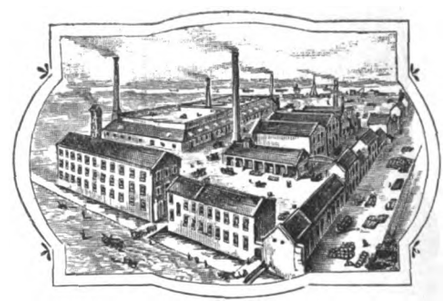
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The World-Wide Links of Print.

Address Delivered in Chicago by Mr. A. E. GOODWIN.

Mr. A. E. Goodwin, as our readers are aware, was present at the Convention of the United Typothetæ of America held in Chicago at the end of October. Probably many printers at home and overseas will be pleased to read the following report of a speech made by Mr. Goodwin on October 21st at the annual dinner to secretaries, cost accountants and employees of the United Typothetæ of America. Mr. Goodwin said :—

This is not the first time that the British Federation of Master Printers has been represented on your platform, but it is exceptional that they should have on this occasion sent their chief administrative officer to take part in your discussions and to learn something of your methods of operation, your methods of organising our great industry, and how you are striving to meet some of the problems that we also have to face in the old country. That is really the main purpose of my visit, to learn something of your methods of organisation and how you are dealing with some of these similar problems.

I feel well repaid already for my visit in seeing such an impressive gathering as that now before me. Two years ago, nearly two years ago, I was present at a great International Congress of Master Printers at which our good friend, Mr. G. H. Carter, represented your Typothetæ. That conference met at Gothenburg, Sweden, and I think every one who attended it must have realised that despite differing conditions, differing races and languages, we had one common purpose; and I find here that I am quite at home in all your gatherings. We are looking at problems from different angles, but we are all seeking to uplift the great industry with which we are all concerned.

A World Brotherhood.

To-day the world needs to keep in mind every tie that can bind us together. There are plenty of factors in the world warring to produce discord and suspicion, and we need to emphasise more and more the points of agreement rather than to look at the slight points of difference.

That big gathering at Gothenburg was the first meeting of employers since the Great War, and I think it is encouraging that the printing industry could give such a lead to the world as that. We had represented there nearly all the Allied Countries and all the enemy countries, and we were able to sit down and discuss our problems in a friendly atmosphere.

I was present only a few months ago in Ireland—and I believe you take some interest in Irish problems even in Chicago—and there at any rate, for the first time for a number of years, we had printers from Dublin, from Belfast, from Londonderry, from Cork, all sitting down at the same dining table and talking together in the friendliest way possible.

I got a newspaper, a printing paper, since I reached Chicago, giving me the particulars of another congress which was still more largely attended, representing the whole of Ireland. So there is some hope, at any rate, for a solution of the Irish problem at last.

I think, Mr. President, that we are all proud of our great industry. We are part of a world-wide brotherhood that provides light and also provides the oil which helps to keep the wheels of industry moving smoothly.

World-famous Names.

There is no other body that can claim to be doing so much for the interests of the community as the printing industry. I think, too, that we are proud of our ancestry. We remember with pride the names of Gutenberg, Bodoni, Caxton, Franklin, William Morris, men of different races, of different countries, all one in the great brotherhood of the craft. These do not belong to any nation; they belong to the world. And when a printer is elected to the proud position of President of the United States, a thrill goes through the whole world of printerdom. And we are glad to know that men in all lands are carrying on the proud traditions of the printing industry. There are the names of British printers that are not unknown in this assemblage. Mr. Howard Hazell, the president of the Federation this year, Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh, Mr. George W. Jones—these are names that are known in America, almost as well as they are known in England, and we are just as proud of them as you are proud of the great leaders who surround me on this platform.

Costing Problems.

Our industrial and economic problems differ in degree and differ in many other respects, but we are thankful to America for one thing, that at a very difficult stage in the history of the printing trade in Great Britain two of our leaders came over here when you were launching your great costing campaign. They brought back the news; we set about it in the usual British way, a little more slowly, perhaps; we devised a system that is not quite altogether on your lines, we, of course, claim that it is slightly better. But the main essentials are the same. And it was to introduce that system to the British printers that first brought me into Association work. The value of that work is appreciated through the length and breadth of the country, and what the trade would have done through the difficult period of the war and post-war period, it is impossible to state. But we do know that it has steadied the whole industry, and even those who were not working the system accepted the results with thankfulness from those who were, during that difficult time.

We are now starting on a campaign for the education of the estimators. We have reached conclusions, I suppose, somewhat similar to you here, that even when you have discovered the correct hour rate, the correct hour cost rate, that there will still be discrepancies in printers' estimates; and we are striving thoroughly to master that particular difficulty.

Labour Conditions.

I shall say very little about our labour problems. Our labour problems are entirely different from yours. It has been very interesting for me to study here on the spot some of your labour conditions, but there is one thing that I think we can claim: the fact that I am here on this platform tonight is some indication that in the unrest which pervades the British Empire, the printing industry is in a much more reasonable condition than any of the other industries in the country. For the past two years we have had no serious trouble at all. We did have a brief period of 48 hours when the whole of the printing presses of London, with the exception of the daily newspapers, were stopped, about six months ago: but the machinery that we have in our Joint Industrial Council helped us to get over that difficulty, and the friendly relation that exists between the workers and the employers is again a model to the rest of industry in our country.

During the past three years you had a visit—I don't suppose they have made much noise about it, but you have had amongst you as visitors three of the leading trade union officials in the printing world, and it was certainly thought by some of our leaders from the employers' side that it was quite time that they sent someone out who would try, at any rate, to understand the standpoint of the employers in the printing industry in America.

Now, I am straying from my duty, Mr. President. I had a cable to-day from Mr. Howard Hazell. I had the pleasure of meeting your president, Mr. Hebb, in Detroit, spent one of the most delightful days of my life in his company. I met the Detroit printers and they were good enough to send a message to our president expressing appreciation of my visit, and I have received to-day a cable stating that that message was read in London to-day at our British Federation Council meeting, where there were gathered printers from all over the United Kingdom, and asking me to convey in the heartiest possible terms a message of greeting to this assembly.

And I should like, Mr. Chairman, if I may, just to hand you a slight memento of my visit. It has very little intrinsic value, but the week before I left I attended one of the most remarkable conferences that I have ever attended. It was remarkable so far as those who were attending the conference were concerned. We fixed an age limit to this conference and there was no employer or employer's son over the age of 33 allowed to attend this convention. I don't know whether that idea may appeal to some of the organisers here, but it is an idea that we think is a good plan to catch them young. We kept these young men together, playing, eating, sleeping, and they had a jolly time together. We had leaders of the industry talking to them on problems of organisation and others connected with the industry; and it was held at a remarkable place. It was held in an old country village some 25 miles from London at a little settlement called Jordans, and the old hostel in which these boys met is very near the home of William Penn. In fact, in the dormitory in which they slept, the roof is composed of rafters taken from the old Mayflower. And one of these boys, a grandson of the first founder of our Federation, a son of Mr. Ralph Hazell, suggested that it would be a nice thing if I were to convey a greeting from these young master printers' sons, and they thought that they would assemble around the graveside of William Penn, and there, on a beautiful Autumn evening, with the leaves just beginning to fall, these young fellows assembled and quietly and reverently they asked me to convey to you, sir, a message of greeting from the young master printers of Great Britain.

And accompanying that message, they took a bunch of lavender from the garden near which William Penn had lived, and it is with the greatest possible pleasure that I hand you just this little bunch of lavender in their name.

Mr. Goodwin has since stated that the cheers which followed his presentation of the bunch of lavender to the president were such as he would never forget.

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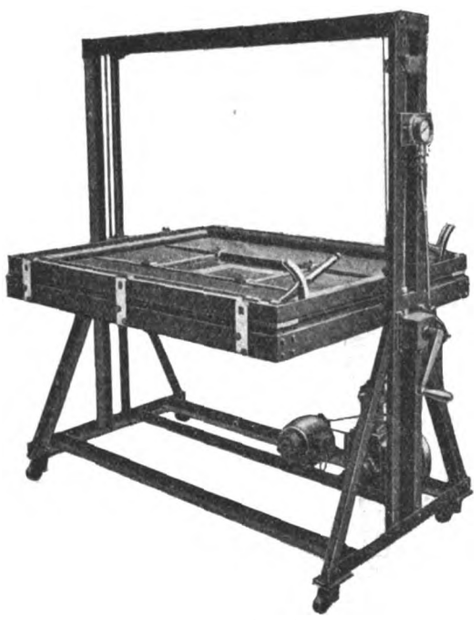
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An Australian Visitor.

Mr. H. S. Wynne, of the "Melbourne Herald," Investigates British Newspaper Printing.

The big newspaper publishing houses in Australia must be credited with an enterprising policy and a determination to be thoroughly up-to-date. To obtain a personal knowledge of the latest in the way of mechanical appliances and processes connected with paper and print, particularly newspaper production, Mr. H. S. Wynne, the works manager of the *Herald and Weekly Times*, Ltd., Melbourne, is making an extended tour, covering the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom and the Continent. Mr. Wynne's company publish the *Herald*, an evening newspaper; the *Sun News Pictorial*, a morning newspaper; the *Sporting Globe*, a bi-weekly, and other weekly and monthly magazines.

During his stay in London, Mr. Wynne, in conversation with a representative of this journal, referred with great satisfaction to the expansion in size of the Australian newspapers. "Three years ago," he said, "a 16 page evening paper in Melbourne was considered the limit. Now, on several days during the week, 32 pages are common, and 40 pages are likely in the near future. Of course, as far as the morning papers are concerned, 40 pages are not uncommon."

The imports of paper into the Australian market are naturally influenced by the expanding size of the various newpapers, and Mr. Wynne mentioned that for the *Herald*, the *Sun* and the *Weekly Times* they were using more than 1,250 tons monthly, whilst for the several other publications, necessitating a super-calendered paper, the consumption was over 700 tons annually.

"Practically all the paper used is of British manufacture," said Mr. Wynne. "When the import duty of £3 per ton was placed on foreign newsprint some three years ago, it led to the use of British paper in almost every office, and the quality supplied has given all-round satisfaction. The only ground for complaint was in regard to packing. However, since the hessian covering has been abandoned in favour of strong wrapping and hoop iron, with stouter wood ends, there is now no fault to be found, whereas previously, the hessian, being of an elastic nature, concealed any damage sustained in transit, especially when only a casual external examination was made."

During his visit to newspaper offices in the United States Mr. Wynne found in almost universal use a reel carrying device, which he described as most simple and effective in operation. The unit low construction type of printing machines, with printing decks placed in line on the floor level, are fed with fresh reels without stopping the press. The reel-carrying device, in a sub-basement, is directly under each printing deck, and consequently the paper does not go on the machine floor at all, thus freeing valuable space. Another advantage, in addition to the flying paster, giving continuity of run, is the absence of reel spindles. The reels are held entirely on cones. It was noticeable in the majority of the newspaper offices that the paper reel cores are steel-tipped, on the Elixman principle. The paper reels are controlled by wide belts that rest on the reel and feed the paper to the machine at the correct speed. Mr. Wynne said that the type of machine mentioned is already running in several offices in Australia. He understands that Mr. James, of Messrs. Witton-James, Ltd., is building the reel-carrying device in this country, and that a substantial order is now going through the works at Hendon for an English newspaper.

Whilst in New York Mr. Wynne inspected a rotary magazine printing machine, built by Messrs. Hoe and Co., to the order of his firm.

When visiting San Francisco and Los Angeles he was surprised to find that some offices were running on Scandinavian paper. This he considers rather puzzling in view of the modern equipment and capacity of Canadian mills.

Mr. Wynne had the opportunity of making an inspection of the St. Maurice mill, Three Rivers, and also the Laurentide mill at Grand Mere, and as these were the first paper mills he had had the opportunity of visiting, he was greatly impressed with their splendid organisation and the natural advantages enjoyed. "The Canadian papermaker," said Mr. Wynne, "has a valuable asset in the rivers and water-powers." He appreciated the kindness and courtesy extended to him, and the information readily given. Mr. Wynne also covered Vancouver and the Pacific Coast.

During his stay in this country he took advantage of the opportunity, through the kindness of Mr. Stanley Cousins, of visiting several important Kentish newsprint mills. "I was very fortunate," he remarked, "in having Mr. Cousins as guide, as his bright and genial nature and spirit of optimism made the trip a most enjoyable one."

The mills visited by Mr. Wynne were the Imperial at Gravesend, the Empire at Greenhithe, Messrs. A. E. Reed and Co.'s mill at Aylesford, and also the new works at Kemsley of Messrs. Edward Lloyd, Ltd. "To a newspaper man," he said, "much valuable information is obtained by a personal inspection of the various processes of papermaking and the care taken to ensure uniformity of product." Mr. Wynne was greatly impressed with the magnitude of the mills he visited, and their enormous output. The modern mills, he remarked, were a clear proof that we live in an age of steel and concrete.

The Kemsley Garden Village, near the Kemsley mills of Messrs. Edward Lloyd, Ltd., was a great attraction to Mr. Wynne. The houses provided for the workpeople, the supply of electricity for lighting and domestic purposes, and all the amenities that could be desired, evidenced, he said, the generosity and forethought of Mr. Frank Lloyd and the directors of the firm, who evidently showed the deepest interest in the welfare of the workers in their home and social life.

Mr. Wynne, who has spent some three weeks in England, is visiting the Continent prior to returning to Australia.

MR. ROBERT JOHNSTON, of the firm of Messrs. John Dickson and Co., wholesale stationers, Edinburgh, died on Sunday at his residence, 19, Bellevue-crescent. The funeral was on Wednesday.

Australian Paper Imports.

Absorbents and Blottings.

During the twelve months ended June last year the total imports from all sources into Australia of "absorbent paper for copying machines and duplicating paper" reached a value of £7,105, against £10,307 the year before. The United Kingdom was responsible for supplying practically the whole of the shipments, consignments from this country amounting to £7,001. The share of the United States was £104. In the preceding year the contributions of the various supplying countries were: United Kingdom, £9,979; Norway, £268; United States, £41, and Netherlands, £19.

Blotting paper imports represented a total of 8,663 cwts. (£28,922), against 8,332 cwts. (£27,217). The United Kingdom was the largest supplier with 7,843 cwts. (£26,163), compared with 6,606 cwts. (£22,019). The shipments of the other countries during the last completed twelve months were as follows, the figures in parenthesis representing the shipments for the preceding year: United States, 739 cwts., £2,382 (1,672 cwts., £4,976); Germany 52 cwts., £277 (nil); Canada 22 cwts., £80 (nil); Netherlands, 7 cwts., £20 (32 cwts., £135).

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Supplying the Requirements of Oversea Printers.

Statistics of Exports for the first three-quarters of the year Show Indications of Improved Business.

In the following statistics will be found information regarding the exports from this country of many of the more important classes of goods handled by the overseas printer. In addition to this, the varieties of goods mentioned also show to what an increasing extent the home manufacturer is able to supply the needs of Colonial consumers. Total exports of paper and cardboard during January to September represented 3,675,089 cwts. (£7,175,313), figures which were an advance on both the 3,516,380cwts. (£6,771,315), recorded during the corresponding period last year, and the 2,991,911 cwts. (£6,169,497) registered in the nine months of the preceding year. An analysis of these figures shows that, in quantity, British paper and cardboard exports for the nine months ended September advanced respectively by 158,718 cwts. (4.5 per cent.) and 683,187 cwts. (22.8 per cent.) contrasted with the two preceding corresponding periods. As regards value, the nine months' exports for the present year represent increases of £403,998 (5.9 per cent.) and £1,005,816 (16.3 per cent.) compared with the nine months of last year and the year before.

Printing Paper.

Printing paper, of course, constitutes the principal item in the list of paper and cardboard products sent overseas. During the first three-quarters of the year, shipments of this class of manufacture represented a proportion of over 70 per cent. of the total returns of paper and cardboard exports, whilst compared with the nine months last year and the preceding year, they show increases respectively of 449,962 cwts. and 765,578 cwts. The quantity and value of printing paper shipments during January to September, and the two preceding years, were as follows:—

1925	...	2,702,856 cwts.	£2,399,092
1924	...	2,525,896 cwts.	£3,042,131
1923	...	1,937,278 cwts.	£2,798,612

Australia maintains her position as the most important market for printings of British manufacture, and consumers in that quarter are showing every indication of still further increasing their requirements. The purchases of this class of material by the Commonwealth during January to September represented 1,809,004 cwts. (£1,958,322) compared with 1,309,183 cwts. (£1,455,100) last year and 1,045,671 cwts. (£1,265,015) in the preceding year.

New Zealand, the second largest purchaser, is also an improving market for British printings, and took during January to September, shipments amounting to 194,255 cwts. (£248,030), compared with 172,076 cwts. (£210,046) in the similar period last year, and 164,186 cwts. (£229,143) in the 1923 nine months.

British India, though occupying the third position, bought slightly less in January to September than was the case in either of the two preceding corresponding periods, the actual shipments being: 138,601 cwts. (£215,623), 1925; 140,193 cwts. (£222,215), 1924; 155,341 cwts. (£257,338), 1923.

British South Africa extended her purchases in January to September compared with the corresponding period last year, but took slightly less than in the first three quarters of the preceding year, the figures being as follows:—

93,465 cwts. (£159,554), 1925; 74,491 cwts. (£133,992), 1924; 95,899 cwts. (£168,611), 1923.

Canada made increased purchases of printings from this country, the shipments in the three periods being: 21,840 cwts. (£43,643), 1925; 19,501 cwts. (£42,991), 1924; 18,592 cwts. (£36,023), 1923.

Ceylon also appears as a bigger buyer, the shipments to the market in the three periods being: 20,262 cwts. (£29,000), 1925; 13,786 cwts. (£21,119), 1924; 12,499 cwts. (£23,276), 1923.

The Straits Settlements, in line with other Colonial markets, also took larger quantities of printings during January to September, with consignments as follows: 13,752 cwts. (£26,165), 1925; 9,630 cwts. (£19,513), 1924; 8,015 cwts. (£15,411), 1923.

In addition to the larger shipments consigned to the above enumerated Colonial markets, it is interesting to notice that printings sent to "other British Possessions" amounted to 178,619 cwts. (£227,363) in January to September, against 123,739 cwts. (£188,135) in the corresponding period last year, and 66,559 cwts. (£106,873) in the 1923 period.

Coated Papers.

Statistics relating to the exports of printed and embossed paper hangings were on a fairly satisfactory scale, and show an increase in volume compared with both the corresponding period last year and the preceding year. The actual figures for January to September of the present year and the two preceding years, were: 97,878 cwts. (£438,356), 1925; 96,906, cwts. (£440,822), 1924; 79,737 cwts. (£368,569), 1923.

"All other" sorts of coated papers—except waterproof wrappings and roofing paper—indicated a considerable expansion. During the first nine months of the year, exports under this category amounted to 67,200 cwts. (£333,249), compared with 37,407 cwts. (£244,574) in the corresponding period last year, and 38,044 cwts. (£228,974) in the 1923 period.

Writing Papers.

Writing papers constitute an important item in the British paper and cardboard export list, and although the figures for the first nine months of the year are slightly in advance of those for January to September last year, they show a falling off compared with the 1923 nine months. The actual figures for the three periods were: 168,481 cwts. (£494,954), 1925; 159,643 cwts. (£466,420), 1924; 182,053 cwts. (£497,483), 1923.

Australia was again the largest purchaser of British writings, the shipments to that market amounting to 61,636 cwts. (£161,935), against 56,877 cwts. (£150,999) last year, and 77,292 cwts. (£183,762) in the 1923 period. The extent of the purchases during January to September of the other enumerated Colonial markets, in the order of importance, were as follows (the shipments for the corresponding period of last year being given in parentheses):—

British India, 30,485 cwts., £88,732 (29,691 cwts., £80,740); 23,977 cwts., £55,462 (23,071 cwts., £52,251); British South Africa, 8,699 cwts., £29,916 (8,216 cwts., £27,652); Canada, 3,327 cwts., £12,153 (3,113 cwts., £9,351); Ceylon, 3,270 cwts., £9,826 (2,443 cwts., £7,235); Straits Settlements, 2,617 cwts., £8,062 (1,063 cwts, £4,984). Exports to "other British Possessions" reached 10,166 cwts. (£36,938) during January to September, against 8,282 cwts. (£26,113) last year, and 5,878 cwts. (£25,126) in the nine months of the preceding year.

Tissues.

Exports of this variety of British manufacture have been fairly steady of recent years and from the latest returns do not show signs of any further extension. Shipments overseas during January to September represented 10,156 ctws. (£111,481), compared with 10,866 cwts. (£99,366) in the corresponding period last year, and 10,270 cwts. (£98,117) in the 1923 nine months.

Packings and Wrappings.

The statistics relating to the exports of British packings and wrappings reveal the serious state of this branch of industry. The big decline in exports is shown by the following figures, which cover the shipments for the nine months' period of the present and the two preceding years:—160,078 cwts. (£291,032), 1925; 497,441 cwts. (£421,733), 1924; 384,113 cwts. (£32,775), 1923.

Stationery Exports.

All classes of stationery exports indicate an expansion, which is a very satisfactory feature of the returns, especially when it is remembered that, as far as value is concerned, stationery shipments represent a very important item in the list of paper and cardboard exports. During January to September consignments abroad of envelopes (not including boxed stationery) amounted to 37,839 cwts. (£157,306), figures which compare with 31,572 cwts. (£144,027) in the corresponding period last year, and 30,913 cwts. (£132,068) for the nine months of the preceding year.

An even greater extension took place in the shipments of "other sorts" of stationery, as is indicated by the following figures for January to September of the three years: 146,888 cwts. (£1,041,011), 1925; 128,828 cwts. (£944,520), 1924; 114,640 cwts. (£927,509), 1923.

Total exports of stationery other than paper amounted in value to £1,118,456, compared with £1,090,449 in the nine months last year, and £1,014,721 in the corresponding period of the preceding year. Australia was the principal enumerated purchaser of this class of material with £138,373, figures which compare with £139,645 last year (nine months) and £130,897 in the corresponding period of 1923. British India followed very closely with £134,533, compared with £133,818 and £139,637 in the nine months of the two preceding years. The takings of the other Colonial markets during January to September were as follows (the value of the shipments for the corresponding period of the preceding year being given in parenthesis): Canada, £45,282 (£42,730); New Zealand, £41,972 (£42,739); Straits Settlements and Malay States, £22,927 (£23,492); Ceylon, £44,712 (£14,472). Other countries were responsible for absorbing shipments of the value of £578,751, whilst the United States took £91,070 and France £48,116.

Boards.

This is another branch of trade in which the exports would seem to have been affected by foreign competition. During January to September shipments under the classification of "millboard, strawboard, cardboard, etc.," amounted to 103,665 cwts. (£173,746), against 123,821 cwts. (£196,869) in the corresponding period last year, and 73,909 cwts. (£148,035) in the 1923 nine months.

Printed Books.

The exports of printed books continue to show evidence of further extension, whilst the returns themselves indicate the important position held by this class of manufacture in the list of printing and paper products sent overseas. During the nine months ended September, exports under the heading of printed books reached a total of 367,589 cwts. (£3,225,653) figures which are a substantial advance compared with the shipments of the two preceding corresponding periods, when they amounted respectively to 337,581 cwts. (£2,964,072) and 262,601 cwts. (£2,474,342).

Printing Type.

The overseas demand for printing type of British manufacture appears to be well maintained. Exports during January to September represented 175 tons (£56,768), against 146 tons (£50,958) in the corresponding period last year, and 139 tons (£49,289) in the 1923 period.

Boxes and Cartons.

The statistics relating to boxes and cartons again give every indication of the enterprise being shown by the makers of machinery to cope with the ever-increasing demands being made for this every-day article of commerce. Boxes and cartons sent abroad during January to September represented 48,300 cwts. (£160,358), against 40,894 cwts. (£153,765) in the corresponding nine months last year, and 27,504 cwts. (£117,574) in the 1923 period.

Paper Bags.

The enterprise shown in respect of cartons and boxes is also manifested with regard to paper bags, and statistics again show a satisfactory improvement. During January to September shipments amounted to 46,869 cwts. (£89,602), against 41,517 cwts (£81,884) last year, and 28,636 cwts. (£67,492) in the corresponding period of 1923.

Playing Cards.

Consignments of playing cards of British make continue to show signs of still further increase. Exports, which were practically stationary some few years ago, now evidence an improved demand from oversea consumers. Shipments for January to September of the three years were:—2,599 cwts (£47,000), 1925; 2,317 cwts. (£46,495), 1924; 1,473 cwts. (£27,643), 1923.

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World's Paper Trade Statistics.

Official Figures Concerning Various Countries.

The quarterly return dealing with the figures up to September 15th, 1925, issued by the Board of Trade, gives the following interesting statistics relating to the imports and exports of paper of certain foreign countries and British Possessions:—

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS.—Imports of paper and cardboard into the Soviet Union during the eight months ended May amounted to 67,746 tonnes (of the value of 12,538,000 gold roubles), compared with 27,354 tonnes (6,335,000 gold roubles) in the similar period of last year.

LITHUANIA.—Paper and paper manufactures imported into Lithuania during the six months ended June represented 2,734 tonnes (of the value of 2,734,000 litai), compared with 2,129 tonnes (2,438,000 litai) in the six months of last year. Exports of a similar class of merchandise during the first six months of the year amounted to 1,588 tonnes (1,975,000 litai), against 1,272 tonnes (873,000 litai) in the similar six months last year. [Litai = 43·59 to the £ in 1924 and 48 68 to the £ in 1925].

FINLAND.—In the seven months ended July news-print was exported from Finland to the extent of 87,031 tonnes (of the value of 243,966,000 marks), compared with 72,909 tonnes (207,287,000 marks) in the seven months of last year and 73,031 tonnes (221,755,000 marks) in 1923. Pasteboard exports in the three respective periods were:—27,834 tonnes (58,074,000 marks), 15,872 tonnes (32,948,000 marks), 14,594 tonnes (34,008,000 marks). Packings: 16,710 tonnes (56,721,000 marks), 15,807 tonnes (49,388,000 marks), 15,480 tonnes (55.870,000 marks). Writing paper: 1,962 tonnes (10,698,000 marks), 1,721 tonnes (8,131,000 marks), 3,754 tonnes (19,586,000 marks). Tissue paper: 404 tonnes (6,510,000 marks), 692 tonnes (9,336,000 marks), 633 tonnes (7,681,000 marks).

NORWAY.—Printing paper exported amounted to 115,315 tonnes in the seven months ended July last, as contrasted with 56,489 tonnes in the seven months last year, and 80,417 tonnes in the 1923 seven months. Packing paper dispatched from Norway during January to July last stood at 45,042 tonnes, compared with 27,746 tonnes in the corresponding seven months of 1924, and 36,647 tonnes in the similar period of 1923.

SWEDEN.—Paper "of all kinds" exported from Sweden during the seven months ended July reached 193,996 tonnes, against 170,536 tonnes in the seven months of last year, and 151,495 tonnes during January to July, 1923.

DENMARK.—The value of paper and paper manufactures imported into Denmark in the seven months ended July last stood at 18,164,000 kr., as against 15,217,000 kr. in the seven months of 1924, and 15,718,000 kr. during January to July, 1923.

GERMANY.—Given in 100 kilos., fancy, coloured, varnished, etc., paper exported from Germany during January to July amounted to 126,513,000, compared with 112,905,000 in the seven months of 1924 and 118,159,000 in 1923. Photographic paper exports stood at 7,671 during January to July, contrasted with 6,213 in 1924, and 7,074 in the seven months of 1923.

NETHERLANDS.—Printing and writing paper (including news-print) exported from the Netherlands during the seven months ended July represented 25,834 tonnes (of the value of 6,231,000 guldens), compared with 27,652 tonnes (6,391,000 guldens) in the corresponding seven months of 1924, and 26,258.000 tonnes (6,688,000 guldens) in the seven months of 1923. Imports of the same class of merchandise in the three periods were: 20,310 tonnes (5,003,000 guldens), 1925; 22,834 tonnes (5,120,000 guldens), 1924; and 20,262 tonnes (4,933,000 guldens), 1923. Strawboard exports reached 120,540 tonnes (11,634,000 guldens) during January to July, as against 120,655 tonnes (11,054,000 guldens) in 1924, and 103,411 tonnes (10.973,000 guldens) in 1923.

BELGIUM.—Paper and cardboard imported into Belgium during January to April reached 14,425 tonnes (35,542,000 francs), against 15,094 tonnes (38,128,000 francs) in the corresponding period of last year. Exports for the same periods covering a similar variety of manufacture stood at 10,846 tonnes (42,292,000 francs) in 1925, 10,511 tonnes (31,800,000 francs) in the four months of 1924, and 12,152 tonnes (27,988 francs) in the 1923 period.

FRANCE.—Given in 100 kilos., paper imported into France in the seven months ended July amounted to 810.539 (149,930,000 francs), contrasted with 807,682 (129,167,000 francs) in the seven months of 1924. and 781,839 (107,123.000 francs) in 1923. Exports of paper in the same three seven monthly periods were: 332,281 (154,103,000 francs), 1925; 318,013 (167,431,000 francs), 1924; 286,976 (146,106.000 francs), 1923.

SWITZERLAND.—Exports of printing paper, etc., during January-July, in 100 kilos., reached 74,978 (3,766,000 francs), as against 69,646,000 (3,241,000 francs) in 1924 (seven months).

ITALY.—In 100 kilos. paper (white or dyed in the pulp) exported from Italy during the six months ended June represented 60,850 (of the value of 29,355,000 lire), compared with 83,904 (32,966,000 lire) in the six months of the preceding year, and 23,188 (18,620,000 lire) during January to June, 1924.

HUNGARY.—Given in 100 kilos., the exports of paper and paper manufactures from Hungary during the three months ended March represented 2,698 (of the value of 117,000 gold krona), against 803 (196,000 gold krona), in the corresponding period of last year. Paper imported into Hungary during January-March amounted to 90,564 (3,887,000 gold krona), compared 84,248 (4,147,000 gold krona) in the similar three months of last year. Cardboard imports amounted to 9 890 (310,000 gold krona) during January to March, against 14,135 (374,000 gold krona) last year (three months).

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.—The exports of printing paper shipped from Czecho-Slovakia during January to June represented 6,596 tonnes, contrasted with 4,036 tonnes in the six months of last year. The following represent the other classes of paper goods (in tonnes) leaving Czecho-Slovakia during January to June, the figures in parenthesis showing the amounts in the six months last year: Packings 5,790 (4,037); cardboard, 2,076 (4,077); writings, 719 (604); cigarette paper, 461 (212).

EGYPT.—Imports of paper and other classes of paper goods imported into Egypt (in kilos.) during January-June were as follows, the figures in parenthesis representing the amounts for the six months of last year: Wrapping paper, 8,572,382 (7,320 442 cardboard, 4,309,822 (7,320,442); printings, 3.997.978 (3,436.350; writings and envelopes, 736,326 (941,631); cigarette paper, 281,347 (314.203). Cigarette paper exported during January-June represented 17 tonnes, compared with 21 tonnes in the 1924 period and 18 tonnes in the first six months of 1923.

BRAZIL.—Paper and paper manufactures entering Brazil during the nine months ended September last year reached 34,254 tonnes (49,348,000 milreis), compared with 37,145 tonnes (53,504,000 milreis) in the corresponding period of 1923, and 31,191 tonnes (34,192,000 milreis) in the nine months of 1922.

CHILE.—Paper imported into Chile during January to June amounted to 8,828 tonnes (2,098,000 pesos fuertes), compared with 7,016 tonnes (1,560,000 pesos fuertes), in the 1924 period, and 9,032 tonnes (2,100,000 pesos fuertes) during the corresponding six months of 1923. [Peso fuerte = 1s. 6d.]

JAPAN.—Paper and cardboard imported into Japan during the first six months of 1925 reached a value of 9.625,000 yen, compared with 14.965,000 yen in the same period last year and 7.543,000 yen in the 1923 six months. Exports of paper from Japan during the six-monthly periods were: 8,718,000 yen, 1925; 8,446,000 yen, 1924; 7,818,000 yen, 1923.

SIAM.—Unprinted paper imported into Siam during the six months ended June amounted to 1,196 tonnes (of the value of 443,000 ticals), against 1,274 tonnes (472,000 ticals) last year, and 1,364 tonnes (494,000 ticals) during January to June, 1923. [Tical in 1922=9.50 to the £, in 1923 10.99, and in 1924 11.00.]

BRITISH INDIA.—During the three months ended June paper and pasteboard imported into British India by sea represented 436,180 cwts. (72,50,000 rupees), against 374,543 cwts. (74,13,000 rupees) in the corresponding period of the preceding year, and 369,077 cwts. (79,59,000 rupees) in the 1923 period.

CEYLON.—Imports of printing and writing paper into Ceylon during the first seven months of the year represented 35,819 cwts. (8,37,000 rupees), against 28,619 cwts. (6,17.000 rupees) last year (seven months), and 22,702 cwts. (6,65,000 rupees) in the 1923 period. Imports of "other" paper in the three periods were: 10,86.000 rupees, 1925; 9,49,000 rupees, 1924; 8,61,000 rupees, 1923.

NEW ZEALAND.—Imports of printing paper represented 157,189 cwts. (£196.000) during the five months ended May last, 157,223 cwts. (£207,000) in the preceding year, and 175.788 cwts. (£223,000) in the five months of 1923. "Other paper" imports stood at the value of £236,000 during the five months ended May last, £220,000 in the five months of 1923, and £220,000 in the five months of the preceding year.

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.—Printing paper imports (in centals of 100 lbs.) reached 112,185 (£109,000) during the three months ended March last, 82,783 (£95,000) in the 1924 period, and 89,806 (£103,000) during the three months of 1923. Wrapping paper imports in the three respective periods were: 32,908 (£38,000), 1925; 40,452 (£46,000), 1924; 27,083 (£30,000), 1923. "Other paper" imports represented a value of £67,000 in January to March last, £54,000 in the corresponding period of 1924 and £49,000 in the 1923 three months.

CANADA.—Newsprint exported from Canada during the seven months ended July represented 15,699,808 cwts. (55,318,000 dols.), compared with 14,208,364 cwts. (53,529,000 dols.) in the corresponding period last year, and 12,874.489 cwts. (48,472,000 dols) in the 1923 seven months. The value of exports of paperboard in the three respective seven-monthly periods were: 1,841,000 dols., 1925; 2,093,000 dols., 1924; 1,809,000 dols., 1923. Wrapping paper shipments in the periods were: 1,665,000 dols, 1925; 1,938,000 dols., 1924; 1,887,000 dols., 1923.

IRISH FREE STATE.—Paper and cardboard imported into the Irish Free State during the first five months of the year represented a value of £430.000, compared with £431,000 in the corresponding five months last year.

Canadian Newsprint.

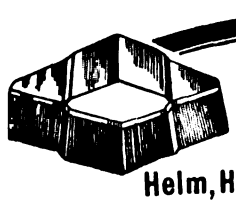
Dependence of the United States.

It is expected that reduction in the price of newsprint paper from $70 to $65 per ton will bring about the closing of some of the high cost paper mills in the United States and cause their business to be transferred to Canadian producers, says a Montreal correspondent of *The Times* (Trade Supplement). Despite warnings of overproduction, expansion continues. The International Paper Co., Ltd., is going ahead with its plans for a 400-ton newsprint mill at Chelsea, on the Ottawa River, which is expected to cost about $5,000,000.

While the principal immediate cause of the recent advance in Canadian exchange, which resulted in shipment of gold to the Dominion from both London and New York, appears to have been the increased exports of wheat before the close of lake navigation, it should not be overlooked that Canada's enormous exports of pulp and paper have been responsible more than anything else for restoring the Canadian dollar to parity with gold and maintaining it practically at par for almost two years.

Speaking at the eighth annual dinner of the Canadian Paper Trade Association, Mr. R. I. Finlay, president of the Association, pointed out that already nearly two-thirds of all the newsprint used in the United States is supplied from Canada, either in the form of pulp or as paper. Such exports were growing by leaps and bounds and the time was not far distant when the United States would be entirely dependent upon Canada for newsprint.

PRINTERS' SEASIDE HOME.—Lord Hambleden on Saturday laid the foundation stone of the flats which are being erected in the grounds of the Lloyd Memorial Seaside (Caxton) Home at Deal for retired members of the London Printing and Allied Trades. After the dedication of the stone by the Rector of St. Andrew's, Deal, Mr. Charles H. Roud, chairman of the Home, proposed a vote of thanks to Lord Hambleden.


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Colour Printing.

By DAVID GREENHILL, Director and General Manager Sun Engraving Co., Ltd.

Paper read before the Royal Society of Arts on November 25th.

The term, "Colour Printing," embraces so large a field with such variety of method that it is only possible to deal with the subject in a limited way within the scope of this paper.

I therefore propose to deal rather with letterpress colour printing so far as it has developed during the last 30 or 35 years, and more particularly with those branches of the work with which it has been my lot to come, more or less, in direct contact. Some mention will be made of collotype and some thoughts will be given on the new developments of colour printing by means of photogravure.

Wood Engraving.

My first experience in connection with colour printing was with the famous wood engraving house of Dalziel Bros., where, although the general run of work was in fine wood engraving printed in monotone, occasionally work with several colours engraved on wood was done. Very effective results of an enduring nature were obtained by this method, both the ink and paper being of a more permanent nature than those now used. One has often felt that sufficient use was not made of these colour wood engravings before process engraving was available.

A very simple and effective method of colour printing suitable for broad effects followed, with line engravings and flat zinc plates etched or cut; and this process is still practised, although it has never been used so much as its merits would seem to warrant. More might to advantage be done by this method, which is quite artistic and effective when carefully used.

Varying Tone in Line Etchings.

Another step in colour printing by letterpress methods is the endeavour to secure a varying tone whilst still using line etchings. This is quite easy so far as the key plate is concerned, because the artist draws the lines thicker or thinner, closer together or farther apart, as the case may be, and so gets the varying light and shade of the picture, but with regard to the colour plates used, it is not practical to vary the tone on the drawings for each individual colour, and even if it were possible on the drawing, the separation of same for reproduction by line process would be too difficult. Therefore, various screens and mediums were introduced, the most successful of which is termed the Day's Medium, after its inventor, Benjamin Day. The effect of these screens is to break up the surface of the plate so that it prints in lines, dots, or grains of varying degrees. This method has been used more particularly in the development of cheap toy books printed on rough paper, but whilst it has considerable possibilities, it can only be used to advantage in the hands of the skilful workman or artist, otherwise the result is rough and crude in the extreme.

A common failing with this work is the use of colours far too crude, possibly one reason being that the plates are often made by process engraving houses commonly using three-colour process inks, and the normal yellow, red and blue used for three-colour work is far too frequently used for this colour line work. These normal colours, although essential to three-colour process work, give very hard and unhappy effects when used separately on line work, and as a general rule it is better to follow in colour line work the shades of colours more often adopted by the lithographer than the colours used in the three-colour process. With care, quite good and useful results are obtainable, both for commercial and pictorial effects.

"Acqua-tint."

A method used by the House of Dalziel, some 30 or 35 years ago, was quite interesting. I think I am right in saying that they termed it "Acqua-tint" process. It consisted of a method by which an impression of the key plate, which was either a line zinco or a wood engraving, was off-setted on to a series of flat copper plates; the artist then painted out, with an acid resist, portions of the plate which did not require etching, after which a bituminous dust was laid and fixed which, when etched through gave a grain with rather nice feeling and character. This dust-grain was varied to suit the different gradations of the work, and the job was usually printed with one key plate and about six of these tint plates. If my recollection serves me well, there were usually a yellow, a buff, a flesh pink, a red, a blue and a grey-blue beside the key plate. Of course, sometimes one of the former colours would be dropped out or another one or more colours added. The results were quite effective for certain classes of work requiring broad treatment and strong colouring, such as toy books, but the method demanded very considerable skill in its application and it was probably largely due to this that it went out of use.

When this work was being printed a large proportion of varnish was used to reduce the colours and to make the work dry with a glossy surface, but a defect since revealed is that the great reduction in the strength of the ink by the introduction of so much varnish tended to make the colour less permanent. This was in the days before geared inking arrangements were used and the inking rollers ran loose in what were then called the "roller forks": on top of the inking rollers steel rods or riders, as they were called, were placed, and these helped to distribute the ink on the roller and by their weight tended to keep the inker from jumping. The steel riders naturally revolved very fast and in doing so threw off a most disagreeable spray of the colour in use, so that if pink was being worked, all objects and persons round the machine gradually went pink; when blue was worked all changed to blue, and so on. This was not only uncomfortable, but dangerous; indeed, I had my eyes badly poisoned in this way, so much so that one time the doctors thought I would lose my sight. Fortunately, I quite recovered and, more fortunately still, much better methods now prevail.

"Photostone."

Mention must be made of a very interesting process developed and worked for some years by Messrs. Wetherman and Co. of Enfield, by which some very beautiful results were obtained. This method, called Photostone, was worked with a collotype base and litho tints and a very high standard of quality was reached. I am indebted to Mr. Louis Sommer and Mr. Ward Cox for the following description of this very interesting process:

> "The basis of the process was collotype and the procedure was as follows:—After taking a negative intended for collotype a specially prepared emulsion for collotype plate was prepared, which yielded a grained impression, transferable by means of its grained texture on to stone, zinc or aluminium. A set of spare, medium and full transfers was then taken, from 8-12 in number, using as many of the different transfers as were required for the particular job, and adding or eliminating as required. These were then rolled up and proofed in colours in the usual lithographic way. Sometimes, with the better class work a neutral grey printing was included from the collotype plate, giving the job a special finish. As already stated, the number of printings varied according to requirements."

Closely allied to the foregoing is the work which is being executed by the London Stereoscopic Co. at their works in New Southgate, but in this instance the method is, I believe, collotype throughout. This gives very fine results and is particularly suitable for large pictures with short runs.

Messrs. Benrose and Sons of Derby run a very similar process to this in collotype; also another process which appears to be a development of collotype and which they term "Derby Print." With both processes (and particularly the latter) they are successful in producing very beautiful work.

Wharf-Litho.

An interesting and very bold venture in the matter of colour printing was a method launched some years ago under the name of Wharf-Litho, invented by Mr. Hillyard. In this method large zinc plates were used instead of lithostones, the image being largely developed by lithographic means, but instead of relying upon the water and grease principle of lithography, all the portions of the plate not required to print were treated by an etching solution which had the effect of graining the zinc, so that it left in relief very tiny points, so small that they could not pick up sufficient ink to yield a visible impression; the work was then printed on letterpress machines by letterpress methods. It was an extreme development of the idea of the needle-point dot in half-tone.

A factory for this work was developed and run with very considerable success and some very creditable work was produced, but the more modern and more comprehensive method of three-colour-printing, which was rapidly developing at that time, was probably the greatest factor in making it impossible for the Wharf-Litho process to live.

The demand for colour printing has led to many efforts in the direction of so called "multi-colour" work, meaning the production of many colours at one operation. I remember quite well a very clever Russian machine and method called the Orloff which was introduced some years ago and which was worked on rotary principles. It had a series of individual colour plates which were inked by separate devices, and each plate, after being inked, passed under a special composition roller which picked the ink off the several plates in succession, and then relaid the whole of the various coloured inks so collected on to a final key plate, which also contained all the colour areas. One impression was then taken from this plate which yielded the complete coloured result. It will be obvious from this very short description of the method that it was not possible to do tone work, but only lines and flat tints, and the intention was largely to do stamp work, bank note work and label work. Although the whole scheme was very ingenious and the working out extraordinarily clever, it did not survive the test of every-day work and commercial requirements.

The Lambert Machine.

One of the best efforts made in the direction of multi-colour printing was by means of the Lambert machine. This was a French invention and was in effect four flat bed printing machines combined in one. Each forme-bed had its separate inking device, which was equivalent to that of an ordinary flat bed machine, and the sheet was fed into the printing cylinders by means of a very cleverly designed gripper frame, which reciprocated from one cylinder to the next and passed the sheet on for its successive printings with absolute accuracy. On this machine excellent sheets of colour were produced, though perhaps never quite as good as those printed by independent workings of the colours. Astonishingly good results were nevertheless obtained, particularly with four-colour work. The Lambert machine at one time could and did produce a very good average class of colour work on strictly commercial lines, but owing to its limited speed (some 850 per hour) and with the advance of the Miehle Press and the automatic feeder, the method became practically obsolete and faded out. I may mention that a famous series of popular colour books on art, namely, "Masterpieces in Colour," issued by Messrs. T. C. & E. C. Jack, were very largely produced on this machine. Mr. T. Leman Hare, the editor, and his brother, Mr. William Hare, were mainly responsible for the excellence of the work produced; they took great pains to secure the best possible results whilst the printing was in operation, and a reference to their work will reveal the fact that they stressed very largely the importance of the key, or back plate, being printed full and strong, in fact they stressed this point far more than is usual in work of this kind. Another work printed on these machines was the reproduction of 100 pictures from the National Gallery (also published by Messrs. T. C. and E. C. Jack). Some work was also executed for Messrs. Macmillan and Co. on permanent paper, the results secured being very encouraging.

Present-day Multicolour Printing.

Multi-colour printing to-day is developing and will, I think, develop even more

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in the future. The Cottrell four-colour press is used extensively in America for this purpose with results wonderfully good considering the size of work and vast numbers printed; many of the large magazines use this press and method entirely for the production of their colour plates. The machine and plant, however, has so far proved too costly for use in this country, where the numbers printed are so much below the American requirements. On the Cottrell press one impression cylinder only is used for the whole of the four colour plate cylinders, so that individual make-ready and overlaying is not possible for each colour. There has therefore been developed a most ingenious method called the McKay process, by which the electrotype plates are made in relief, i.e., the solids and darker tones stand up in relief, whilst the high lights and lighter tones are slightly recessed, and this gives a final result very closely approximating to what is obtained by individual make-ready for each forme. The results are very good indeed considering the fact that all colours are printed at one operation and that very large numbers are printed.

A German machine called the "Iris," made by Messrs. Koenig and Bauer, is making some headway in this country and is more adapted to our British requirements. The Iris machine provides for separate make-ready, and in this respect is better than the Cottrell press, but it is very much slower in production. So far, none of the efforts at multi-colour printing have proved really good for everyday work, although in some cases excellent results are obtained for special work.

Colour printing of to-day is done in the main by lithography, offset and the three-colour process, the latter almost exclusively by letterpress methods, although the photographic principle of the three-colour process is being increasingly used to further and develop offset work and also more recently to develop photogravure in colour.

The Three-colour Process.

Without question the greatest development of colour printing in recent years (and particularly of the finer work) has been by the three-colour process. This wonderful and beautiful process relies, firstly, on scientific photography and colour selection, secondly, on skilful fine etching, and finally, on careful, very careful machining or printing. Given these conditions it seems capable of reproducing almost anything in the way of pictorial reproduction in colour.

The treasures of our public galleries and art exhibitions, the water-colour painting, educational, scientific or natural history subjects, flowers, fruits, clothes, pottery, carpets and indeed all the hundred-and-one objects of commerce and art are constantly being reproduced by this astonishingly versatile process. Unfortunately the "pressure of price" is at times responsible for some very poor work being produced, and indeed it is a lamentable fact that work of the highest class rarely produces profit in the same way as work less exacting; but notwithstanding the pressure of price, an immense amount of work of a very fair standard is being turned out by this process, and in the case of quite a few well-known firms of a very high average indeed, and fortunately the standard improves.

It is encouraging to note the fact that the Britisher is by no means behind others in this branch of our craft. One can, I feel, fairly claim for the British photo-engravers and the British printers premier place in quality for three-colour process work, although our American friends can and do quite successfully contest the premier position in output.

It is interesting to compare some exhibits one has been able to collect; from a few countries examples are shown from United States of America, Germany, France—these are certainly our keenest competitors. The work from each is technically good, but none show the fine attention to detail and finish which British work in three-colour process shows. The American work displays an excellent average quality considering the immense numbers usually printed and the stock or paper on which it is worked. It is probable that the length of run makes it possible for more time and money to be spent on initial costs of original blocks, electros, and fine mounting bases; the Americans attach very great importance to this latter point and spend far more capital than do English firms on the provision of very fine electros and mounting bases, but I do not find in American work that very close attention to the finer detail and shades of colour which distinguish the best grades of British work. With very few exceptions Continental work by three-colour process is far behind the British standard in quality, particularly since the War; they, no doubt, have found it more difficult to recover.

High Standards of British Work.

The general standard of quality of British colour printing has improved immensely during recent years, notwithstanding the difficult period of the war, this being due to the splendid efforts and rivalry between a number of firms of high standing in the printing and process-engraving sections of the industry. Not less important in this direction too has been the wise and persistent pressure of eminent publishing houses, and I would like to pay a personal tribute to Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton, Ltd., to Messrs. Longmans, Green and Co., also to Messrs. Cassell and Co., Ltd., for their courage and enterprise in not only launching valuable books demanding the greatest skill and care in the reproduction of the colour work in connection therewith, but also for their wonderful persistence and tenacity of purpose in demanding and insisting on that very high standard of work which, although often difficult of achievement, has always been well worth the effort, and has always tended to raise the standard of British colour printing. I say in all humility and with thankfulness that I am the better printer for this friendly but powerful pressure and that the firm I have the honour to be associated with has spared no effort to improve both its staff and its plant to meet this very right and persistent demand for quality.

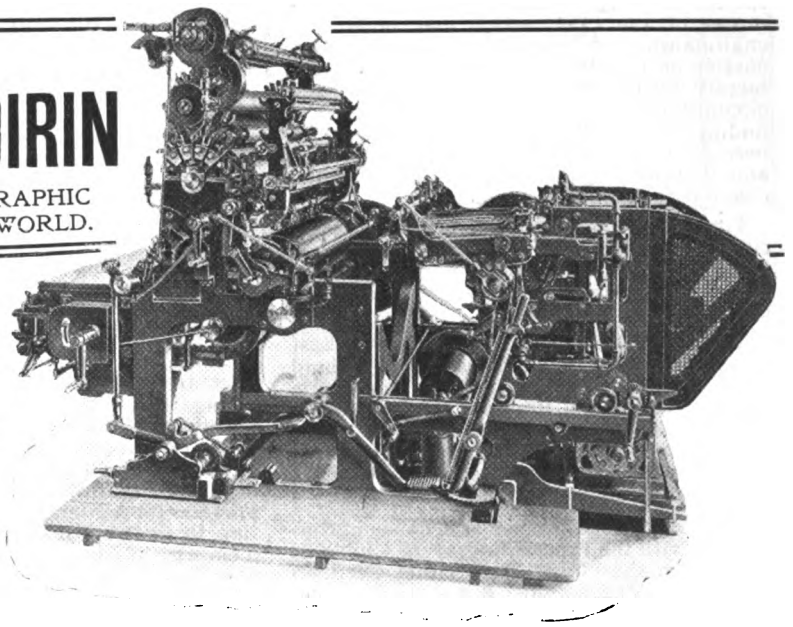
I am glad to be able to state that the rivalry between some ten or a dozen firms of high repute in colour printing is so great that there is small chance of the standard of work dropping, rather do I feel it will continue to improve.

(To be Continued.)

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Trade Notes.

THE *Liverpool Weekly Courier* and the *Liverpool Weekly Post* will be amalgamated as from Saturday next, December 5th, when a specially enlarged issue of 16 pages will be published incorporating the principal features of both papers. The *Weekly Post* has a certified weekly sale of 121,884 copies.

THE *Daily Sketch* and *Sunday Herald* have moved from their old offices in Shoe-lane to new premises in Gray's-Inn-road, London. The machine room area of the new offices is 19,000 square feet, and the total floor space reaches 111,200 square feet. The premises contain 3,000 tons of steel girders, 2¾ million bricks, 3,850 tons of Portland cement, 200 steel casements, and 35,000 square feet of glazed partitions. Practically all the equipment has been made in Great Britain.

THE death of Lord Leverhulme left vacant the position of president of the Institute of Cost and Works Accountants. The Council, after allowing the position to be unfilled for a time as a mark of respect to its late president, invited Mr. W. Howard Hazell to become president of the Institute. At a meeting of the Council held on Friday last it was reported that Mr. Hazell had consented to act.

MACHINE RULERS' WAGES.—A request for an advance in wages has been submitted to the employers by the London Society of Machine Rulers, which controls the majority, though by no means all, of the rulers in London. Three conferences have been held and, failing agreement as to differentiation of rates for special machines, the union is demanding a general increase of wages. Notices were tendered on Friday last to all employers in London, including those who are paying above the minimum rate. The attention of the Union has been called to the constitution of the Joint Industrial Council, but they were not prepared to suspend notices in order that the Conciliation Committee might be called to consider the position.

MANCHESTER DISPUTE SETTLED. — A dispute affecting two men, members of the Typographical Association, occurred in Manchesrer and necessitated the calling of a special meeting of the Conciliation Committee of the J.I.C., which met under the chairmanship of General Bemrose in Manchester on Tuesday. The result was a satisfactory settlement of the dispute. All the circumstances were investigated, and the finding was to the effect that the men had been discharged owing to slackness of work and that no stigma at all rested upon the character or ability of the men.

THE North London Master Printers' Association will meet at Wortley Hall, 242, Seven Sisters-road, N., on Tuesday next, December 8th, at 7 p.m., when an address will be given on "Economic Production."

THE Association of Master Printers of East and North-East London has arranged to hold a concert on Wednesday next, December 9th, at the Pigeons Hotel, Romford road, Stratford. The organisers have been fortunate in securing the services of an exceptionally talented concert party, and are assured of an evening's entertainment of a high musical standard.

THE third annual dinner and dance in connection with the Process Engravers' Club will be held in the Grand Hall, Hotel Cecil, on Tuesday next, December 8th. These dances have always proved to be exceedingly interesting and have drawn together a goodly company, this year being no exception to the rule, as a larger number of tickets have already been disposed of than for any of the previous gatherings. The secretary is Mr. T. C. Eamer, 12-14, Farringdon-avenue, E.C.

MR. WILLIAM T. BICKERSTAFF, manager of the Liverpool Printing and Stationery Co., has died at Liverpool. He had recently suffered a nervous breakdown, and had been absent from business for about three months. He was a prominent member of the Liverpool Master Printers' Association, of which he had been for many years an Executive member.

ON Wednesday, December 9th, the anniversary of Sir Arthur Pearson's death, a memorial service will be held at Holy Trinity Church, St. Marylebone, at 6.30 p.m. All friends of Sir Arthur will be welcomed at this service, at which members of the family and many war-blinded men will be present.

THE three principal choral competitions in the North London Musical Festival, last week, were won by the choir trained by Mr. Leslie B. Mackay, of Chatham, vice-president of the Home Counties Master Printers' Alliance. This distinction entitles the choir to "The *Daily Telegraph*" Challenge Shield for mixed voice choirs; the Curwen Challenge Shield for ladies' choirs; and the Federation of British Music Industries' Challenge Shield for male voice choirs.

LITHOGRAPHERS' AUXILIARY.—A meeting of the Lithographers' Auxiliary to the Printers' Pension Corporation was held on the 26th ult., when Mr. Sidney Lamert (president) occupied the chair. Those present included Messrs. E. A. Lowe, J. Mynott, W. Herring, Woodgate Stevens and the vice-presidents. During the course of the proceedings, Mr. Lamert said that his plate for the recent concert had reached the total of £705 and that further amounts were likely to come in. It was decided to found another pension which will make the second pension founded by this Auxiliary within the last few weeks.

SOUTH LONDON AUXILIARY.—An attractive musical programme has been arranged for the concert to be held at the "Horns" Assembly Rooms, Kennington-park, S.E., on December 12th. In making an announcement to the trade, Mr. J. E. Dixon, who is to occupy the chair, states that the principal object of the concert is to assist the War Orphans' Fund of the Printers' Pension Corporation, whose funds at the present time are practically depleted. Donations on behalf of the efforts Mr. Dixon is making will be gratefully received by him at the office of the Amalgamated Press (1922) Ltd., Lavington-street, S.E.1.

Trade Union Matters.

GRADING OF COLCHESTER.—The Colchester branch of the Typographical Association has forwarded to each member of the Executive Council a circular letter giving reasons why Colchester should be raised to Grade III, and requesting that steps be taken to that end. The letter points out that there is a great disparity between the membership of Colchester and the towns in the area which were proposed to be raised to Grade V. The membership of the branch had grown in three years from 47 to 210, the latter figure being higher than many branches who are being recommended for Grades IV and III, and that of the full membership 210 are employed on purely London work.

CHECKING LINOTYPE OUTPUT.—Mr. E. G. Yates, of the Executive Council of the Typographical Association, has forwarded to the Association headquarters a linotype operator's daily time sheet, and asking if members could be permitted to fill in one column of the number of ems set. The Executive Council announce that T.A. members could not be permitted to fill in the column referred to.

LINOTYPE PIECE-WORK QUESTION.—The Executive Council of the Typographical Association, in reply to a question asking for a ruling on the position of piece offices receiving twelve nights' pay for eleven nights' work in its bearing on the recent nights off agreement, state that the Linotype Piece Agreement provides for a guarantee of 60 hours' composition in twelve working days in the case of members working linotype machines on piece-work, and that in the event of such members working less than 60 hours in that period the employer was liable to pay wages for the difference between the number of hours worked and the number of hours guaranteed.

MESSRS. MILLINGTON AND SONS, LTD., have lately put on the market a series of Safety Document Bags, the special feature of which is an extra deep flap gummed all over with the finest pure gum arabic and the very full bottom flap and generous overlap at centre seam, both of which are specially secured. These bags are made in sizes ranging from 9 ins. by 4 ins. to 14 ins. by 10 ins., and in a range of qualities of manillas, cartridges and "Crown Superman"-illa, which is untearable and of much greater strength than a cloth-lined paper. The prices, considering the qualities, are remarkably reasonable and the sample album of patterns which Messrs. Millington supply is one of the finest examples of sampling we have come across. It should be in the hands of every stationer and printer doing a really high-quality business.

Personal.

MR. C. W. BOWERMAN, M.P., president of the Printing and Allied Trades Federation, former secretary of the Trades Union Congress, resumed his Parliamentary duties on Monday after his visit to Australia in connection with the Empire Press Conference.

AT Adelaide he was entertained at a luncheon by the Labour Government of Victoria, Mr. J. Gunn, the Premier presiding.

LORD RIDDELL will preside at the annual house dinner of the Periodical, Trade Press, and Weekly Newspaper Proprietors' Association to be held at the Savoy Hotel on February 19th, 1926.

SIR ROBERT BAIRD, managing director of the *Belfast Daily Telegraph* and president of the Ulster Advertising Club, will sail on December 24th for a three months' tour in South Africa.

THE engagement has just been announced between Alexander Godfrey Collins, eldest son of Sir Godfrey P. Collins, C.M.G., M.P., Lady Collins, and Violet Lilian Rosemary, second daughter of Sir Leicester Harmsworth, Bart., M.P., and Lady Harmsworth.

CAPTAIN G. F. STEVEN and Mr. Alex. C. A. Steven, sons of Major Alexander Steven, the managing director of the Northumberland and Berwickshire Newspaper Co., have been appointed manager and editor respectively of the papers published by the company.

MR. THOMAS A. G. FARRELL, aged 17, an apprentice printer at Bishopbriggs, near Glasgow, has been presented with the parchment certificate of the Royal Humane Society for saving a 16-year-old boy from drowning at Oban, on September 18th.

MR. JOHN SERVICE, of the editorial staff of the *Fife Free Press*, Kirkcaldy, has been presented by the staff with a silver fruit bowl on leaving to take up the position of chief reporter of the *Paisley Express*.

MR. R. C. FOSKETT, advertisement manager of the *Englishman* in Calcutta, has been appointed London manager of that paper in succession to Mr. W. Smith, who is taking up an appointment in South Africa.

MR. T. J. DU TOIT, who was formerly sub-editor of *Die Weste*, the Nationalist newspaper at Potchefstroom (South Africa), and was later correspondent of *Die Burger* in Johannesburg, has been appointed principal clerk to the Union Trade Commissioner in London.

Samson and Goliath Among Derby PRINTERS.

There were some jolly "chippings" at Derby on the occasion of Mr. Frank Colebrook's "hardy annual" talk in the large theatre of the Technical College. The attendance was good, larger even than when he lectured on Charles Knight a year ago. Mr. J. H. Simpson acted as chairman, as he had done at Mr. Colebrook's previous talks. He said the Charles Knight talk had done him real good. He had been quite inspired by it to larger and better aim in his business life; he had felt himself braced up and strengthened.

Mr. Colebrook prefaced his talk (which this time was on American and British printing methods) by saying with what pleasure he heard their good and faithful friend Mr. Simpson acknowledge that Simpson had become Samson. At the end of the talk Scriptural allusion again featured the speeches, for Councillor David S. Butler proposing a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Colebrook said that he had felt himself so heartened and strengthened by Mr. Colebrook's talk that evening that he who came there a David would go out of the College a Goliath.

As usual a number of questions were put to Mr. Colebrook and answered by him.

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Printers who cast their own rollers should use J.K. Roller Composition which is made from the same high-grade materials which are used in Kidd's "Resilient" Rollers. It is made in strengths to suit all climates.

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Bookbinding: By Cedric Chivers, J.P.

Full Report of Lecture before the Royal Society of Arts.

It will be remembered that in April last Mr. Cedric Chivers, J.P., the well-known bookbinder, of Bath, lectured before the Royal Society of Arts in London, on the subject of bookbinding. A general report of this lecture appeared in our issue of April 30th. The Royal Society of Arts, however, publishes in the latest issue of its "Journal" a full and revised report of the lecture, with illustrations, reproducing some of the very interesting diagrams and other exhibits used to illustrate the lecture. By the courtesy of the Royal Society of Arts and of Mr. Chivers, we are able to reproduce this illustrated report, which is as follows:—

Nearly 40 years ago my attention was called by a librarian to the difficulty he experienced in keeping books intact and in good enough condition for the purpose of loaning to his readers. On enquiry I heard that he paid 10d. per volume for a binding in half-leather fully lettered. It was impossible even in those days of cheap labour and material to do good work at the price. The sewing, the end-papers and all out of sight work was scamped and only the appearance of the book as a suitable binding was supplied. I was asked to take up the matter and make out a specification for a properly bound and serviceable book. I was able to show and produce a binding for 1s. 7d. which had all the serviceable qualities to be desired.

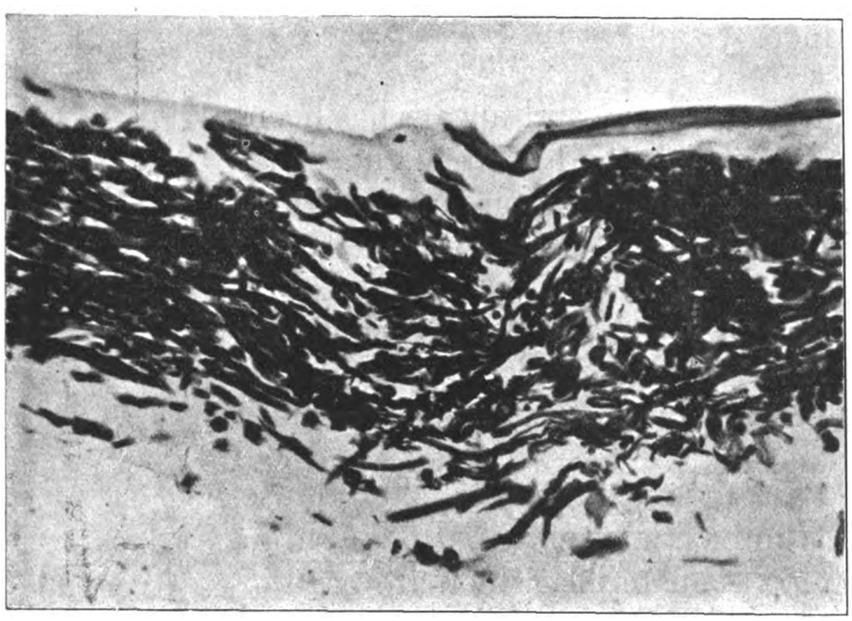


FIG. 1.

This specification was widely published and is still in force in many Libraries, although the conditions of paper to-day make it in many respects most undesirable. Indeed I frequently lose contracts for Library binding because of my refusal to follow the instructions of a specification which under other conditions I personally drew up.

These methods were the best which at that time could be contrived, but presently complaints began to be made as to the durability of some of my bindings. Pages broke away from the sewing. This I remedied by a new system of oversewing. While trying to improve the methods and materials of bookbinding it became apparent that something inimical existed, and I found that the paper of modern books was so bad that traditional methods of sewing and binding were ineffective. A modern bookbinding is necessary to meet the needs of modern papers. The old method of sewing through the folded section was right for the quality of paper to be sewed, but I found it wrong for much modern paper, which is so bad that it loses one-half of its strength in the act of creasing it in the fold.

Fig. 1 shows a photomicrograph of the edge of a piece of an inferior paper which has been folded once only. The crease due to the folding is clearly shown. It is through this broken fibre that the sewing was done, and the book had to depend on it for its strength. It has become necessary therefore for the bookbinder to discover the kind of paper to be bound, and adapt his methods accordingly.

From a great number of tests made on paper used for fiction during a period of twenty years the deterioration shown was from 10 lbs. to 6 lbs. in tensile strength (Fig. 2). The more modern papers actually lose half their strength in folding, and, plus this deterioration, the modern binder has to contend with 77% of papers of undesirable thickness for binding in the ordinary way, against his predecessor's but 5%.

In machine-made paper the fibre is drawn in one direction—this direction is consequently the strongest. Fig. 3 shows a portion of the surface of a roll of paper, the width of which is indicated by the two thick lines. A sheet of double crown paper cut in the vertical from B would, when folded in 8vo have the grain in the direction shown by the arrows, and the paper be stronger in this direction than it would be if cut as A. The latter, when folded, would have the strong direction up and down the page of the book, and consequently it would be weak in the fold.

It had become necessary to learn something about the grain or fibrous direction of the paper. A book sewed through the folded paper may serve well if the grain be across the page, but the same paper would make a weak binding if served in the same manner with the grain running the length of the book. The bookbinder, if he has determined the direction of the grain, may turn the disadvantage of a weak direction to a desirable thing. If the paper be thin it is at least pliable, and while it would be fatal to sew it through the fold, it might be carefully oversewed with advantage. In the course of examining the direction of the grain in the papers of modern books, it was interesting to note that the folding conditions of paper were much better in English-produced volumes than in those coming from America, of which no less than 86% had the grain running in the weak direction.

A COMPARISON BETWEEN THE PAPER OF THE AVERAGE LENDING LIBRARY BOOK

	1890	1909
Tensile Strength	10 lbs	6 lbs
Loss in Folding or sewing-	20%	50%
Of an undesirable thickness for binding in the ordinary way	5%	77%

THEREFORE:—

THE AVERAGE TENSILE VALUES OF THE PAPERS WHEN BOUND ARE AS FOLLOWS:-

1890—8lbs 1909—3lbs

FIG. 2.

Another factor the binder must take into consideration is that of thickness. Fig. 4 shows the largely increased range of thicknesses of paper the binder has to contend with, and it is obvious that while the same specification might serve for books before 1890, it becomes impossible with modern papers.

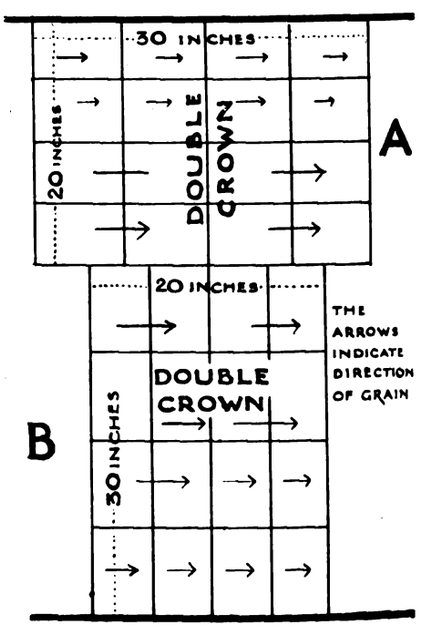


FIG. 3.

Apart from the thicknesses and qualities of the paper I observed greater variations in the thicknesses of the sections of modern books as compared with those of 1890. The number of leaves in a section must be made to depend upon the thickness of paper. Oversewing makes this possible.

Fig. 5 shows the backs of three books folded and ready for sewing. To bind these three books in the same way would bring about disastrous results—different treatment must be applied in each case.

The greater variation in the qualities of modern books as compared with those of

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1890 is shown in Fig. 6. It is clear how necessary it is for bindings to be adapted to the varying conditions shown in the diagram.

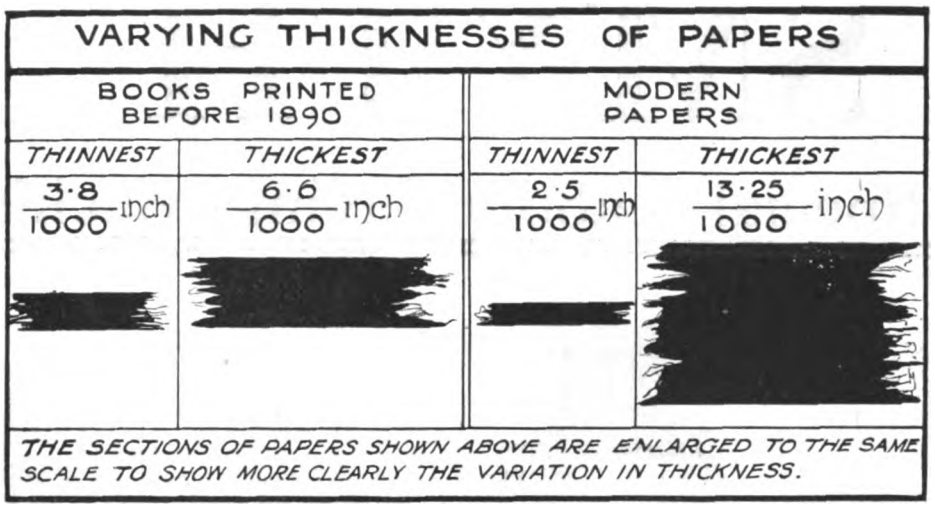
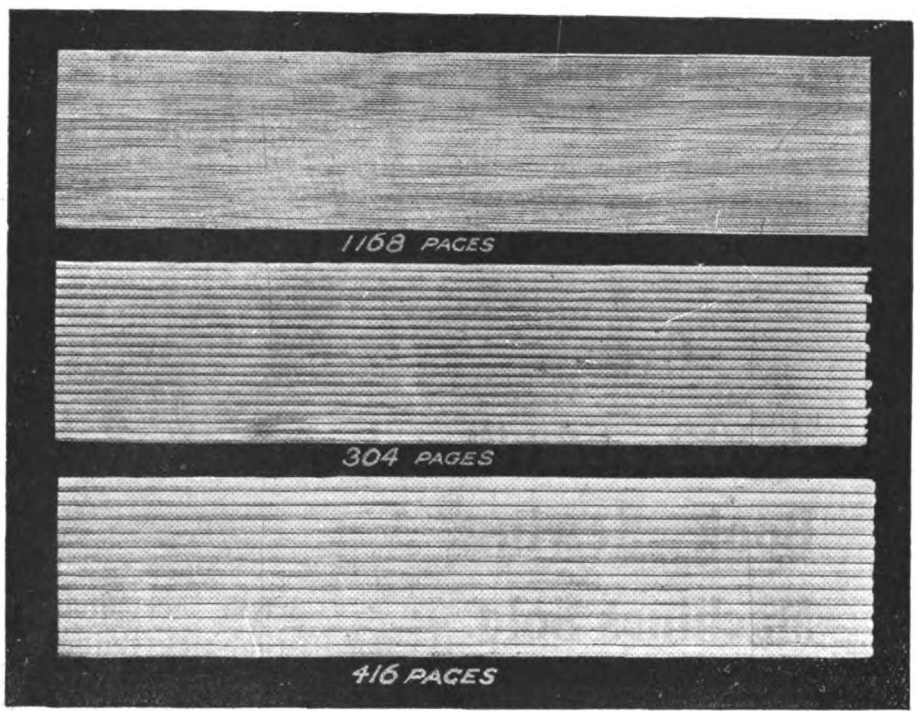


FIG. 4.



1168 pages composed of 73 sections of 16 pages each.
304 pages composed of 19 sections of 16 pages each.
416 pages composed of 13 sections of 32 pages each.

FIG. 5.

The fact that the paper of books has deteriorated in wearing qualities no less than 60% demonstrates the futility of employing bookbinding methods of 1890 at the present day. Fig. 7 illustrates the difference between bookbinding conditions of 30 years ago and those of to-day. The connecting rope represents the bookbinding. A connection which would hold the smaller weight A is seen to be quite inadequate to hold the larger weight B.

With oversewing when properly done, the paper is not weakened nearly so much —with the unfolded sheet pierced for oversewing the loss is only 16% as against 48% with the sheet folded and pierced for sewing through. One other great advantage of oversewing papers suitable for the method is that the paper is not doubled acutely thereby, breaking the fibres (fig. 8). My own oversewing is so arranged that each section is sewed through the previous two sections, making the book intact. The pliable weak modern papers treated this way serve as well as the leaves of better books.

One of my first efforts to reform bookbinding methods was to construct a new end paper. Hitherto it was merely a folded sheet pasted on the first and last leaves of the book, giving no greater strength than the paper joint afforded. It had the bad effect of stiffening the fold of the first leaf of the book—this was either the half-title or title of the book, which in nine cases out of ten broke away after a very little use. (So bad was this that in a Public Lending Library it would be hard to find a book which was intact in its binding at that time.) I contrived an end paper of double linen joint which was independently sewed on, and instead of being a strain on the first and last leaves of the book, protected these, the most used leaves, strengthening them as well as the attachment of the cover to the book. This method of end-papering and jointing the cover of the book is now universally demanded and used in all the Public Libraries of Great Britain and America.

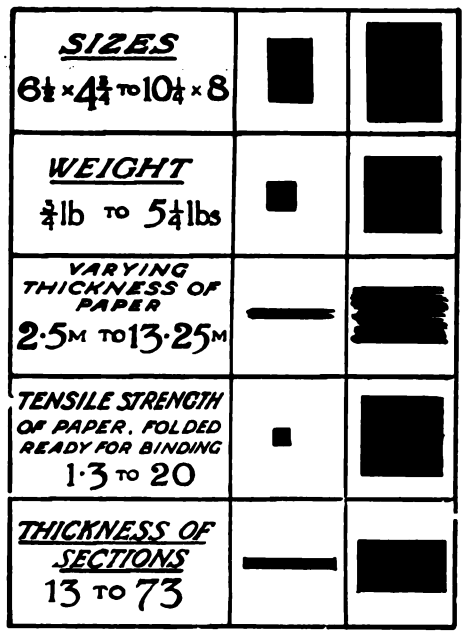


FIG. 6.

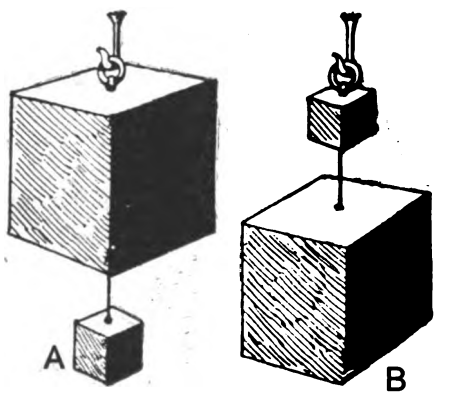
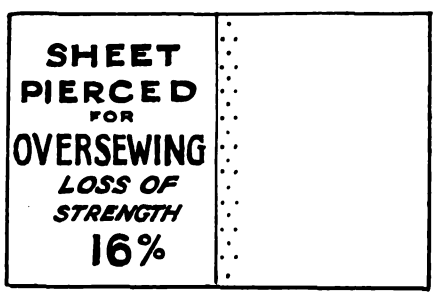
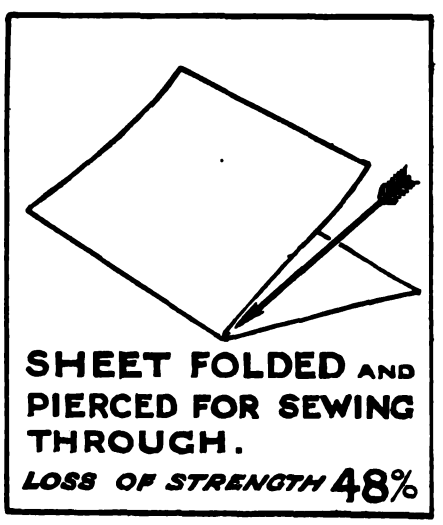
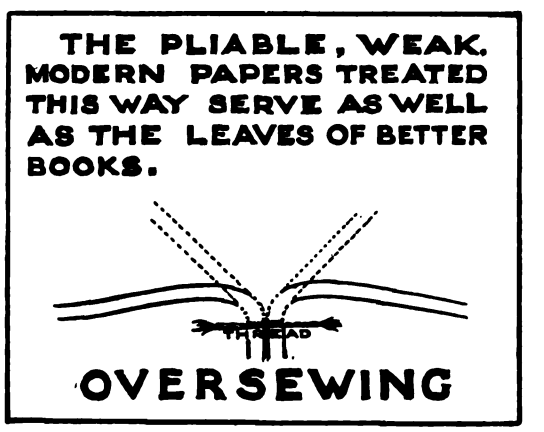


FIG. 7.

Books were originally sewed on strings; these were frequently weakened and broken in hammering them into their boards.







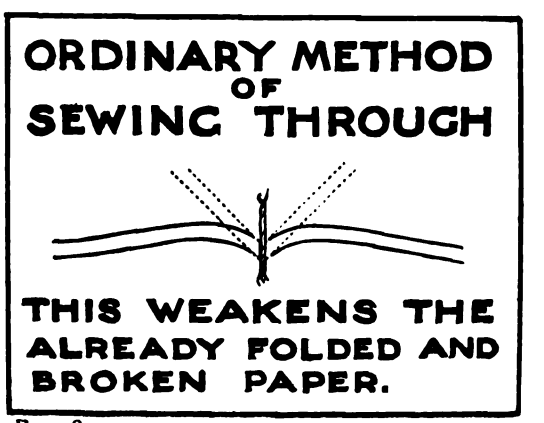
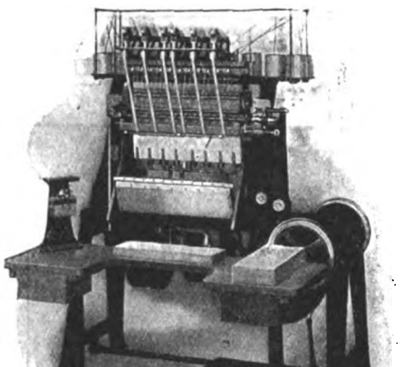


FIG. 8.

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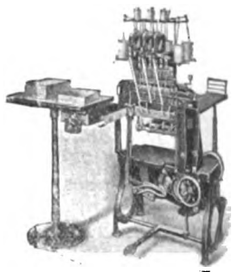
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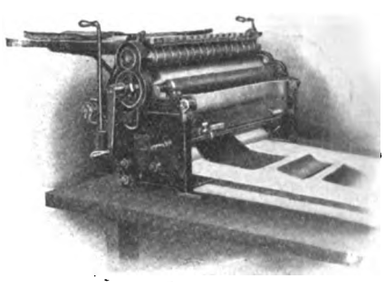
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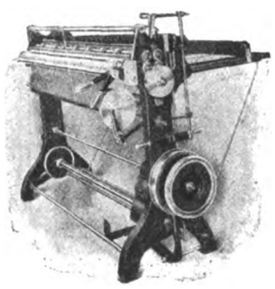
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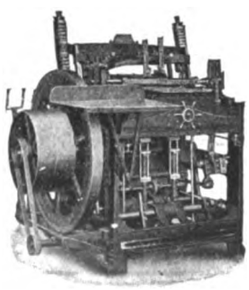
Smyth Sheet Gluing Machine.

For Pasting and Gluing Papers and Cards, delivery automatically wet side uppermost on to travelling band.



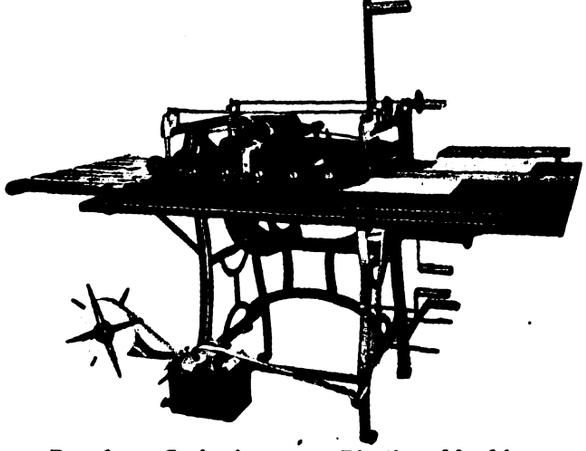
Smyth Cloth Cutting Machine.

For Cutting Cloth Rolls into rectangular covers, delivery flat.
Equipped with rewinding device.



Crawley Power Book Rounding and Backing Machine.

For rounding and backing round and flat-backed books.



Brackett Stripping and Binding Machine.

Applies a strip of paper or cloth to the backs of note books, cheque books, tablets, etc. Joins two boards together by cloth or paper strips; places cloth on paper sidings or cases, etc.; reinforces end sections, etc.

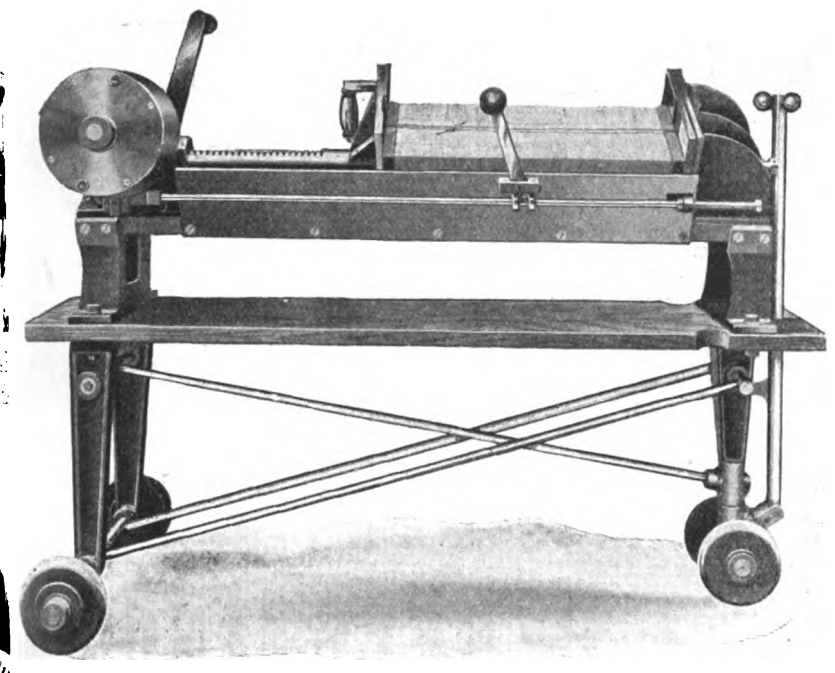
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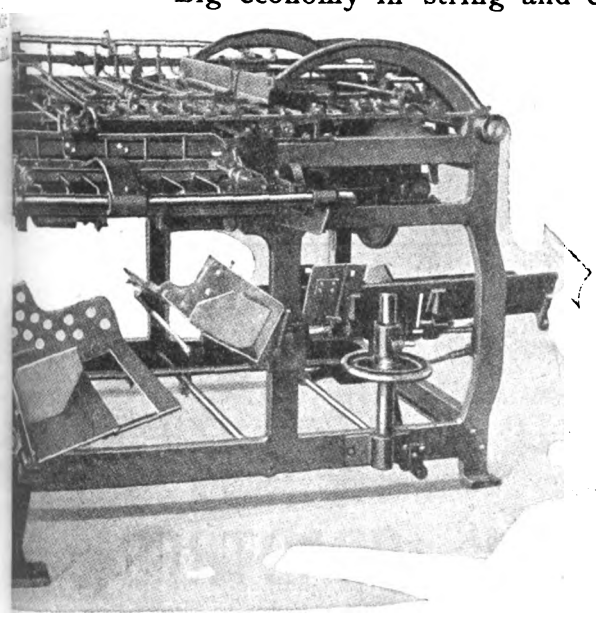
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the Bookbinding, Printing and Allied Trades.



Murray Improved Bundling Press.

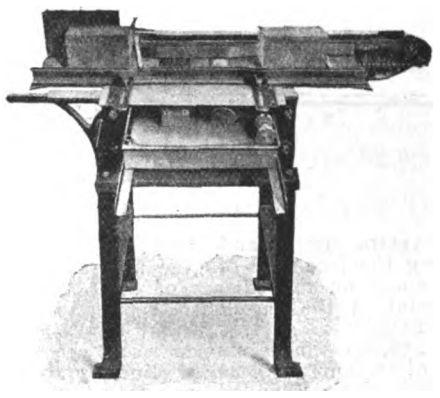
For pressing and tying up folded sections, also for tying up magazines, journals, weeklies, etc. Enormous pressure easily obtained as the ratio of gearing is 200 to 1.
Instantaneous release to pressure.
Big economy in string and cord.



R.S. No. 42 Rapid Jobbing Folder.

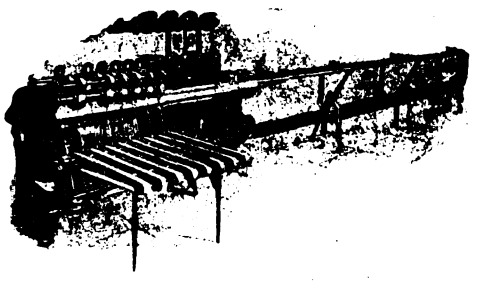
me, two, three or four folds. Can have 16 arallel attachments. Enormous speed. atest Jobber on World's market.

All our Machines are installed everywhere on an open trial basis and the Engineering Companies manufacturing the different Machines have in most cases specialised for nearly 40 years in the designing and building of these Labour-Saving Machines with wonderful results. Their great popularity is proved by the enormous number in use and the continual repeat orders being received.



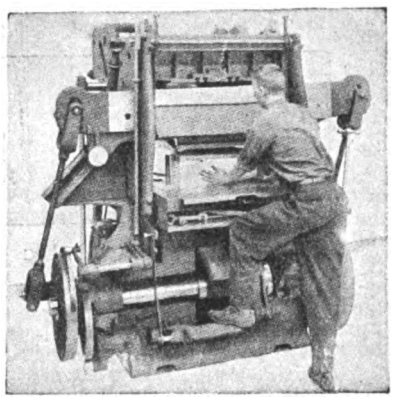
Book Back Gluer.

Gluing backs of Books, Magazines, Catalogues, etc.



Christensen Wire Stitcher Feeder.

Gathers, covers, wire stitches, all in one operation at an enormous speed, Magazines, Booklets, Weeklies, Pamphlets, etc.
Over 400 installed.



Seybold New 3-Knife Book, Magazine and Pamphlet Trimming Machine.

Very successful—many installed.

Inn Road, London, E.C.1.

Telegrams: "SMYTHORNE, LONDON."

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Tapes replaced string and these have now become unnecessary in books with tight backs, the leather of which tightly holds the book together; moreover the use of tapes entails extra work and expense, whilst hindering the free flow of glue and causing excresences on the surface of the back. One point in the excellent Report of the Royal Society of Arts, I think, is open to criticism, in the recommendation of the use of "four unbleached linen tapes." Specifications founded on that Report, insisting on tapes for all books alike, disregard the fact that the binding of a book must be adapted to the individual needs of its paper if it is to render good service.

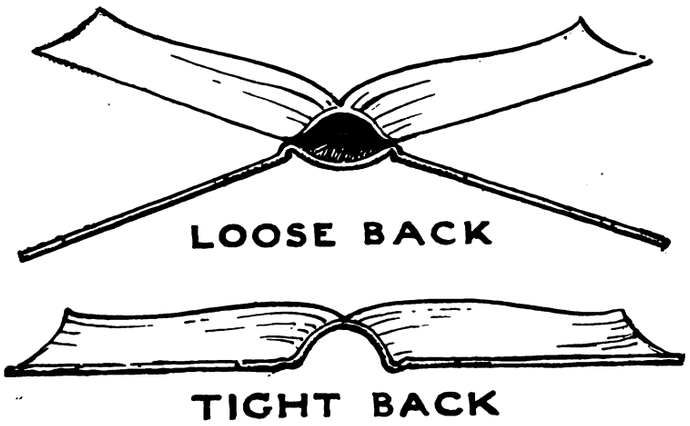


FIG. 9.

The difference between a tight and loose back is shown in Fig. 9. It will be noticed that in the case of the loose back the leather is in contact with the book at two points only; this means the joints are strained and covers soon become detached. A tight back more effectively binds a book, for the leather grips the whole surface of the back, and every section is tightly held.

The leaves of books of thick pulpy paper I now actually strengthen, fortifying the fibre, by re-sizing and pressing, so that a better surface results, less spongy and less absorbent. A book so treated gives a far longer service, and by reason of the improved surface of its paper remains clean longer.

Books of very stiff paper, books of plates on thick paper have hitherto been difficult to bind satisfactorily. By a method of bending the leaves in one or more places some ¾ inch from the back it is possible to make such books open quite freely. Fig. 10 shows a book too bad to sew through and too stiff to oversew. It rapidly breaks and soon soils, since so much handling is necessary to use it. Fig. 11 shows a similar book oversewed and bent. This method is useful for all books of thick paper with sufficient margins. In the case of Fig. 12, which has narrow margins, the leaves have been strengthened by sizing and sewed through the back, each leaf bent to ensure ease of opening. Better facility for handling is assured and the life of the book is much prolonged.

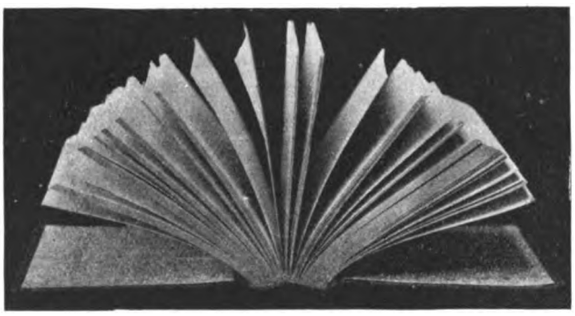


FIG. 10

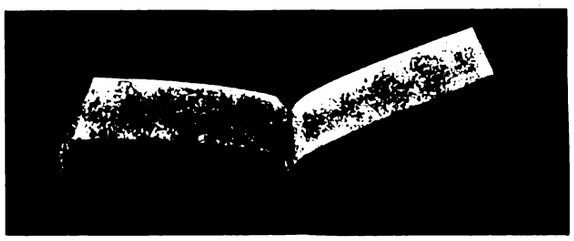


FIG. 11.

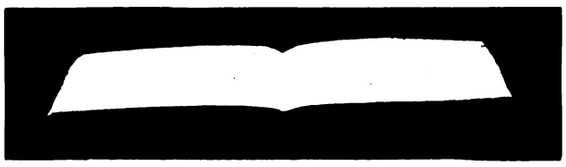


FIG. 12.

(To be Continued.)

WYCOMBE MARSH MILL are sending out an attractive range of samples of banks, bonds and tissues. The watermark of Mill No 414 is a guarantee as to the quality of the papers, which are produced in a wide range. In addition to the tinted banks, there is a grass bleached pure rag non tarnishing tissue, specially prepared for wrapping all kinds of gold, silver and plated articles.

Ensign
Super-Offsets

FOR

TWO-COLOUR

when worked as Two-Colour Offsets

HAVE 50% ADVANTAGE IN SPEED OVER

any Two-Colour and Perfecting Offsets, and for occasional perfecting will complete the job by Single-Colour working with a saving of nett time occupied and

MARKEDLY BETTER QUALITY

AND FOR

PERFECTING

are specially designed for

THE HIGHEST OUTPUT AND HIGHEST QUALITY

of work of this character, and print the sheet at one impression from both sides at the same time. They give on each side of the printed sheet

NO DIVERSITY OF IMPRESSION.

The Work is from POSITIVE PLATES ONLY without DOUBLE TRANSFER.

SPEED. QUALITY. VALUE.

R. W. CRABTREE & SONS, Ltd.,

WATER LANE,

(Offset Dept.) LEEDS,

would be glad to receive enquiries as to the outstanding merits of

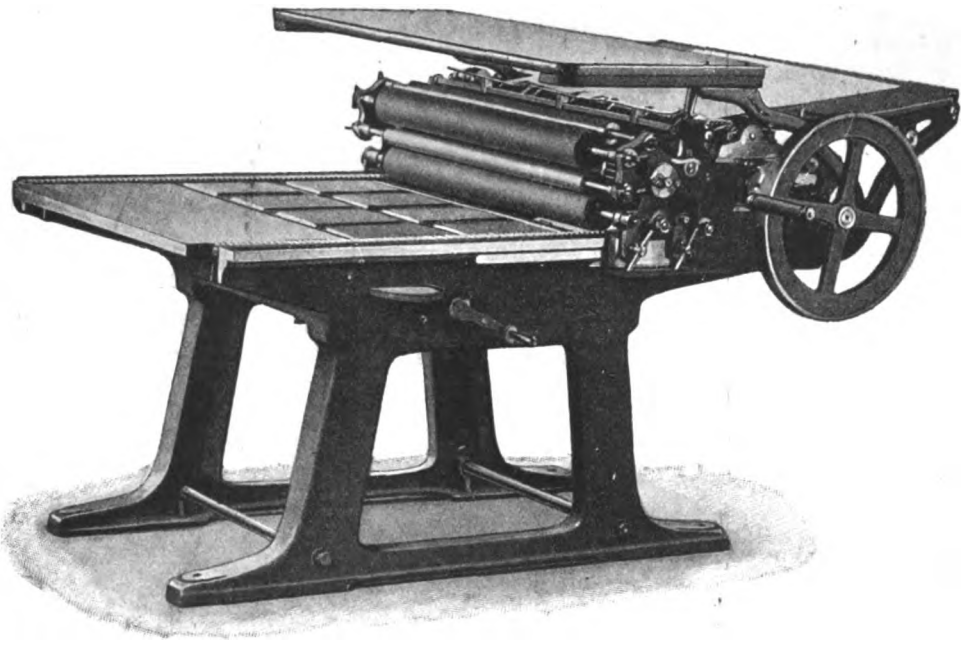
SUPER-Ensign-OFFSETS

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THE BEST
IN CONSTRUCTION AND PRECISION OF WORKMANSHIP.

"SUPER-LIGHTNING" PROOF PRESS

This famous Press is now built in England and many improvements have been embodied; has a rigid Adjustable Bed, Automatic Geared Inking with Reciprocating Rider Roller; and can be supplied with Slab Inking or with Fine Adjustment Ink Duct and Special Micrometer Lay Gauge.



FOR SPEED AND HIGHEST QUALITY PROOFS OF THREE-COLOUR HALF-TONE OR LETTER-PRESS.

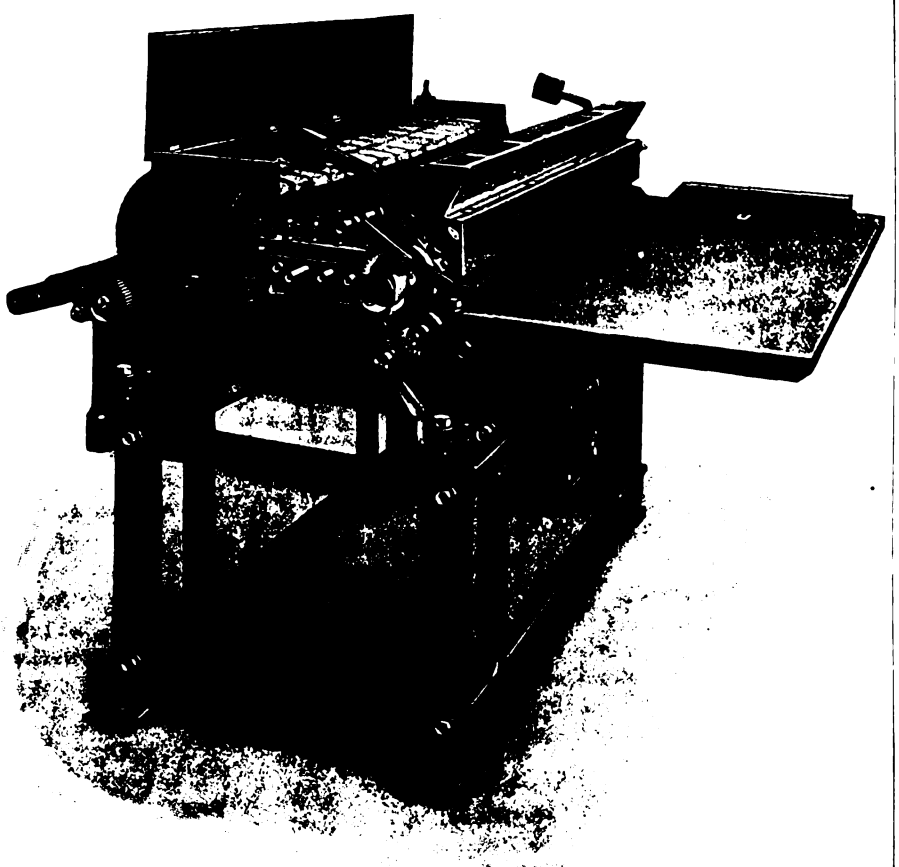
IT HAS NO EQUAL!

BED ADJUSTABLE BY THICKNESS OF A SHEET OF TISSUE.

MADE IN ENGLAND

'PROGRESS' BRONZING, BURNISHING AND DUSTING MACHINE

Designed for Large Output, Labour Saving and Efficiency.



PERFECT BRONZING AND DUSTING
of all classes of PAPERS, BOOK-COVERS, CARDBOARDS and METAL SHEETS; up to a thickness of 3-16ths of an inch in one operation.

BURNISHES SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER MACHINE.

GUARANTEED TO MEET ALL REQUIREMENTS OF THE FACTORY ACT.

A. EDLER, 78, SOUTHWARK STREET, —LONDON, S.E.1.—

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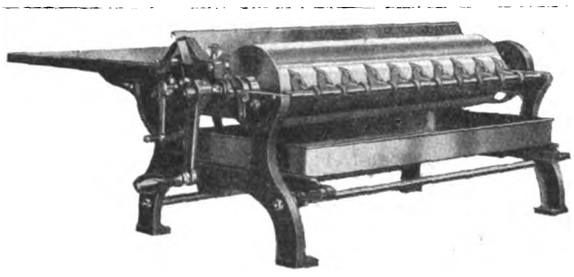
THE "ST. GEORGE" MACHINES

(TRADE MARK) (ALL BRITISH MAKE).

For Glueing, Gumming, Pasting, Varnishing, etc.

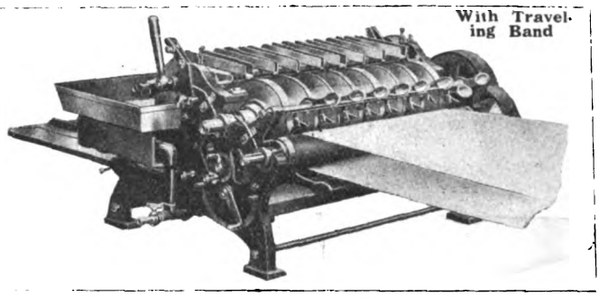
We Manufacture the Largest Range of Types & Sizes, for all Purposes, for all Trades.

Type A for WHOLE SURFACE WORK.



Supplied for strip work as Type C.

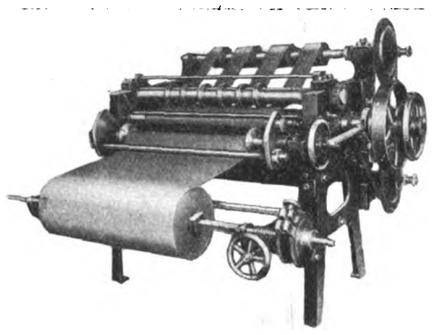
Type A4, for Strip and EDGE WORK



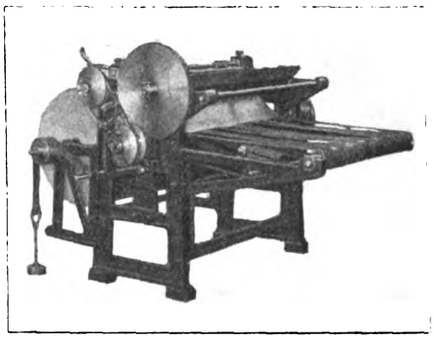
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SOME USEFUL MACHINES for BOX MAKERS, PAPER MAKERS and the TEXTILE TRADE

Slitting and Rewinding Machines as Shown, also Surface Rewinding



Sheet Cutting Machines from the Reel, also as Combined Slitter and Sheet Cutter

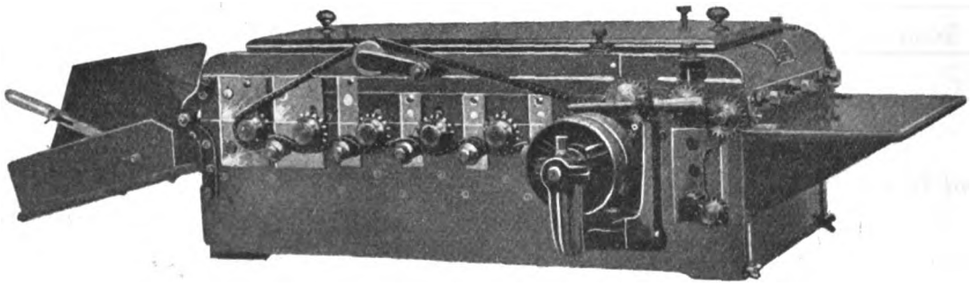


The most Original and Adaptable Bronzer yet produced.

Made in Six Sizes: 7 ins., 15 ins., 16 ins., 24 ins., 32 ins., and 40 ins. wide; will take any length.

NEW AND IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENTS *(Patent Applied for).*

COMPACT. The illustration *proves* it. It will Bronze, Burnish & Dust most work in one operation and takes such little space and power.



ADAPTABLE. Can be placed in the centre of a group of machines; with a girl to feed it, it will often keep all machines going. Can be moved from one department to another.

These Machines (formerly called **The Silverlock**) have been designed with just the required amount of mechanism to produce work unsurpassed by any other make. WHY pay for unnecessary machinery to do the same job? Consider the advantages offered. Saves POWER, SPACE and CAPITAL. Costs little for upkeep. Tackles any Job from Thin Paper to Thick Card.

We are manufacturers in addition of a fairly wide range of machinery suitable for all the various branches of the Trade, including :—

Rotary Cutting Machines.
Rotary Cutting and Scoring Machines.
Rotary Scoring for hand or power.
Vertical Bending Machine.
Millboard Cutting 24 inches to 56 inches.
Small Card Cutters from 6 inches to 24 inches.
Bevel Card Cutter.
Tube Making Machine.
Sheet Cutting Machines.
Rule Cutting and Bending Machines.
Treadle Perforating Machines.
Relief Stamp Presses.
Nipping Presses.
Hole Punching Machines.
Round and Square Corner Cutting.
Showcard Edging Machine.
Slitting and Rewinding Machine.
All Steel Waste Paper Balers.

Practical Machines Co. (A. T. Gadsby), Ltd.,

Offices: 125, HIGH HOLBORN, W.C.1. Telephone: **Museum 8057.** Telegrams: **"Bronzium, Camber, London."**

Works: 46, CAMBERWELL GREEN, LONDON, S.E.5. **Telephone Hop 2367.**

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Country News.

Birmingham.

THE annual meeting of the Monotype Users' Association for the Midland Counties of England was held in the Grand Hotel, Birmingham, on Tuesday, November 24th. Prior to the meeting members were entertained to lunch by the Lanston Monotype Corporation, Ltd., Mr. W. I. Burch, the managing director, being in the chair, and in response to the toast of "The Corporation," proposed by Major B. J. T. Ford (general manager of the *Birmingham Post*) and seconded by Mr. B. J. Fletcher (director of Art Education in Birmingham), Mr. Burch said it was a pleasure to meet customers personally. The Corporation left no stone unturned to give a real helpful service in addition to the mere sale of the machine, and as to the value of the machine itself its



MR. R. HUDSON, J.P.,

Senior Partner, Messrs. Hudson and Son, Birmingham, President of the Monotype Users' Association for the Midland Counties of England.

position was undisputed. After lunch, Mr. Reginald Hudson, J.P., president of the Association, took the chair, and after the routine business, such as the re-election of all the office bearers and the election of five more firms to membership, had been transacted, Mr. Fred Waterhouse, national president of the Monotype Users' Association, gave an interesting address on trade matters generally, with especial regard to their bearing upon the monotype. He stated that there was a slight movement in printing for Russia in Russian characters, and in other directions there were evidences of rays of trade sunshine. Mr. Leonard Jay, principal of the Birmingham School of Printing, gave an interesting report of the work done at the Monotype classes, and emphasised the value of the work done for the industry in the printing schools throughout the country—led so ably by the London School of Printing, where his friend, Mr. J. R. Riddell, seemed to move from success to success. A vote of thanks to the speakers and the chairman was replied to by Mr. Hudson.

Cardiff.

THANKS to the generosity and enterprise of the Cardiff Press Bowling Club, with the co-operation of friends, a system of wireless sets and loud speakers has been supplied and equipped in the Cardiff Royal Infirmary. The installation consists of four 4-valve resistance capacity sets, with nearly 50 loud speakers. There is one set in every block of wards, and each loud speaker has a separate plug and switch by means of which it may be put into circuit or cut out without disturbing other instruments. The installation was formally handed over to the Cardiff Royal Infirmary on Friday last when Mr. Douglas Duncan of the *South Wales News*, Cardiff, presided over a little gathering. There was also present Mr. Robt. J. Webber, joint managing director of the *Western Mail*, Ltd., and president of the Cardiff Press Bowling Club, and Mrs. Webber. Sir William Diamond, K.B.E., who acted on behalf of the hospital authorities, the Lady Mayoress of Cardiff, Mr. A. E. Harrison, of the South Wales Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd., the director of 5 WA the Cardiff Broadcasting Station, Mr. A. L. Carter, hon. secretary, and Mr. G. B. Crombey, hon. treasurer of the Cardiff Press Bowling Club, the Medical Superintendent, the matron and officials of the Infirmary. The following endowed loud speakers: Mr. Robt. J. Webber, Mr. Douglas Duncan, Mr. Thomas Armstead (Ely Paper Mills), Mr. A. T. Thomas (*South Wales News*), the *Western Mail* staff, *Evening Express* staff, *South Wales News* staff, *South Wales Echo* staff, *Journal of Commerce* staff, South Wales Printing and Publishing Co. staff, A. McLay and Co. Ely staff, the Cardiff Typographical Association, and Cardiff National Union of Binders and Rulers.

Leeds.

MR. EDMUND ARNOLD DENNY, of Leeds, a nephew of Mr. E. George Arnold, the well-known Leeds master printer and ex-president of the Federation of Master Printers, was married at St. Chad's Church, Leeds, last week to Miss Dorothy Mellish, of Wortley, Leeds. The ceremony was performed by Canon Wynne-Edwards, formerly head master of the Leeds Grammar School. Miss Margery Mellish was the only bridesmaid, and Mr. L. Bointon was best man.

Aberdeen.

AT the annual whist drive, supper and dance, in the Grand Hotel, Aberdeen, on Friday, of the Aberdeen Booksellers, Stationers, and Newsagents' Association, and the members' lady friends, the company numbered about 150. The proceedings were most enjoyable, and a pleasant feature after supper was the presentation of a handsome grandfather clock to Mr. Andrew Ross, past-president of the Association, in recognition of seven years' valuable services to the organisation.

Bristol.

A memorial service for the late Queen Alexandra was held in the Bristol Cathedral at the same time that the service was proceeding at Westminster Abbey. The printing trade was well represented by the Sheriff (Mr. Lionel Goodenough Taylor, of the *Times and Mirror*), Capt. E. G. Mardon, R.N.V.R. (Messrs. Mardon Son and Hall), Mr. G. F. Jones, J.P. (secretary of the Bristol Master Printers' and Allied Trades Association), and Councillors W. H. Ackland and E. W. Savory. Mr. C. J. Satterley, J.P. (linotype operator), was also included in those officially invited.

Bradford.

MR. WILLIAM RYCROFT, who has for some time been on the composing room staff of the *Bradford Daily Telegraph*, has been elected president of the Bradford branch of the Typographical Association. Mr. Rycroft is well known in Bradford musical circles, and is at present choirmaster at Wallis-street United Methodist Church.

Rollers and Composition.

The "Durable" Printers' Roller Co., Ltd.

The degree of efficiency which, during fifty years of service to the printing trade, has been achieved by this well-known London firm, was strikingly brought home to us the other day when we were shown pieces of roller composition taken from printing rollers that had given certain specified periods of service. We were agreeably surprised to find, on handling these specimens, that rollers which had seen very long service at the hands of well-known firms—some on colour printing—still retained a satisfactory amount of tack and resiliency. The capacity for being remelted is rightly emphasised as a strong point about the "Durable" composition, which Colonial and foreign users, indeed all printers making their own rollers, should particularly note. That overseas printers do, in large measure, appreciate the great vital advantage here offered is evident from the fact that "Durable" rollers and composition find their way to all quarters of the globe, being used under all climatic conditions. The "Durable" Printers' Roller Co., Ltd., issue a useful brochure "The Right Hand of the Press" giving much information on the subject of printers' rollers and a copy is offered to any of our readers who care to apply for it to 14, Charles-street, Hatton-garden, London, E.C.1.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

Payment is accepted, for advertisements under the following headings, on the basis of seven words to the line (minimum three lines):—

Situations Vacant, Agencies,
Machinery for Sale and Wanted,
Businesses for Sale and Wanted,
Partnerships and Investments,
Miscellaneous.

One Insertion	3/0
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For every line exceeding three lines **6d.**

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Under this heading operatives are granted a Special Rate for a minimum of three lines (twenty-one words):—

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Three Insertions	3/0

For every line exceeding three lines **6d**

Sales by Auction, Tenders,
Patents for Sale,
Legal and Financial Announcements.

Per line	1/0

Replies may be addressed to Box Numbers, Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58 Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4, for which a fee of 6d. is charged to cover Postage of Replies.

Telegrams: Stonhill, Lud, London.
Telephone: 2439 Holborn.

Situations Wanted.

COMPOSITOR, Display, Make-up, Stone, desires permanency (T.A.).—T. Hopkins, 43, Althorne-road, Redhill, Surrey. 14718

THE Printers' Provident Association, 39 and 40, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street, E.C.4, is able to SUPPLY ALL BRANCHES OF EFFICIENT (N.S.) LABOUR for the Printing and Allied Trades, at short notice. No charge. 'Phone: Central 8218. 14695

Business for Sale.

WELL-ESTABLISHED and SOUND COMMERCIAL STATIONERY BUSINESS for disposal, North-East Lancashire District.—Box 14720.

Machinery for Sale.

GUILLOTINE, 25-in., Knives and Leads; good condition; £25 for quick clearance.—Box 14719.

SECOND-HAND MACHINERY.—If you are wishing to dispose of Second-Hand Machinery relating to the Printing, Bookbinding, Box-making, Envelope and Bag-making Trades, etc., secure prompt and effective service by advertising in the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*.—Apply for special rates to the Publishers, Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's-place,
Gray's Inn-road, London, E.C.1.
Occasionally we have Rebuilt Smyth Book Sewing Machines to offer, such Sewers having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted with New Standard Parts where necessary. We erect and teach on a trial basis.—Box 13993.

Machinery Wanted.

SECOND-HAND MACHINERY.—If you are in the market for Second-Hand Machinery relating to the Printing, Bookbinding, Box-making, Envelope and Bag-making Trades, etc., secure prompt and effective service by advertising in the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*.—Apply for special rates to the Publishers, Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

Miscellaneous.

WASTE PAPER: ITS RECOVERY AND RE-MANUFACTURE. By Jas. Strachan. A Fund of Information; price 12s. 6d.—Stonhill and Gillis, Publishers, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

LEADS AND CLUMPS.
HIGH GRADE METAL
THE NICKELOID ELECTROTYPE CO. LTD.
10 NEW STREET HILL, LONDON E.C.4

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150, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4
Telephone No.: CENTRAL 6678.
Telegrams: Printauct, Fleet, London
Auctioneer and Valuer
TO THE
Printing & Allied Trades
FIRE LOSS ASSESSOR
NEWSPAPER VALUER
RATING SURVEYOR
SALES BY AUCTION conducted in Town or Country, of Printers' Plant and Machinery.
VALUATIONS for Fire Insurance, Probate Company Promotion and Partnership.
The Valuations and Sales of Printing Plant executed by me during the TWELVE MONTHS ended 31st December, 1924, exceeded ONE & A HALF MILLION POUNDS STERLING.

ESTABLISHED 1895.
F. W. WHITE & Co.
The London TradePrinters
Letterpress, Litho, Paper : : and Flush Binding : :
Albion House, New North St., Theobalds Rd., London, W.C.1
Telephones—Museum 9431 (2 lines).
Telegrams—"Letterize," Holb-London.

THE PREMIER HOUSE
FOR
Aluminium or Zinc Plates
Offset Blankets
& Graining Materials.
Correct Gauge of Blankets & Plates stocked for all makes of Rotary & Flat Bed Offsets, Direct & Tin-Printing Rotaries & Flat Bed Litho Machines.
Specialities:
GLASS, PORCELAIN & WOODEN MARBLES.
FLINT AND PUMICE POWDER.
PRICE LIST AND INSTRUCTION BOOK FREE.
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PHILIP ROAD,
PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E.
Telephone: NEW CROSS 1209. Telegrams: ALGRAPHY, LONDON

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER

FORTY-SEVENTH YEAR.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

Tel.: Stonhill, Lud, London. 'Phone: 2439 Holborn

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Charges for Trade Advertisements:
(Full Page 12 by 8 ins.)

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Whole Page ...	£8 0 0	One Column ...	£2 8 0
Half Page ...	4 10 0	Half Column ..	1 17 6
Quarter Page ...	2 10 0	Quarter Column	1 0 0
One Eighth-Page	1 10 0	One-inch Column	7 6

An Extra Charge for Cover and Special Positions.
Discounts according to Number of Insertions

All communications for the "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER" should be addressed and Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to—STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, SHOE-LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.
COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above, or from Messrs W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., news-agents, 11, St. Bride-street, London, E.C.4.

Representatives:
London—Mr. STANLEY J. GILLIS 58, Shoe Lane, E.C.4
Lancashire and Yorkshire—Mr. W. C. FOSTER, 1, Duncan-street, Higher Broughton, Manchester.
France & Belgium—Mr. FELIX VANBUGGENHOUDT 196, rue Gerard, Brussels.
United States—LOCKWOOD TRADE JOURNAL CO. 10, East 39th-street, New York.
Representatives also in Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, Norway, Sweden, Finland, etc.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1925.

A Wrapping Paper Duty.

THE Committee appointed by the Board of Trade to inquire into the application for a duty on packing and wrapping paper has issued its report, the effect of which is to recommend a duty of 17½ per cent. *ad valorem* on packing and wrapping paper, with certain exceptions. The understanding is that the duty will extend also to the wrapping paper in manufactured articles whenever the cost of such paper, as raw material, exceeds some named proportion, perhaps 15 per cent., of the value of the manufactured article of which it it is a component. As to the exceptions, these were specified by the applicants themselves during the course of the public inquiry. Thus the duty will not apply to papers below a substance of 10 lbs. nor to glazed transparents, vegetable parchment and greaseproof papers. A large amount of valuable data is contained in the report, the position as revealed at the inquiry being carefully reviewed in a thirty-page booklet. The resolutions based on the reports of the wrapping paper and other committees were to be submitted to the House of Commons in a Finance Bill on Wednesday and the debate will be continued next week.

* * *

State of Trade.

OFFICIAL reports concerning the state of the allied industries indicate that in the paper trade employment was generally fair in October, and rather better on the whole than at the end of September or a year ago; it was still slack, however, in the wrapping and handmade sections. In the letterpress printing trade, employment was again fairly good on the whole, and showed little change as compared with September. With electrotypers and stereotypers employment continued good; in London and at Glasgow it was reported as very good. Employment with lithographic printers continued fairly good. With lithographic artists it remained fair in London and slack at Manchester. In the bookbinding trade employment continued moderate on the whole, although some improvement was reported in London. The percentage unemployed among insured workpeople covered by the Unemployment Insurance Acts in the printing and bookbinding trades was 4·2 at October 26th, as compared with 4·2 at September 21st, and 5·1 at October 27th, 1924. In the paper and paperboard industry, the percentage was 5.9 at October 26th, compared with 6·7 at September 21st and 7·8 at October 27th, 1924. In the cardboard box, paper bag and stationery trades, the percentage was 4·7 at October 26th, compared with 5·3 at September 21st and 6·4 at October, 1924. The September percentages have been revised on the basis of the new estimates of the numbers of insured workers. The figures show a decrease in unemployment in each section compared with a year ago. Paper and paperboard making made the most substantial improvement, to the extent of 3·1 per cent. In cardboard boxes, paper bags and stationery the decrease is 2·6 and in printing, publishing and bookbinding 1·4. For industry generally the decrease was only 0·3, due largely to greater unemployment in textile and transport trades.

* * *

Business Credit Scheme.

THE Paper and Stationery Export Trades Section of the London Chamber of Commerce' of which Mr. J. T. Steele is the chairman, has formulated a very complete business credit scheme in connection with export trade, which should be of the greatest advantage to the members of the Section. The scheme has been carefully drawn up with the object of providing confidential information with regard to the status of customers abroad or of their buying agents in this country. The question of overdue accounts or the extension of credit is also embraced. The benefits of the scheme are such that they offer a strong appeal to the members of the Chamber who do not already belong to the Section to join up and share in the benefits provided. We understand that the Paper and Stationery Export Section of the Chamber is the only one which has formulated such a scheme which promises to be a very valuable help and safeguard to British traders.

* * *

Paper for India.

THE most remarkable factor in the Indian papermaking situation is the slow progress which is being made in the utilisation of bamboo resources. In small amounts it is being used by one or two mills, but to a great extent India is dependent upon cheap grades of European wood pulp, which material is augmented by rice straw, waste paper and native grasses. In actual fact, India can never come into her own as a self-dependent papermaking country until the problems connected with the collection and conversion of bamboo plant into pulp have been finally overcome. There is common agreement among papermaking authorities that bamboo fibre is not excelled by any other type of fibre for the classes of paper which, next to newsprint, are in the greatest demand. The nearest approach to bamboo furnish is one containing esparto and a percentage of cotton. Eventually, there is no doubt, India will not only make the bulk of her paper from bamboo and grasses, but almost inevitably she will export pulp to other papermaking countries. Meantime the Indian mills are under a debt to Mr. W. Raitt the enthusiastic and indefatigable investigator, who, as the cellulose expert to the Indian Government, has delved more deeply into the intricacies of bamboo as a papermaking material than any other authority.

STATIONERS' TECHNICAL BOARD.—Costing and estimating examinations will be held on Monday, December 14th, 1925, at 6.30 p.m. at Stationers' Hall. Applications must be received not later than December 5th.

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West and North-West L.M.P.A.

An Interesting Subject Discussed at the Monthly Gathering.

A very interesting and useful meeting of the above Association was held on Tuesday of last week at the Hotel Gwalia, Euston-road, under the chairmanship of Mr. H. W. Searle. The meeting proper was preceded by an informal and enjoyable supper, which not only provided for the wants of the inner man, but gave ample scope for opportunities of social intercourse. Mr. Sidney Heron, the lecturer, took as the title of his address the rather unusual one of "Twisters I have Met." Amongst those present were: Messrs. R. B. Simnett (vice-president, L.M.P.A.); Alfred Langley, J. R. Burt and P. G. Crannis (joint hon. secretaries); W. J. Boyle (hon. secretary, Central Districts); W. J. Mizen (hon. secretary, North London Master Printers); J. Emlyn Jones, W. L. Sidders, S. Goss, and E. G. Baker (assistant secretary, L.M.P.A.).

The chairman, in introducing Mr. Heron, informed the members that there would be no meeting of the Association during December, but that in January there would be a social gathering, to which the ladies were to be specially invited.

Mr. Heron, in apologising for the unusual title of his address, explained that he was influenced in selecting it from some personal experiences. He instanced several cases of fraudulent customers met with in the course of his business. Amongst the different classes of people that came under his criticism were moneylenders, company promoters, and the class of man that goes to the small printer mostly, gives an order—for a few proofs only—of the order forms of well-known firms, and who, with these proofs, is able to make purchases, leaving the printer liable for the goods purchased. In concluding his address, Mr. Heron hoped that what he had mentioned of fradulent trading would stand as a warning to fellow printers, no matter how plausible the customer might seem to be.

Mr. Searle expressed the thanks of the meeting to Mr. Heron for the usefulness of his address. He advocated the paying of half cash down with orders from customers who were not very well known to them.

Quite a number of cases were enumerated by several speakers that illustrated the innumerable ways in which the printer was liable to be defrauded by the artful and unconscionable trader. Whilst the general opinion existed that a good deal of ordinary business risk was necessary to be encountered, it was felt that reasonable caution should be exercised. Amongst the points discussed were: printing orders from principals of firms, who nearly always made it a rule not to pay for their own private printing jobs, because of the printing orders already given by their firms; the precaution necessary to be taken when taking orders from optimistic company promoters; and printing jobs for moneylenders.

Amongst those who contributed to the debate were Messrs. Davis, W. J. Mizen, A. Langley, J. King, W. L. Sidders, R. B. Simnett, W. J. Boyle and F. A. Perry.

Mr. Baker referred to the assistance master printers were able to receive at the offices at Old Bailey in ascertaining the status and standing of a large number of prospective customers. Many printers took advantage of the valuable information open to them, but a considerable number did not.

The meeting was then brought to a close.

NEW ZEALAND PREFERENCE FOR BRITISH GOODS.—It is reported from Wellington that the Government, in order to encourage importation of British manufactures, has raised from 25 to 50 per cent. the proportion of British material, incorporated in their manufacture, necessary to entitle goods to enter under the British preferential tariff.

IN a written reply to a question relating to the fact that the machines used by the Post Office for cancellation of postage stamps with the words "Buy British Goods" and "British Goods are Best," are of American manufacture. The Postmaster-General states:—"The stamp-cancellation machines in question were obtained from America because—so far as I am aware—there is no British firm making them. If there were such a firm it would, as a matter of course, be invited to tender."

"How Shall I Print It?"

Mr. Riddell Addresses the Publicity Club.

The Publicity Club of London, at its usual fortnightly meeting on Monday evening last, at the Hotel Cecil, W.C.2, was addressed by Mr. J. R. Riddell, the principal of the London School of Printing. The subject of Mr. Riddell's address was "How Shall I Print It?" and the speaker dealt with the relative value of the photogravure, lithographic and letterpress processes in the production of advertising matter.

Mr. Riddell commenced his address with a plea for the closer co-operation between the advertising man and the printer, who could combine with mutually beneficent results. The subject was a difficult one, and if he were asked how a certain subject should be printed he would make a decision based upon his experience. There were no hard and fast rules which he could give them. The question of cost would depend upon the equipment in the office of the printer submitting his estimate, and this very often accounted for variations, in estimation for one particular job. Whilst each of the processes under review had its possibilities, it also had its limitations, and this was a fact that had to be borne in mind. Again he would say that the determination of the process to be employed for a particular job could only be based upon experience.

Mr. Riddell referred to the old time colour work as opposed to the latest mechanical productions, and said that in his opinion, although nowadays they worked in fewer colours, the quality of the work was not so good. People were running wild over offset, but it was a process which had its limitations, and was not always suitable for the work to which it was applied. At the same time it was responsible for beautiful effects, particularly where a softness was required. A lot depended upon the paper, and too little credit was given to the paper mills. It was essential that the paper should be right in order that the most perfect result should ensue.

Lithography, however, could not give the sharpness which was obtained by the use of blocks, and if he were asked generally whether he would employ an electrotype or a stereotype, he would suggest the former.

Touching upon collotype, Mr. Riddell said that it was one of the arts which had come to this country as a result of the war. Before the war it was in the hands of the Germans, but at the present time the finest work was being produced in this country.

They would remember that for something sharp they should use blocks, for something soft offset, and for more weight and tone photogravure.

Mr. Riddell concluded, as he began, with a plea for the closest co-operation between the advertising man and the printer. This co-operation would raise the value of their service and the standard of the craft of which they were justifiably proud.

It was unfortunate that so much suspicion existed; it was difficult to understand, and he thought they should all do their best to see that it was removed by co-operation.

Mr. Riddell dealt satisfactorily with a number of questions at the conclusion of the address.

Mr. Riddell's remarks were illustrated by a number of beautiful specimens hung around the room.

From the London Gazette.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

C. Rhodes, residing at 32, Wakefield road, and carrying on business at Salter-row, both in Pontefract, York, printer.

J. B. Bentley, 418, Witton-road, Witton, Birmingham, Warwick, printer.

RECEIVING ORDER ANNULLED.—At Bristol County Court on Friday the local official receiver applied to the judge that the receiving order and adjudication against George Gordon and Son, printers, Bristol, should be annulled. He had, the official receiver said, received a cheque that would satisfy the creditors. The judge made the order asked for.



Photographic Sensitising Dyes.

SIR,—Our attention has been drawn to a paper in your issue for November 19th by Mr. S. E. Bottomley, in which he makes a statement respecting the British manufacture of photographic sensitising dyes.

We are, of course, aware that a good deal of work on sensitising dyes was undertaken at the City of Leeds Technical School under Mr. Bottomley's supervision, but we are afraid that the statement to which we draw attention is apt to give a somewhat misleading impression as to the position in this country respecting sensitising dyes.

We think we may claim that, during the War, by far the major proportion of the panchromatic plates used were produced in our factory and, in fact, we think that we may still claim to be by far the largest producers of panchromatic plates. The only dyes which have been used by us, apart from the original German dyes, were until lately made under the direct supervision of Sir William Jackson Pope in his laboratory at Cambridge University. These dyes were made on our behalf, and were put on the open market by us, and have, in fact, been sold by us to numerous other photographic firms. Practically the same arrangement is still in vogue, except that the manufacture has been transferred from Sir William Pope's laboratory to our own research laboratory. We are not, of course, in a position to say to what extent the dyes produced under Mr. Bottomley's supervision were utilised commercially, but we think it only fair, to Sir William Pope and to ourselves, to draw your attention to the condition as regards at least our own product.

ILFORD, LTD.

Ilford, London.
November 26th.

—o—

Trade Lectures.

SIR,—Now that the trade lectures arranged by various associations are in full swing, a word of friendly comment might be allowed. Is it not possible for the various associations to combine their interests and have one good series of lectures? Much time, thought and energy are being expended which, if directed into one channel, would be much more valuable and helpful to the trade as a whole.

Also may I suggest that the lecturers be chosen from those who are actually engaged on the work which is the subject of the lecture? Recently there have been a few highly technical printing processes dealt with by those who can only speak on the subject from the theoretical standpoint. The printing trade can always find a number of practical men whose experiences and views on a particular subject would be valuable. Such men only require to be encouraged to come out of their shells to give the fruits of their experiences and knowledge to those in their craft.

E.B.

The Book Trade Dispute.

There is still no general settlement of the book trade dispute. There have, however, been partial agreements.

As a result of the efforts of the Joint Industrial Council of the Printing and Allied Trades, printing and binding offices have been removed from the area directly affected by the dispute, and there was a general resumption of work in such affected offices on Monday. There was difficulty as to the position of firms engaged as both binders and publishers, but this difficulty was removed when the publishers agreed to the suggestion of the J.I.C. to meet the representatives of the union. The union were not prepared to allow their members to deliver work to publishers with whom they were in dispute, but this has not occasioned any considerable difficulty.

As to the main dispute, which continues, a conference was held between the Book Trade Employers and the Union, starting on the Tuesday of last week it was adjourned to the Wednesday and met again on Tuesday of this week. The proposals of the employers were to be submitted to a meeting of the union yesterday (Wednesday) evening.

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Commercial Intelligence

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Allied Newspapers, 5½ p.c. 1st Deb., 97, 96½, Ord., 33s. 6d., 33s. 9¾d., Pref., 22s., 22s. 3d.; Allied Northern Deb, 101¾, 100; Amalgamated Press, 43s., 42s. 3d., Pref., 24s.; Associated Newspapers, 22s. 3d., Deb, 6⅝, 6¾, Pref., 18s. 6d.; Buff Book, 21s. 10½d., Def., 2s. 6d., 2s. 0½d.; Jos. Byrom, 5s. 6d.; Cassell, Pref., 18s. 9d.; Sir J. Causton, Pref., 5; *Daily Mirror* Newspapers, 6½, 8 p.c. Pref., 25s.; *Daily Sketch* and *Sunday Herald*, Deb., 103½. 101½; Thos. De La Rue, 14s. 7½d., 14s. 9d.; J. Dickinson, 31s. 3d., 31s. 9d.; *Illustrated London News*, 8s., Pref., 16s. 3d.; International Linotype, 68; Kelly's Directories, 6 p.c. Pref., 20s. 3d., 7½ p.c. Pref., 22s. 9d., 23s. 3d., Lamson Paragon, 15s. 3d., 10 p.c. Pref., 22s. 10½d.; Lanston Monotype Corporation, 15s. 7½d.; Linotype A Deb., 69, B Deb., 68½; Edward Lloyd, Pref., 23s. 3d.; George Newnes, 22s. 3d.; Odhams Press (4s. shares), 3s. 9d., 3s. 6d., 6 p.c. Pref., 14s. 6d., 14s. 4½d., 7½ p.c. Pref., 15s. 1½d.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 15s. 6d. xd; *Sunday Pictorial* Newspapers, Pref., 22s. 9d.; Raphael Tuck, 20s.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 48s. 9d., Prefd., 20s. 6d.; Weldons, 26s. 3d., Pref., 16s.; Winterbottom Book Cloth, 80s.; Wyman and Sons, Pref., 18s. 1½d.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

THOMAS DE LA RUE AND CO.—The first report since the capital re-organisation, covering the period of fourteen months to May 30th, 1925, has been issued. A profit is shown of £22,984, after providing for debenture interest. It is proposed to write off the re-organisation expenses (£2,875), and to carry forward the remaining £20,109. Depreciation of plant and machinery has not been charged this time, having regard to the amounts written off. The large contract with the Government of India for supply of postal stores was terminated on December 31st, 1924, the Government having come to the decision to manufacture locally. Trading results in the period under review were seriously affected by the loss of this work, and the effect continues to be felt in the current period. The loss of the contract has rendered necessary a thorough re organisation of the factories. The directors report that measures taken to obtain new work in other directions are meeting with success.

HELY'S (stationers, etc.), announces interim dividend of 7½ per cent. per annum. (Last year's interim same).

NEW COMPANIES.

WATERSPORT, LTD.—Capital £10,000 in 9,850 ordinary shares of £1 and 3,000 shares of 1s.; proprietors of magazines, journals, newspapers and other periodicals, printers, lithographers, photographers, etc. Private company. First directors: E. Johnston-Noad, Lt.-Com. T. Fox and H. Crowhurst. Solicitors: Day, Johnston-Noad and Co., 61-2, Chancery-lane, W.C.1.

HAROLD MOORE, LTD.—Capital £10,000 in £1 shares; stationers and printers, etc. Private company. First directors: D. S. M. Bell, S. Logan and H. Moore. Registered office: 15, Fountain-street, Belfast.

DENNIS AND WEBB (1925), LTD.—Capital £5,000 in £1 shares; to acquire the business of Dennis and Webb, Ltd., and to carry on the business of mechanical engineers, printers, engravers, photographic printers, lithographers, papermakers and dealers, etc. Private company. First directors: C. B. Dennis, P. J. McChesney, H. S. Webb and H. Shackleton. Registered office: 2, Little Montague-court, Little Britain, E.C.

PALL MALL ENGRAVING CO., LTD.—Capital £3,000 in £1 shares; engravers, stationers, lithographers, type founders, stereotypers, photographic printers, die sinkers, bookbinders, advertising agents, booksellers, etc. Private company. Directors: H. T. O. Windsor, F. E. Eaton and E. H. Kemp. Registered office: Silver House, Beak-street, W.1.

INVICTA CO., LTD.—Capital £500 in £1 shares; to acquire the business of printers and stationers carried on as the "Invicta Co., Ltd.," at 73 and 75, Kenton-street, Russell-square, W.C. Private company. Directors: H. J. Card, J. Camp, Junr., and A. W. Tooth.

ALLGOODS PAPER, LTD.—Capital £500 in £1 shares; stationers, printers, type founders, lithographers, photographers and photographic art printers, manufacturers of and dealers in paper and articles made from paper, pulp or waste, manufacturers of envelopes, paper bags, boxes, advertising novelties, etc. Private company. First directors: C. W. R. Gorrill and E. Lee. Registered office: 44, Replingham road, Southfields, S.W.18.

PUBLIC PRESS, LTD.—Capital £250, in £1 shares; to adopt an agreement with H. Kennedy and to carry on the business of printers and advertising experts formerly carried on by him at 277, Southampton-street, Camberwell, S.E.5. Private company. Directors: J. P. Evill and H. Kennedy.

EAST AFRICA, LTD.—Capital £100, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of proprietors and publishers of the journal known as *East Africa*. Private company. Directors: A. E. Bale and F. S. Joelson. Registered office: 91, Great Titchfield-street, W.1.

FULTON'S MARKETING AND SELLING ORGANISATION, LTD.—Capital £100, in 1s. shares; to adopt an agreement with E. R. Fulton relating to services, and to carry on the business of marketing and sales organisers of proprietary or other goods, advertising contractors and agents, printers, publishers stationers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: E. C. Holyoake and P. R. Thompson. Registered office: Aston House, Aldwych, W.C.2.

BOLTON ADVERTISING AND PUBLISHING CO., LTD.—Capital £500, in £1 shares; advertising contractors and agents, printers, publishers, bill posters, newsagents and purveyors and stationers; to acquire interests in copyrights and representation and other rights in plays, music, etc. Private company. Subscribers: W. J. Maine and A. F. Smith. Registered office: 9, Acresfield, Bolton.

ADAM ROBERTSON AND CO., LTD.—Capital £6,000, in 3,000 5 per cent. preference and 3,000 ordinary shares of £1 each; to acquire the business of Adam Robertson and Co., paper manufacturers, carried on at New Calder Paper Mill, Mid Calder. Private company. Directors: J. Wyllie, J. T. Wyllie and A. R. Wyllie. Registered office: New Calder Mill, Mid Calder, Midlothian.

PULP INDUSTRIES, LTD.—Capital £25,000, in £1 shares; to adopt an agreement between E. Katz of the first part, Baumgartner, Dr. Katz and Co, G.m.b.H., of the second part, Spicers, Ltd., of the third part, and this company of the fourth, and to carry on the business of manufacturers of, and dealers in, articles made wholly or partly from pulp of all kinds, etc. Private company. Subscribers: W. R. Chapman and E. R. Gibbs.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfactions registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfactions is not compulsory).

FLEETWAY PRESS, LTD.—Satisfaction (a), to the extent of £2,500 on July 1st, 1925, of "B" debentures dated July 28th, 1920, securing £58,200; and (b), in full on October 20th, 1925, of debenture dated April 3rd, 1925, securing £10,000.

REYNOLDS AND WILSON, LTD. (printers, etc., London).—Debenture dated November 11th, 1925, to secure £500, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: W. Lennard, 28, Martin-lane, Cannon-street, E.C.4.

SPALDING AND HODGE, LTD.—Debenture dated November 19th, 1925, to secure £10,000, and all sums due or to become due not exceeding £50,000, charged on leasehold premises known as Drury House, Russell-street, W.C., freehold land at Horton Kirby, Kent, and the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, subject as to leasehold premises and the freehold to two mortgages dated September 27th, 1924, securing £35,000 and £40,000 respectively. Holder: J. J. Watts, 72, St., Stephen's road, Hounslow.

ALDERS PAPER MILLS, LTD.—Particulars filed of £30,000 debentures and premium of 5 per cent. authorised November 11th, 1925, and covered by trust deed of even date constituting a fixed charge on certain freehold hereditaments and premises at Wigginton and Tamworth, and a floating charge on the company's other assets, present and future, including uncalled capital; the whole amount being now issued. Trustees: Lloyd's Bank, Ltd.

M.S.S. PRESS, LTD. (printers, etc., London).—Debenture dated October 28th, 1925, to secure £500, charged on the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital (if any). Holder: R. L. Mond, 9, Cavendish-square, W.

WILLIAM MAY AND CO., LTD. (publishers, etc.).—Particulars filed of £4,000 debentures authorised October 30th, 1925, and covered by trust deed dated November 1st, 1925, charged on printing works and buildings at 45, High-street, Aldershot, and outbuildings belonging thereto and the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital (if any); the whole amount being now issued. Trustees: J. H. May and F. A. Rose.

SELWYN AND BLOUNT, LTD. (proprietors and publishers of books, etc., London).—Issue on November 5th, 1925, of £1,000 debentures, part of a series already registered.

JAMES BRUCE AND CO., LTD. (waste paper and rag merchants, etc., Whitechapel, E.).—Satisfaction in full on November 7th, 1925, of debenture dated March 18th, 1925, securing £300.

GODDARD, WALKER AND BROWN, LTD. (printers, stationers, etc., Hull).—Mortgage on 8 and 9, Market place, and premises in High-street and Temple's Entry, Hull, with fixtures, etc., dated November 10th, 1925, to secure all moneys due or to become due from the company to the Midland, Bank, Ltd.

D. W. SEARLE AND SONS, LTD. (printers, etc. Office, London).—Mortgage dated November 11th, 1925, to secure £420, charged on certain property at Blue Town, Sheerness. Holders: Sheerness and Gillingham Permanent Building Society.

JOHN DIXON, LTD. (bookbinders, etc.).—Further charge on certain land and premises in Stanley-street, Liverpool, machinery and other fixtures and benefit of agreement with the Leeds and Liverpool Canal Co., dated November 10th, 1925, to secure £737 11s. 9d., inclusive of £237 11s. 9d., outstanding on mortgage dated November 10th, 1908. Holders: Burnley Building Society, 12, Grimshaw-street, Burnley.

RECEIVER APPOINTED OR RELEASED

FARRINGDON PRESS, LTD. (London).—L. C. Shergold, C.A., of Kingsway House, W.C.2, was appointed receiver on November 13th, 1925, under powers contained in instrument dated August 30th, 1915.

CRIMLINGS, LTD. (printers, stationers, etc., London).—E. W. Viney, of 11, Queen Victoria-street, E.C., ceased to act as receiver or manager on June 18th, 1925. (Notice filed on November 18th).

G. E. STEVENS, LTD. (printers, etc., Coventry).—M. G. Dailey, of 16, Hertford-street, Coventry, ceased to act as receiver or manager on November 13th, 1925.

ANGLO FOREIGN PUBLISHING SYNDICATE, LTD. (London).—G. W. Potter, of 131, Middlesex street, E.1., ceased to act as receiver or manager on November 17th, 1925.

LEWIS MATHIAS AND CO., LTD. (music publishers, etc., London).—J. Bell, of Windsor House, Victoria-street, S.W.1., ceased to act as receiver or manager on October 25th, 1925.

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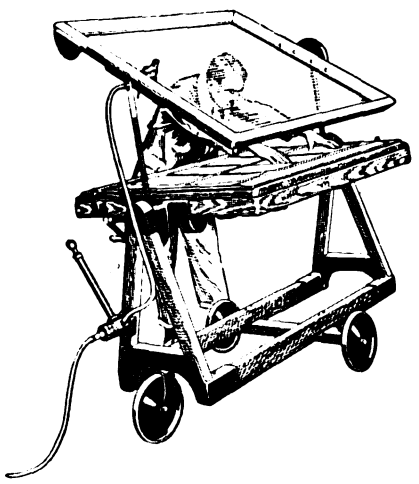
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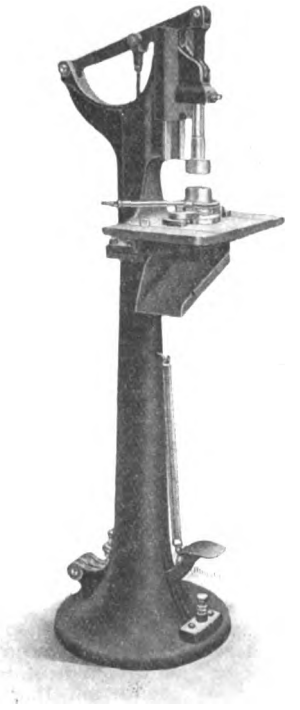
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Early Printing in Norwich.

EXHIBITION AT THE BRIDEWELL MUSEUM OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES, NORWICH.

By GEO. A. STEPHEN, F.L.A., City Librarian, Norwich.

(Author of *Norfolk Bibliography, Commercial Bookbinding, Three Centuries of a City Library*, etc.)

During the past decade the City of Norwich has been the recipient of several magnificent benefactions. On October 25th, H.R.H. the Duke of York formally opened two buildings which had been presented to the city—Suckling House and Stuart Hall, the gift of the Misses Colman of Carrow Abbey, and the Bridewell Museum of Local Industries, presented by Mr. H. N. Holmes, Lord Mayor of Norwich in 1921-22.

The Bridewell, erected probably during the latter part of the fourteenth century, is one of the finest flint-faced buildings in the country, and has many interesting historical associations. From 1584 until 1828 it was used as a Bridewell—whence its present name—or house of correction for rogues and vagabonds, and prior to this it had been a city mansion and the residence of William Appleyard, the first Mayor of Norwich, who kept his first Mayoralty there in 1403. When Mr. Holmes purchased it in 1923 it was in use as a boot factory, but, through his lavish generosity, it has been thoroughly restored and adapted to the purpose of a Museum of Local Industries, past and present. The Museum, under the control of the Castle Museum Committee, is well equipped to show the development of the various local industries. Each section has been prepared and arranged by a sub-committee consisting of experts in that particular craft or industry. Printing being one of the important Norwich industries, a separate room has been allocated for the exhibits, an illustration of which is given herein. The printing sub-committee consists of six members of the Norwich and District Master Printers' Association, a member of the Castle Museum Committee, with the City Librarian as a co-opted member, the chairman being Mr. William Jarrold. By the energies of this sub-committee most of the exhibits have been acquired; the remainder consists of a representative selection of Norwich printed books and broadsides lent from the large and valuable collection of local literature at the Central Public Library, Norwich.

In the annals of printing Norwich occupies an honourable position: it was the tenth provincial town in this country to receive the art of printing; it produced the first English provincial newspaper; the inventions of one of its citizens played an important part in the development of practical printing; and other citizens figure in the history of English typography.

The exhibits include books, broadsides, etc., from the Norwich presses to the end of the 18th century, the books being arranged in chronological order in two glazed exhibition cases, while the broadsides, political squibs, etc., are exhibited in frames on the walls; old presses and appliances; and specimens of modern work.

The visitor to the printing section sees first before him a large framed poster setting forth a brief chronology of the salient features of printing in Norwich, as follows:—

Printing in Norwich.
A Chronology.

1567 Arrival in Norwich of Anthony de Solempne, printer, from Brabant in the Netherlands, who set up the first printing press in Norwich. A book attributed to Solempne's press is dated 1566.

1570 Anthony de Solempne admitted a Freeman of Norwich.

1579 Last book printed by Anthony de Solempne.

1701 Printing revived in Norwich by Francis Burges, who claimed that "A printing house was never here before."

1701 "The Norwich Post," the first English provincial newspaper, was founded about September, 1701.

1706 "The Gazette," founded by Henry Cross-Grove, "the Jacobite printer," made its first appearance on 7th December, 1706; this was continued as "The Norwich Gazette, or The Loyal Packet."

1714 "The Weekly Mercury, or Protestant Packet," founded by William Chase, probably in 1714. This paper was the forerunner of the present "Norwich Mercury," which was so entitled in 1726.

1752 Luke Hansard born at Norwich; he was apprenticed to Stephen White, a Norwich printer, and afterwards became printer to the House of Commons; the official reports of the Parliamentary Debates are still colloquially known as "Hansard."

1761 "The Norwich Gazette and Norfolk Weekly Advertiser" appeared on July 18th, printed by John Crouse, at the "Bible and Star," in Cockey Lane, Norwich. In 1771 the title was changed to "The Norfolk Chronicle, or Norwich Gazette."



Photo, Copyright.] [*Jarrolds, Norwich.*

Printing Section, Bridewell Museum.

1813 Richard Mackenzie Bacon, editor of the "Norwich Mercury" from 1816 to 1844, invented, in collaboration with Bryan Donkin, an improved type of printing machine—*see the Patent Specification which is exhibited.*

1845 "The Norfolk News" first appeared on Saturday, January 4th.

1867 "The Eastern Weekly Express," founded; it was afterwards entitled "The Eastern Weekly Press."

1870 "The Eastern Daily Press," first published on October 10th.

The First Norwich Printer.

In the beginning of the second half of the 16th century there was a great influx of the Protestant Walloons, exiles from the Netherlands, some of whom found refuge in Norwich, where they pursued their arts and crafts to the great advantage of the city. One of them, by name Anthony de Solempne, came to the city with his wife and two sons in 1567, and set up the first printing press in the city. Apparently he was well esteemed, because he was admitted a freeman of the city in 1570, "under the condicion that he shall not occupye eny trade of marchandise eyther from the partes beyond the Seaes or from London, but only his arte of prynting and selling of Rennyssh wine, and for this he have agreid to paye xls."

Eight different productions from Solempne's press are extant, and one other work is attributed to it. All his productions are exceedingly scarce, only nine copies of his least rare book being known. The Norwich Castle Museum was fortunate in securing recently an example from the Solempne press, and it takes pride of place in the exhibition; it is one of four known copies of his book with the imprint, "Gheprint tot Nordwitz, by Antonium de Solemne—the "Belijdenisse ende eenuoudige Wtleghhinge des Waerachtighen gheloofs . . . . gemaeckt . . . . van de Dienaers der kercken Jesu Christi, die daer in Switzerlant zijn." The last book traced to his press—"Chronyc Historie der Nederlandtscher Oorlogen"—is dated 1579.

Francis Burges.

After this early beginning, there is no further record of printing in Norwich until the first year of the 18th century, when the art was revived in the city by Francis Burges, who mistakenly claimed that "a printing house was never here before." He was evidently ignorant or forgetful of his predecessor in the craft. In a pamphlet entitled "Some Observations on the Use and Original of the Noble Art and Mystery of Printing," published on September 27th, 1701, he claimed that that date was "The first day that printing ever was at Norwich." Burges died in 1706, aged 30 years, and his business was continued by his widow, Elizabeth Burges. The specimens from his press which are exhibited are a copy of John Jeffery's "Forms of prayer for the morning and evening of every day in the week" (1706), and John Hoadly's "Sermon preach'd in the Cathedral Church of Norwich" (1704).

First Provincial Newspaper.

To Norwich belongs the proud claim of having been the first provincial town to produce a newspaper. This also was the work of the enterprising Francis Burges, who, about September, 1701, printed the first number of his "Norwich Post," a weekly newspaper.

Cross-Grove, the Jacobite Printer.

Another early Norwich printer whose work is represented in the Museum was Henry Cross-Grove, popularly known as "the Jacobite printer." Like his predecessor, Burges, he also founded a local newspaper, known as "The Gazette: or the Accurate weekly Intelligencer," which first appeared in December, 1706. It was later continued as "The Norwich Gazette: or the Loyal Packet." The two specimens of Cross-Grove's work displayed are John Hunt's "Doctrine of God's eternal decrees stated" (1726) and "Selected Prayers on several occasions by a Gentlewoman in Norwich" (1739). He died in 1744, being described in his obituary notice as "a man allowed by all Persons of Ingenuity and Learning to be a Man of Learning, Sense and Spirit." In the fifth number of his newspaper Cross-Grove announced the publication of a third and rival newspaper, "The

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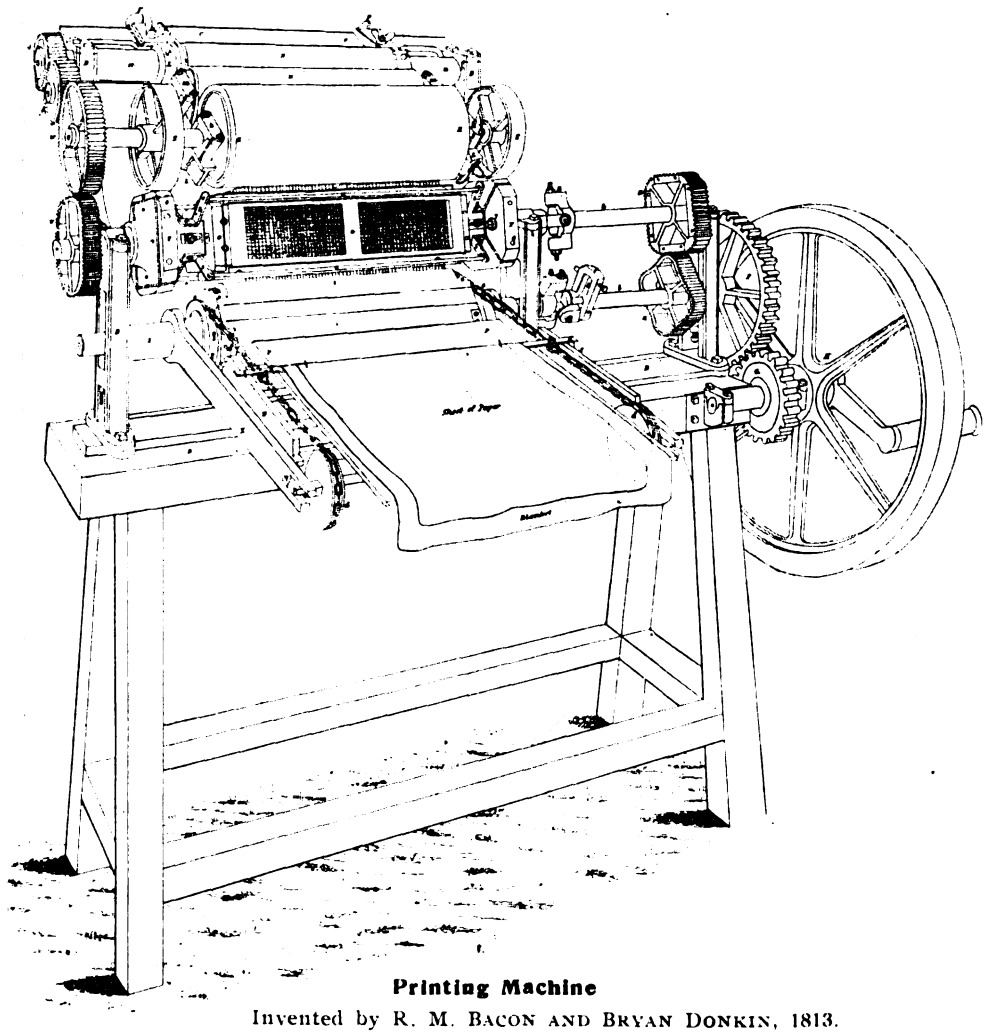
Norwich Postman," which he characteristically described as "a counterfeit ignorant" newspaper.

William Chase.

Norwich appears to have been a thriving-ground for local newspapers in the early 18th century; about 1714 was founded another—"The Weekly Mercury: or Protestant Packet," printed by William Chase, a contemporary of Cross-Grove. This paper was the forerunner of the "Norwich Mercury," by which name it became known in 1726, and by which it is still published.

According to Chambers' "History of Norfolk" (1829), the "Norwich Courant: or weekly Packet" was published in 1714, the printer being S. Collins.

In the year 1761, yet another newspaper, "The Norwich Gazette and Norfolk Weekly Advertiser," appeared, printed by John Crouse at the "Bible and Star" in Cockey Lane, Norwich. The first number was "given gratis," and the second was sold at twopence-halfpenny. In 1771 its title was changed to "The Norfolk Chronicle," and it has so continued to the present time. From Crouse's press two works are exhibited in the Museum, together with a number of specimens of early local newspapers.



Printing Machine

Invented by R. M. BACON AND BRYAN DONKIN, 1813.

Bacon and Donkin's Rotary Machine.

One of the most interesting exhibits in the printing section is the patent specification of an important invention effected in 1813 by Richard Mackenzie Bacon (editor of the "Norwich Mercury" from 1816 till 1844) in collaboration with Bryan Donkin, an engineer, of London. This invention was an improved type of machine, which was a most important development in printing machinery. The type was placed upon a revolving prism (as the inventors called it), but the prism was, in reality, a cylinder having four flat faces, and the paper was wrapped on another prism so formed as to meet the irregularities of the type prism. It was the first machine on which the type was arranged in this manner. The ink was applied by one roller, which rose and fell. This patent contains the first reference to composition rollers, without which rapid machine printing would have been impracticable.

In the year of the invention, Bacon stated that in the city the machine, worked by one man and two boys, was used for the printing of a French Testament for the British and Foreign Bible Society. A deputation from the Syndics of the Cambridge Press inspected the machine, and one was ordered for the printing of Bibles and Prayer Books at the University Press.

Two of the drawings of the machine which were included in the specification are exhibited in frames, and one is reproduced to illustrate this article.

Two of the early metal presses which superseded those made of wood with screw handles have been secured for the Museum. One is an original Stanhope Press (of super royal size), which took its name from Lord Stanhope (the third Earl), who invented it in 1800. It is an all-iron press, in which the lever motion is combined with the old screw motion to cause the descent of the platen. This press was taken out of the Pitt Press, Cambridge, in 1847, when it was sold to Robert Carley, of Thetford (Norfolk). Until a few weeks ago it had been in constant use for the whole work of a jobbing office.

The other press, presented by Mr. George Booth, of Woodbridge, Suffolk, and president of the Ipswich Master Printers' Association, is an "Albion" (of foolscap folio size), an adaptation of the Stanhope and Columbian presses. The Albion was chiefly used for light work. Mr. Booth also presented to the Museum an old wooden press for pressing the sheets after printing.

Messrs. Jarrold & Sons (Norwich) presented an "Imposing Stone," taken from their Yarmouth branch; this old piece of office furniture had been in use for about a hundred years.

The proprietors of the "Norwich Mercury" presented one of Harrild's old cutting presses over one hundred years old.

Several ink-balls, the forerunners of the ink-rollers, were presented by Mr. W. G. Appleyard, the president of the North-Eastern Alliance of Master Printers' Associations.

Mr. George Yelf, the enthusiastic secretary of the Norwich and District Master Printers' Association, gave an old composing stick dated 1808.

Other exhibits of interest are a series of specimens illustrating the processes of half-tone and line engraving, presented by Messrs. A. E. Soman & Co., Norwich; mid-nineteenth century wood-blocks, lent by the proprietors of the "Norwich Mercury"; a cylindrical stereo and flong, presented by the Norfolk News Co.; specimens of the matrices, types, etc., of the Linotype and Monotype, as well as photographs of these machines; and some specimens of modern colour printing.

The Printers' Welfare Council.

How the J.I.C. Works.

Evidence was given before the Committee on Industry and recently week by the Joint Industrial Council of the Printing and Allied Trades of the United Kingdom, represented by Mr. A. E. Goodwin and Mr. A. E. Holmes, joint secretaries of the Council. The following is a summary of the evidence which they submitted to the Committee:—

The Council is formed of representatives of the Federation of Master Printers and Allied Trades, the Newspaper Society, and the Master Bookbinders on the one side, and of trade unions affiliated to the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation on the other. These may accurately be taken as representing the printing industry.

The Council was formed in 1919, but previous to the Whitley report negotiations had been opened for the establishment of a "betterment scheme." From the first the Council had taken the attitude that it is not their function to negotiate on wages or working conditions. The method of negotiation previously in existence had functioned sufficiently well to make that unnecessary.

It was considered that the purpose of the Whitley Council should be to secure complete representation of the printing industry in matters appertaining to its welfare, to bring about a closer identity of interest between the two sides upon all questions affecting their interests, and to bring about a better social understanding. Great importance is attached to the last point, and social functions arranged by district committees all over the country provide an effective method of wiping out misunderstandings which frequently arise by lack of appreciation of the aims, objects, and characteristics of the other side.

The attitude of the Council is that were the two sides to meet only for the purpose of differing upon wages and working conditions no progress would be possible in the many other activities for which the Council was created.

On occasions when wages negotiations have been acute the Council has made recommendations to the negotiating parties and has sometimes appointed representatives to be present at resumed negotiations to provide suggestions of that character which neither side would be prepared to make for fear of giving away part of their case. The expenses of the Council are borne equally by both Federations, and each year a collection is organised throughout the industry by the Organisation Committee for the Printers' War Orphans' Fund, administered by the Printers' Pension Almshouse and Orphan Asylum Corporation.

The Council holds the principle that in all cases of dispute no aggressive or coercive action is to be taken until the matter has been placed before the Conciliation Committee. The parties have the right to select their respective panels and the judicial atmosphere of the committee has proved that this method of selection has promoted acceptance of its findings. The efforts of this committee have been largely instrumental in maintaining peace in the trade and there is a smaller percentage of lost time in the printing industry owing to trade disagreements than there is in many industries of similar importance in the country.

The Health Committee have issued leaflets compiled under the guidance of health experts upon consumption, lead poisoning, ventilation, and the unhealthy occupation of hand bronzing. They are inquiring into the proper lighting of printing offices and have been invited to assist in designing the construction of more healthy workshops. The Unemployment Committee have endeavoured to regulate the supply of labour from one town to another and also to provide a scheme for contracting out of the National Employment Insurance Act.

The Apprenticeship and Technical Education Committee have drafted a scheme for the training and selection of apprentices and are also considering a scheme to give technical knowledge to those who have occupation in the trade other than through apprenticeship.

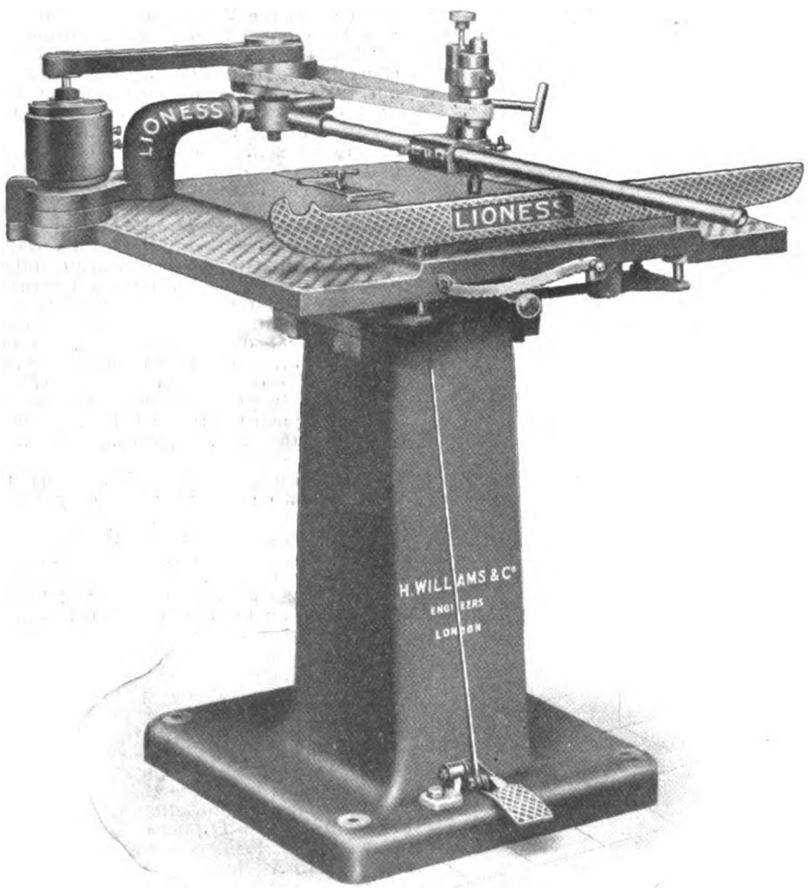
Deputations have waited upon the Postmaster-General urging reductions and adjustments in postal arrangements and the Board of Trade on the subject of protection against the import of printing from abroad.

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"THE HOUSE OF LIONS."

Important Announcement

To the Electro, Stereo and Photo Engraving Houses of Great Britain & Overseas



WE, THE DESIGNERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF RENOWNED "LION" MACHINERY, HAVE PLEASURE IN INTRODUCING OUR LATEST PRODUCTION:

THE "LIONESS" SUPER - ROUTER

THE POINTS ENUMERATED BELOW WILL ENABLE YOU TO ASCERTAIN WHY THIS SUPER-ROUTER STANDS PRE-EMINENT.

1—Special High-Speed Ball-Bearing Motor.

2—"Lioness" High-Speed Router Head.

3—Front Anti-Friction Elevating Bar.

The Special High-Speed Ball-Bearing Motor

This motor is an integral part of the machine, not only eliminating unnecessary Bearings, Pulleys and Belts, and the subsequent renewal of same; but by driving direct *via* only one intermediate ball-bearing pulley, reduces unwanted friction and consequent loss of power to a minimum.

"LIONESS" High-Speed Router Head

The Silver Steel cutter carrying Spindle runs at a speed of 17,000 R.P.M., in scientifically designed Phosphor Bronze Bearings.
The outer bearing or casing of this Head is of Duralumin, which is an alloy combining strength with lightness; therefore, you will quite understand, the use of this metal greatly reduces the weight on the carrying bar, and enables the operator to obtain a smoother and more accurate movement.

N.B.—We do not manufacture or advocate the use of Ball-Bearing Router Heads, as Ball-Bearing Manufacturers will not guarantee bearings at the speed required.

Front Anti-Friction Elevating Bar

This bar is a solid gun-metal casting, which not only makes for rigidity, but for an almost frictionless movement whilst routing. Another very unique feature is the method employed to raise this bar; this mechanism, actuated by a foot pedal, incorporates a system of ball-bearings which take the upward thrust; therefore, the requisite effort to elevate this bar is reduced to a very small degree.

The price of the "LIONESS" Super Router, as illustrated above, is £100 subject, complete, and considering the pre-eminence of this machine, the price quoted is extremely low.

H. WILLIAMS & CO, RED LION WORKS, WARNER ST., CLERKENWELL, E.C.1.

Telegrams "NOBLENESS HOLB LONDON." *Telephone CLERKENWELL 6528.*

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Printing, Bookbinding and Kindred TRADES OVERSEERS' ASSOCIATION.

Annual Bohemian Concert.

The annual bohemian concert and ladies' night of this active and useful organisation was held on Saturday at the Talbot Restaurant, London-wall, E.C., under the chairmanship of Mr. J. Fleming (president). There was a large gathering and the whole of the proceedings were carried through in a business like way, with the result that a very enjoyable and successful evening was spent. Amongst those present were Messrs. A. G. Aves (vice-president), Arthur Cox (secretary), J. A. Esler, J. Lee, A. W. Sandilands, F. E. T. Fox, A. M. Taylor, J. A. Gouldbourne, A. J. Jones and A. E. Walters. The musical programme was supplied by the Crotchet Concert Party under the direction of Mr. Percy Lawton. The first half of the concert programme consisted of individual items by various members of the party, each rendering his or her part in a much appreciated manner. Mr. Percy Lawton himself sang "On with the Motley" and "'Tis the Day" in a style that well merited the praise that was forthcoming. Mr. Jack Thompson exhibited rare and original humour at the piano, whilst the funny stories and singing of Mr. Will Drysdale were also warmly applauded. The singing of Miss Margaret Stuart and Miss Mary Robbie also met with much approval. The principal part of the second half of the programme comprised a very amusing and cleverly arranged concerted item with the title "Grand Opera Railway Operatics," a musical feature which elicited a considerable amount of laughter and merriment.

During an interval in the programme the chairman, in conveying the thanks of the company to the stewards (Messrs. G. R. Bembridge and W. F. Cribb) said these two gentlemen had worked hard to make the evening a pleasant and sociable one, and he believed they had been successful.

The proposition was very heartily responded to, and Messrs. Bembridge and Cribb made suitable replies.

The proceedings terminated by the singing of Auld Lang Syne.

Fine Paper Conference.

Continental Exporters and Sale Prices.

A further conference of continental producers of fine papers was held early in November, when representatives from Norway, Sweden, Finland, Germany, Austria, Holland, Czecho-Slovakia and Belgium were present. During an exchange of experiences concerning the present situation in the export markets, a unanimous opinion was expressed on the whole that sale prices ought to be increased all along the line.

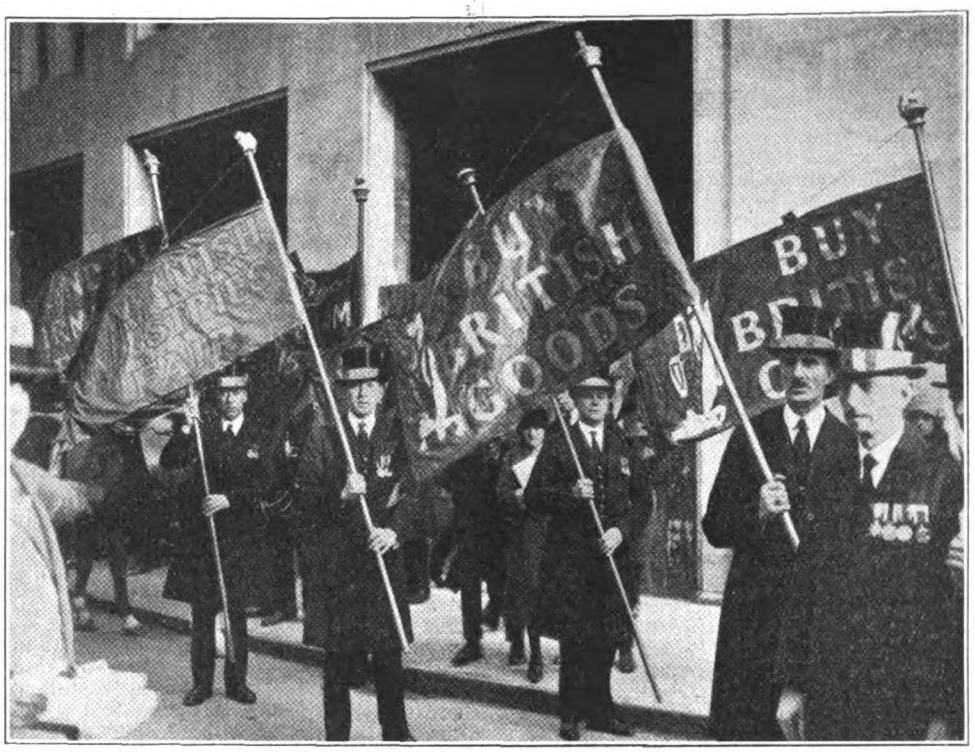
It was stated that since the preceding conference, which took place last April, the costs of production had considerably increased, mainly on account of the advance in the prices of such raw materials as cellulose and rosin. The interchange of statistics was extended and it was resolved to continue co-operation in this direction and to hold a further meeting at the beginning of next year.

Using Waste Material.

Mr. L. E. Granton suggests a method of using waste material from the water used for washing de-inked printed matter, in conjunction with pulp, for the production of paper suitable for wrappers, hand bills, tickets and similar purposes where an absolutely white paper is not required. The desired proportion of wastage, which may be as high as 60 per cent., is added to the beater or breaker containing the requisite proportion of pulp or waste paper which has been broken down to pulp and agitated until a uniform mixing is obtained. Agents such as rubber latex for increasing the strength or flexibility of the end-product may also be added and mixed in, white colouring matter and bleaching agents such as bleaching powder or peroxides, if desired or required, can likewise be introduced.

British Industries Fair.

Those at the back of the British Industries Fair are displaying considerable enterprise in focussing the attention of traders and the public upon next year's event. A good deal of publicity was obtained in the recent Lord Mayor's Show, in which a detachment of uniformed men were seen carrying banners inscribed "Buy British Goods," "At the British Industries Fair," "London and Birmingham, February 15th to 26th, 1926." These banners were carried appropriately at the head of the Pageant of Empire Trade on November 9th and attracted a good deal of attention. The Fair offers a great opportunity for the display of goods, and every effort is being made to bring buyers from all parts of the world. We understand that paper will form an important part of the Birmingham Section, while in London there is again to be a stationery department which it is hoped will be thoroughly representative of the industry. The photograph herewith emphasises the motive behind the Fair.



Papermaking in South Africa.

Provisional Liquidation of the Premier Paper Mills, Ltd.

The Premier Paper Mills of Klip River, "the only paper mills in South Africa," have found it impossible to meet adverse conditions, and Messrs. S. Sugden and L. C. Goch have been appointed joint provisional liquidators, following an order for provisional liquidation made by Mr. (Acting) Justice Barry, in the Witwatersrand Local Division of the Supreme Court.

The mills are situated at Hidelburg, near Johannesburg, and specialised in the manufacture of wrappings. At the outset, with special rates of carriage, tariff and other advantages, the company were confident of meeting all competition. Increased supplies from abroad, however, apparently upset calculations, and although some relief was found during the period of a dumping duty, it was short lived as the latter duty was revoked.

When Mr. W. D. Fulton, the managing director, was last in London, he was hopeful with increased capital for additional plant to treat baobab, and an increased production, that operations could be successfully carried on, but the scheme has evidently proved futile owing to the company's liabilities and lack of further support.

New British Patents.

For the benefit of our readers we have arranged for any inquiries relating to Patents, Designs and Trade Marks to be answered, free of all charge, by a Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Patent Agents. Inquiries should be addressed, in the first instance, to the Editor.

Applications.

Bamlet, W. H. C. Envelopes, etc. 29,052.
Bergstein, S. Paper-box making machines. 28,875.
Brecknell, W. H. Type, printing blocks, etc. 29,272.
British Colour Printing Co., Ltd. Advertising devices. 29,179.
Brown, H. Device for holding fudge boxes and for locking type therein. 29,414.
Butterfield, C. Printing machine chases and formes. 29,265.
Carnell, G. Manufacture of tubular articles from paper, etc. 29,282.
Chapman, C. F. Ruling attachments for printing machines. 29,199.
Corby, A. J. Plastic composition for reproducing printed, etc., matter. 28,949.
Leak, W. A. Manufacture of printing rollers. 28,815.
Rose Bros. (Gainsborough), Ltd., and Rose, W. Wrapping caramels, etc. 28,897.
Thomas and Sons, Ltd., and White, T. S. Security envelopes, etc. 29,153.
Toronto Type Foundry Co., Ltd. Paper, etc., sheet feeding machines. 29,438, 29,439.

Specifications Published.

1924.

Eller, F. Systems for printing and delivering tickets and the like. 242,810.
Payne, W. A., and Dawson, Payne and Elliott, Ltd. Cylinder printing machines. 242,762.

1925.

Barker, R. W. (American Bank Note Co.). Sheet feeders for rotary printing machines. 242,824.
Grandjean, C. Machines for stamping or franking letter envelopes and the like. 232,241.
Hoe and Co., Ltd., R. Folding mechanism. 242,849.
Intertype Corporation. Casting mechanism for typographical machines. 234,468.
Intertype Corporation. Matrices for typographical machines. 238,189.
Intertype Corporation. Matrix distributor for typographical machines. 238,190.
Strong, A. G. O. Machine for making paper bags. 242,891.

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"Towards Composing Room Efficiency."

Mr. R. B. Fishenden Talks to the Printing Crafts Guild.

Nearly 70 enthusiastic printers braved a thick fog and put in an appearance at the College of Technology, Manchester, on the 20th November. Mr. R. B. Fishenden, M.Sc.Tech., past-president of the Printing Crafts' Guild, and now London manager of Messrs. Stephenson, Blake & Co., Ltd., delivered an illustrated lecture entitled "Towards Composing Room Efficiency." The audience was well repaid by the insight that was given into the modern methods of grouping and planning a composing room so that it could be turned into a profit-earning department.

Mr. Fishenden, at the outset, used an old metaphor when he compared the folly of putting new wine into old bottles with the unsatisfactory results obtained by using old composing room equipment under the changed conditions involved in present-day practice. The old fallacy that money was lost in the composing room and made in the machine room had been dismissed by the use of the costing system; or, where there was a loss, it was due to faulty organisation. The compositor's standard wage in London worked out at 1s. 10d. per hour, but the published hourly rate for composition, including all overhead charges, was 5s. In Manchester, whilst the rates were slightly lower, the ratio remained the same.

In order to reduce the overhead charges it was necessary to introduce modern equipment which avoided waste movements and waste time in the composing room, and also provide means whereby floor space could be economised so that the proportionate allocation of rent for the department might be reduced, or, alternatively, permit increased production within the same area. By bringing the equipment and the organisation of the composing room up-to-date the overhead charges would be reduced, and as a result the selling price of the work could be cut down whilst still allowing a satisfactory margin of profit. It was only by working on these lines that output could be increased. If the price of an article was reduced, the spending capacity of the customer was increased.

Referring to the use of mechanical composition, he said that for many branches of work composing machines were necessary, but he deplored the introduction of composing machines into small offices where the volume of work was not sufficient to justify their use or to keep them fully employed. Developments of this kind inevitably led to price-cutting and other harmful effects on the trade at large. In the design of composing room equipment it was necessary to make provision for the changes in method that were necessary for the efficient handling of mechanical composition; but the use of foundry type continued, and there was ample evidence that in many directions it was being used in increasing quantities. The reasons for this were founded on both practical and economic grounds. Increased efficiency in the composing room was made necessary by changed methods of production, changes in the nature of the work done, increased labour costs, and increases in overhead charges in the form of rates, taxes and rent.

There was a tendency among some printers to continue to use obsolete composing room equipment because of the capital outlay involved in replacing it, but the saving in the cost of production and the large increase in efficiency that were made possible by the changes proved that the capital outlay was more than justified.

It was universally recognised that a capital cost that would reduce maintenance charges was much to be preferred to a slight saving in capital cost by the purchase or retention of inferior material and the consequent saving of a small portion of the capital cost accompanied by high running charges.

In order to improve the composing room it was necessary to adopt scientific methods. The standardisation of types by the introduction of the point system had been of great practical value to the printer, but the advantages that were obtained apply not only to the type itself, but particularly to spacing material.

Perhaps it was impossible to calculate the cost of the old practice of fudging and the use of shears and the justification by bits of paper and card. Standardised material throughout represented the only basis upon which a modern composing room could be arranged.

Admitting the point system to be an established fact, the re-organisation of the composing room began by installing models of cases most suited to the character of the work undertaken in that particular office in conjunction with the style of cabinets according to whether required for book, news, periodical or jobbing work. The design of the cabinets themselves was a most essential feature in this regard.

The introduction of steel construction into composing room equipment represented a revolution which had obvious advantages where the space was limited. Both steel and wood had their place in modern equipment, and the choice of material depended on the circumstances governing the particular office. The grouping of the cabinets and the subsidiary tools and appliances used was an important factor in economic production, the aim being to avoid unnecessary movements on the part of the compositor.

The storage of jobs in progress and of standing matter represented one of the greatest difficulties in composing room management, and in this direction great advances had been made both from the convenience point of view and ease of handling, as well as saving of space and lower first costs.

The planning and lay-out of the office has been given the greatest possible attention. An orderly composing room, where the routine of the work had been properly studied, where there were clear passages that would allow free movement without disturbing the men whilst they were at work, was essential for economic production, easy overlooking, and comfort for the compositors.

No set of rules could be laid down for the equipment and lay-out of any particular composing room. Each office presented a new problem, and a number of factors had to be taken into account in suggesting a new scheme—for example, the position of the room and its entrances in relation to those of the other departments of the works, as well as lighting and orientation; in addition, the class of work that had to be undertaken required careful study. Jobbing, catalogues, periodicals, and the various types of newspaper composition, each had their distinct features.

A large portion of Mr. Fishenden's lecture consisted of an interesting collection of lantern slides, which showed the styles in the evolution of the composing room cabinet up to and including the most modern expressions of labour and space-saving designs.

The lecturer said there had been practically no change in the lay of the case, and there appeared to be no object in altering it, because an examination showed that the grouping of the boxes as at present arranged involved the least number of movements by the compositor in setting. An interesting slide was shown taken from "Mechanick Exercises," by Moxon, 1683, in which the lay of the case was practically identical with that in use to-day.

Various methods of storage were also dealt with, as well as the design of randoms and imposing surfaces for special classes of production.

The lecture concluded with a number of slides showing the lay-outs of typical offices for various classes of work, with some interesting comparisons of the advantages obtained by the introduction of the principles which had been described. There were also a number of photographs showing composing rooms with modern equipment.

Discussion and Thanks.

During the discussion which followed, Mr. Phillips objected to an imposing surface stand in which there was no room for the stone hand to get his toes underneath the surface.

The honorary secretary said he preferred the frames or cabinets to be built so that a sweeper could get underneath them and prevent the accumulation of dust and dirt. He also considered that if the bottom cases were near the floor they put an unnecessary strain upon the compositor, as the average craftsman did not frequent gymnasiums for exercise. Some of the trays for standing matter that were shown appeared to be too wide, and a worker would require assistance to draw out and push them in with speed. Whilst he approved the recently-introduced type case that was larger than the standard English size, he did not like the triple capital case, as the boxes were too small for the compositor to remove easily the letters required. Ordinary upper cases were convenient, but an increase in the size of boxes was an advantage, as compositors did not always distribute correctly. He agreed with the lecturer that 30 point was the largest size that should be distributed into ordinary type cases. He considered that where offices were fitted with electricity, the cabinet that had its own self-contained lighting was a great advantage, and would increase the convenience and output of the careful compositor. Referring to the use of extension front cabinets, he suggested that when the cases were filled with type the leverage and strain on the cabinet would be great, and asked whether provision had been made to meet this consideration. With regard to the planning of the room, he preferred it to be arranged so that a compositor could pass between the frame and the window from which the side light came instead of retracing his steps and going the length of the next alley-way to obtain the types he required for use. It had been suggested at various times that dustproof frames induced oxidation. Could the lecturer explain the cause of this? Was it the enclosure of the types, the manufacture of the ink, or the substance used in washing the formes? The illustrations and diagrams shown indicated wonderful advance, concentrated thought, and an endeavour on the part of the manufacturer to help the printer discard the epithet that was so constantly thrown out in ordinary conversation and meetings of printers, that "the composing room does not pay."

Mr. C. E. Kerr asked if the modern form of galley was now supplied which allowed the compositor to build up his matter squarely, as could be done on an ordinary galley. He thoroughly approved of the new pressed steel galleys, but he felt from the samples he had seen there was room for improvement. He noticed in working at an old form of imposing surface that a low support or cross-bar was used as a foot rest, and if this space were filled up he thought the stone hand would not work under such comfortable conditions.

Mr. Fishenden, in replying to Mr. Phillips, said that in modern composing cabinets and imposing surfaces both in wood and in steel, allowance was always made for toe space, so that the compositor could stand close up to the frame or cabinet.

He thanked the honorary secretary for his useful observations, but did not agree with the suggestion that composing frames should be open at the floor. The aim of designers was to make each cabinet a dustproof unit, and, by making it extend to the floor, the dirt did not get inside, and there was therefore no reason to sweep underneath excepting during the periodical "spring cleanings," which would, in any case, be necessary. He had not heard the objection that the cases being near the floor put an unnecessary strain on the compositor, and that when these were used they would, of course, be moved to a higher position in the rack for setting an odd line. The lecturer did not approve of the use of letter boards for standing matter, except in the case of newspaper pages. The trays referred to were built up to suit the requirements of periodical and newspaper offices, so that one person could handle them with safety. He agreed that

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the triple upper case was not desirable in the general way; but, in special cases, such for example as series where there were three sizes of face cast on one body, they were an undoubted convenience and saved a good deal of space. A satisfactory alternative was the use of loose third or quarter cases inserted in open trays, and these were perhaps more satisfactory.

With regard to the strength of type cabinets, and the special strains induced where extension fronts are used, the lecturer said that the safety margin was very large indeed where either steel or wood cabinets were properly designed and well made, and that even if the compositor were to sit on one of the cases to have his lunch there could be no possible danger to the cabinet! He did not say that he advocated such a misuse being made of the equipment. There was no doubt, however, that in the old style of cabinet with wooden racks there was always the possibility of the runners breaking away under the strain. He did not agree that there should be room to pass between the cabinets and the windows. Every compositor should have his own alley-way, and there should be no occasion for anyone to enter that alley-way unless to use one of the display series that might be housed there. The passages in the composing room should be open, and the alley-ways not arranged as passages. Oxidation had been brought to his notice on three occasions, and he was of opinion that this was induced by the materials that were used in cleansing the types.

Replying to Mr. Kerr, he said the modern pressed steel galleys were made in such a way that a true inner wall was provided as a working surface. He agreed that the earlier designs were unsatisfactory in this respect. Where it was practical to do so, a foot rest was introduced into the design of certain cabinets of modern design.

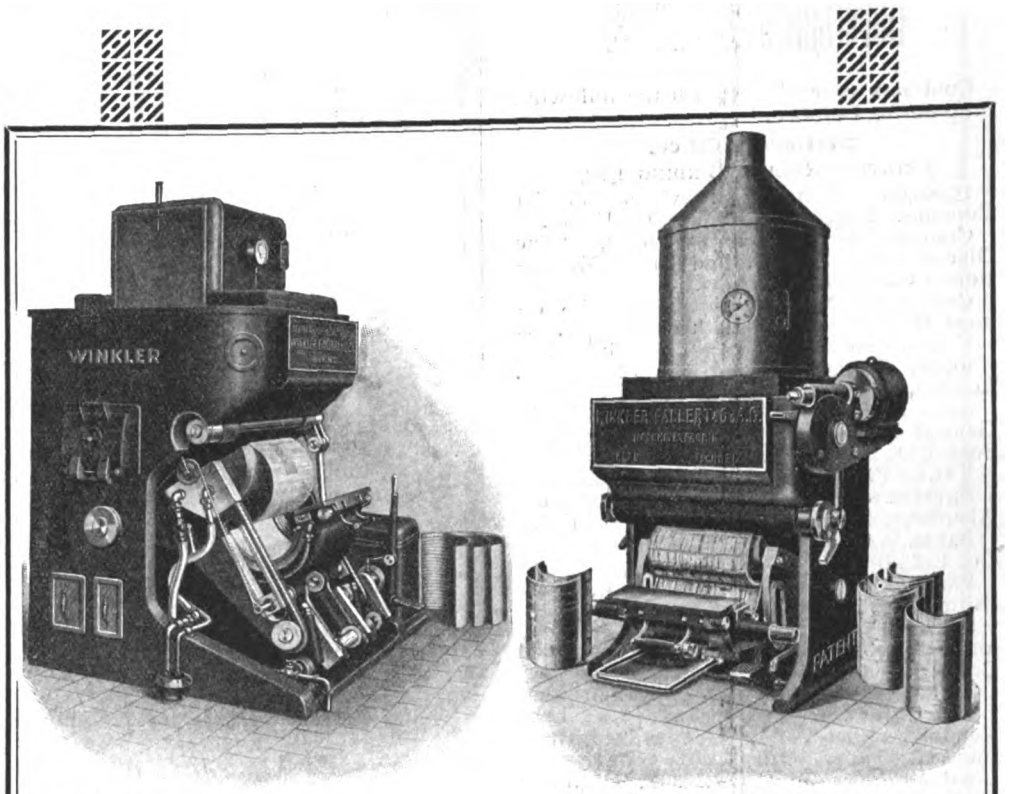
Mr. Charles W. Gamble, O.B.E., M.Sc.Tech., director of the Department of Printing and Photographic Technology at the College, and chairman of the Guild, proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer, and referred to the close study and technical understanding indicated by the developments that had been shown and so clearly explained.

Mr. John Taylor, president of the Guild, said that printers were loth to spend the money on modern composing room equipment, yet daily and hourly spent money in waste time by compositors working under unsatisfactory conditions. He referred to instances where even the various sizes of one type series were kept in different parts of the office. Printers were only too frequently prepared to pay rent for waste space which should be put to profitable use. He advised those who were contemplating opening a new office to install the most modern space and labour-saving equipment. He was convinced that it was very bad economy to equip with out-of-date second-hand plant. To established firms he suggested it would be profitable to borrow, say £4,000, and pay 5 per cent. interest thereon, and with this capital purchase time and labour-saving fittings. The result would be, as the lecturer pointed out, that the department could be staffed with eight compositors with efficient surroundings, whereas nine compositors would be required with considerably more space under the old-fashioned conditions. The saving in wages of £4 a week, less the interest paid, would be of benefit to the customers, who would undoubtedly buy more printing, and this would enable more workers to be engaged and profitably employed. That labour-saving devices increased business and absorbed more workers had been proved time and again. He advised the young craftsmen who were present to grasp the essentials of the modern equipment and systems that had been shown that evening, to avoid waste of time and thus ensure lower prices and thereby encourage a greater demand for labour. The president endorsed the remarks of Mr. Gamble and thanked Mr. Fishenden personally for what he had done. He then put the vote to the meeting, which was given with enthusiasm.

Mr. Fishenden briefly replied, and said he was delighted to be among so many old friends, and to find the Guild was continuing its good work, and that the Printing Department at the College was fulfilling its mission in a manner that was highly satisfactory to the industry.

WEE MAC.

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Writing Paper in Australia.

Imports of "writing and typewriting (plain)," into the Australian Commonwealth during the twelve months ended June last year (the latest period for which complete returns are available) indicate the excellent position secured by the United Kingdom in that market. Total shipments for the twelve months amounted to £479,234, compared with £664,319 in the preceding year. The share of the United Kingdom reached £378,194, contrasted with £477,791 the year before. The second largest supplier was Norway, with shipments valued at £34,450, against £86,823. Consignments from the other sources of supply were as follows, the value of the arrivals for the preceding year being given in parenthesis:—Sweden, £21,291 (£28,553); Canada, £17 657 (£40,185); Finland, £13,018 (£7,526); United States, £10,043 (£17,616); Netherlands, £2,078 (£1,638); Belgium, £271 (£1,257); Italy, £253 (nil); Germany, £225 (£6); Switzerland, £149 (£44).

Paper Exporters' Freight Committee.

At a conference of paper exporters, held at the offices of the Papermakers' Association last week, it was decided to form themselves into an organisation to be called the Paper Exporters' Freight Committee, for the purpose of handling all questions relating to overseas freight.

Mr. H. E. Poole (B. J. Ball and Co., Ltd.), who has been chairman through all the preliminary work of organisation, did not wish to continue in such a responsible position, and the first chairman of the new body is Mr. W. Thain (John Dickinson and Co., Ltd.), Mr. Poole filling the office of vice-chairman.

NEWS HEADINGS.—An interesting variety of news headings set in Haddon-Caxton types cast at the Caxton Type Foundry are set forth in a neat booklet issued by Messrs. John Haddon and Co.

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Government Contracts.

Contracts were placed with the following firms during October :—

Stationery Office.

PRINTING, RULING, BINDING, ETC.

15,000,000 National Savings Scarlet Coupons.—Harrison and Sons, Ltd., Hayes.

Contract for Groups 65 (1925), "The Official List," Parts II and III.—H.M. Stationery Office Press, Harrow.

Contract for Northern Area Branch Letterpress Bookbinding in Leather, Buckram, etc. —T. Shackleton and Co., Ltd., Manchester.

100,000 Registry Jackets.—J. F. Warren, London, N.

20,000 Books, D. 184 Admiralty; 800 Books General Ledgers, T.P. 1,085.—Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

TAGS.—Faire Bros and Co., Ltd., Leicester.

ENVELOPES.—Pirie Appleton and Co., Ltd., Aberdeen; Smith and Young, London, E.C.

PAPER, WAXED STENCIL.—Ellams Duplicator Co., Ltd., Bushey.

PAPER, WATERPROOF PACKING.—Carrs (Birmingham), Ltd., Birmingham.

PAPER OF VARIOUS DESCRIPTIONS.—J. Brown and Co., Ltd., Penicuik; Brown Stewart and Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Caldwell's Paper Mill Co., Ltd, Inverkeithing; R. Craig and Sons, Ltd., Airdrie; J. Cropper and Co., Ltd., Kendal; Golden Valley Paper Mills, Bitton; Imperial Paper Mills, Ltd., Gravesend; London Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Dartford; W. Nash, Ltd., St. Paul's Cray; New Northfleet Paper Mills, Ltd., Northfleet; Olive and Partington, Glossop; Portals, Ltd., Whitchurch; Ryburndale Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Ripponden; Wiggins, Teape and A. Pirie (Sales), Ltd., Bucksburn.

PORTFOLIOS.—Drake, Driver and Leaver, Ltd., London, E.C.

War Office.

CARDBOARD CASES.—H. Stevenson and Sons, Ltd., Manchester.

SODA, CRYSTALS, CAUSTIC AND ASH.—Brunner, Mond and Co., Ltd., London, E., and/or Winnington.

Post Office.

PAPER, PRINTING.—Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., Dunstable and Watford.

SLEEVES, PAPER.—Samuel O'Neill and Sons, Ltd., Castleton; Swailes, Ltd., Rochdale.

Crown Agents.

DRAWING MATERIALS.—S. C. and P. Harding, Ltd., London, S.E.

PAPER.—Dunster and Wakefield, London, E.C.

STATIONERY.—Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; Bennett and Wood, Ltd., Essex.

Canada's Australian Preference.

The *Board of Trade Journal* sets out the particulars of the papers in respect of which Canada receives as from October 1st the same preferential treatment as Great Britain. The items are as follows, the British preferential tariff being indicated at the end :—

"News" printing, not glazed, mill-glazed or coated, in rolls not less than 10 inches in width or in sheets not less than 20 inches by 25 inches or its equivalent, free.

Printing, n.e.i. (glazed, unglazed, mill-glazed or coated), not ruled or printed in any way in rolls not less than 10 inches in width or in sheets not less than 20 inches by 25 inches or its equivalent, free.

Printing, n.e.i., *ad valorem*, 15 per cent.

Writing and typewriting paper (plain), not including duplicating. (1) In sheets not less than 16 inches by 13 inches, *ad valorem*, 5 per cent; deferred duty, *ad valorem*, 20 per cent.

PAPER MILLS AND RIVER POLLUTION.—A fine of £10 was imposed by Sheriff Orr at Edinburgh Sheriff Court recently on John Galloway and Co., Ltd., paper manufacturers, Balerno Bank Paper Mills, Balerno, who pleaded guilty, through a representative of the firm, to having caused a noxious, polluting and discolouring matter to pass from a tank in their mills into a mill lade and thence into Bavelaw Burn and the Water of Leith. It was stated that the mills had not been used for two years until two months ago, when they were taken over by Messrs Galloway. There was no doubt that their plant was thoroughly up-to-date. The prosecuting advocate stated that the offence arose through an accident.

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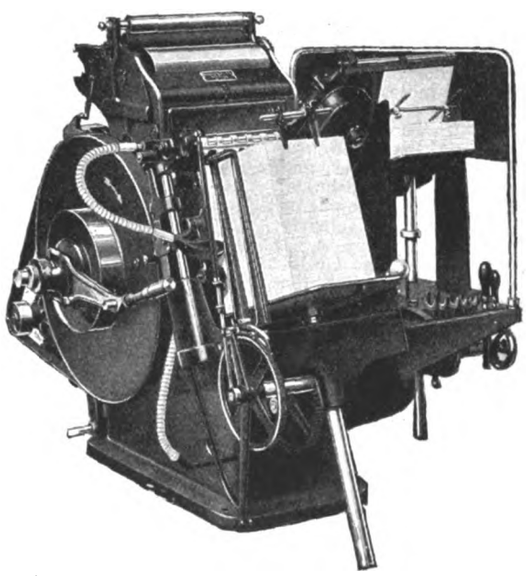
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The Late Mrs. Frank Lloyd.

Tribute to the respect and affection earned by the late Mrs. Frank Lloyd was paid on the occasion of the funeral on Thursday last week. A service was held at Shirley Parish Church, Croydon, conducted by the Rev. G. Jones, vicar, assisted by the Rev. F. E. Coggin (brother-in-law).

The chief mourners included Mr. Frank Lloyd, Col. and Mrs. Garwood (son-in-law and daughter), Mr. Walter Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. Neville Lloyd, Mrs. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Locke, Mr. Charles Hartley, Mrs. Fred Lloyd and Miss Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Carr, Mrs. MacRae and others. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lloyd and Mr. Percy Lloyd were abroad.

The church was full, the staffs of the *Daily Chronicle* and *Sunday News*, of which Mr. Lloyd was the former head, being largely represented. From the Sittingbourne and Kemsley Mills and Ridham Dock the mourners were Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Evans; engineering department, Mr. A. A. Richards and Mr. George Rossiter; papermaking, Mr. W. Pearce, Mr. T. Stubberfield, and Mr. C. Martin; electrical, Mr. E. E. Fuller and Mr. J. Strouts; transport, Mr. W. R. Raynham and Mr. S. Hadlow; clerical, Mr. P. D. Taylor; laboratory, Mr. J. Sanderson; Employees' Sick Benefit Society, Mr. G. E. Garrett (chairman); and ex-Service men, Sergt.-Major W. Drury.

The deputation from the London staff of Edward Lloyd, Ltd., were Mr. Herbert W. Clarke (director), Mr. T. Gerald Denson (secretary), Mr. J. Johnston Smith (sales department), and Mr. H. J. Knell (wharf department).

Mr. Percy G. Denson (managing director) was unable to be present, as he is in the South of France, and Mr. E. H. Raynham (managing director), who is on his way to Australia, was also unable to attend.

By request there were no flowers, except from the family. Exception, however, was made, and two wreaths were sent, one from the staff and employees in London, and another "With deepest sympathy, from the staff and employees of the Sittingbourne and Kemsley Paper Mills and Ridham Dock."

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Australian Paper Market.

The following statistics show the arrivals of various descriptions of paper into the Australian Commonwealth during the twelve months ended June last year—the latest period for which complete returns are available:—

Boxmakers' Papers, etc.

Imports under the classification of boxmakers' design-printed, fancy covering paper, marble and foil paper during the last completed fiscal year represented 1,672 cwts, of the value of £9,387. The United Kingdom was the largest supplying country with 857 cwts. (£4,124), compared with 622 cwts. (£2,783) in the preceding year. Shipments from the other countries were as follows, the figures in parenthesis indicating the imports for the preceding year: United States, 405 cwts., £3,254 (88 cwts., £497); Belgium, 226 cwts., £1,351 (182 cwts, £1,412); Sweden, 162 cwts., £507 (24 cwts., £98).

Bag Imports.

Arrivals under the classification of plain bags from all sources reached a total of 695 cwts. (£1,774), compared with 374 cwts. (£1,264) the year before. The United Kingdom was the largest contributor with 581 cwts. (£1,342) compared with 297 cwts. (£913) in the preceding twelve months. Supplies from the other two important countries were as follows, the figures in parenthesis indicating the shipments for the previous twelve months: Sweden, 83 cwts, £314 (60 cwts., £270); United States, 30 cwts., £107 (17 cwts., £72).

Shipments of printed or embossed bags reached a total of 8,998 lbs. (£1,031), against £3,660 lbs. (£244) in the preceding twelve months. Though the United Kingdom was the largest supplier the United States came very close, the shipments from the former country amounting to 4,577 lbs. (£688), against 2,460 lbs. (£168) in the preceding year, whilst those from the latter reached 4,246 lbs. (£309), compared with 1,200 lbs. (£76) the year before.

Containers.

Imports falling under the description of other containers (plain), during the twelve months ended June last year amounted to 7,997 lbs. (£771), compared with the much larger figures of 38,449 lbs. (£1,769) recorded in the preceding year. The United Kingdom was responsible for 4,429 lbs. (£487), compared with 14,833 lbs. (£1,061) the year before. The shipments of the other principal countries were as follows, the figures in parenthesis showing arrivals in the preceding year:—Japan, 2,691 lbs., £198 (2,482 lbs., £192); United States, 70 lbs., £7 (20,344 lbs., £271), Consignments totalling 757 lbs. (£41) were received from "other foreign countries," compared with 465 lbs. (£77) the preceding year.

Printed or embossed containers received in Australia during the twelve months ended June last year amounted to 32,884 lbs (£2,721) against 78,028 lbs (£5,926). The shipments from the different countries, with the amounts for the preceding twelve months in parenthesis, were as follows: United States, 14,677 lbs., £1,410 (12,196 lbs., £387); United Kingdom, 12,100 lbs., £914 (64,974 lbs., £5,454); Belgium, 4,692 lbs., £264 (nil); France, 1,205 lbs., £117 (41 lbs., £14); other British countries, 112 lbs., £2 (475 lbs, £32).

Cartridge and Cover Paper.

Consignments of cartridge paper during the twelve months ended June last year reached 7,711 cwts. (£19,519), contrasted with 6,988 cwts. (£19,110) the year before. The United Kingdom holds by far the most prominent position as a supplier of this class of manufacture with 7,175 cwts. (£18,060), against 5,876 cwts. (£15,926) in the preceding year. Deliveries from the other countries were as follows: Sweden, 197 cwts., £280 (146 cwts., £172); Norway, 113 cwts., £272 (252 cwts., £606); Germany, 107 cwts, £494 (9 cwts., £33); Belgium, 42 cwts, £115 (51 cwts., £130); United States, 38 cwts, £190 (1 cwt., £35).

Receipts of cover papers reached a total of 1,640 cwts (£2,281), against 1,549 cwts. (£2,513) recorded in the preceding year. The Netherlands was the largest contributor with 1,179 cwts. (£1,145) against 853 cwts. (£917) the year before. Shipments from the United Kingdom amounted to 397 cwts. (£912), against 598 cwts. (£1,320), those of Czecho-Slovakia, 33 cwts. (£104) against 1 cwt. (£5), and United States, 31 cwts. (£120), compared with 97 cwts. (£271).

The value of "other" cover paper imports was £14,154, compared with £10,714 in the preceding year. The largest contributor was the United Kingdom with £10,825, against £8,280 the year before The value of the shipments of the other enumerated supplying countries were, the figures in parenthesis representing the values for the previous year: United States, £2,602 (£2,330); Germany, £258 (£32); Sweden, £182 (nil); Netherlands, £105 (£40).

Parchment.

The value of the shipments of cut and uncut parchment represented £3,290, against £2,407 in the preceding year. The United Kingdom sent consignments of the value of £2,696, compared with £1,779 in the preceding year, the value of the imports of the other chief contributing countries being as follows, with the comparative figures in parenthesis: United States, £563 (£657); India, £6 (nil).

Imports of true vegetable parchment, in sizes not less than 8 by 38 inches or its equivalent, were of the total value of £67,282, against £58,725 in the similar period of the year before. Belgium was the largest supplier with £31,715 against £32,847 in the preceding year, the receipts of the other countries being: Italy, £23,183 (against £6,581); France, £9,515 (£9,421); Canada, £868 (nil); Germany, £363 (£3,828); Netherlands, £200 (nil).

Surface-Coated Paper.

Exports under the category of "surface-coated paper, n.e.i., plain or embossed including coated or friction-glazed covering papers," were of the total value of £51,681, compared with £36,528 in the preceding year. The United Kingdom headed the list with £20,170, contrasted with £17,530 the year before. The supplies of the other countries were as follows: Belgium, £15,731 (£11,444); United States, £10,018 (£5,222); Sweden, £2,566 (£1,885); Germany, £1,258 (£88); France, £917 (£268); Switzerland, £676 (£35); Japan, £119 (£9); Austria, £115 (nil).

Wax Paper, etc.

Shipments of wax, sealing and bottling papers reached a total value of £1,237, compared with £946 the year before. The United Kingdom was the largest supplier with £1,117, against £716, and then the United States £100, against £227 in the preceding twelve months.

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C.F.H.

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Australian Notes.

Municipal Binding — New Companies — Printery Fire—Printing Trade Wages—Lost Time—Trade Stamp on Blocks—Australasian Paper and Pulp Co.—Protection Suggested for Australian Books.

(From Our Sydney Correspondent.)

AN important move in the direction of municipal trading has been taken at Sydney. Instead of letting out a contract for the binding of books in the Municipal library, the finance committee of the City Council has recommended that the council should instal its own bindery works at a cost of £2,500. It is the Labour Party's policy to do away with as much contract work of all sorts as possible.

A NEW limited company has been registered at Sydney under the style of the Reliance Linotype Co., Ltd, with a capital of £5,000. Its objects are to take over the business of printers, stationers, etc., now carried on under the style of The Reliance Linotype Co.

ANOTHER new company is the Chain Publishing Co., Ltd., with nominal capital of £10,000, in £1 shares. Its objects are to acquire and carry on the business of Chain Publishing Co. from H. A. Scholer, A. C. Junior, and W. R. Grainger.

THE premises of the *Manildra and Cudal News* in Derowie-street, of which the proprietor is Mr. Ernest G. Triglone, were recently destroyed by fire. The printing plant was insured for £300, and the premises were also insured.

IN the Arbitration Court there has been given a new wages award which relates to the metropolitan areas of Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide and Hobart, and awards a basic wage separately from the margin. The basic rate in the four capital cities would be £4 6s. per week, reckoned on the weighted averages of 1734. A marginal increase of £1 16s. per week was granted for machine compositors, £1 10s. for proof readers or revisers, £1 4s. for hand compositors, sluggers, bulk hands, stone hands, electrotypers, letterpress machinists (but subject to qualifications), operators of writing press, lithographic machinists, bookbinders, paper rulers, marblers, hand indexers, blockers, finishers, pocket book makers, persons engaged in sawing or rolling books, loose-sheet cover makers, edge gilders, men in charge of envelope-making machines. Various margins were granted for other skilled workers, ranging down from £1 to 6s. The female basic wage is to be 54 per cent. of the male rate, which will be for the present half year £2 6s. 6d.

THE basic wage for Melbourne within a radius of 15 miles of the G.P.O. has been fixed at £4 6s. per week. The Sydney minimum within the county of Cumberland and the districts of Newcastle and Maitland, in New South Wales, has also been fixed at the same rate. The metropolitan rate in Adelaide has been fixed at £4 6s. per week. Within a radius of 15 miles from the G.P.O. at Hobart the same basic rate will apply. Machine compositors receive £1 16s. per week over the basic wage; proof readers and/or revisers £1 10s.; hand compositors, £1 4s.; letterpress machinists, £1 4s.; rotary machinists, £1 4s.; ink grinder and/or varnisher, finisher, £1 4s.; pocket-book maker, £1 4s; envelope angle cutter, 20s.; envelope cutter, 15s.; cutter of playing cards, 15s.; guillotine machine operator, £1 4s.; storeman packer or despatcher, 6s. Male employees who are not specified receive the basic minimum of £4 6s. per week.

STRONG resentment at the action of certain employers who require employees to make up lost time through holidays by working overtime at the ordinary rate was expressed at the last meeting of the process engravers' section of the Amalgamated Printing Trades Employees' Union.

A COMMITTEE was formed for the purpose of making arrangements for a trade stamp on all blocks, and to go into the question of the number of apprentices in the industry.

THE report of the Australasian Paper and Pulp Co., Ltd., shows that after providing £4,000 for the reserve against the Geelong removal, the company netted £84,469 during the year ended June 30th last, as compared with £75,553 for the previous twelve months. A credit balance of £369 was brought into the accounts, making £84,838 available. Preference shareholders were paid the usual 8 per cent., but the ordinary dividend was reduced by 2 to 6 per cent. Payments to shareholders amounted to £58,185, whilst £26,000 was allocated to the reserve for depreciation, raising it to £54,000, leaving £653 to be carried forward. Apart from the provision for removal, reserves and undivided profits total £64,653.

DURING the year the company made an issue of 153,500 preference shares of 20s. each, raising the paid up capital to £990,126. The new money so provided was utilised for extra plant —the installation is now valued at £572,040, as against £548,696 a year ago—and for the partial reduction of the bank overdraft, which was lowered by £77,063 to £66,364. Trade creditors were owed £42,479, making total outside liabilities on the balancing date £108,843, against which the company held liquid assets of £130,797, contrasting with £85,740 a year ago.

AT the yearly meeting of the company the chairman (Mr. N. S. Brookes) explained why the directors had reduced the dividend on ordinary shares from 8 to 6 per cent. During the past twelve months capital had been increased by an issue of 153,000 preference shares of £1 each, and it now stood at £990,126. Therefore, to pay a dividend of 8 per cent. in future it would take practically £80,000 of profits, and with provision for contingencies, earnings should be expected to reach £100,000 to maintain the 8 per cent. dividend on both classes of shares.

MR. BROOKES added the directors had been criticised for allotting £26,000 to the reserve for depreciation. This was a much larger sum than in the two previous years. If such a substantial allocation had not been made, there would have been sufficient profits available to maintain the dividend at 8 per cent. However, it was desirable to provide the allowance, as the directors had decided that some machinery might shortly require to be replaced.

IT was considered by shareholders that the matter of depreciation should be treated scientifically, so that a full and definite sum should be devoted to writing off plant before profits were announced. If it was also necessary to provide for contingencies, a special allocation from profits could be made, which was what the board had aimed to do. In the past depreciation had been on approximately a 2½ per cent. basis. This year it was on a 5 per cent. basis, and Mr. Brookes stated that he would not be satisfied until the company had about £100,000 provided for the account.

MR. MAHONY (N.S.W.) in the House of Representatives, suggested that the idea of an Australian Father Christmas should be encouraged once more in keeping with the sunshine of the Commonwealth than with the frozen snow of England and Germany. Some time ago, Mr. Mahony introduced a deputation to the Minister of Customs on behalf of the writers and artists of Australia with a request for increased duty on imported books, in particular children's Christmas story books, which were admitted into Australia free of duty. He hoped the Minister would give sympathetic consideration to the request of the Australian authors and writers.

A NEW company, E. Whitehead and Co. Pty., Ltd, stationers and printers, has been formed to acquire as a going concern the business of E. Whitehead and Co., at 21, Equitable-place, and Francis street, Melbourne. Capital, £25,000, in £1 shares.

Board Market in Australia.

Twelve Months' Shipments.

The following statistics show the quantity and value of various descriptions of boards imported into the Australian Commonwealth during the twelve months ended June last year, the latest period for which complete returns are available:—

Millboards.

Imports under this heading represented 2,862 cwts., of the value of £4,695. The United Kingdom secured practically the whole of this trade, namely, 2,706 cwts. (£4,374), compared with 2,188 cwts. (£4,064) in the preceding year.

Lined Strawboards.

Shipments of this variety of boards, amounting to 12,868 cwts., of the value of £6,592 came chiefly from the Netherlands (12,603 cwts., £6,417), the share of other countries totalling 102 cwts. (£70). The United Kingdom was represented by only 1 cwt. (£2).

Unlined Strawboard.

Imports under this heading were 35,085 cwts. (£16,297), as against 48,910 cwts. (£26,562) in the preceding year. The Netherlands was by far the largest supplier during the last completed year, with 34,832 cwts. (£16,125). Shipments from Sweden amounted to 140 cwts. (£66), and those of the United States to 105 cwts. (£98). The United Kingdom's contribution was only 8 cwts. (£8).

Corrugated Strawboard.

Receipts were 519 cwts. (£721), compared with 171 (£316) in the preceding year. The United Kingdom supplied the largest individual quantity—414 cwts. (£532), the United States coming next with 22 cwts (£146). Shipments from "other foreign countries" were 93 cwts. (£43).

Other Boards.

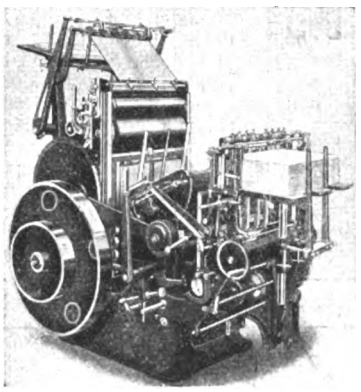
Deliveries under the heading of "other boards" during the twelve months ended June last year amounted to 99,648 cwts. (£195 947), contrasted with 93,464 cwts. (£207,480) in the preceding year. Total shipments from the principal countries during the twelve months ended June last year were as follows, the totals for the preceding year being given in parenthesis: Sweden, 41,053 cwts., £70,573 (38,609 cwts., £73,659); United Kingdom, 19,914 cwts., £51,262 (22,541 cwts., £63,553); United States, 1,6679 cwts., £38,301 (17,456 cwts., £48,330); Canada, 6,454 cwts., £8,014 (7,227 cwts, £8,575).

The total quantity of boards of all descriptions imported into the Australian Commonwealth during the last year to which the returns relate amounted to 150,992 cwts. Of this quantity the share of the United Kingdom was only 23,043 cwts.

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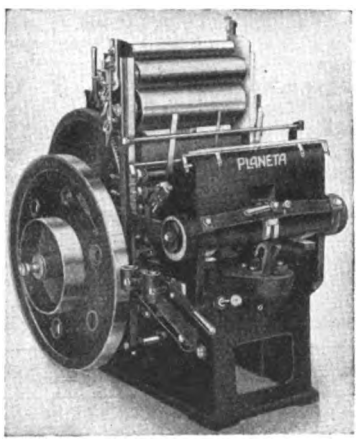
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1925 Models "PLANETA" Platen Presses.



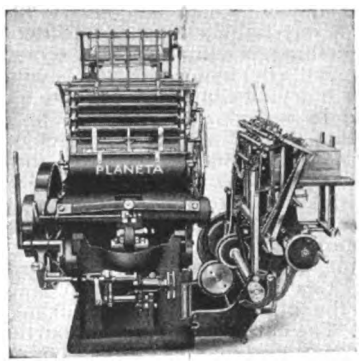
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Fine Art Platen Press
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Friction Clutch Drive.
Built in one size only
14½ x 19
(View shows Feeder Attached)



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Fine Art Platen Press
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Friction Clutch Drive.
Built in three sizes :
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14½ x 19
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Machinery at Olympia.

The Problem of Blue-Print Paper.

The International Shipping, Engineering and Machinery Exhibition at Olympia offers one or two exhibits of interest to the paper and allied trades.

Attention is readily attracted to the stand of the Precision Photo-Printing Plant, Ltd., which shows a number of interesting machines for dealing with blue-prints. The combined washing and drying machine is an ingenious device which can safely handle paper of a very light substance. Blue-prints are passed through without any intermediate handling, and, after being thoroughly washed, pass over a drying drum and emerge at the other end in perfect condition. In order to demonstrate the delicacy of the mechanism, sheets of news-print have been passed through without being injured. Practically any grade of newsprint can be treated in this way.

Another interesting exhibit is a ferro coating machine which has only been on the market for about a year. It is hoped by means of this apparatus to supply a good deal of the blue print paper used in this country. The extent to which this particular article is employed may be gathered from the fact that one firm alone contracts for it to the extent of £7,000 a year. Low cost of production and the compactness of the plant are among the claims made by the producers. This machine and all the others on the stand, together with the materials employed, including the base paper and even the chemicals, are of British origin. While the Precision Photo-Printing Plant, Ltd., are the manufacturers, the agents are Messrs. Alfred Herbert, Ltd., of Coventry.

Messrs. J. Halden, Ltd., who provide everything for the drawing office, offer an impressive display of their various apparatus, ranging from the smallest drawing implement up to a continuous electric photo-copying machine in operation.

Messrs. John Musgrave and Sons, Ltd., Bolton, who have installed a good deal of machinery in the paper mills of this country, have a wide range of exhibits. It is claimed for the steam extraction engine that it is the most economical prime mover for paper mills and other works requiring steam for process use.

A further engineering device, which, it is claimed, can be usefully employed in paper mills, is the Arca Regulator for all automatic controls. This device has already been described in the *World's Paper Trade Review* and is on view at Olympia, where its adaptability to a variety of purposes is demonstrated.

Messrs. Norman and Hill, Ltd., show their Lefax products, comprising pocket and desk binders, filing boxes and cabinets, loose-leaf data sheets, loose-leaf blank and ruled forms and so on.

Close to the entrance hall Messrs. Fry's Metal Foundries have a very prominent stand, which illustrates the growth of their activities. While they are well-known in printing trade circles for their type metals, the firm is building up a very important connection for castings. The exhibits illustrate the great variety of work which they are able to turn out, extending from tiny charms to the casting of half a wheel which weighs three tons one cwt. Fry's Metal Foundries are seizing the opportunities opened up by the automobile industry and there is a growing demand for their bearing metal. In addition to general foundry casting and solders, they have a special repair service, which is ever ready to be put into action. As a demonstration of their capacity for making castings, Messrs. Fry have turned out a number of neat ash trays and match holders in the form of a metal melting pot, complete in every detail, and burnished like silver. A *Daily Mail* stereo and type metal were, of course, necessary to complete the range of Messrs. Fry's productions.

Exports of British Paper, etc.

Description.	Oct.		Jan.-Oct.		Oct.		Jan.-Oct.	
	1924	1925	1924	1925.	1924.	1925.	1924.	1925
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Printings	288,364	380,608	2,541,260	3,083,464	367,269	460,036	3,409,400	3,859,128
Writings	22,519	23,183	182,162	191,664	62,663	71,032	529,085	565,986
Packings and Wrappings	61,419	19,039	557,850	179,117	51,344	38,936	473,077	334,968
Tissues	1,610	1,153	12,476	11,609	16,049	13,231	115,115	124,712
Coated Papers, Hangings	8,609	7,415	105,515	105,293	38,135	34,835	478,917	471,191
„ Other Sorts	6,134	7,209	43,539	74,429	41,989	42,381	286,563	375,630
Roofing Paper	—	278	547	1,193	—	361	900	1,415
Envelopes	1,105	4,786	35,677	42,625	11,328	20,890	155,355	178,196
Other Stationery	20,128	23,697	148,956	170,575	153,204	181,221	1,097,720	1,222,232
Paper Bags ...	6,123	6,149	47,640	53,018	12,571	12,982	94,455	102,584
Boxes and Cartons ...	5,25.	5,565	46,151	51,865	19,403	20,858	173,168	181,216
Mill, Straw & Cardboard	7,407	16,764	131,288	120,429	16,565	27,594	213,434	201,340
Playing Cards	223	316	2,550	2,915	4,519	5,807	51,014	52,807
Other Manufactures ..	11,179	10,521	99,904	91,595	62,438	50,124	550,187	484,196
Totals	439,135	506,693	3,995,515	4,181,791	857,473	978,288	7,628,788	8,153,601

Printings, Not Coated.

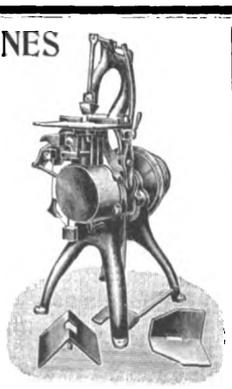
To—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
France	1,765	1,922	25,929	21,564	4,253	3,768	54,015	42,899
United States	2,281	2,564	25,700	25,125	3,421	6,314	68,542	67,998
Other Foreign Countries	23,285	21,246	365,996	212,101	45,660	49,474	679,806	440,051
B. South Africa	9,544	8,455	84,035	101,920	15,212	15,460	149,204	175,014
B. India	13,529	25,685	153,742	164,286	21,604	39,736	243,819	255,359
Straits Settlements ...	1,058	1,991	10,688	15,743	1,723	3,196	21,236	29,361
Ceylon	1,638	2,009	15,424	22,331	2,523	2,989	23,633	31,989
Australia	205,038	270,481	1,514,221	2,079,485	226,270	278,023	1,631,370	2,236,345
New Zealand	11,707	19,532	183,783	213,787	16,845	26,675	226,891	274,705
Canada	4,262	2,595	23,766	24,435	9,249	4,808	52,240	48,456
Other British Possessions	14,257	24,008	137,996	202,687	20,509	29,593	208,644	256,951

Writing Paper in Large Sheets.

To—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
France	630	14	1,858	1,249	1,242	211	4,262	3,513
United States	117	56	863	649	1,268	749	9,073	7,415
Other Foreign Countries	2,022	2,059	26,935	21,535	9,620	9,612	105,890	91,574
B. South Africa	1,187	1,939	9,403	10,638	4,175	6,159	31,827	36,075
B. India	4,060	4,989	33,751	35,474	10,067	13,860	90,807	102,592
Straits Settlements ...	201	456	1,264	3,073	821	1,849	5,805	9,911
Ceylon	411	276	2,854	3,546	1,059	981	8,294	10,807
Australia	9,065	8,614	65,942	73,250	21,585	24,522	172,584	186,457
New Zealand	3,384	2,957	26,455	26,934	7,114	7,031	59,365	62,493
Canada	289	239	3,402	3,566	1,266	954	10,617	13,107
Other British Possessions	1,153	1,584	9,435	11,750	4,446	5,104	30,559	42,042

STATIONERY OFFICE TENDERS.—Tenders are invited by H.M. Stationery Office, which have to be delivered by November 30th, 1925, were for the following approximate quantities of paper: Hand-made or mould-made papers 1½ tons, air-dried writings 19½ tons, loose-leaf ledgers 3 tons, all-rag writings 7½ tons, tub-sized writings 77 tons, banks 43½ tons, seconds 34½ tons, engine sized writings 28 tons, tub-sized coloured writings 9½ tons, blotting and drying papers 56½ tons, printings 387½ tons, lithos 25½ tons, imitation art 2 tons, engine-sized seconds 76½ tons, coloured printings (mechanical wood) 31½ tons, covers 4 tons, copyings 1 ton, wrappings 27 tons, glazed buffs 120 tons, and glazed manillas 64 tons.

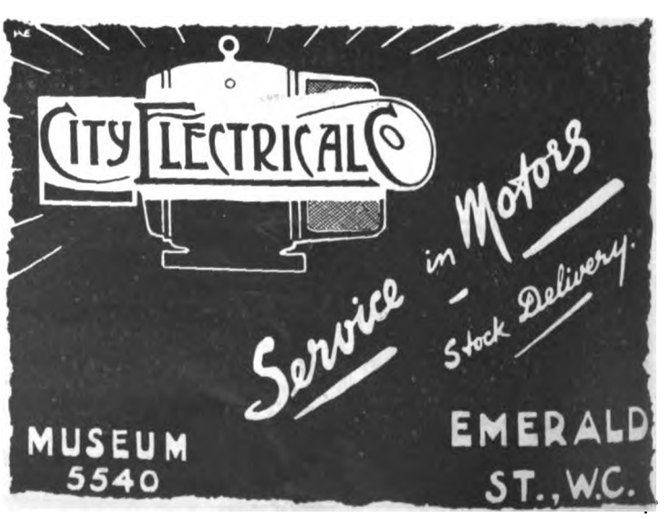
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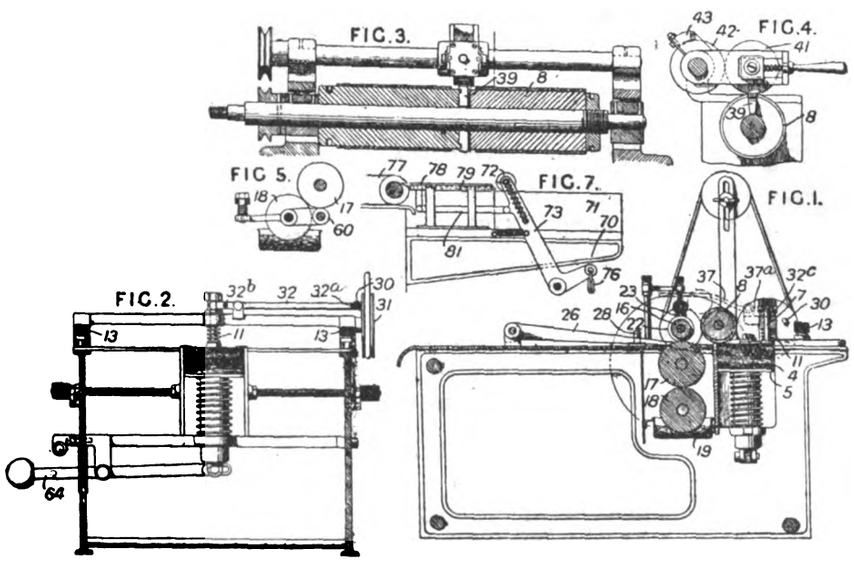
Specimen of the Bloomsbury Series, made in Ten sizes—Six to Forty-eight point. Prices as Class B.

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New Inventions

Label-gumming Machines.

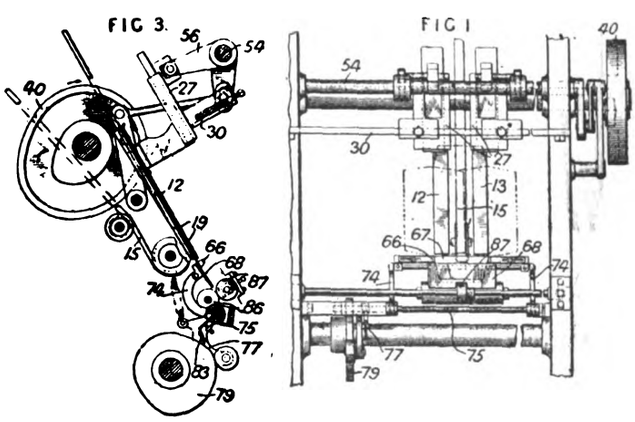
Messrs. H. R. Cobbin & S. P. Bucknall have patented an invention by which, in machines for applying adhesive to labels, &c., in which the labels 4, Fig. 1, are supported within a container on a spring-pressed member 5, and are withdrawn singly and intermittently by a picking roller 8 and fed over an adhesive applying roller 17, the labels are retained in the container by a presser member 7 normally pressed on to the surface of the top label by a spring 11, and intermittently raised to release the labels. The spring-pressed member 5 may



be raised or lowered by means of a lever 64, Fig. 2. The presser is adjusted horizontally by screws 13 so as to press on the rear edge of the labels, and is intermittently raised either automatically by a pin 30, projecting from a wheel 31, which engages a bevelled end 32*a*, Fig. 2, of a pivoted lever 32 and lifts the forked end 32*b* of the lever and thereby the nut 32*c*, or manually by a lever 37 having a fork 37*a* disposed beneath the nut 32*c*. The gumming-roller 17 receives its adhesive from a roller 18 revolving in a trough 19. The gum supply may be varied by arranging the rollers 17 and 18 out of vertical alignment, Fig. 5, and pivotally mounting a roller 60 to press against the roller 17. An adjustable scraper is also provided. Roller 16 has circumferential ridges 22, and is provided with a wiping pad 23. The gummed labels are delivered on to inclined bars 26, and are buckled up to facilitate removal by contact with projecting pins 28. In conjunction with the picking roller 8, a stamping or printing device 39, Figs. 3 and 4, contacting with an inking roller 41 supplied by a roller 42 having an ink container 43 mounted thereon, may be provided. Means for automatically affixing the gummed labels upon boxes, bottles, &c., comprises a table 70, Fig. 7, upon which the box 71 is placed, a spring pressed roller 72 carried by pivoted arm 73, and bars 78 sliding in guides 79. The labels are conveyed from the gumming-machine by a conveyer 77 on to the bars 78, which by means of a chain 76 and links 81 are drawn over the box. The bars 78 automatically spring apart and deposit the label, which is pressed on to the box by the roller 72 on the return movement.

Envelope Making.

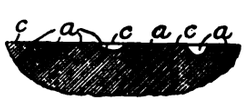
An invention by the Smithe Machine Co., Inc., relates to means whereby a shaped envelope blank is fed by means of a belt 15 on to fixed guides 19 and against stops 66 adjustably secured to a bar 67 which carries a bottom-flap folding plate 68. Forming blades 12, 13 are carried in slide ways 27 and are reciprocated by means of levers 56



on a rod 54 driven from a cam 40. The slides 27 are adjustably mounted on a cross-member 30. A cam 79 operates levers 74 carrying the folding plate 68 so that the bottom flap is turned upwards by the plate and then folded against the body of the envelope by the descent of the blades 12, 13, which carry the envelope between rollers 86, 87. The levers 74 are carried by a shaft 75 on which the lever 77 co-operating with the cam 79 is loosely mounted. A spring 83 connects the shaft 75 and lever 77, so that in the event of the blade 68 jamming, the mechanism yields and prevents breakage.

Etching Intaglio Surfaces.

By an invention patented by Messrs. C. Hermann and R. W. Horne, an intaglio printing-surface, made from a plate or surface of metal or stone grained in the ordinary way and prepared by positive printing or transfer, is etched so that the depth of the etched areas *a* varies in accordance with the tone values, and the pits are surfaced



with shellac or a similar resin which is insoluble in the fatty menstruum of the printing-ink or in acids and which adheres to the material of the plate and to the ink. The plate, after graining, exposing, and developing, is rolled up with a resist which is of the nature of printing-ink with the addition of a solvent or menstruum of low melting-point, such as vaseline, so that, on the application of heat during etching, the resist will melt and gradually spread over the unprotected areas and progressively stop the etching action. The heat may be applied externally either locally or generally as desired, or may result from the reaction between the plate and the etching acid. If etching is performed with nitric acid, gum is added in order to keep the etched cavities in a condition to take moisture and repel fatty ink. After etching, the resist is removed and the plate inked with fatty ink, a solution of shellac or other resin being then poured over the plate. The shellac, ink, and photographic film are then removed from the unetched areas *c* and these parts are treated to render them fat-repelling.

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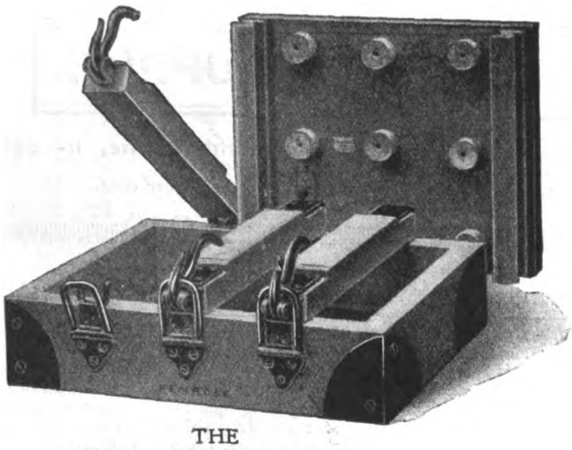
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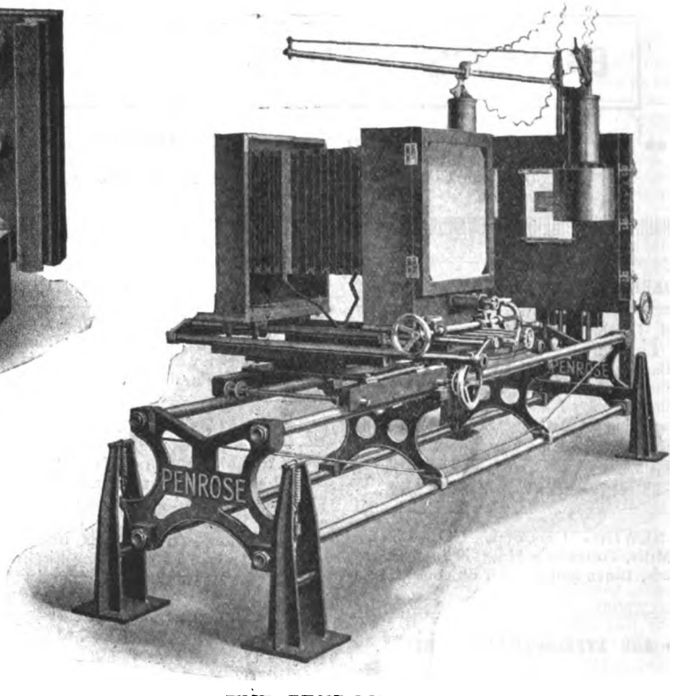
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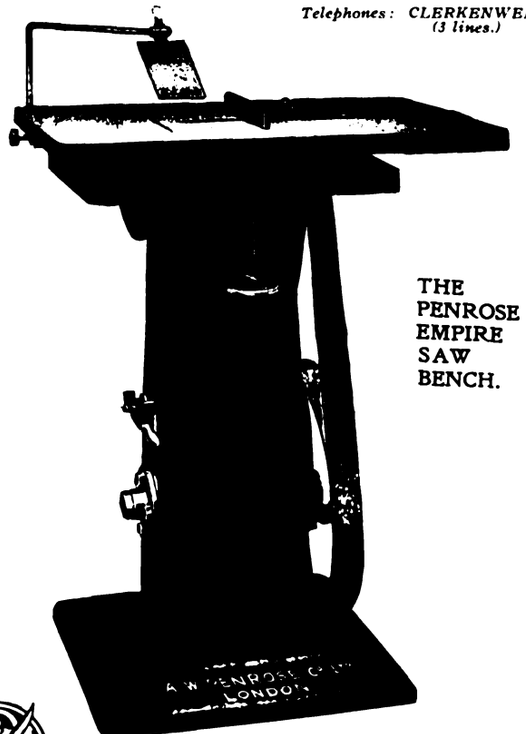
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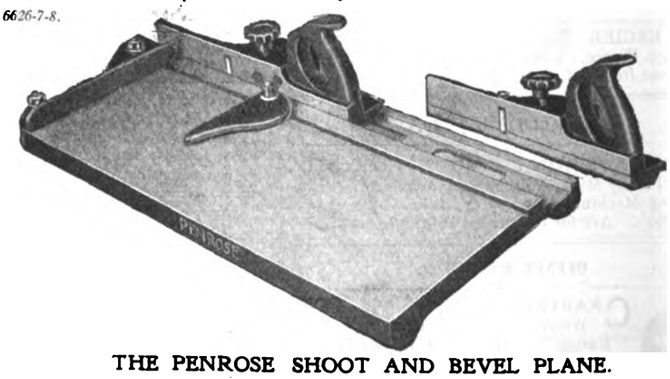
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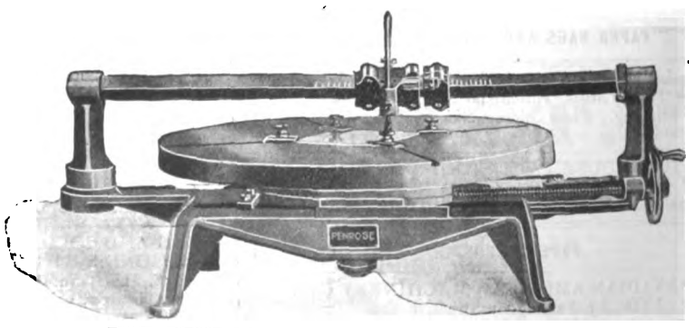
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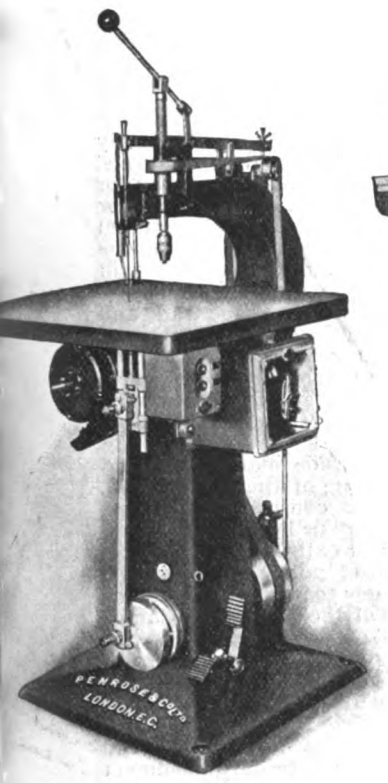


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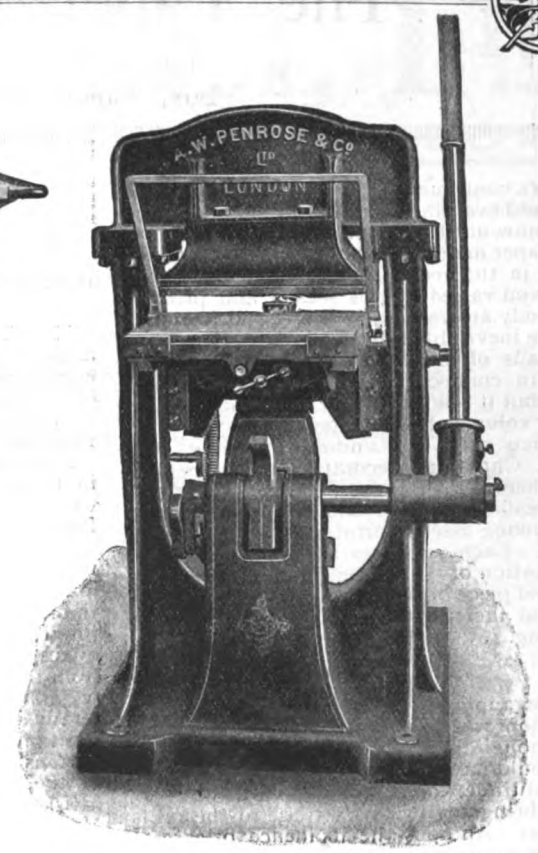
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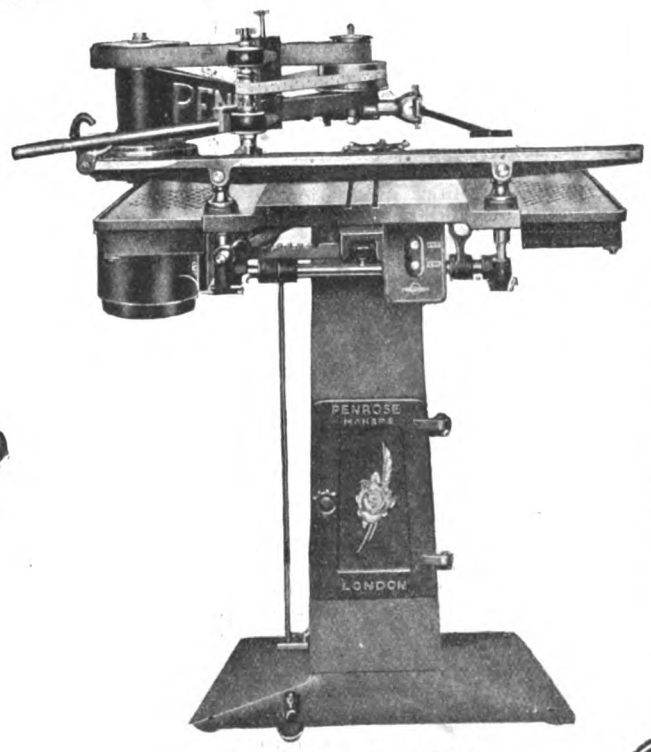
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The Paper and Board Consumer.

Matters of Interest to Printers, Bookbinders, Paper Box, Paper Bag, and Envelope Manufacturers, etc.

THERE continues to be a better tone in the trade and everything points to its continuance From now until the near approach of Christmas, paper merchants should enjoy their best period in the year. The calls for paper are many and varied at this season and printers as a body are very busy catering to demand. that are inevitably late and hurried. There are no means of checking the consumption of paper in connection with the seasonal demand, but it is undoubtedly a fact that a much greater volume of paper goes every year into Christmas cards and annuals, calendars and diaries, Christmas decoration and dressings. Then there is the steady spread of the advertising leaflet, brochure and catalogue, which is a growing asset to printers and paper merchants. Each year sees a widening area of appreciation of the selling value of the well-arranged piece of publicity and it all helps to ease and increase the custom of Christmas shopping.

* * *

THE wrapping papermakers' application for protection was not put in and considered early enough to have brought about a decision that would have given them the benefit of the seasonal trade, and it is too late for any decision to bring any increased trade to the mills this year. Apropos the incidence of a safeguarded wrapping industry, it is being asked in some quarters what effect will a tariff on imported wrappings have on other classes of paper, particularly cover papers, thick papers generally and wood free papers. It is argued that the demand for English wrappings (all dependent upon the nature and amount of the tariff) might easily be so large as to cause other machines and mills to turn their attention to the protected classes of paper. In this case there would presumably be less competition among makers of other classes of paper and the way would be cleared for advanced prices.

* * *

IT is, of course, quite conceivable that under the operation of an adequate measure of safeguarding there would be a larger demand for wrapping than could be met by existing machinery devoted to that class of manufacture. But it must also be remembered that most of the present mills are capable of expansion and in fact have only been prevented from enjoying normal development by the conditions under which they have hitherto been working. Then there are mills and machines formerly employed in turning out wrappings which are now on other grades as a more or less temporary expedient. Still, again, there are wrapping mills closed down which can be started up on their original occupation once more. After all this, there will certainly be room for more production of wrappings if the hoped-for measure of safeguarding is forthcoming. Considering the fundamental importance of machinery as a prime factor in wrapping paper quality and output, it is not probable that many mills equipped for wood-free or other papers could turn over to wrappings. Whatever the decision may be as regards safeguarding, and whatever the measure of protection that may be accorded (if any), there will be no such margin of difference as will relieve the home manufacturer from the responsibility of attaining a high standard of quality compared with imported grades. We believe that the buyer and user of krafts and sulphites in particular will insist upon a maintenance of standards, and will rather pay a higher price than tolerate a drop in quality. In short, there will be no such opportunity for disposing of shoddy product as was presented by the rationing policy during the war years.

* * *

THAT, to our mind, is the most adequate safeguard against a too prolific entry into wrapping paper manufacture and the strongest argument against a using of the opportunity to force up other paper prices. Apart from this, there is the consideration that foreign papermakers are not in the least likely to allow our mills to have things their own way.

Paper Box Trade.

Description Under the Trade Boards Act.

Mr. C. E. Dyer, K.C., the Commissioner appointed by the Minister of Labour to enquire into a proposal to alter the description of the paper box trade contained in Paragraph 2 of the Schedule to the Trade Boards Act, 1909, has now issued his report.

Reference is first of all made to the fact that in 1920, the Match Making Joint Industrial Council, which was not in existence when the Paper Box Trade Board was established, asked for the exclusion from the scope of the Board of the manufacture of match boxes in match factories. After protracted negotiations, it was finally accepted by all the interests concerned that the making of match boxes in match factories should be excluded from the jurisdiction of the Board, the making of match boxes by home-workers being retained within the scope of the Board. This decision afforded an opportunity to clear up various other points on which the definition of the Board's jurisdiction had proved unsatisfactory, and on December 18th, 1924, the Minister published notice of his intention to make a Special Order altering the description of the Paper Box Trade.

After mentioning that the National Leather Goods and Saddlery Manufacturers' Association were not represented at the Inquiry, the report deals with the case presented by the Soap and Candle Trades Federation and Joint Industrial Council, the following conclusions being presented for the information of the Minister:—

(*a*) The Soap and Candle Trades Employers Federation represents by far the larger and more important part, though not the whole, of the soap and candle making industry.

(*b*) Adequate machinery in the Joint Industrial Council exists for the effective regulation of the wages and working conditions of the employees, including any paper box-makers, of the Federation, and these wages and working conditions are adopted by some other firms in the trade.

(*c*) The employers in the Federation and their employees, including any paper box-makers, are alike satisfied with such machinery and desire to be excluded from the scope and jurisdiction of the Trade Board.

(*d*) The difficulties of applying the Trade Board orders anticipated by employers and employees alike, though formidable, are probably somewhat exaggerated, and with goodwill and experience would doubtless be surmounted by firms of such organising ability as those in question.

(*e*) There are a number of firms outside or unaffiliated to the Federation forming by far the less important part of the soap and candle-making trade; probably a liberal discount should be made from the estimate of the number of such firms suggested at the Inquiry to exist.

(*f*) But as regards such last-mentioned firms, there was no evidence (1) that any adequate machinery existed for regulating the wages and working conditions of any paper box-makers (other than the Paper Box Trade Board Orders) or indeed other employees, except (probably) in so far as ordinary trades union influences may apply, or (2) of any desire either of employers or employees to be within or outside of the scope and jurisdiction of the Trade Board.

Question of Policy.

"The application of the foregoing conclusions," adds the report, "appears to raise an important question of policy. If it be enough to obtain exclusion from the scope and jurisdiction of a trade board that a given industry, or as in the case of the Soap and Candle Trades Employers' Federation, by far the more important part thereof, employing amongst its numerous workers a comparatively small number who would *prima facie* be subject to the trade board orders, can point to (*a*) adequate machinery for regulating the wages and working conditions of its employees, (*b*) the desire alike of employers and employees to be so excluded, then undoubtedly the Soap and Candle Trade Employers' Federation have made out a strong case for the exclusion of their trade. But on the other hand, if such exclusion is not to be granted where the applicants cannot speak for the whole of the trade (as, for instance, it is said that the match-making industry can do)—where the voice of the rest of the trade and consequently of any of the employees therein, who might *prima facie* be subject to trade board orders, is uncertain or silent—and where the success of the application would almost inevitably encourage similar applications from other trades employing workers who are *prima facie* subject to trade board orders, and so lead to the weakening of the trade board, then a claim even so constraining at first sight as the present may be held to fail.

"If, having regard to all the circumstances and to the question of policy involved, the Minister takes the view that he cannot accede to the application of the Soap and Candle Trades Employers' Federation, then the Minister may wish to consider whether some steps might usefully be taken to smooth the operation of the Order.

"In this direction it would appear desirable to make the position of warehousemen and packers clearer, either by a verbal amendment of the Order or by an addition to the Instructional Letter.

"A sympathetic administration of the orders in respect of these border line cases would appear to be justified in the case of those firms applying the Joint Industrial Council Agreement."

A Finished Product.

Mr. Dyer proceeds to deal with the objection of Guest, Keen and Nettlefolds, Ltd., manufacturers of metal screws, and sums up the arguments as follows:—

"The application of the company for exclusion from the Special Order was put forward partly on the ground that the operation of the existing Order in the case of their paper box makers had caused administrative difficulties and dissatisfaction in the works, but this aspect was not developed in detail at the Inquiry. The application was argued rather on a principle, namely, that on a true definition of the paper box trade, the company's paper box makers do not come within the existing Trade Board, but are part of the screw manufacturing industry. This question of principle is obviously one of importance, but it appears to me that the analogy which the company seek to draw from the stamped or pressed metal wares trade is not quite complete. With respect to the stamped or pressed metal wares trade, the excluded section comprises manufacturers, normally engaged in some branch of metal manufacture, who stamp or press metal parts which are embodied in or fitted to a composite article, not itself stamped or pressed. In the present case there is no question of embodying the paper boxes in or fitting them to some composite article; they are themselves a finished product used for enclosing another finished product, viz., screws up to 2 ins. in length.

"The company represent 95 per cent. of the screw manufacturing industry, and the remaining 5 per cent. do not make paper boxes. The machinery for the regulation of the wages and working conditions of the company's employees does not appear to have operated so satisfactorily as that in the match making or soap and candle industries. The wages are on the whole substantially less, and the company's application for exclusion was not, as in the case of the two last mentioned industries, supported by their employees. From this point of view it would appear that the application of the company is not so well founded as was that successfully made by the match making industry or as the present claim of the soap and candle trades, dealt with earlier in this report, and that there is in this instance additional force in the submission of the Trade Board representatives that, if exclusion from the Order were granted to the company, there would seem to be no reason for withholding exclusion from a large number of other industries, with the consequent serious diminution of the activities of the Paper Box Trade Board."

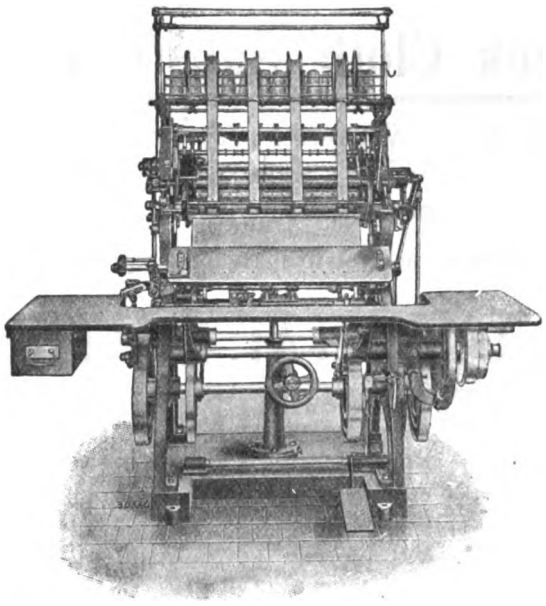
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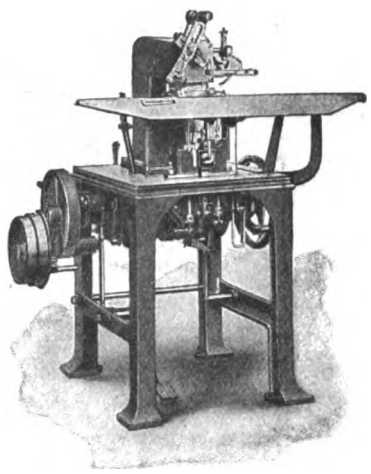
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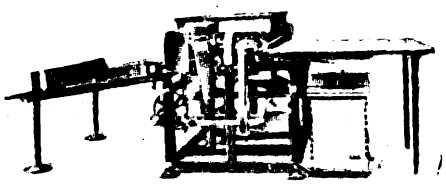
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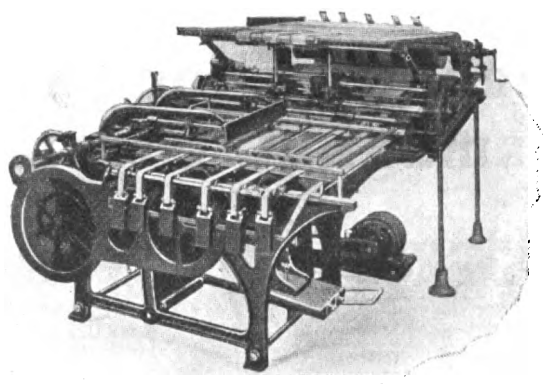


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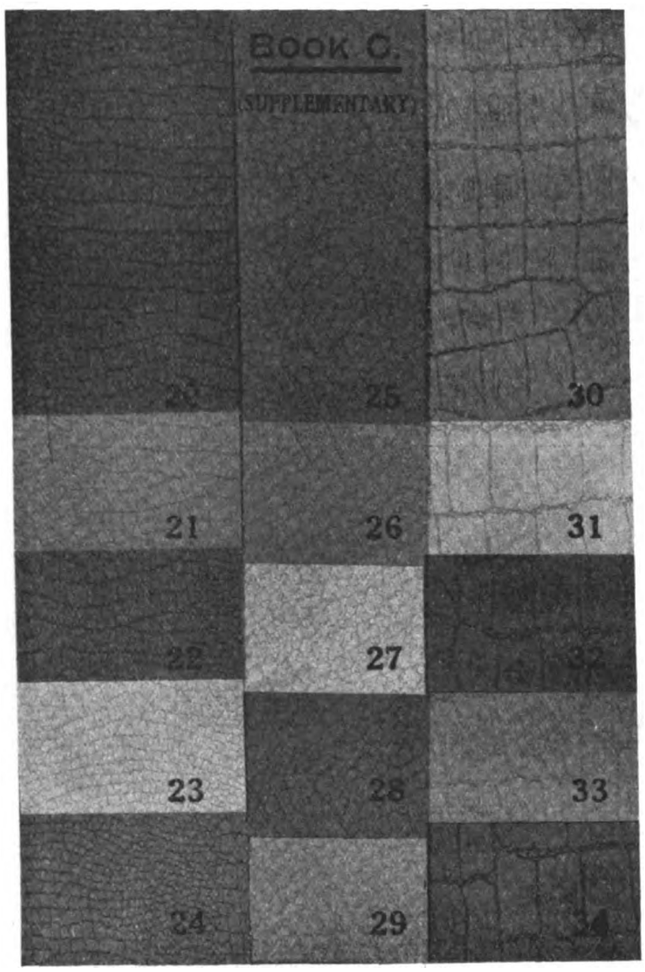
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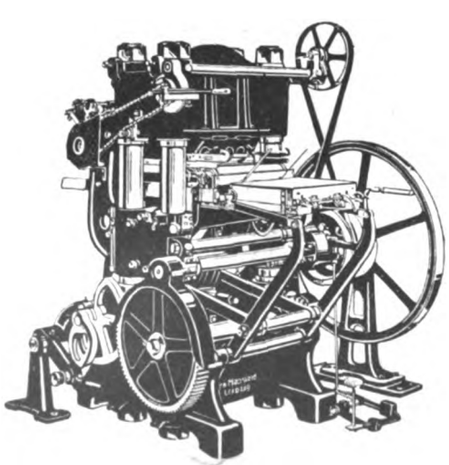
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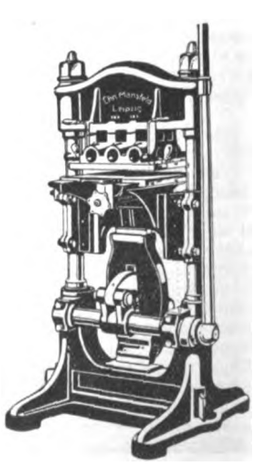
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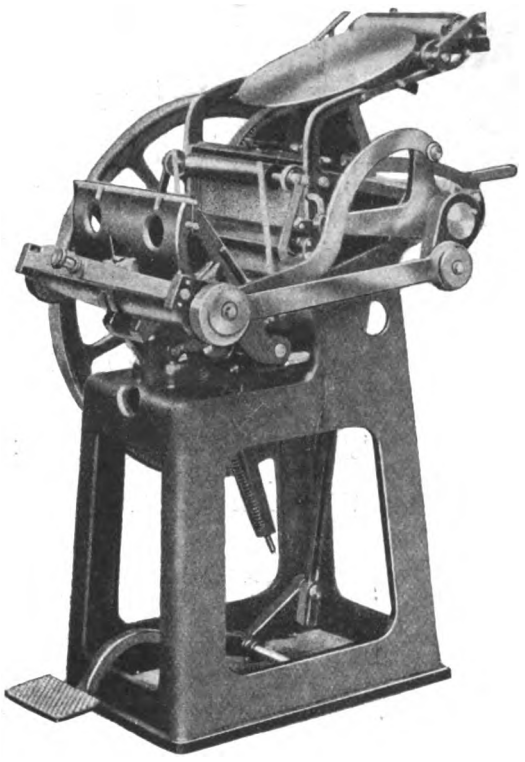
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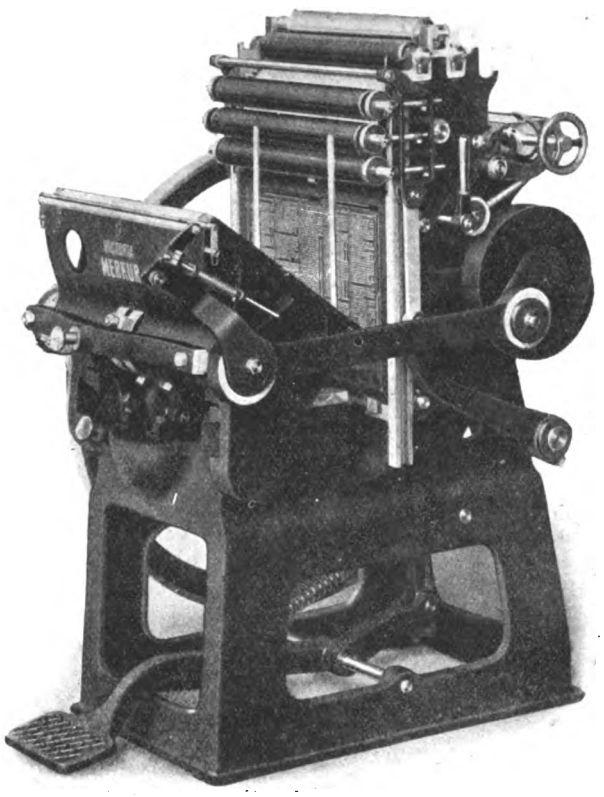
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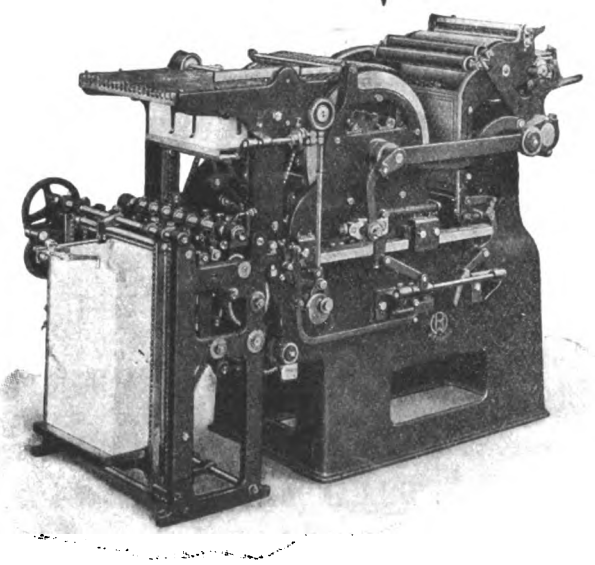
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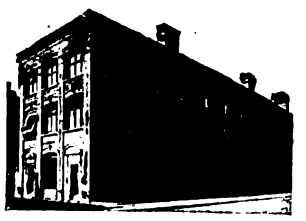
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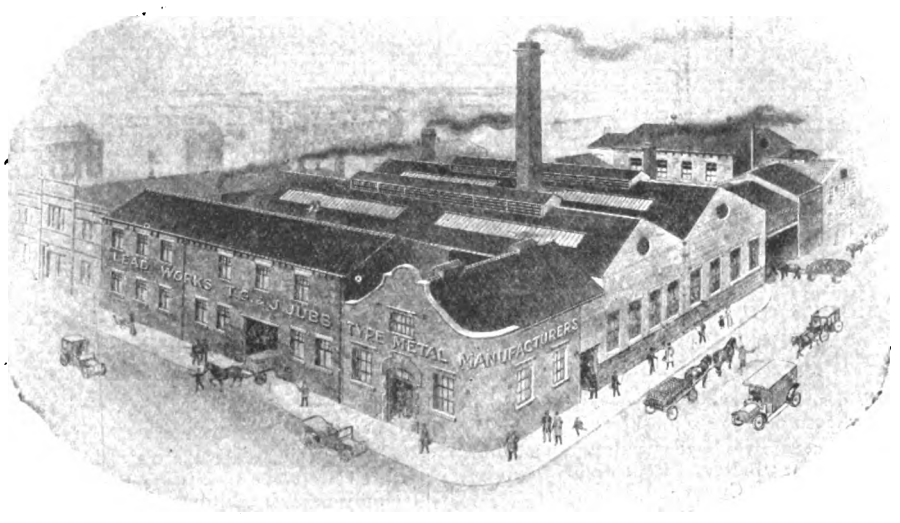
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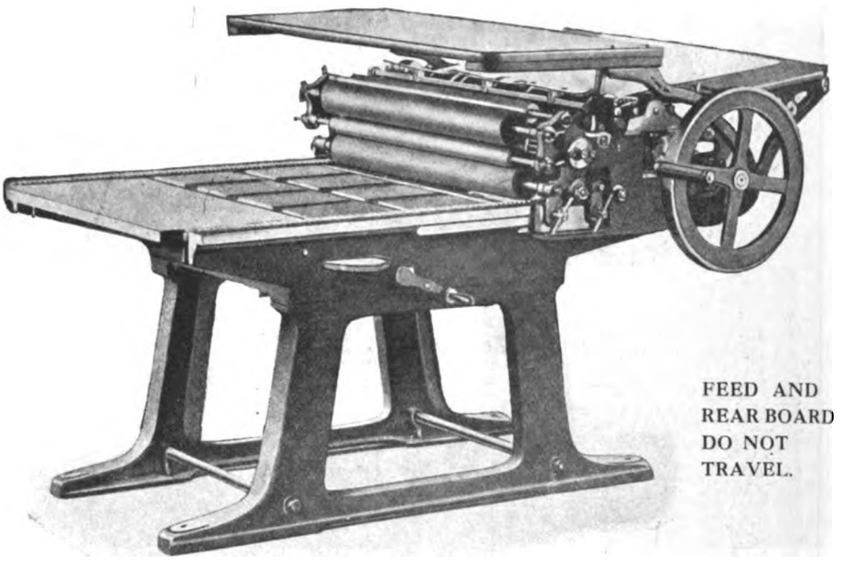
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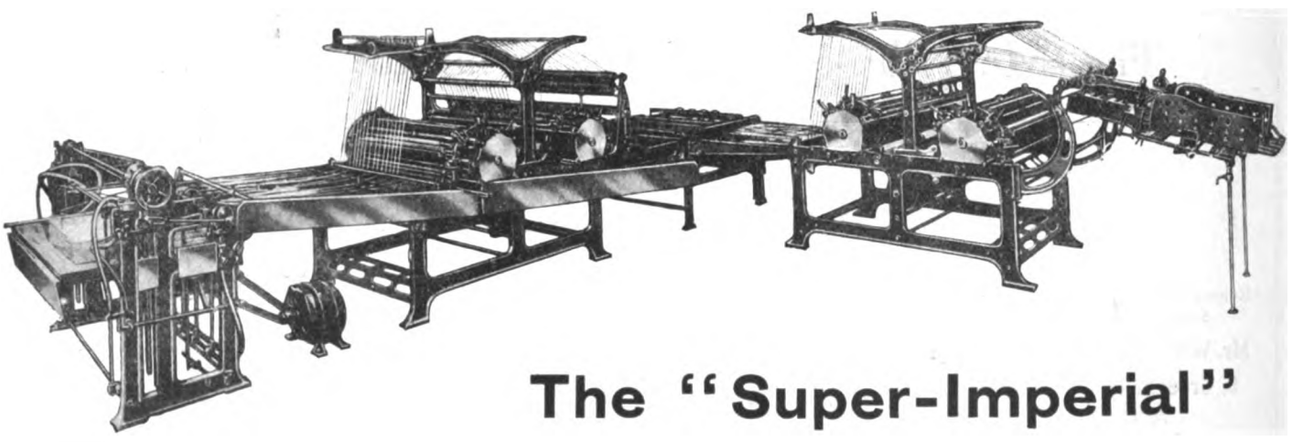
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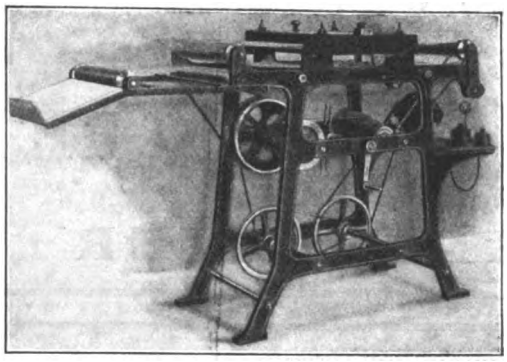
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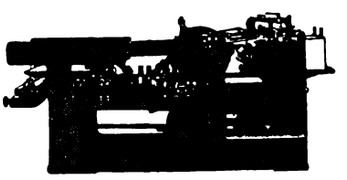
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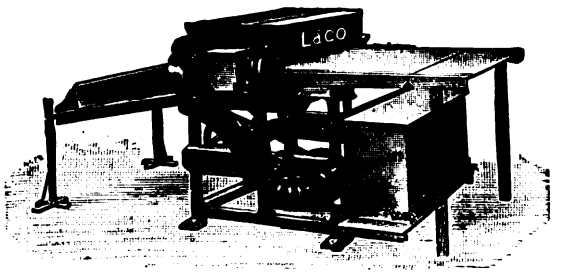
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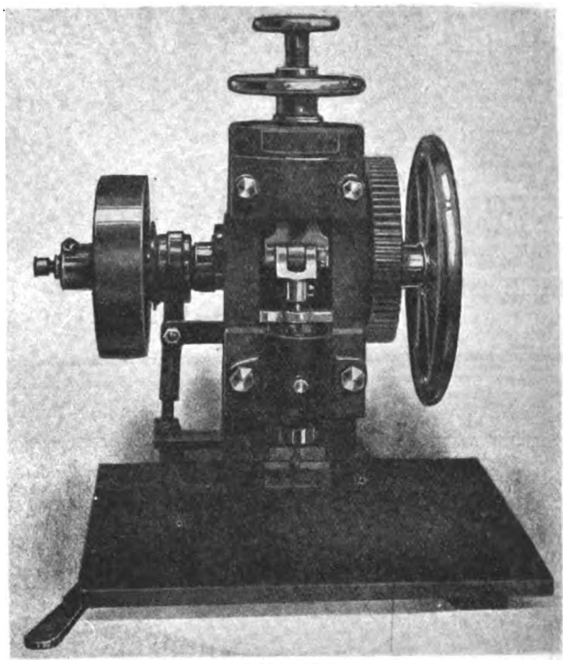
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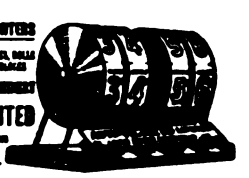
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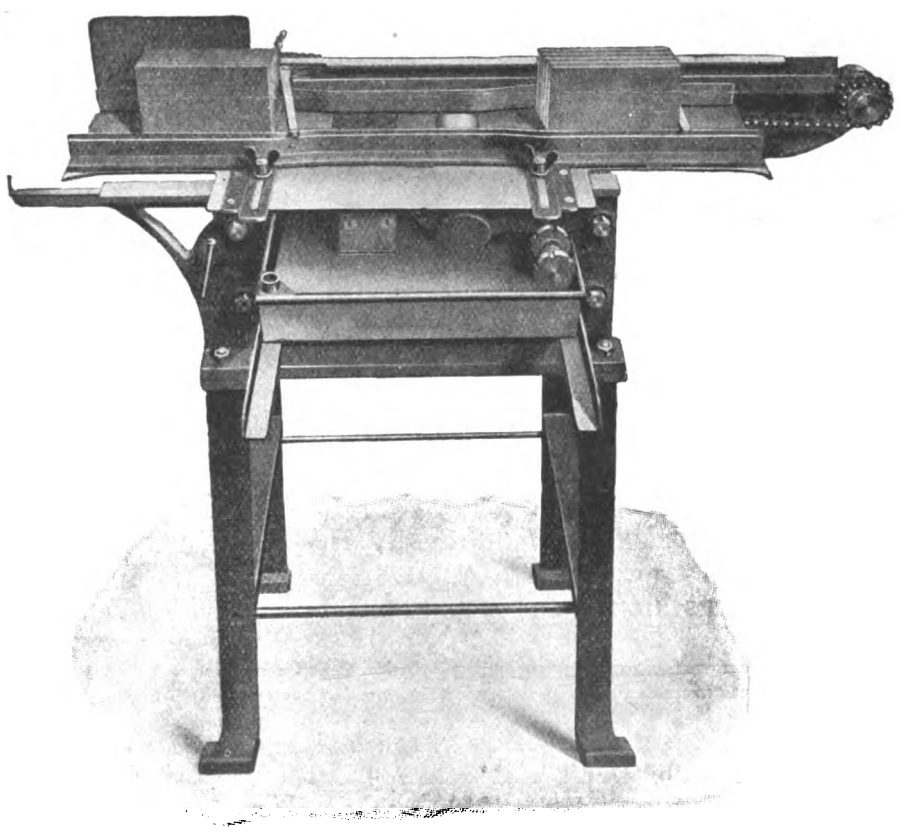
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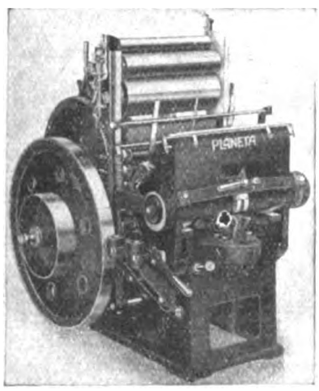
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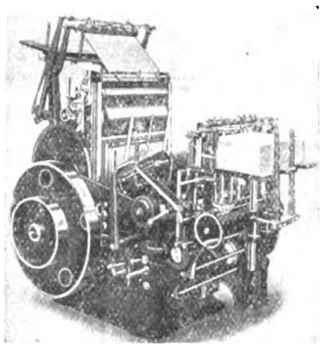


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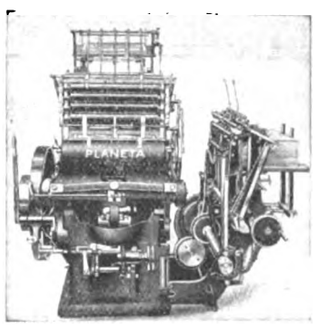
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VOLUME 97. NUMBER 24. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: DECEMBER 10, 1925. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

COLOUR PRINTING.

By DAVID GREENHILL, Director and General Manager, Sun Engraving Co., Ltd.

(*Continued from page 427.*)

Good as the three-colour process is, it, of course, has its limitations, and in all directions there is need for persistent effort to improve—

(1) With regard to paper. The finer printed results can at present only be achieved on art or clay-coated paper which lacks artistic merit and is lacking in the very desirable qualities of permanence and toughness. There is a very real need for a paper which will give the same perfect print of the half-tone dot, and the same brilliance of colour which the whiteness of clay coating so readily yields.

(2) In the matter of ink too, density of colour and permanence are most desirable qualities that need emphasis, and considerable further improvement is required.

(3) As to printing—there is too big a drop on the average of work between the block-maker's proofs and the printed results, although considerable improvement has been made in recent years in this direction. In this connection I may suggest that it would be very helpful if (when a series of colour blocks have to be printed in sheet form) the blocks for each row (usually four) were to be proofed together so as to ensure even strength of inking in each of the four subjects. The absence of this simple precaution in so many cases is, I suggest, responsible for a greater loss in quality than any other single cause.

An encouraging sign of the times is the attention now given to technical education, the London School of Printing and many provincial centres doing yeoman service in this respect.

Factors of Good Colour Printing.

Colour printing demands not only good technical education but regular practice as well. Much work is spoilt by employees usually on book-work being suddenly and only occasionally put on to colour work, with the result that it is more by luck than judgment if the job turns out passably well. It is increasingly the age of the specialist and particularly so in colour printing.

Very important too is the close co-operation between the process-engraver and the printer. Much work falls short because sufficient attention is not paid to matters of screen, ink and paper. Quite recently on a most important job requiring nearly one million copies printed on a fairly cheap art paper, the three-colour blocks were made with most painstaking care but with a screen 166 lines to the inch, and after many revisions were sent to the electrotypers for duplication, with the result that the printing plates did not yield the desired result. Finally blocks had to be remade with a slightly coarser screen, etched deeper and the revisions avoided, with the result that the electros then made printed easily and clearly. It is all-important that paper and conditions of printing should be carefully considered when the matter of screen has to be decided. Important too is the point already referred to that many users of three-colour work demand so many revisions and alterations to plates that the re-etching and burnishing required to effect these alterations entirely spoil the printing qualities and render the plates most difficult and sometimes wellnigh impossible for electrotyping purposes.

The general advance of three-colour process printing for commercial purposes has been undoubtedly helped by good electrotyping and good stereotyping. Unfortunately firms doing really good electrotyping are very few indeed, and those doing stereotyping still fewer. There is no doubt with regard to the latter that the Dalziel stereo is of outstanding merit.

Colour Photogravure.

I now turn to what is the latest and I believe the most beautiful method of printing yet evolved—photogravure. Photogravure has made more rapid strides abroad than in this country, but even here considerable progress is being made and photogravure is established as a practical and eminently useful printing process which is constantly gaining ground, so much so, that great efforts are now being made to develop photogravure in colour and that not without some measure of success.

In America, Germany, Holland, Switzerland, France and England earnest workers and enterprising firms are steadily and persistently working at this problem and the progress already made gives great hope for the future. An immensely courageous effort in colour gravure was made by the *Chicago Tribune* people, who made a gallant attempt to produce a large weekly by colour gravure on rapid machines, but although great efforts were made at enormous cost, the attempt was premature and had to be abandoned.

Whilst as yet only in its infancy, colour gravure has already achieved some very beautiful results and at a cost not greatly in excess of good three-colour process by letterpress.

Colour photogravure, although difficult at present, will, no doubt, become more easy to handle as further experimental work proceeds; it promises results well worthy of the efforts already made and still required. It promises, first, to solve the paper difficulty, because it prints readily on beautiful book papers and indeed on almost any uncoated paper, and so permanent papers can be used; secondly, to solve the ink problem, because owing partly to the thickness of the film of ink used and partly to the nature of the colour, the ink is far more permanent—indeed, for all practical purposes it is permanent; and, lastly, it promises very largely to solve the difficulty of the frequent drop in quality between the process-engraver's proofs and the printed result which so often occurs in ordinary three-colour process work, because at present it is not possible to isolate the engraving from the printing. In photogravure, these must be done together in one establishment, so that there is co-operation between the two main parts of the work; very helpful to success and so often lacking in the older process.

The ink used in photogravure printing dries very rapidly indeed, and the individual colours can be dried by means of heat and air almost instantaneously. This suggests the possibility of printing the second and subsequent colours with a rapidity hitherto unattainable, and for these reasons I believe that the future of colour printing will be very greatly influenced by colour photogravure, printed on multi-colour machinery.

The Exhibits.

A most interesting array of specimens of colour printing were on view to illustrate processes mentioned by the lecturer.

Wood engraving was exemplified by the "Chronicles of England," printed by Messrs. Edmund Evans and published by Messrs. Longmans Green and Co., or, rather, Messrs. Longman, Green, Longman, Robert and Green, as they were then.

An exhibit of colour printing by means of line engravings and flat zinc plates etched or cut was shown by courtesy of Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton, Ltd.

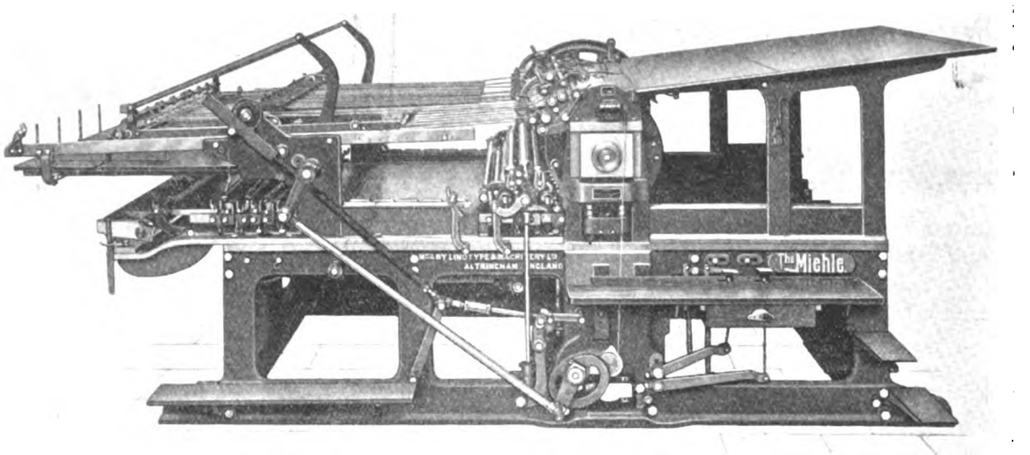
Examples of the use of Day's medium were included, and by courtesy of Messrs. Frederick Warne and Co. there were shown examples of the Acqua-tint process and some toy books done in wood line tints, these books being printed about 1890.

"Photostone," the London Stereoscopic Co.'s Collotype, "Derby" print, Wharf-Litho, work done by the Lambert machine, the McKay process—all were exemplified, and of three-colour process work of to-day there was a very fine selection, by the Sun Engraving Co., Ltd., and others, includ-

Paper read before the Royal Society of Arts on November 25th.

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ing: (1) Reproductions of Mr. Archibald Thorburn's bird drawings for Messrs. Longmans Green and Co.; (2) a series of colour book jackets for Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton, Ltd., and reproductions of Mr. Arthur Rackham's drawings; (3) reproductions of gallery subjects and of fine porcelain, etc., for Messrs. Cassell and Co.; (4) a range of natural object work for the National Trade Press and others; and (5) a display of larger subjects and sheets for calendars, showcards and other commercial purposes.

Of special interest was a section devoted to colour photogravure. In referring to this, the lecturer said: "You will, I feel sure, be interested in seeing a book jacket which I believe to be the first printed in colour photogravure, certainly in this country and probably in any other country. It is associated with a famous book and one which was among the greatest of the successes achieved by Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton, Ltd. The book jackets on the first four editions of this wonderful book were printed in colour photogravure, and it was only after the prestige and the wonderful circulation of the book was established that the ordinary four-colour process jackets were resorted to. Of course, there may be differences of opinion as to what effect this had on the circulation, but the fact remains that this is the only book which has ever been issued in this country with a coloured photogravure jacket and the success of the book was extraordinary. There I must leave it.

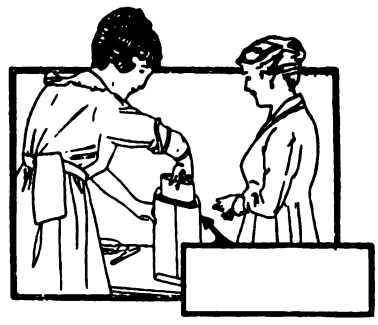
"Among interesting items shown is a fur catalogue produced for Messrs. Bradley and Co. This is printed throughout in photogravure, the cover being printed in colour and the inside monotone, and I think this is the first time a book of this kind has been printed throughout in this country, cover and inside complete, in colour and monotone in photogravure. Then, too, I have here a most interesting result of a cloth pad reproduced by this method, the result of which shows great possibilities for advertising purposes, and lastly some reproductions of water-colour sea pictures and hunting scenes. The *Illustrated London News*, *Sketch*, the *Graphic* and also *Pears' Annual*, have all been active as pioneers in this work, and I am proud of the fact that the firm I have the honour to be associated with is taking a leading part in this latest, and I believe most important, development of colour printing."

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458,098. Paper (except paper hangings), stationery and books. Dudley W. Harris and Co., Ltd., Station Chambers, 53, Gresham-road, Staines, Middlesex, publishers.—April 15th, 1925.



460,400. Wax paper included in Class 39. The Crystal Waxing Co. (a corporation organised under the laws of the State of Ohio, United States of America), Middletown, State of Ohio, United States of America, manufacturers.—July 7th, 1925. Address for service in the United Kingdom is, c/o Frank B. Dehn, 103, Kingsway. London, W.C.2.

FRECOL.

461,729. Paper (except paper hangings), stationery and bookbinding Frederick Cecil Colclough, York Chambers, York place, Scarborough, Yorkshire, merchant.—August 27th, 1925.

EXCELITE.

462,684. Paper (except paper hangings), stationery and bookbinding. Setten and Durward, Ltd., Benson road, Hockley, Birmingham, manufacturers. — September 26th, 1925.

WRAPOID.

462,206. Wrappers composed mainly of paper. Bernard Wilfrid Mitchell, "Irene," Alfred-road, Cliftonville, Margate, Kent, merchant.—September 10th, 1925.

STABILITY MANILLA.

User claimed from November 21st, 1921.

B446,338. Manilla paper (not being paper hangings). James Ramsay, 1, Maiden-lane, Queen street, London, E.C.4, paper merchant. —March 14th, 1924.

MR. MICHAEL GRAHAM (78), of Hillend, Woodend-avenue, Old Cathcart, Glasgow, for 29 years editor of the *Evening Times* of Glasgow, and before that on the staff of the *Glasgow Herald* left (in addition to real estate, personal estate in Great Britain), £4,902.

MR. CHARLES ALEXANDER DAWBARN (53), of Palace Houses, Bayswater, W., formerly editor of the *Midland Daily Telegraph*, Coventry, afterwards representative in Paris of the *Pall Mall Gazette* and later of *The Times*, and subsequently diplomatic correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle*, left £4,217 (net personalty £3,897).

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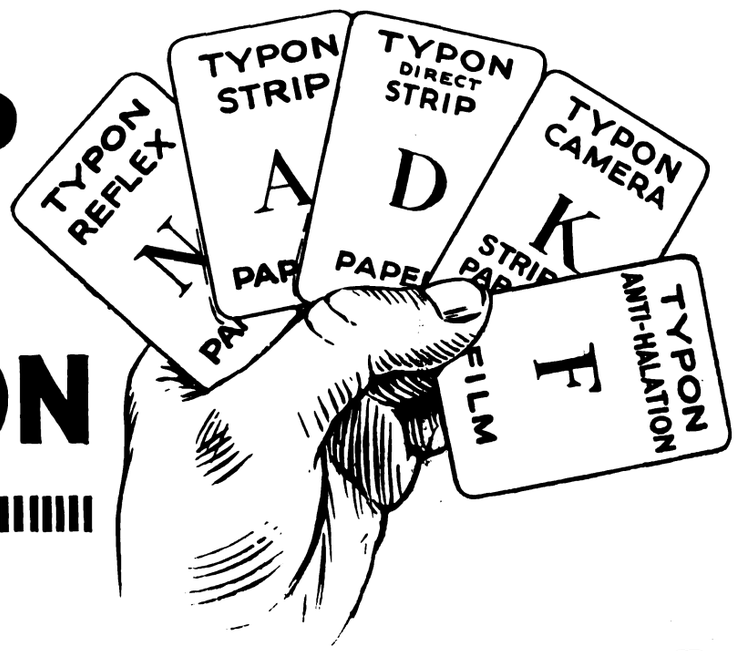
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Printers' Managers and Overseers
(PARENT) ASSOCIATION.

Annual General Meeting.

The December gathering of the Printers' Managers' and Overseers (Parent) Association, held at the Old Bell, Holborn, on Tuesday of last week, was the annual general meeting of the Association, and the event called forth an excellent attendance of members. The retiring president, Mr. R. H. Berry, occupied the chair, and was, as usual, well supported by officers and council.

The minutes of the November meeting having been read and approved, the following four gentlemen were elected to membership: Mr. W. J. Head, Globe Rotary Press, Ltd., 367, Strand, W.C.—general manager; Mr. A. E. Horner, Broadway Press, Dartford—overseer, letterpress machine department; Mr. A. W. Mason, Messrs. J. Parry and Co., Ltd., Queen Victoria-street, E.C. — overseer, composing department; Mr. F. Matthews, Broadway Press, Dartford—overseer, composing department. All were present to receive a personal welcome from the president and the meeting.



Mr. Arthur Harry Wilson.

Election of Officers and Council.

The elections were the next item of business, and the meeting chose as scrutineers for the voting Messrs. F. C. Fitzgerald, S. Nadal, and C. H. Blenkins, who proceeded to distribute voting papers, to be later collected for the count.

As a result of the nominations at the November meeting, the following were unopposed:—President, Mr. A. H. Wilson (Electrical Press, Ltd.); treasurer, Mr. C. Durston; trustees, Mr. J. C. Pugh and Mr. G. Phillips; general secretary, Mr. E. W. Whittle; financial secretary, Mr. W. H. Gill; hon. technical secretary, Mr. A. E. Jarvis. The election of all these gentlemen was confirmed with acclamation.

For the office of vice-president the November meeting had nominated Messrs. J. H. Burton, W. W. Curtis, and C. Northam. The president, however, now read a letter which had just been received from Mr. Burton, intimating that gentleman's regretful decision to withdraw from nomination for reasons of health. This left Messrs. Curtis and Northam standing as candidates for this post. For seats upon the council (eight vacancies) the November meeting had put forward eleven names: Mr. J. Acton, Mr. F. E. Baker, Mr. R. H. Berry, Mr. F. H. Blatch, Mr. A. E. Brades, Mr. F. J. Field, Mr. F. W. Hume, Mr. E. Hutchins, Mr. E. H. Jacobs, Mr. R. Simpson, Mr. E. F. Smith. Business proceeded whilst the count was being made.

The Year's Work.

The report of the council for 1924 1925 was next read by the president. This recorded that, in regard to finance, the year opened with a balance of £472 16s. 10d., which at the close had increased to £487 15s. 3d. This was considered very satisfactory, bearing in mind the scope and intention of a fund entirely local. The total number of members in the Parent Association was now 779, this being an increase of 10 upon the total of the previous year; 34 new members were enrolled; 5 were transferred from centres to London, and 2 from London to the provinces; 3 resigned and 11 were erased. Record was made of the attendances put in by the council and committees. In respect of the problem of unemployment, it was stated that this continued to be a source of anxiety, and there was still a pressing necessity for the co operation of members in finding work for those needing it; the Council fully appreciated the kindly help of several in this way. Note was made of the fact that the united gathering had been in every way a social success, bringing a pleasant reunion at the Agricultural Hall and at Epping Forest. The report reviewed the various monthly meetings of the year, which had provided a successful series of events of technical interest and social utility, special note being made of the happy revival of the Association's summer outing. In respect of technical education it was stated that the Association had continued its practical interest in the examinations of the London School of Printing and those of the Stationers' Company Technical Board; whilst regarding those of the City and Guilds of London Institute, a deputation had been received by that body, the outcome of which might be looked forward to as a satisfactory settlement of P. M. and O. A. claims to representation on its examining board. Remarking that, with the completion of a second term of one year the president was retiring according to rule, the report stated: "Mr. R. H. Berry has had a very busy time in Association work, regular attendance and punctuality being notable characteristics of a highly successful term of office. Well known and respected throughout the Association, he has worthily maintained the standard of efficiency set by presidents who have gone before." In concluding with the remark that the year under review might be regarded as satisfactory, the report drew attention to the fact that each meeting had elected new members, several of whom occupied important positions in the trade.

Questions and discussion were now invited, and the main feature here was, as is usual on such occasions, a running commentary from Mr. S. A. Dawson, who, in the course of his remarks, put forward some pertinent questions and suggestions which were afterwards replied to by the general secretary.

Satisfactory Accounts.

Next came the reading of the accounts, which showed a substantial balance of assets over liabilities. The auditors, Messrs. W. H. Mann and R. B. Simpson, both spoke in very high praise of the perfect order in which they had found all the Association's accounts.

Call being made for questions and discussion of the accounts, Mr. Dawson was again the principal speaker, and in the course of his comments once more raised the subject of delegations to provincial centres. Mr. L. C. Mennell, as an ex-provincial member, the president, the general secretary and others co-operated in responding, and the members once more showed themselves very definitely in favour of promoting closer intercourse between the parent body and the provincial centres.

Both the report and the accounts were adopted *nem con.*

At this point the president was able to announce the results of the voting, which were as follows: Vice-president, Mr. W. W. Curtis; council, Messrs. R. H. Berry, R. Simpson, E. H. Jacobs, J. Acton, F. J. Field, F. E. Baker, A. E. Brades, and E. Hutchins (in order of votes cast).

Responses were then made from those elected, led by the new president. Mr. Wilson touched upon his long connection with the Association and his experience on the council and as technical secretary. He remarked that as a Red Cross man he was particularly pleased to find he would have as vice-president a gentleman who had devoted time to St. John Ambulance work. He proceeded to refer to his happy relations with the retiring president, Mr. Berry, with whom it had been a pleasure to work.

There followed appropriate responses from the others newly elected: Messrs. Curtis, Pugh, Phillips, Whittle, Gill, Jarvis and Simpson, the last-named speaking on behalf of the eight new council members.

New President Installed.

Mr. Berry then vacated the presidential chair to Mr. Wilson, whereupon the latter proceeded to perform the interesting little ceremony of presenting the past president with a replica of the presidential badge, a ceremony which he remarked was to some extent unique, inasmuch as it had been during Mr. Berry's presidency that the practice of presenting past-presidential badges was inaugurated, Mr. Berry being thus the first retiring president to receive the jewel immediately upon retirement.

Mr. Berry, responding, took the opportunity to thank very cordially those who had helped him during his eventful term of office—vice president, officers and council. He referred especially to his endeavours to strengthen the social side of the Association's activities, and wished his successor the pleasure of seeing greater progress in this direction.

A vote of thanks to the retiring officers and council was suitably proposed by Mr. E. H. Berryman, and carried very cordially, response being made by Mr. W. H. Wicken.

Born in 1873, the new president, Mr. A. H. Wilson, has a life-long acquaintance with the printing trade, having been apprenticed to a Peterborough printer, with whom he received an all round initiation into the mysteries of the craft. Upon termination of apprenticeship he worked as a compositor in London and various towns, as Reading, Brighton, Windsor and St. Albans, and eventually entered the employ of Messrs. H. J. Goss and Co., remaining nearly five years, until appointed assistant works manager in the printing department of Messrs. Geo. Payne and Co., tea merchants. This was followed by an engagement with Messrs. A. E. Pearce, Ltd., as overseer, which endured for 15 months, when, after a period of illness, Mr. Wilson returned to Messrs. H. J. Goss and Co., as assistant general manager, where he remained 20 years, leaving in March, 1924, to take up his present position of printing manager with the Electrical Press, Ltd., in the production of several periodicals. Mr. Wilson became a member of the Printers' Managers and Overseers Association in the year 1909, and served two or three terms upon the Council, being elected technical secretary in 1915. He has given yeoman service to the Association, particularly on the technical side, and during his recent period of office as vice-president has shown that he possesses capabilities that eminently fit him for the presidential chair.

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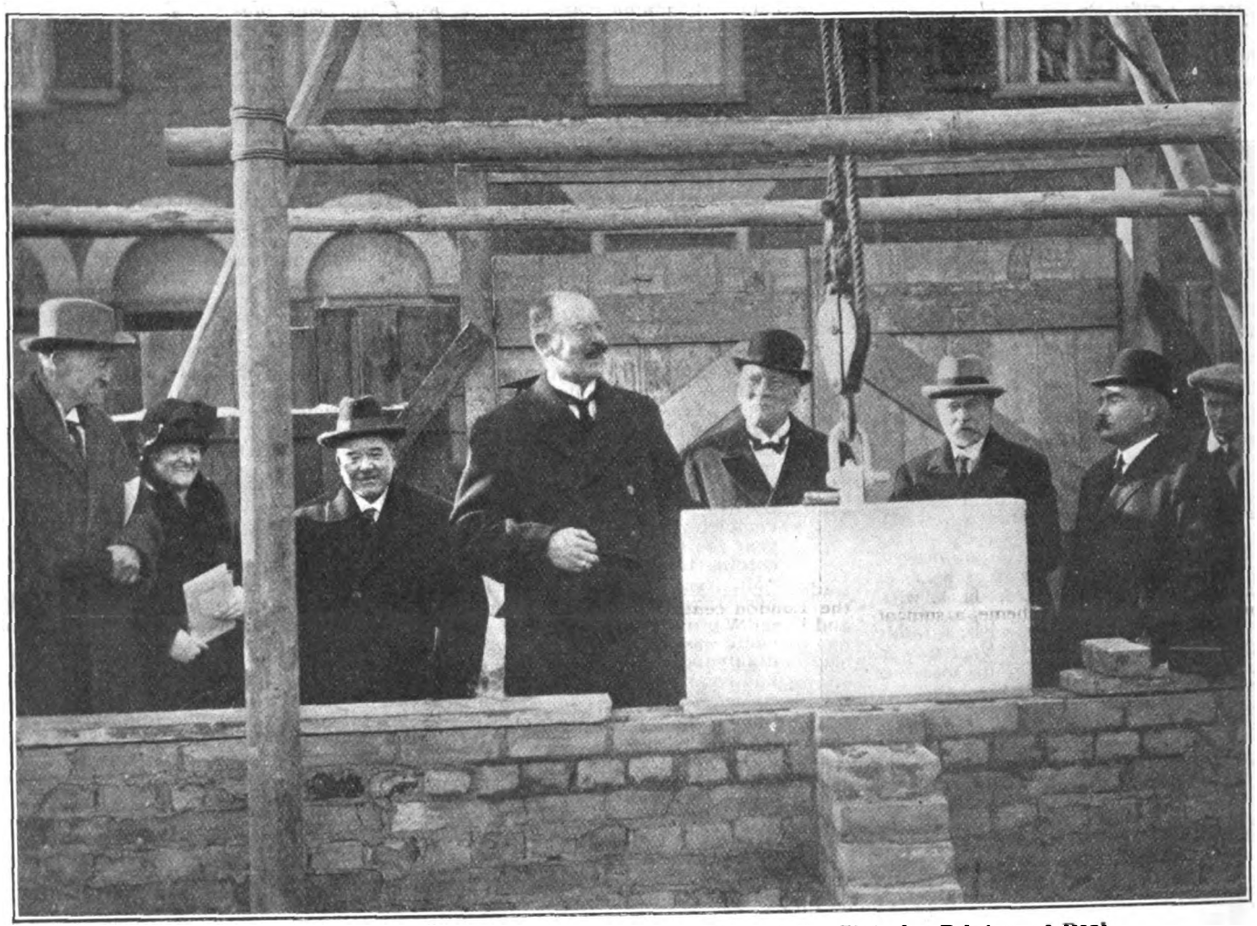
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Flats for Retired Printers.

Viscount Hambleden Lays Foundation-Stone at Deal.

Viscount Hambleden on Saturday, November 28th, laid the foundation-stone of self-contained flats which are being erected in the grounds of the Lloyd Memorial (Caxton) Seaside Home, Deal. This organisation is ever extending its magnificent work in the interests of those engaged in the printing and allied trades, and this latest development marks a very valuable addition to its activities.



Lord Hambleden Laying the Foundation Stone of the First of the Flats for Printers at Deal.

Hitherto the efforts of the Home have been mainly in the direction of assisting those whose health has become impaired, and all who have any acquaintance with the working of the institution know how much has been done in the invigorating air of Deal, to bring back to health and strength those who have needed the assistance which the Home was established to provide. Now the committee have turned their attention to the case of those whose active association with the industry has ceased, and who in the eventide of life require the comfort of a home of their own. To meet these cases self-contained flats are being erected at the Princes-street end of the grounds of the original Home. A commencement is being made with four flats, each containing living room, two bedrooms, kitchen, bathroom, larder and convenient cupboards and fittings. These are being erected to the designs of Messrs. H. O. Ellis and Clarke, architects, of London, by Mr. T. T. Denne, Walmer, and it was the foundation-stone of the first of these flats that was laid by Viscount Hambleden, president of the Home, on Saturday of last week.

The Dedication Service.

A brief service of dedication on the site of the new buildings was conducted by the Rector of St. Andrew's (Rev. W. E. Allen), the company present with Lord Hambleden including Mr. C. W. Roud (chairman of the Home), Mr. J. L. Scorgie (vice-chairman), Mr. H. O. Ellis and Mr. Clarke (architects), Mr. F. E. Wood (representing Mr. T. T. Denne, the contractor), Mr. H. F. Parker (secretary), Mrs. Gray (matron), the Town Clerk of Deal, Mr. D. A. Daniels (one of the solicitors of the Home), and members of the committee including the Misses Weller, M. Broughton, A. E. Butler, and Messrs. H. W. Howes, Tucker, Ballest, Bailey, Mundey, Smith, Gaunt, Sargent, Bell, Brimmer, Sankey, Cannell, Geleit, McMullon, Lanham, Allen and Cox, also Mrs. H. F. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Hobbs, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Bugge, Mr. W. Mould, Messrs. Wagdin, Arms, Bresnehan, Setter, etc.

After a prayer of dedication, Mr. Ellis handed to Viscount Hambleden the ceremonial trowel, and, mortar having been spread, the stone was lowered into position. With an ebony mallet handed to him by Mr. F. Wood, on behalf of the contractor, his lordship tested the stone, and declared it to be well and truly laid.

The stone bears the inscription:—

> "The Lloyd Memorial Home Flats for the Printing Trades. This stone was laid by the President, Viscount Hambleden, November 28th, 1925."

A prayer that these homes may be blessed "for ever to the comfort of the aged and weary," followed by the Lord's Prayer and the grace, concluded the brief service.

Votes of Thanks.

Mr. C. H. Roud, as chairman of the Home, said that before proposing a vote of thanks to Viscount Hambleden, it was fitting that he should make one or two allusions. They had met under the shadow of a very great sorrow, not only that of a national character, but, coming closer home, of a sorrow which had afflicted one to whom the Home owed more, perhaps, than to any other person—he referred to Mr. Frank Lloyd, who, as they knew, had lost his wife within the last few days. He expressed to Lord Hambleden their very keen appreciation of his presence there that day. In Viscount Hambleden they had a real president, not a mere ornamental figurehead, but one who had always taken a very keen interest in the Home from its very earliest days, and one who was always willing to attend their meetings. It was therefore a peculiar pleasure to them to have him there to set his seal on what they might justly term a new departure in providing these flats for retired members of their great industry.

The vote of thanks was seconded by Lieut.-Colonel H. Gordon Brew, J.P., in the absence of Mr. Herbert Clarke, private secretary to Mr. Frank Lloyd, owing to the distressing loss which had befallen his principal. Colonel Brew said he thought the institution was a marvellous one. It was doing splendid and good work, and had been the means of restoring many printers to health and strength, and it was extremely good of Lord Hambleden to take the interest he did in the Home, and by his continued interest they would find these Lloyd Memorial Seaside Homes grow and grow.

Viscount Hambleden, in returning thanks, said he was glad that references had been made to the losses they were suffering that day. It might be something to remember in future years that the stone was laid upon the day when Queen Alexandra was herself laid to her last rest, and he was quite sure that the kind of work which was being carried on in the Home was just what would commend itself to her own charitable and sympathetic mind. It was only in the beginning of this year that he first heard of the design to erect these flats, the foundation stone of the first of which he had had the pleasure and honour of laying. It was, he supposed, a slight departure from the previous works of these Homes, but at the same time he thought it might be said to be entirely complementary to it, and he was quite sure that these flats would be very useful for the class of person for whom they were designed. (Hear, hear.) He hoped these flats would be a very great success, and provide for a need which all would like to feel was being met. He felt very glad indeed to have been able to come to lay the foundation stone of the first of them. (Applause.)

THE National Association of Merchants and Manufacturers, which seeks to secure acceptance of the principles laid down by the Brussels Financial Conference, has issued a brochure under the title of "The 'Safeguarding' of Industries: A Criticism." The author, Mr. E. G. Brunker, deals exhaustively with the points in the White Paper.

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Trade Notes.

MRS. W. E. ALLEN, widow of the late principal of Messrs David Allen and Sons, the well-known printers and poster experts, opened a new wing of the firm's factory at Wandsworth on Saturday evening. The ceremony took place during an interval in an entertainment organised by the employees of the firm.

THE third annual dinner of the Process Engravers' Club, held at the Hotel Cecil on Tuesday evening last, was a highly successful function. A report of th . proceedings will appear in next week's issue.

FOLLOWING the postponement of the Safeguarding resolution in respect of wrapping paper, the Prime Minister stated in the House of Commons on Tuesday that it was intended to introduce the proposals next session.

THE death has occurred at Stockport of Mr. David Coppock, in his 79th year, for 40 years with the *Manchester Guardian* and *Manchester Evening News*.

CAXTON HOME, LIMPSFIELD.—A successful concert was held on Saturday evening last at the London and Brighton Hotel, Peckham, in aid of this institution, under the chairmanship of Messrs. G. K. Southwell and F. J. Mayer, of the *Daily Express*. The South London Caxton Musical Society provided an excellent and varied programme. The "plate" was announced at nearly £70, and included generous donations from Lord Beaverbrook and the *Daily Express* Companionship of £25 each. The Society propose to name a *Daily Express* bed at the Home, Limpsfield, in the spring of next year.

THOS. DE LA RUE AND CO., LTD.—The 28th annual general meeting of Thomas De La Rue and Co., Ltd., was held in London. Mr. Sidney Lamert, chairman of the company, presided, and said that the accounts had on this occasion been delayed for two months in order that the balance sheet, as presented to the shareholders, should incorporate the changes rendered necessary by the scheme of capital reorganisation. In accordance with the financial reorganisation scheme, a sum of £1,214,640 had been written off, with the result that the balance sheet value of the assets was now a reasonable and proper one. Profit and loss account showed a credit balance in the period under review of £23,666, which, in the circumstances, must be regarded as satisfactory. The record of the past few years was one of steady, if of slow, progress.

Personal.

VISCOUNT ROTHERMERE is due at Southampton from New York to-morrow (Friday).

SIR GEORGE ROWLAND BLADES, BART., J.P., M.P., presided on Monday at a very successful concert held at the Kingsway Hall under the auspices of the Lloyd Memorial (Caxton) Seaside Home, Deal. The effort, which realised £250—was in aid of the funds being raised for the erection of flats for retired printers at Deal.

WE regret to learn that Mr. W. Whyte, secretary of the London Master Printers' Association, has not yet recovered from an injury to the spine, which has confined him to bed for over a week, subsequent to a fall upon frosty ground. A large circle of friends in the printing and allied trades will join with us in wishing Mr. Whyte a speedy return to health.

MR. B. CLAYDON has been appointed secretary of the Employers' Federation of Envelope Makers and Manufacturing Stationers, in succession to the late Mr. F. L. Armstrong, and will take up his duties forthwith.

MR. CLAYDON is secretary of the Fibreboard Manufacturers' Association and the Association of Corrugated Papermakers, and it is proposed that these two associations should be housed with the Federation at their new offices at 69, Fleet-street, London, into which the Federation hope to move before the close of the year.

Country News.

Bristol.

IN connection with the centenary of the firm of John Wright and Sons, Ltd., to which we recently referred, there was a gathering of about 250 employees and friends at the Victoria Rooms, Clifton, on Thursday last, on the occasion of a dinner given by the directors. The musical programme was provided by the celebrated Bristol Glee Singers, and Mr. Hartland S. Wright, who presided, announced that with the New Year a new Benefit or Benevolent Fund would be started, taking the place of the one which was brought to an end during the strike of 1922. The evening was one of presentations. The chairman was presented with an illuminated address; the directors' wives were each presented with handsome bouquets. Every employee of the firm of one year's service or more received a monetary gift varying from 10s. to £6 according to time of service; and 15 employees received diplomas.

AT the office of the Bristol *Times and Mirror*, Ltd., on the evening of the 3rd inst., a presentation of a handsome gramophone was made to Mr. James W. Haskin on the occasion of his retirement after 56 years of service in the composing room.

Bradford.

A FIRE occurred on Saturday morning at the printing works of Messrs. Jones and Stead Parsonage-lane, Brighouse, near Bradford. The Corporation fire brigade were quickly on the scene, but the roof had burnt through before their arrival. The upper floor of the building, which was occupied by the firm, was gutted, and damage was done to printing machinery, type metal and paper. The damage is covered by insurance.

The Publishing Trade Dispute.

In regard to the London book publishing trade dispute, Mr. G. F. Larcy, secretary of the London central branch of the Printing and Paper Workers' Union, stated on Saturday that at a meeting of over 1,000 delegates, held at the Elephant and Castle Theatre that morning, a resolution was unanimously carried recommending the taking of a ballot of members on the question of a special levy for six weeks, or should the dispute not then be settled, for a longer period, such period to be agreed upon by a further delegate meeting. It was decided that in the case of members earning from £3 to £3 7s. 6d. per week the levy should be 1s. per week; over £3 7s. 6d. and up to £3 15s., 2s.; over £3 15s. and up to £4 2s. 6d., 2s. 6d.; over £4 2s. 6d., 9d. per week in respect of each pound of total earnings. Overtime to be counted in all cases. The ballot papers are to be returnable before Christmas.

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Miscellaneous

TATTERSALL.—Anyone knowing the present whereabouts of Mr. G. E. Tattersall, formerly with Messrs. Hull and Barrett, Ltd., Stationers, Manchester, is requested to write, BM/NTPS, London, W.C.1. 14721

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1925.

Improving Trade.

OFFICIAL figures amply confirm the belief that trade has improved considerably during the last three months. In the paper industry alone there is a reduction of the unemployment figure by 2 per cent., *i.e.*, the percentage has fallen from almost 8 per cent. to 5·9 per cent., and it is more than probable that the figure to-day is nearer 5 per cent. Within a month the papermaking industry has absorbed over 3 per cent. of its unemployed, and there is every likelihood of further improvement. We would naturally expect that the trade would be having its busiest period at this time of the year, but it is much more satisfactory to be able to regard the turn that it has taken as being something more than of a temporary nature. It is a new feature in paper buying to find that certain mills cannot give delivery for three weeks, when only a month or two ago the same mills were almost ready to put any new order direct to machine. In our own experience, this has happened a few times lately, and it is the most encouraging evidence that could be provided of a new condition of things.

* * *

Papier Mache.

IN one of its recent issues the *Daily Telegraph* devoted a leading article to the subject of papier mâché, suggesting that this industry was a thing of the past, which died a natural death some years ago and that the hope of its revival was very remote. Mr. Richard Harman, for Display, Ltd., has challenged the contention of the writer. Far from being dead, he asserts, the papier mâché business is very much alive and the output of several large factories is now taxed to the utmost. He proceeds: "This fairly flourishing condition of the papier mâché industry is due to the greatly improved methods of window display which have appeared in this country during the last few years. Many articles used in modern window display must of necessity be made of papier mâché. The many handsome decorative effects, vases, etc., seen in shop windows are made of this material, while blouse forms, costume stands, hose legs, and the bodies of wax figures are also carried out on a similar foundation. It has also been found that the model mannequin as seen in shop windows at the present time can be entirely carried out in papier mâché.

SOUTH-WEST London Master Printers' Association.

Whist Drive and Concert.

Given a congenial company, a pleasant place of assembly, a capable M.C., artistes of excellent talent, the wherewithal to refresh the inner man and an opportunity to pit one's skill against one's fellows', all under the inspiring leadership of the president of the S.-W. L.M.P.A., and you have all the ingredients for a happy evening.

None of these elements was lacking on the occasion of the whist drive and concert arranged by this association and held at Messrs. Arding and Hobbs Restaurant, Clapham Junction, on Tuesday of last week.

On this occasion the S.-W. Association were joined by the S. E. Association as their guests, and members and friends began to assemble at about 6.30 p.m.

The first half-hour was spent in making new acquaintances and renewing old ones and it was quite obvious that the opportunity thus afforded was much appreciated.

Shortly after 7 p.m., in response to the call of the M.C., Mr. A. Spring, the company, numbering in all about 130, seated themselves at the tables for whist.

Those who did not play whist occupied the time with social chat, and also apparently derived considerable entertainment in watching the incidents of the games.

At the close of play the prizes were handed to the successful contestants by Mrs. Simnett.

Mrs. Hornsby and Miss Kempsell both having secured 102 tricks were invited to draw for first and second prizes, the result being that Mrs. Hornsby was presented with a canteen of fish cutlery as first prize, and Miss Kempsell with a case of fruit knives as second prize.

The first gentlemen's prize, a suit case, was won by Mr. Chesworth, who scored 104 tricks, and the second gentlemen's prize by Mr. Watson, who received a set of hall brushes.

Mystery prizes were awarded to Mr. Millington and Mr. W. L. Mead.

Then followed an interval which was devoted to the enjoyment of the excellent refreshments which were daintily served, and supplemented with cigars and cigarettes which were handed round by Miss Ethel Chivers whose services were afterwards acknowledged by the president with the gift of a box of chocolates.

Before passing to the second half of the programme, Mr. Simnett took the opportunity of saying a few words of welcome. He said how glad they were to see Major Maurice Clowes, the president of the L.M.P.A., on the occasion of his first visit, and felt sure he was voicing the wish of all present that Major Clowes should address the gathering.

Mr. Simnett also mentioned the presence of Mr. Keliher, a past president of the L.M.P.A; Mr. H. R. Grubb, president of the S.-E. Association; Mr. W. J. Mizen, secretary of the North London M.P.A.; and also the representatives from headquarters. He went on to say that on behalf of the company assembled he had that evening written to Mr. W. Whyte, the secretary of the L.M.P.A., expressing sympathy with him in having met with an accident which rendered him unable to be present.

Mr. Simnett then called on Major Clowes, who responded with a short speech in happy vein, in the course of which he stressed the importance of two forthcoming events, the L.M.P.A. annual dinner early in the new year, and the Federation annual congress at Eastbourne in May, 1926.

The company then settled down to enjoy the excellent programme provided by the artistes—Miss Doris Burn, Miss May Phillips, Mr. Louis Dare, Mr. Walter Todd, and also their old friend, Mr. Arthur Spring.

Each item on the programme was encored, and the artistes enthusiastically responded.

The proceedings were brought to a close at about 10.45 p.m. by the singing of the National Anthem.

F. A. C.

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LONDON CENTRAL DISTRICTS

Association of Master Printers.

Successful Bohemian Coacert.

There was a large gathering of master printers and their ladies at the eighth annual bohemian concert of the London Central Districts Association of Master Printers at Stationers' Hall on Wednesday of last week. In addition to the provision of a capital musical programme, the function afforded many opportunities during the evening of engaging in social intercourse, and of so gaining a closer understanding of one another's interests. Those present in a representative gathering were:—Messrs. R. A. Austen-Leigh (president), G. Poulson, A. C. Shaw, W. Trounce, G. F. Tomkin (East and North-East L.M.P.A.), H. R. Danford, F. H. Cole (joint secretary, South-West L.M.P.A.), J. R. Burt (joint secretary, West and North-West L.M.P.A.), W. J. Mizen (secretary, North London M.P.A.), J. Emlyn Jones, W. J. Boyle (secretary, Central Districts L.M.P.A.), J. R. Riddell, A. E. Goodwin (secretary, Federation of Master Printers), E. G. Baker (assistant secretary, L.M.P.A.), and J. Johnson (organiser, L.M.P.A.).

As on former occasions, a choice selection of concert artistes was presented, and full appreciation was accorded to their individual efforts. Mr. William Parkyn was again in charge of the musical programme, and besides fulfilling the duties of accompanist, rendered some excellent songs at the piano. Mr. Reginald Johnson sang sentimental songs in first-rate fashion, whilst Miss Alice Lilley was also a popular soprano. Miss Phyllis Hasluck as a 'cello soloist showed herself a very effective exponent of the capabilities of this instrument. Mr. Maurice Charles ("in chalk and chatter") proved a very entertaining artiste, his lightning sketches being warmly applauded. As a humorist Mr. Ben Lawes was as popular as ever, his funny stories eliciting a considerable amount of laughter.

During a pause in the musical programme some refreshments were agreeably introduced, followed by a brief but witty address by Mr. Austen Leigh, who took the opportunity of extending a welcome from the London Central Districts Association to the visitors present. He also conveyed the thanks of the gathering to Messrs. W. J. Boyle, O. G. Poulson and A. C. Shaw (stewards), and the artistes for providing such an entertaining and enjoyable evening.

Messrs. George Mann and Co.'s

ANNUAL DANCE.

The London branch of Messrs. George Mann and Co., Ltd., held their annual dance on Saturday at Fuller's Restaurant, Regent-street, where a gathering of the staff and their friends numbering 250 had a most delightful evening.

The prizes for the best and the most original fancy dress, together with the "lucky spot" and the "lucky number" prizes, were very kindly presented by Mrs. S. C. H. Wichmann.

During the refreshment interval, several very enjoyable songs were rendered, and the whole evening was voted a great success.

Stereotypers' Auxiliary Concert.

The enterprising committee of the Electrotypers and Stereotypers' Auxiliary to the Printers' Pension Corporation held another very successful bohemian concert on Monday at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, E.C. The chair was occupied by Mr. W. H. Coombs, and there were also present Mr. W. C. Warren (general secretary, National Society of Electrotypers and Stereotypers), A. Chadwell (Auxiliary president), Harry Williams, J. Sunderland, W. M. Forsyth, W. Bullett, J. Black and W. Longley. Mr. George J. Harrison who arranged the concert, was unfortunately unable to be present owing to illness.

The concert programme was of the usual high standard provided by this Auxiliary, and included the following well-known artistes:—Misses Edith Davies (soprano), Kate Mayes (mezzo-soprano), Isabel Leighton (contralto), Doris Stratford (juvenile character comedienne), Valerie Wyngate, Brena Quinion, The Nomad Banjo Bandelette, and Messrs. George Bostock (tenor), Godfrey Cons (baritone), Jock Hillier (Scotch humorist), Fred Temple (comedian), "El Reno" (siffleur and bird mimic), Walter Barker, Edmund Kennedy (comedians), George Bolton, Kit Keen (entertainers), Bert Terrell (Dutch comedian), and the Swanee Coons. It is interesting to observe that the last-mentioned artistes are employed at the *Westminster Gazette* foundry.

At a convenient pause in the musical programme Mr. Warren took the opportunity of proposing the health of "The Chairman," and in doing so said he regretted the absence of Mr. Harrison. He hoped that his illness would be only of a temporary nature, and he would convey to their friend the sincere wishes of the company for his speedy recovery. He then went on to thank the chairman for the splendid efforts he had made. These were all the more noteworthy, he said, because of the large number of appeals that had come before the trade durihg the last few months. That was not the first occasion on which Mr. Coombs had occupied the chair at a similar function. By their chairman's effort that evening they were able to complete the eighth pension and were now on the road to establishing a ninth. At the forthcoming election in March they were putting up four trade candidates and they hoped to secure their election. He was very pleased indeed to be able to announce that Mr. W. M. Forsyth had agreed to take the chair at the next concert to be held on January 25th. Mr. Warren then stated that the financial results of the evening had realised the handsome total of £85, and concluded by extending to Mr. Coombs the Auxiliary committee's best wishes for his future welfare.

Mr. Coombe, in reply, thanked the company for the wonderful support he had received. He then mentioned by name all the officials of the Auxiliary, and referred in a eulogistic manner to the past work of these men.

The singing of Auld Lang Syne terminated a very happy and successful evening.

THE London Society of Machine Rulers has decided by ballot to amalgamate with the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding, Machine Ruling and Paper Workers. The fusion will take effect as from January 1st next. The vote was 294 votes for and 22 against.



Photographic Sensitising Dyes.

SIR,—I am indebted to Messrs. Ilford for drawing my attention through the courtesy of your columns to a paragraph in the report of my lecture, "Developments of Offset Printing," which does not quite accurately interpret either my own or Messrs. Ilford's views.

In cutting down the matter for publication, a section of a paragraph was omitted from my original notes. This paragraph should have read: "Along with a colleague in the University of Leeds we reproduced in 1916 the necessary dyes for panchromatising our plates for colour printing *and carried on during the War and until such times as such dyes were once more available on the British market made by a British firm.*"

After the publication of our report in November, 1916, on the possibilities of the production in this country of colour sensitising dyes it was a source of great satisfaction to us to find the co-operation of Professor Pope with Messrs. Ilford, Ltd., in the commercial production of a series of new sensitisers superior to the German products in 1917.

Although the Leeds Technical School Laboratories had been interesting themselves in colour sensitisers since 1906, it was only a war urgency that influenced them to make a laboratory production. They never intended to produce dye sensitisers on a commercial production basis, simply using the small quantities made for experimental work, mostly on textile printing investigations.

S. E. BOTTOMLEY.

Leeds Technical School,
Department of Printing,
86, Woodhouse-lane, Leeds.
December 6th, 1925.

South-East L.M.P.A.

The Association of Master Printers of South-East London held their monthly meeting at the Bridge House Hotel, London Bridge, on Monday, when there was an excellent attendance.

After the usual business had been conducted, the president of the L.M.P.A., Mr. Maurice Clowes, delighted the meeting with a very able and forceful speech in which he pointed out methods of making the printing business profitable to everybody concerned. That his remarks were very heartily approved was shown in the applause which marked the conclusion of his address, and this was further indicated in the brief discussion that followed, when it was made plain that the speaker had largely voiced the feelings of the whole of the meeting.

Mr. H. R. Grubb, president of the South-East Association, presided over what was a thoroughly successful meeting.

ONE of the greatest lessons of life is to learn, not to do what one likes, but to like what one does.

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The Bookbinder

Bookbinding: By Cedric Chivers, J.P.

Lecture before the Royal Society of Arts.

(Continued from page 434).

For books of thick paper requiring guarding I use a serrated linen (Fig. 13). This has advantage over the usual method, in that it is cheaper, is more readily pressed into the paper, and the serrations are so arranged as to interlock, resulting in less thickening at the back of the back than with the usual method.

For books not greatly used but required for permanent reference, I have provided

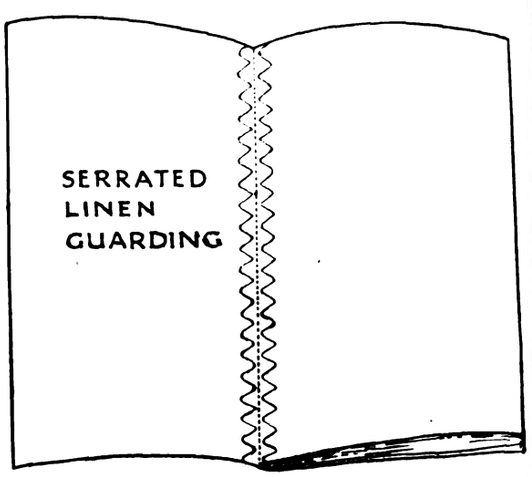


FIG 13

a binding which I call "Storage Binding." It has been made possible by large purchases of Niger leather, using the rougher surfaced portions of skins for this cheaper work, by using machine sewing and the employment of a specially made hard grained board which does not require a cloth covering. This supplies a cheap binding which is efficient for the purpose for which it is intended—for Patent Specifications, Parliamentary Blue Books, and such books as one would hesitate to put in a binding too good for the service required of them.

The photograph (Fig. 14) shows in a graphic way the result of binding all books in the same way. The book A has sustained no less than 483 issues in a Public Library, whereas B has come to pieces after being loaned some 10 times only. It was bound in exactly the same way as A. This illustrates the necessity of adapting the binding to the varying qualities of paper. Had the nature of the paper of B been considered and appropriately dealt with it would have rendered good service.

Leather has qualities which no other materials possess in adaptability to the binding and covering of books. Other materials may cover but they do not bind as leather does—if wisely chosen it has greater variety in thickness, softness, pliability, tenacity of adhesion and strength, being capable of adaptation to the exceedingly varied conditions which the diagrams illustrate modern books to exhibit. The Society of Arts in 1901 gave a very valuable report on the reasons for the decay observed in modern leather, and set forth suggestions as to the better tanning and dyeing. Some amplification of their enquiry appears to be necessary, for supposing the leather is tanned and dyed in the manner the report specifies, it is still desirable to know which leathers supply the best mechanical qualities. I therefore made exhaustive tests of the tearing strains of the various leathers used in bookbinding. Fig. 15 sets out the results of such tests; first the thickness in thousandths of an inch is given, then the tearing strain in pounds. The strength ratio is shown and the order of value of the skins compared with each other. The high value which is shown by the Niger leathers is not a little surprising, when it is remembered that those

TEARING STRAINS OF VARIOUS LEATHERS.

SIZE OF PIECE TESTED 2¼ inch × 1¼ inch.

Ref. No.	LEATHER TESTED.	THICKNESS in 1000th of in. A	B	C	TOTAL	TEARING STRAIN in lbs. A	B	C	TOTAL	Strength Ratio	Order of Value
9	Niger Leather (un-pared)	70	65	55	190	63	81	45	189	·99	2
2	Niger Leather (goat)	45	40	39	124	31	40	32	103	·83	4
—	,, ,, (sheep)	40	40	36	116	36	41	35	112	·96	3
—	,, ,, (pared)	32	33	33	98	33	21	20	74	·75	5
1	Soft Niger Leather	21	21	20	62	16	16	12	44	·70	6
11	Imitation Niger Leather	29	29	30	88	9	7	11	27	·30	15
—	Ditto	29	29	29	87	10	11	10	31	·35	14
—	Thick Levant (un-pared)	87	80	75	242	36	24	37	97	·40	13
3	Levant Morocco	50	55	50	155	20	21	22	63	·40	13
14	Ditto	45	48	45	98	10	10	9	29	·29	16
10	Ditto	55	50	50	155	35	35	28	98	·63	7
7	Morocco (thick)	70	57	55	182	29	21	23	73	·40	13
5	Morocco (thin)	37	37	39	113	15	16	19	50	·44	11
13	HardGrain'd PersianGoat	31	32	34	97	19	20	12	51	·52	10
6	Pigskin	36	34	32	102	14	18	11	43	·42	12
12	Pigskin	33	30	30	93	26	13	15	54	·58	8
—	Seal	40	45	36	121	23	23	20	66	·54	9
8	Roan	22	22	23	67	20	15	12	47	·70	6
—	Cowhide	23	25	18	66	5	5	4½	14½	·21	18
—	Cowhide	12	12	12	36	4	2¾	2½	9¼	·25	17
4	Calf	25	23	32	80	6	5	6½	17½	·21	18
—	Vellum	10	10	18	38	11	14	20	45	1·18	1

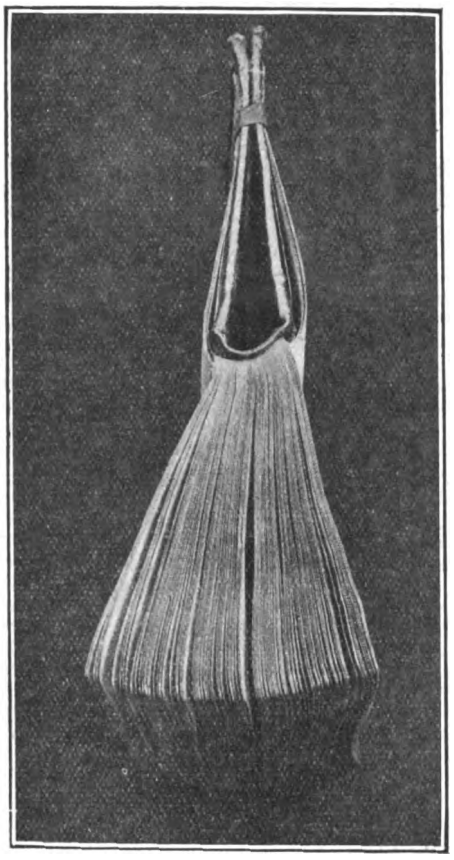
ODD PIECES OF BOOKBINDERS LEATHERS TESTED.

	Morocco	34	—	—	34	12	—	—	12	·35	
	Ditto	35	—	—	35	20	—	—	20	·57	
	Ditto	31	—	—	31	16	—	—	16	·51	
	Ditto	23	—	—	23	6	—	—	6	·26	
	Law Sheep	38	—	—	38	6	—	—	6	·15	
	Cowhide	28	—	—	28	5	—	—	5	·17	
	Ditto	33	—	—	33	7	—	—	7	·21	

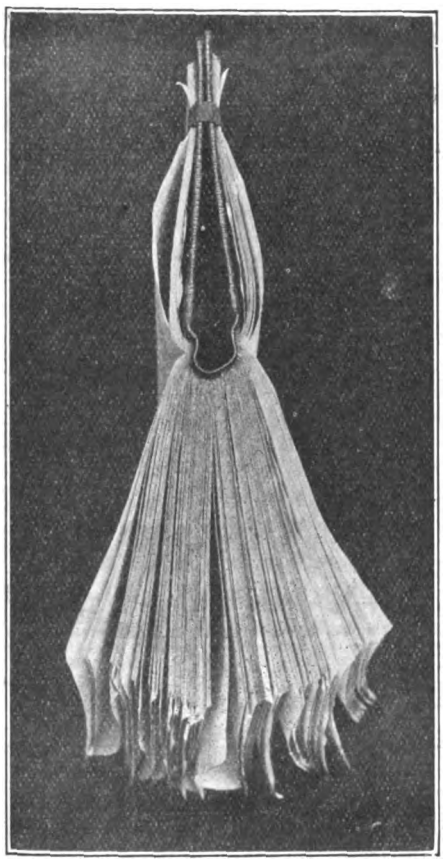
FIG. 15.

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leathers have been tanned by the natives of Nigeria. The Nigerian tanner, in his so-called ignorance, has been working along the lines of least resistance, allowing atmospheric conditions, temperature



A



B

FIG. 14.

and time to operate, with results which give a more satisfactory result than can be obtained under civilized conditions.

(To be Continued.)

LONDON SCHOOL OF PRINTING.—The new term commences on Monday, January 4th, 1926. Those desiring to enrol in the following classes should make early application at the School:—Costing, Salesmanship, Photo-litho, Estimating, Offset, Colour Photo-litho.

Scandinavian Bookbindings.

Publicity for Well-Bound Books.

It is always interesting and helpful to the bookbinder to have the opportunity of seeing bookbindings that have been executed in countries whose arts and crafts have different histories and different traditions from those of the arts and crafts of his own country. In this respect the various international book trade exhibitions that are held from time to time perform a much-needed service, though the pity is that comparatively few, either of master bookbinders or working craftsmen, find it possible to overstep national boundaries and visit such exhibitions.

With these facts in mind we are the more interested to get a glimpse of a group of Scandinavian bindings, very beautifully reproduced by half-tone blocks in monotone and in colours, in a booklet which reaches us from Stockholm. Entitled "Norstedtsböcker i Norstedtsband," the booklet is issued by the publishing firm of P. A. Norstedt and Söners, and incidentally serves well as an example of what pleasing effects can be obtained through the medium of printer's ink by those who wish to produce beautiful publicity matter to convey the attractions of well bound books. When one thinks of the charming colour pictures so freely used by advertisers who press the claims of particular brands of motor cars, pottery and many other goods, one cannot but think that too little use is made by binders or publishers in this country of illustrations capable of showing to prospective buyers the beauties of book-covers; for book-covers, if true examples of bindery craftsmanship, are better suited to artistic reproduction than many species of merchandise more frequently pictured.

The brochure before us suggests very forcibly what a wealth of possibilities there are in the way of backgrounds in which well-bound books can appropriately be shown. To seem naturally placed, a book will usually be pictured as resting on a table or shelf of some kind, but apart from this primary desideratum, the photographer or artist has a limitless field for exploitation in respect of the surroundings that may suitably be chosen. Flowers, vases, *objets d'art*, wall coverings, framed pictures, table covers—things whose beauties of form and colouring touch the whole range of art—all these are naturally to be found upon or close beside the table or shelf which serves as the resting place of books. And a book that is beautiful in its binding can look quite at home amongst such things of beauty; indeed, if the grouping be appropriate, the book may have its own beauty enhanced, and not eclipsed, by its surroundings.

To give but one example, we turn to the first illustration in this booklet. The publisher shows us a set of volumes half-bound in leather, blue with gold lettering and tooling, the edges gilded. Pictured in true colours (or approximately so), such bindings naturally form a pleasing picture. But how greatly is this charm increased when the volumes are shown standing on a table covered with a cloth whose goldish colour forms a pale, but kindred, background to the golden edges, slight touches of ornament toning with the blue of the covers, whilst this blue is more luminously matched by the tints of a blue flower vase standing by, the latter bearing carnations of a strikingly contrasting crimson. Such is but one example from this booklet, in which there are others equally happy. And the field for the making of such pictures is, of course, infinite in extent.

As regards the designs of the bindings, not much can usefully be said without picturing them, but one feature that stands out prominently is a feature to which we have frequently drawn attention as notable in Continental bindings. This is the use of paper, beautifully marbled or printed, to take the place of leather or cloth for the sides. Some delightful effects are thus produced.

Buy British Boards!

Why do not the publishers discard the use of foreign strawboards in favour of the more economical British board? We are aware of the arguments they will extend and we know also that British boards are being used in certain quarters. The fact remains, however, that an increasing volume of imported boards are being used up by publishers' binders and in many cases the merits of our domestic board have not been sufficiently investigated.

Printing, Bookbinding and Kindred TRADES OVERSEERS' ASSOCIATION.

The December Monthly Meeting.

The usual monthly meeting of the Association was held on Tuesday of last week at St. Bride Institute, Bride-lane, E.C., under the chairmanship of Mr. J. Fleming (president), supported by Mr. A. G. Aves (vice president). There was a good muster of the members, and the customary interest was shown by those present in the evening's proceedings.

Following the reading of the minutes which were duly confirmed—several items of correspondence were considered.

Amongst the letters received was one from Mr. Frederick Yeats, an old member of the Association, in which it was stated that he had decided to stand as a candidate at the next election of the Printers' Pension Corporation.

Another letter contained an inquiry from a lady overseer with reference to the formation of a ladies' section of the Association. This matter, the secretary stated, had been considered by the executive; who had come to the conclusion that such a suggestion could not be entertained.

A letter was also read from Mr. England (secretary of the London Printing Machine Overseers' Benevolent Association), in reply to a letter from the secretary of the Bookbinders' Association on the question of the Amalgamation of the two Associations, a proposal which was voted against at the last meeting of the latter Association

The next item on the agenda appeared as "Current Topics," a subject which gave to the members an opportunity of disclosing to their fellow members conditions and difficulties prevailing at the present time as a result of the book trade dispute. Whilst expressions were made to the effect that production and delivery of goods were being curtailed to some extent, most of those who spoke said the dispute was not now interfering with their work.

The chairman next drew attention to the concert being arranged by Mr. J. E. Dixon at the "Horns Assembly Rooms," Kennington, on the 12th inst. As one of their past presidents Mr. Dixon's effort should, he said, be well supported by the members.

As a result of the chairman's remarks a collection was taken up in the room and a sum of close upon £5 was raised by this means.

Mr. Brooks, on behalf of Mr. Dixon, expressed thanks to the members for their generous contribution.

The stewards' report and balance sheet of the 21st anniversary festival was next presented. This was dealt with by Mr. A. H. Smith, who stated that, subject to a few outstanding amounts, the account was on the right side to the extent of a few shillings.

Mr. Fleming, in proposing a vote of thanks to the stewards for their work on that occasion, said the statement just presented did very great credit indeed to Mr. Smith, Mr. A. J. Jones and Mr. A. E. Walters (stewards).

The vote of thanks was seconded by Mr. Aves and very heartily accorded.

The chairman, in a few suitable words, voiced the pleasure of the meeting at the presence of Mr. A. J. Daines, a past president, who had been prevented through ill-health from attending the monthly gatherings for some time.

Nominations for an auditor for next year's accounts were next asked for, and Mr. J. A. Goldbourne was appointed.

The remainder of the evening was devoted to a fascinating little talk by Mr. J. A. Esler, who took as the title of his subject, the "Romance of Journalism." After a few personal remarks with reference to his earliest recollections of several journalists, Mr. Esler went on to speak of Mr. Frank Dilnot, especially mentioning the important part he played in connection with the discovery of crime. Other journalists and authors dealt with were William Le Queux, Harry De Windt, G. B Burgin, Algernon Blackwood and George. Augustus Sala. Both the amusing and serious sides of the lives of these well-known men were told in an interesting manner.

Mr. Arthur Cox said he had enjoyed the lecture immensely, and again they had had an example of the versatility of Mr. Esler's mind.

Mr. Fleming, in proposing a vote of thanks to the lecturer, said each time Mr. Esler addressed them he broke out in a fresh place.

The vote of thanks was warmly received.

At the conclusion of the meeting the president expressed seasonal greetings to the members on behalf of the executive.

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Commercial Intelligence

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Allied Newspapers, Ord., 34s., 33s. 6d., Pref., 21s. 10½d., 22s. 4½d., 5½ p.c. 1st Mort. Deb. Stk, 96½, 97; Allied Northern Newspapers, Deb., 100½, 101½; Amalgamated Press, 42s. 9d., 42s. 6d., Pref., 24s. 10½d.; Associated Newspapers, 21s. 6d., Pref., 18s. 1½d., 19s.; British Glues and Chemicals, 4s. 6d., 4s. 9d., Pref., 17s., 16s. 9d.; Cassell, Pref., 20s.; Sir J. Causton, Pref., 5⅛; *Daily Mirror* Newspapers, 6½, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 24s. 9d.; *Daily Sketch* and *Sunday Herald*, Deb., 101, 103; Thos. De La Rue, 13s. 6d., 14s.; J. Dickinson, 31s.; *Illustrated London News*, 8s. 9d., Pref., 16s. 3d.; International Linotype, 67½; Kelly's Directories, 6 p.c. Pref., 21s. 3d., 7½ p.c. Pref., 22s. 9d.; Lamson Paragon, 14s. 4½d., 10 p.c. Pref., 23s. 3d., 23s. 6d.; Lanston Monotype Corporation, 15s.; Linotype A Deb., 70, 67½, B Deb., 67½; Novello, Pref., 5⅛, 5⅛; Odhams Press (4s. shares), 3s. 4½d., 3s. 7½d., 6 p.c. Pref., 13s. 6d., 14s., 7½ p.c. Cum. A Pref., 15s. 6d.; *Sunday Pictorial* Newspapers, Pref., 22s. 9d., 21s. 9d; *Sunday Pictorial* Newspapers (1920), 72s. 6d.; Raphael Tuck, 19s. 9d.; United Newspapers, 7½ p.c. Cum. Pref., 20s. 1½d., 20s. 4½d.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 46s. 3d.; Weldons, 26s. 10½d.; Winterbottom Book Cloth, Pref., 20s. 7½d.; Wyman and Sons, New, 10s. paid, 13s. 3d.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

THE AMALGAMATED PRESS (1922)—dividend at 10 per cent. per annum, less tax, on ordinary shares for half-year, payable January 1st. (Last year dividend same).

"DAILY MAIL" TRUST.—Profit for year to September 30th, £158,231, plus £1,484 brought in, making £159,715. Written off premium on redemption of first debentures, £110,000; forward, £49,715. During year balance of debenture stock £3,999,935 has been repaid. Sum of £553,987, representing part of surplus on liquidation of E. Hulton and Co., has been applied in reducing unpaid liability on ordinary share capital from 18s. to 12s. 6d. per share.

KELLY'S DIRECTORIES.—Interim dividend for the half-year ended September 30th, 1925, of 1s. per share, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, less tax, on ordinary shares, payable December 31st. An interim dividend is also announced for the six months ending December 31st, 1925, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the six per cent. preference shares and at the rate of 7½ per cent. per annum on the seven and a-half per cent. preference shares, in each case less income-tax, payable December 31st, 1925.

UNITED NEWSPAPERS (1918).—Warrants for the dividend on the 7½ per cent. cumulative preference £1 shares for the period from June 15th, 1925, to December 31st next will be posted to shareholders on the 12th inst.

NEW COMPANIES.

KELLY AND KELLY, LTD.—Capital £20,000, in £1 shares; to adopt an agreement with H. M. Kelly, and to carry on the business of manufacturing stationers and printers formerly carried on by him at 42, Moor-lane, Finsbury, as "Kelly and Kelly." Private company. Subscribers: H. A. Smith, Olive E. Pratt and H. M. Kelly. Solicitors: Cameron Kemm and Co., Gresham House, Old Broad-street, E.C.2.

H. H. TETLEY AND SONS, LTD.—Capital £5,000, in £1 shares (1,000 7 per cent. cumulative preference and 4,000 ordinary); to acquire the business carried on by Herbert H. Tetley and E. H. Tetley, at 2, Clarence street, Bradford, as "H. H. Tetley and Son," and to carry on the business of printers, stationers, lithographers, stereotypers, electrotypers, etc. Private company. First directors: Herbert H. Tetley, E. H. Tetley and Harold H. Tetley. Registered office: 2, Clarence-street, Bradford.

RUDOLF MOSSE, LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; general advertising agents and contractors, publishers, printers, etc. Private company. Directors: Karl Haepp and F. Popper. Solicitors: Buckeridge and Braune, 3 and 4, Clement's-inn, W.C.2.

BONNER AND CO., LTD.—Capital £5,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of printers carried on at 1, 2 and 3, Rolls-passage, and 38, Cursitor-street, E.C., and elsewhere as Bonner and Co., or the Chancery-lane Press. Private company. Directors: A. Bonner and H. Gilham. Solicitors: A. M. Longhurst and Butler, 63, Fenchurch street, E.C.

WALTER LEY, LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of a printer carried on by W. Ley, at 13A, High Ousegate, York. Private company. Directors: W. Ley and Mrs. F. Ley. Registered office: 13A, High Ousegate, York.

SWEDENBORG SOCIETY, INCORPORATED, (word "Limited" omitted from the title by licence of the Board of Trade).—To print, publish, sell and distribute the works and literary remains of Emanuel Swedenborg, etc. Subscribers: E. H. Bayley, J.P., D. Wynter, Rev. J. S. Dufty, L. Gilbey, Rev. W. A. Presland, Rev. J. F. Buss, G. E. Holman, F. A. Gardiner and W. McDowall. Registered office: Swedenborg House, 20, Hart-street, Bloomsbury, W.C.1.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfactions registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfactions is not compulsory).

JAS. TRUSCOTT AND SON, LTD. (printing and stationery contractors, etc., London).—Issue on November 17th, 1925, of £1,000 debentures, part of a series already registered.

MAGNET PRINTING CO., LTD. (Stoke Newington).—Land Registry charge on Victoria Works, Manor-road, Stoke Newington, dated October 27th, 1925, to secure £600. Holder: S. J. Solomon, R.A., Whitecliffe, Birchington.

MAGNET PRINTING CO., LTD.—Satisfaction in full on October 1st, 1925, of charge dated December 5th, 1921, securing £700.

HATTON PRESS, LTD. (London).—Satisfaction to the extent of £300 on December 23rd, 1924, and to the further extent of £1,700 on November 5th, 1925, of mortgage debentures dated July 30th, 1904, securing £2,000.

GRANT RICHARDS, LTD. (printers, etc., London).—Issue on November 24th, 1925, of £320 debentures, part of a series already registered.

SHOP ASSISTANT PUBLISHING CO., LTD. (London).—Issue on November 24th, 1925, of £250 debentures, part of a series already registered.

T. H. CRUMBIE, LTD. (printers, etc., Leicester).—Satisfaction in full on November 9th, 1925, of mortgage dated October 8th, 1923, securing £10,000.

T. H. CRUMBIE, LTD. (printers, etc., Leicester).—Mortgage dated November 16th, 1925, to secure £16,000, charged on certain properties in Leicester. Holder: J. W. Church, Nine Springs, Northampton.

CARLTON PAINT PRINTING PROCESS, LTD. (London).—Satisfaction to the extent of £1,000 on July 31st, 1924, of debentures dated February 7th, 1923, securing £3,000, of which three debentures for £500 each were issued. (Notice filed November 26th, 1925).

RECEIVER APPOINTED OR RELEASED

BRITON'S PRINTING CO., LTD.—J. D. Dell, of 40, Great Ormond-street, W.C.1, was appointed receiver on May 18th, 1925, under powers contained in debentures dated December 18th, 1919. (Notice filed November 27th).

LOCAL VIEWS, LTD. (printers, etc., London), —E. W. Gundry, of 7, Great Winchester-street, E.C.2, ceased to act as receiver on November 17th, 1925.

"MORA" PAPER CO. (1924), LTD. (Manchester).—H. Steele, incorporated accountant, of 25, Brazennose-street, Manchester, was appointed receiver and manager on November 28th, 1925, under powers contained in debenture dated December 20th, 1924.

Trade Union Matters.

PRINTING TRADE FEDERATION AND SECTIONAL DISPUTES.—At a recent meeting of the Executive Council of the Typographical Association a circular was submitted from the Printing and Kindred Trades' Federation drawing attention to the Federation rule on the conduct of disputes, and pointing out that affiliated unions failing to observe the provisions of the rule forfeited the right to dispute benefit. The circular added that the Federation Executive Committee hoped that its effect would be a closer observance of Federation rules, and so enable the Federation to act to the advantage of all concerned.

L.S.C. UNEMPLOYMENT.—According to the "L.T.J." the number of members of the L.S.C. unemployed represented 452 on November 21st, compared with 479 in the preceding week, 481 for the week ending November 7th and 502 in the last week of October. The 452 given as signing the out-of-work book during the week ending November 21st compares with 659 for the corresponding period last year, and 700 two years ago. During October the total number of hours of overtime worked by L.S.C. members registered 96,450, the general trade being responsible for 83,267 hours and the news section 13,183 hours. In the first of these categories the number of men working overtime is given as 6,152, whilst the requirements of the news department represented 1,157.

WORKING POINTS AT NEWPORT.—The secretary of the Newport branch of the Typographical Association has asked the Executive Council for rulings on the following points: 1) Can a working foreman be permitted to continue working full time while a journeyman in the same office is on short time? (2) Is it permissible for a firm to stand men off for a day against the wish of the men, who preferred that each day should be shortened for all in the department? The Council reply that (1) all members must be treated alike; and (2) the attention of the branch is called to the official instruction that systematic short time must cease.

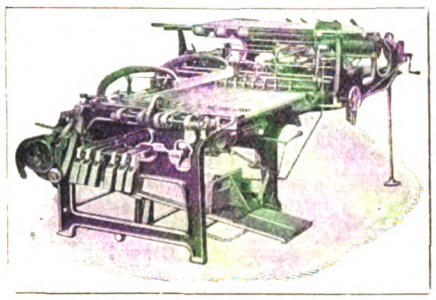
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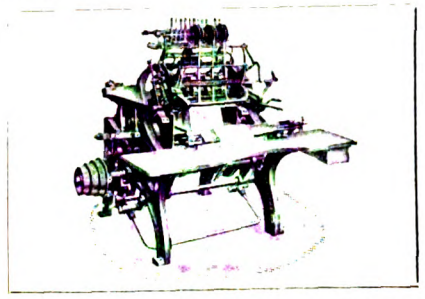
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Fitted with Full Automatic Rotary Feeder.
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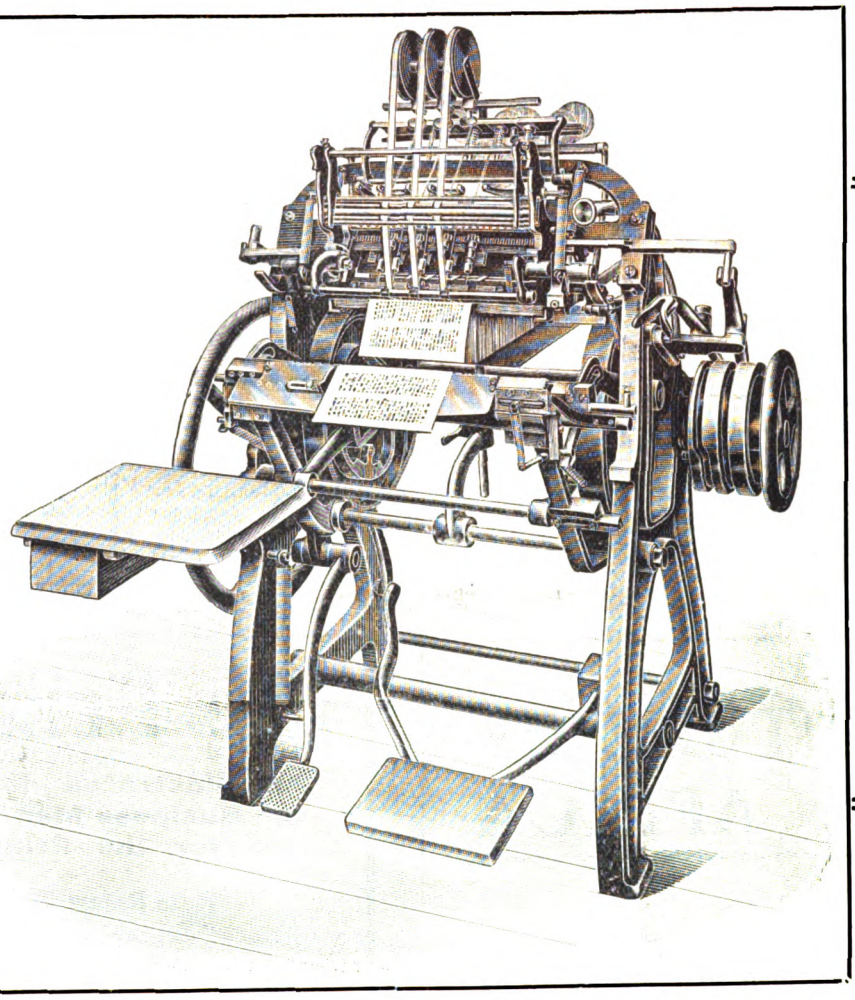
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FOR LIGHT LETTERPRESS WORK.

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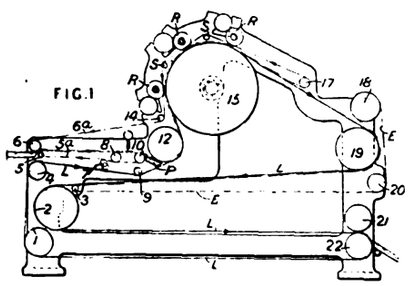
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New Inventions

Ruling Machines.

According to an invention by E. C. H. Will, in a ruling-machine, the upper tapes 6a for guiding the sheets are led back directly after leaving the ruling-cylinder 15, and the lower tapes 5a are returned before arriving at the cylinder 15. The sheets are fed from a table between rollers 5, 6, round which the tapes 5a, 6a pass, the roller 5 being eccentrically mounted to enable its distance from the roller 6 to be adjusted. The lower tapes pass over a roller 8, round a roller 10, back under the roller 8, and

FIG.1



under a roller 7 mounted eccentrically for adjusting the tension on the tapes. The upper tapes, after the lower tapes have returned round the roller 10, pass over an inclined plate P into co-operation with a blanket L running round rollers 1, 4, 9, 12, ruling cylinder 15, and rollers 19, 2, 22. The sheets are carried by the tapes 6a and the blanket over the ruling-cylinder 15 under rollers R. After leaving the cylinder 15, the tapes 6a pass round a tensioning roller 17 and back over the spindles S and roller 14 to the roller 6. The sheets are transferred by the blanket to an endless band E passing over rollers 18, 19, 3, 20, and at the roller 3 are transferred back to the blanket which delivers them between rollers 21, 22.

Gauges for Platen Presses.

A gauge pin for registering paper in platen presses, patented by Mr. D. Aspinall, comprises a single piece of wire bent to provide the usual rearwardly disposed horizontal prong *a* and an integral pointed registering prong *e* at right-angles to the prong *a*. Both prongs penetrate the pad-

FIG.1.

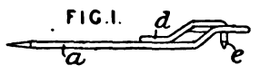
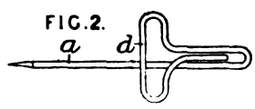


FIG.2.



ding paper, the prong *e* retaining the pin in adjusted position and preventing fed paper sliding beneath the gauge pin and jamming thereunder. The end of the prong *e* is substantially in the plane of the prong *a*. A part *d* is provided to facilitate handling.

Plates for Printing Surfaces.

An invention by Mr. M. Wieland relates to chromate-colloid plates for the production of hand or press deep printing surfaces produced by spreading on plates or films a mixture of glue or like substance which swells in water with an hydraulic cementing or agglutinant medium adapted to set, for example, cement or gypsum, the proportions being such that the capacity to swell of the glue, etc., is maintained. Finely ground quartz or like material may also be added to increase the setting capacity of the cementing medium. When set the layer is sensitised in known manner with chromate salts.

Cleaning Type.

As invented by Mr. B. Pasztor, a composition for cleaning printing-blocks and the like by a dry method, consists mainly or entirely of sticky rubber. The composition may be used in the form of a ball, or a pad prepared by applying a layer of the composition to a band of paper or fabric, the layer being faced with a film of celluloid or the like. Vegetable, animal, or artificial fibres may be incorporated in the composition. The sticky rubber may be prepared by oxidation, depolymerisation, or dispersion in substances such as rosin oils or viscous balsams, in some cases with the addition of natural or artificial rosins.

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The Paper and Board Consumer.

Matters of Interest to Printers, Bookbinders, Paper Box, Paper Bag, and Envelope Manufacturers, etc.

SOME very fine offset cartridge papers are now on the market from various sources, that is from several home mills. We were particularly impressed by a recent new example, which has attained a high standard at an extremely reasonable price. The finish is just right for illustration work in black or colour, a noteworthy feature being that the under side of the paper is almost devoid of wire-mark. We doubt if any but an experienced paper handler could detect a difference between the two sides. Then the colour of the paper is as good a white as could be wished for, a very important point when colour printing has to be executed. A comparison of results of colour printing on several makes of offset cartridge would teach many paper-makers something they have yet to learn about paper. It may not concern some paper-makers what effect paper has upon printing ink, but our own feeling is that a manufacturer who studies users' problems reaps a great advantage, which he can turn to material benefit.

* * *

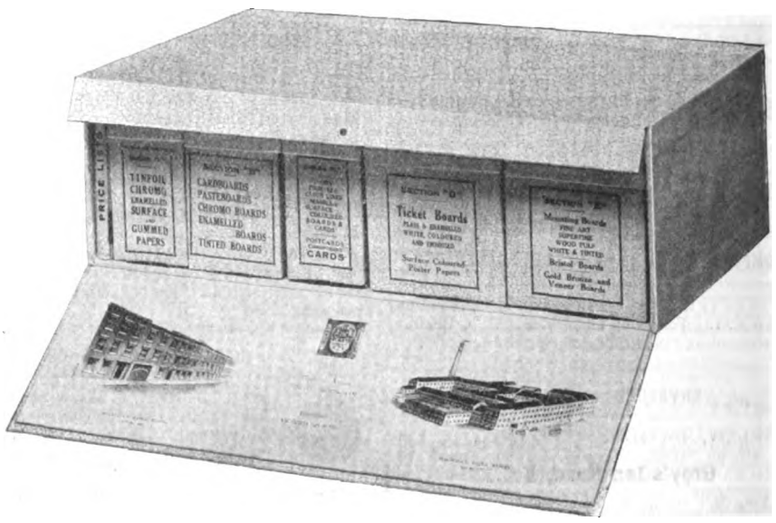
SWITCHING off with a more or less connected thought on advertising, we have in the foregoing the gist of an argument which would be employed by the skilful compiler of sales advertising literature with telling, or shall we say selling, effect. The orthodox method of advertising an offset cartridge would be something like this: "Brandname Offset Cartridge, made in the following sizes and weights, price so much, obtainable from So-and-so." There would be nothing to make that cartridge appeal more than any other, and it would be just one of a large family, with nothing attractive or characteristic about it. The pointer we get from the previous paragraph is that something can be discovered about certain papers that give them definite character, particular adaptability or suitability. Suppose a very prominent house pins its faith to a certain class of paper for certain specialised work. The statement of that fact (with permission, of course) would establish a reputation for that paper, and help to sell it to users doing a similar class of work.

* * *

IMPORTANT changes are taking place in regard to the manufacture of esparto papers. Various countries are endeavouring to undertake production on their own account. As a consequence, there is likely to be a big run on esparto grass. Indeed, it is stated that 20,000 tons are going or have already gone to America, and demand is growing up in other quarters. British papermakers are, therefore, apprehensive that the cost of their raw material will rise.

A New Samples Cabinet.

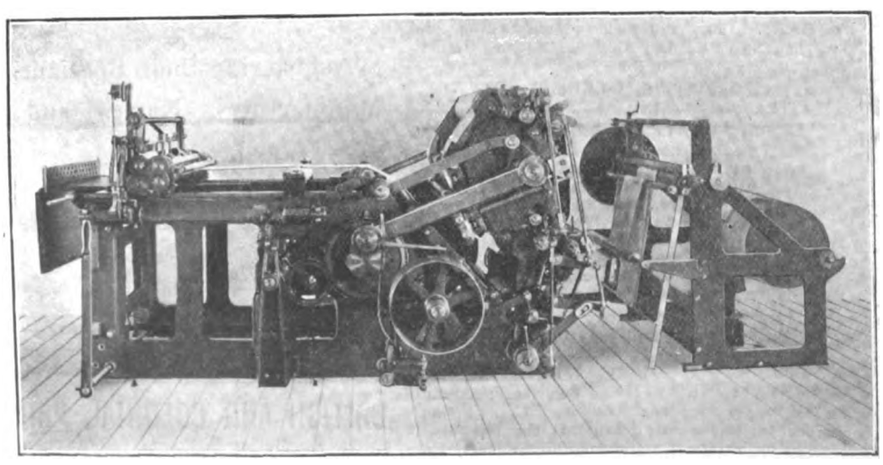
Something new in samples presentation has been produced by J. and W. Mitchell, Ltd, Bordesley Paper Works, Birmingham, and is illustrated on this page. A wide range of coated papers and boards are contained in a stout box, 15 in. long by 9 in. deep and 4½ in. high. Inside this compact case, which is neatly covered with pale mauve grained paper, are five separate boxes fitted with lift-up lids and tabs, by which any individual box can be easily withdrawn. The interior boxes are



filled with the samples, the front face setting out the contents in clear print Section A comprises tinfoil, chromo enamelled, surface and gummed papers. There are seven sets of examples in this section alone and all are remarkable for variety either of design or tint, as also for the wide range of substances and excellence of finish. These remarks equally apply to the other sets. Section B includes cardboards, pasteboards, chromo boards, enamelled boards, and tinted boards. Britannic and Bordesley ivory boards, cloth-lined boards and cards and linen-faced manilla boards are a feature of Section C, which also represents post cards and correspondence cards. Ticket boards in a great variety of substances and tints, together with poster papers in vivid colours are comprised in Section D. The final Section, E, is as arresting as any. The mounting, Bristol, gold bronze and veneer boards are of supreme quality and finish. For example, the gold bronze board is made by a special process which renders the colour and finish impervious to light and atmosphere for a considerable period. Ten and 12 sheet mounting boards are splendid products which give some idea of the great range in these lines.

We have said sufficient to indicate in some way the extent of the samples which J. and W. Mitchell, Ltd., have got together. All are produced at their own works. The sample box, which is dust proof and so conveniently arranged, is also a tribute to the manufacturing capacity of the firm. Printers, artists, advertising agents and all who use any of these papers or boards will appreciate the neat arrangement of the cabinet. The front, which is held up by a metal clasp, can be easily let down, thus exposing the section boxes, which smoothly slide out of their places. A separate price list gives the necessary particulars concerning all the samples, and being of the loose leaf order, additions or alterations can be inserted as they come forward. The whole scheme is a tribute to the enterprise and ingenuity of the Midlands firm.

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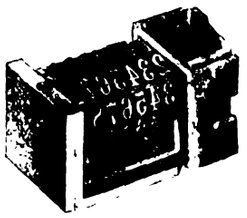
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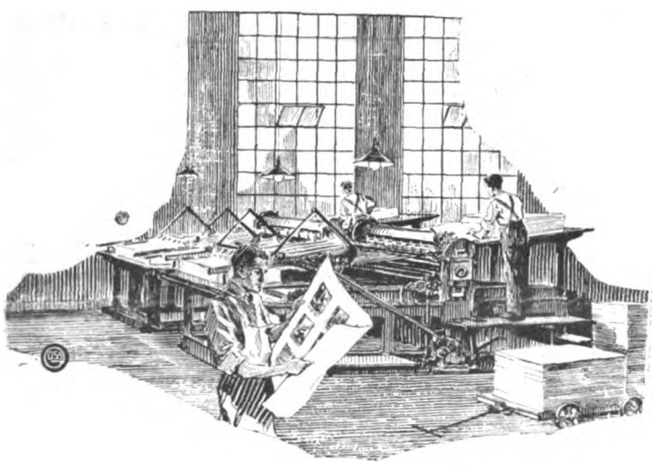
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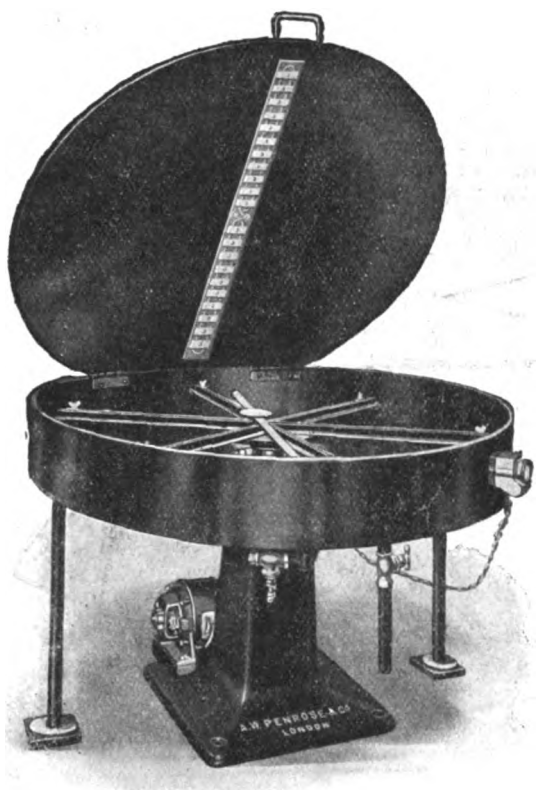
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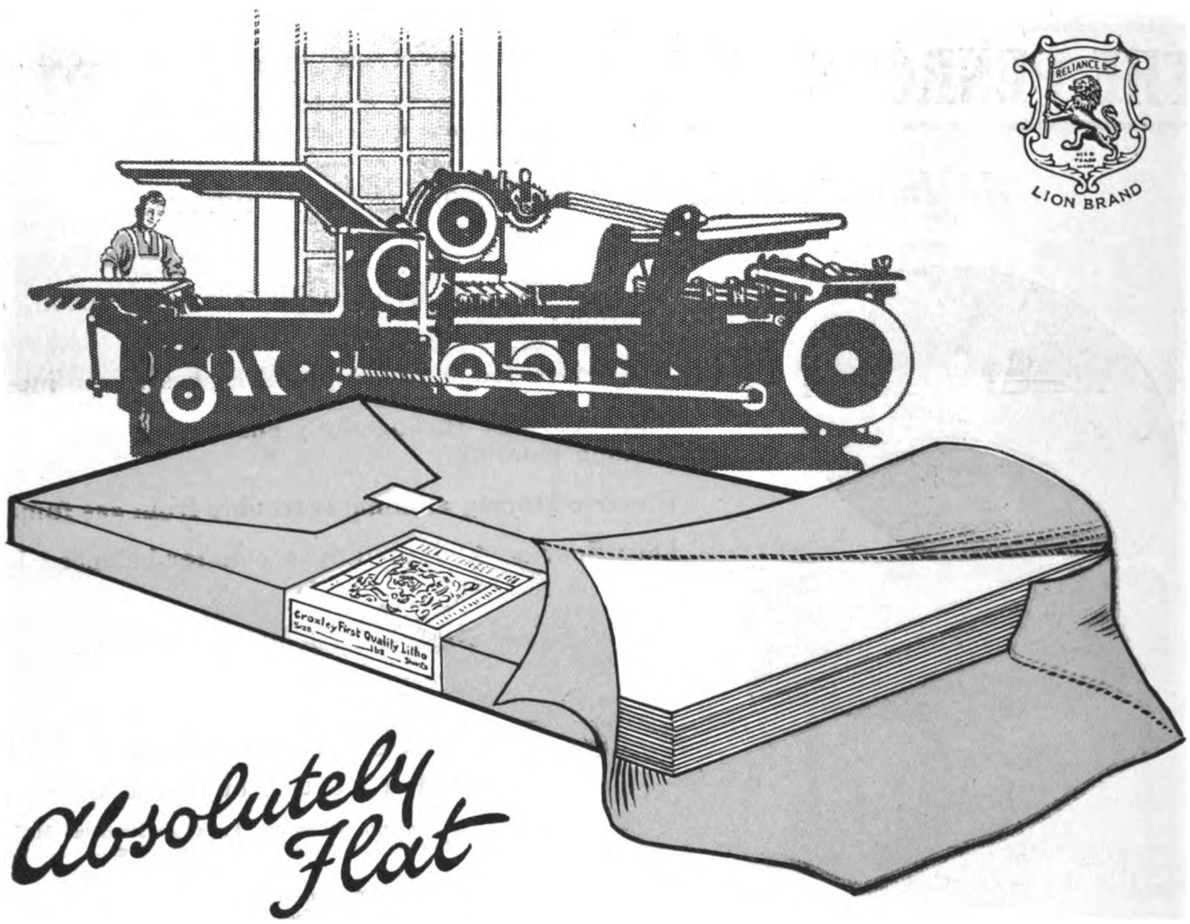
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VOLUME 97. NUMBER 25. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: DECEMBER 17, 1925. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

THE TRIUMPH OF Modern Offset Lithography

By JOSEPH GOODMAN, F.R.P.S.,

City and Guilds of London Honours Silver and Bronze Medallist, Lithography and Photo-Mechanical Processes. Author of "Practical Modern Metallithography," etc.

In a little village of Saxony, about half-an-hour's tram ride from the art pottery district of Dresden, is a modern engineering works erected some six years ago. This factory was built to manufacture platen printing machines equipped with a mechanical plant of the latest type of efficiency and precision. Thus equipped, their directorate, engineering experts, and mechanical draughtsmen tackled the difficult problem of adapting and constructing a typographic press to print offset from relief images, type, line, and half-tone blocks, wood cuts, etc., inimitation of and partial competition with the planographic rubber transfer methods of lithography.

The Letterpress Printer's Offset System.

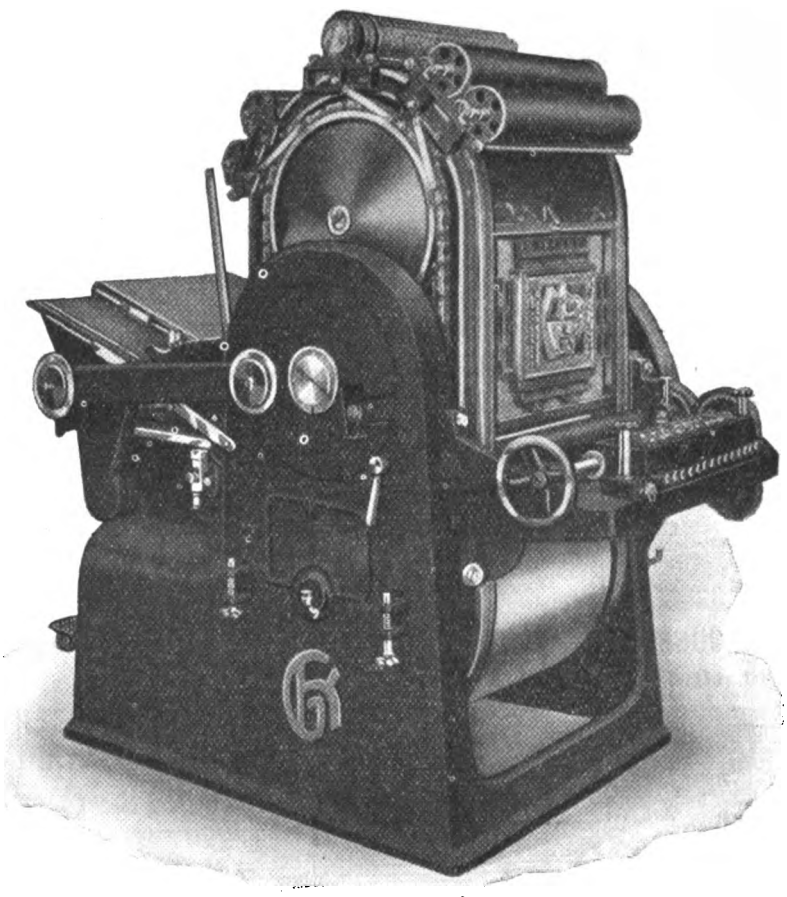
Very wisely they selected the platen principle of manipulation, which, although limiting the productive capacity to the speed and size associated with this type of printing press, nevertheless afforded facilities for the use of a range of materials for printing upon, which are unavailable in any of the more orthodox forms of printing machines, such as letterpress, lithographic and photogravure.

It will be readily perceived and understood that sheets of glass, thin sheets of wood, thick flat plates of millboard, or rigid plates of metal, cannot be fed into a flat bed cylinder machine, a rotary, or reel type of machine; but on the other hand, these difficult materials can be suitably negotiated upon a flat feed platen machine, when equipped with the elastic and delicate impression touch of the rubber transfer principle of printing. At the same time such a machine retains the capacity to print upon supple sheets of paper of every texture and surface similar to that employed upon the lithographic offset machine, but of course with the restricted limitation of size and speed identified with the platen system of printing press. Thus it may be suggested that this new development of offset printing is not so much a rival competitor of the established planographic machine of lithography, but that rather it carries this phase of printing into "fresh fields and pastures new," by opening up new sources and applications and additional services to trade and commerce, thus enlarging the scope of typographic work beyond the whole time areas of application.

Technique of Typo-Offset.

Necessarily there is a difference of technique in the working of this typographic method of offset as compared to the lithographic one, inasmuch as there is no damping procedure in this typo-offset platen machine; the printing, too, is more mechanical and free from the chemical conditions appertaining to the lithographic form of offset.

All the printing surface is in relief here; whilst with the lithographic the printing surface is upon a flat common plane. There are both advantages and disadvantages in this relation. Whilst with the relief or typographic



Letterpress Printer's Offset Platen *(Patented.)*

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THE LINOTYPE ALWAYS STANDS UP TO ITS JOB

BUILT FOR CONTINUOUS SERVICE AND BUILT TO LAST

From the *Daily Mail*
7th November, 1925

...ion becomes a decrepit hag.

STORMY EDITING.

"DAILY MAIL" ATLANTIC EDITION IN THE GALE.

Passengers in the Cunard liner Berengaria (52,000 tons), which encountered such a severe two-days gale during her last trip from New York to Southampton, obtained copies of *The Atlantic Daily Mail* throughout the passage.

The linotype machine, which sets the type, came through its severe trial with flying colours.

The machine is screwed to a lower deck with the keyboard fore and aft, and although the operator had difficulty at times in keeping near the machine he set the usual full service of wireless news of world happenings. The molten metal in the pot was kept very low in order to prevent "splashing." Had the liquid lead got into the intricate parts of the machine it is possible that repairs could not have been executed until the ship docked. In addition, splashing metal was likely to injure the operator. Linotype setting is a two-handed job, but there were occasions when the operator worked with one hand, the other clutching a bar of the machine to prevent him sliding across the room.

He laughed when asked to set the following wireless message:—

"Warm sunshine has flooded Southern England and the weather has been summer-like."

Up in the wireless room on "A" Deck news was received from the Leafield Radio Station in Oxfordshire and the Cape Cod Radio Station in Massachusetts. The operators have worked in smaller vessels and the ship's violent motion did not worry them.

The *Daily Mail* Atlantic Edition helped the passengers to remember that they were still in touch with the outside world during the severest portions of the storm.

Linotype & Machinery Ltd., 9 Kingsway, London, W.C.

printing surface method there is not the same vulnerability of attrition, or risk of deterioration through unskilful treatment, or through faulty materials such as cheap inks and poor paper; there is, however, the danger of damaging the susceptible and delicate elastic transfer-surfaced cylinder from the use in a "forme" of very thin rule, fine type and small stops, such as fine full points, commas, or from spaces rising, or letters drawing out, etc, indenting and puncturing the surface, which to be fully efficient must be maintained in a perfectly undamaged condition.

Again, in the planographic method a correction can be speedily and appropriately made, either by additional shading, or on the other hand by elimination, according to the artistic or other considerations of the work in hand. There is, further, no unevenness of printing due to old and new founts of type being used in the same forme in the lithographic offset method, but whatever make ready is done in this platen offset method must be done underneath the forme; the difficulty of bringing up a worn letter ranged beside a newer letter of the same fount, is at once apparent, when the only means of doing this is confined to the base of the type itself.

The Machine Illustrated.

The accompanying illustration provides a general view of this typographic offset platen press. The position of the forme is shown and the four inking rollers which rotate in the same continuous direction right round the body of the machine, not backwards and forwards as in an ordinary platen machine. The ink duct or box is placed in a very accessible position in the lower half of the machine, and is fitted with flexible steel ductor blade and adjusting screws. The ductor roller and the ink distribution drum is directly attached and perceivable. The offset roller is also seen in position between the inking rollers.

The four inking rollers as they pass over the forme ink it up; the offset roller then takes the impression from the inked forme and retransfers this ink image to a flat rubber forme, situated at the other side of the press immediately opposite impression platen. The paper or other material to be printed upon is fed into the platen in the usual manner and printed upon by being pressed up to the transferred ink image lying upon the flat rubber blanket sheet affixed to the rigid part of the frame of the machine. The mechanism of the platen is constructed to travel parallel to the rubber blanket sheet and not heel-and-toe manner as in most other platens. There is a wide latitude of adjustment to this platen to meet the requirements of different thicknesses of material from thin paper to thick wood boards, or sheets of metal.

I have examined this machine very carefully and exhaustively on different occasions, once at the Buchdruckerei at Leipzig in the early part of this year, and more recently in November, at the experimental and demonstration department of the manufacturers' works near Dresden, Saxony. I was very anxious to ascertain if there were any gear markings, and found that they favoured the helical gear method. The replacement of possibly damaged surfaces such as the flat rubber blanket forme and cylinder, etc., I found were well catered for. In fact every facility was accorded me to probe out any possible difficulties and tests for efficient registering.

This machine is cleveriy planned, very carefully built and well finished, and is interesting

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as the pioneer mechanism for printing from type matter, ordinary blocks, stereos, half-tone, line, etc., upon any quality of paper, rough cardboard, linen, wood, canvas, in mono or multi-colour, without damping or chemical treatment. Another advantage of this press is that it can be used as an ordinary direct printing platen by dismantling the offset roller, and putting the frame in the front of the machine facing the platen.

Genealogy of Photo-Typesetting.

Many Attempts to Solve the Problem.

The question of simplifying the available means for the production of letterpress matter by planographic methods is a very live one at the present day, and the subject of photo-typesetting is attracting much attention amongst lithographers. Very apposite at the moment is an article by H. N. Durham, which appears in the *Offset Printer* (New York), surveying the various photo-typesetting machines which have been patented in the United States Patent Office:—

The possibilities of the photo-typesetting machines are very interesting and the work which can be performed by them makes them a very promising field for the future. Many attempts have been made to devise machines and methods for eliminating the typesetting operation and allow the direct obtaining of a plate or negative. The problem is of more special interest to the lithographic and intaglio printer than to the relief printer. With the former, the composition of text matter is not so simple and involves several steps, the elimination of which would be desirable. Photo-typographic composition attempts to simplify the plate-making process by producing the negative direct, thus eliminating the typesetting operation.

The earliest of the processes patented in the United States was invented by a Russian, Michael Alisoff (182,624 of 1876) and attempted to simplify the composition of music. He printed the musical signs such as notes, bars, etc., on transparent pieces of paper, cut these so as to have a single sign on each piece, and pasted these cut pieces on a sheet having ruled staves. The staves show through the transparent paper, and, when composed, the sheet was photographed to give a negative from which a printing plate was made.

The photo-composing machines for text may be grouped into two general classes: machines that justify; and non-justifying machines. The justifying machines are suitable for book printing and the like, while the others, which do not justify, can be used for display work on advertising, cards, etc. The justifying machines generally compose line by line, and the non-justifying machines letter by letter. In most of the machines the size of the letter can be varied by changing the distance of the camera from the master character.

The First General Machine.

The first machine patented in the United States, to produce a page of composed text, by photography, was patented to George Drummond (198,237 of 1887). A mechanism resembling a typewriter prints on to a white-surfaced elastic strip, which is then advanced to exposing position. Here the strip is stretched until the line is the correct length and photographed. The size of the characters may be changed by varying the distance of the strip from the camera, and the letters may be distorted, by straining in various directions, to give italics, elongated, bulged, or tapering letters. When the negative has been exposed, it is developed, fixed, washed, and printed on to a sensitised metal plate to give a printing plate.

Arthur Ferguson (497,914 of 1893) provided separate characters mounted on bars and so arranged that when a key was depressed the character was moved adjacent the previously positioned character. The bars carry all the letters in line in the same plane, and the spring that moves them is released by a key-actuated trigger mechanism. When the entire line is set up it is photographed. The machine, as shown in the patent, has no means for setting up more than one of each letter per line. When photographed, the characters are returned to their original position. The machine does not justify.

Porzsolt's patent (568,988 of 1896) shows a drum with the characters on rods, arranged radially and pivoted at the periphery of the drum. For each character there is an electro-magnet to draw the character towards the centre of the drum. The depression of a key energises the magnet for the corresponding character, drawing it to the centre of the drum, and when it is positioned a shutter opens, exposing the film. There are four characters on each rod, one on each of four sides of a cube, and the cube can be turned so that any one of the four faces can be presented to the camera, thus providing four fonts on one drum. The negative plate is movable step by step in a horizontal direction and vertically line by line, and is moved horizontally one space after photographing each letter. The machine does not justify the lines.

The patent to Friese-Greene (602,439 of 1898) shows a machine in which the characters are carried on a plurality of long, narrow, vertically movable strips which are raised by weights. These strips are carried by a movable carriage which is fed along letter by letter. When a key is pressed the character strip is released and a stop is placed in the path of the counterbalancing weight to stop it in its downward travel. The position of the stop determines the letter that will show through a long, narrow slot. When the strip has been positioned and the carriage fed one space, another key is pressed to position another character. When the whole line has been set up the strips forming the spaces are moved and their wedge-shaped ends justify the line, in much the same manner as a Linotype justifies. When justified, the line is photographed on an intermittently fed film and the characters are returned to their original position. In this machine each strip carries all the characters and there are as many strips as there are characters to the line.

Step-by-Step Machine.

Richard's patent (636,062 of 1899) is a step-by-step machine setting one letter at a time in which all the characters are carried on a drum. The drum is turned to the proper character by pressing a key. The characters are light stencils and are printed on to a film or plate by contact. His two other patents (636,063 and 636,064) are similar in principle to a typewriter. The type-bars carry the light stencils and a shutter is interposed between the sensitised element and the light. When a key is pressed the corresponding type-bar is raised, pressing the stencil against the sensitised element, and opening a shutter to expose the plate or film. The plate is horizontally and vertically movable, and the entire machine, except the keyboard, is enclosed so that it need not be operated in a dark-room. None of his machines have justifying means.

Wetmore (791,062 of 1905) was drawn to a machine for justifying a line of typewritten matter. The text was first typewritten and then justified line by line either by swinging the line, or by using a cylindrical lens to lengthen or shorten the line as desired. The line was photographed on to an intermittently moved plate.

Blacklidge (943,614 of 1909) provides a character disc mounted over a sheet of sensitive paper on an intermittently fed carriage. An index wheel is turned to bring the desired character into position for exposure, the negative is pressed against the paper and the shutter opened to expose the paper; the shutter is closed and the carriage fed one space and the next letter is then printed in the same manner. The composed negative is then developed, fixed, and used to make a printing plate.

A machine which is essentially a modified Linotype was patented to Cornwall (1126618 of 1915). The customary moulds are replaced by type which is released from the magazine by pressing the keys, advanced to what is ordinarily casting position, justified in the usual manner with wedges, and printed line by line on to a transparent strip. This strip is then severed and printed photographically on to a sensitised line bar which is developed by the machine and stored. Means are also provided within the machine for inking and cleaning the type as it passes through the machine.

The patent to Bunnell (1237239 of 1917) shows a film or paper web supported beneath a negative bearing the characters to be printed. The paper remains stationary and a small masking slit is advanced one space each time a letter is printed. The negative can be moved so as to position any desired character over the slit, and when properly positioned, a lever is depressed, pressing the negative against the paper, and turning on the light to expose the sensitive paper. A scale is provided on the negative carriage to aid in correctly spacing the letters, but aside from this no means for justifying the line is provided. The whole apparatus is light-tight, and may be worked in the open.

Bawtree Patent.

Bawtree (1283394 of 1918) employs a character disc printing letter by letter. The disc is turned by hand and acts as a light stencil which is photographed by a camera so that the size of the letter may be varied at will. The film is advanced relative to the disc for each letter, and its feed is variable so that the spacing between the letters may be changed. Justification is effected by running the line twice. The first run serves only to determine the surplus space at the end of the line, while the second run actually photographs the letters and the computed spaces are inserted where desired.

Savage (1484568 of 1924). The text is printed on paper with even spacing, and at the end of each line there is cut a slit, at a given distance from the last character. The lines are pasted on to an elastic strip, and the paper is cut between the words. A stretching member is inserted into each slit and the lines are stretched until all the slits are aligned, which justifies the line.

Another modification of the Linotype has just been patented to Smothers (1553920 of 1925). The usual moulds are replaced by transparent slugs bearing the characters. These are released from the magazine by the keys and are fed into the casting position, where they are justified and printed photographically on to a sensitised paper web. After development and the other photographic operations, the web is photographed to give the negative from which the printing plates are made. In two of his other patents the transparent slug which acts as a negative has screen lines ruled on the character so that they can be used for making rotary intaglio plates.

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Lithographic Trade Review.

NOTES AND NEWS.

The good position in which the lithographic side of the printing industry found itself a month ago appears to be well maintained, and reports received give evidence of still further extension. Within so short a distance of Christmas, printing work of a seasonal character is practically finished with, so far as the printer is concerned. The rush period over, the condition of things prevailing at the moment is regarded as highly satisfactory.

Christmas is always a time of gaily-coloured print, with its calendars, cards, special numbers of periodicals and the like. It is the time of year when the lithographer's work comes more than at any other season to the notice of the public. This year's examples will, we think, show more than ever before what highly artistic picture-making can be done from the lithographer's stone or plate. They will show also that the offset method has made a place for itself which a couple of decades ago the most optimistic would hardly have imagined to be possible.

It is gratifying to note that various technical and art schools and colleges throughout the country are interesting themselves in the new developments of photo-mechanical processes. Quite recently the Free State Government in Dublin has appointed Messrs. J. Mackay and F. Hull as technical instructors at the Dublin Technical School. We note, too, that there has recently been a definite advance on the technical education side of the process trade by the Glasgow Education Committee.

Reference made in this column last month to the first process block produced by the use of "Typon" negative paper brings us a letter from the well known Edinburgh firm of photo engravers and printers, Messrs. Hislop and Day, Ltd. In our reference we by no means claimed that the block mentioned was the first ever made from a paper negative of any kind, and we accept without surprise a statement that Messrs. Hislop and Day, Ltd., have made considerable quantities of line blocks, using negative paper made by Kodak, Ltd. In regard to our comment on the apparent backwardness of photo engravers in experimenting with paper negatives, Mr. W. B. Hislop writes: "The reason why negative paper has not been more rapidly introduced for block making is due partly to a slight loss which takes place both in the shadows and in isolated lines in the case of delicate drawings. In my opinion, this is due to irradiation from the white paper base, and there is no doubt that the Typon Company, in this new so-called "Anti-Halation" paper, have tackled the problem in the right way. I am glad to learn from the company that they are introducing a similar, but faster, paper for use in the camera."

Messrs. Kodak, Ltd., inform us that the use of paper negatives it rapidly extending in the printing trade, and that several of the technical institutions teaching photo-lithography and allied processes are now including the use of negative paper among the methods taught. The Kodak people emphasise the gain made when paper displaces wet collodion glass plates, whose brittleness, impermanence and cost impose disadvantages that are reflected both in the technical and economic aspects. As to time-saving, they claim for these paper negatives that an increase in output of from five to eight fold is possible under properly organised conditions for general work. Their chief advantage, however, arises, it is pointed out, when it becomes necessary to reprint old publications—this being done without recourse to setting up type, by the simple expedient of negative making in the camera any size on the sensitive paper, the negative being then developed and printed down on to the prepared zinc plate ready for printing by direct or offset photo-lithography. Specimens of printing from these paper negatives have proved the reliability and perfection of the process, the finest detail being preserved. We are given to understand that the paper base of their sensitive paper is of the finest quality obtainable, and when oiled it becomes translucent enough to print rapidly with no loss of quality due to irradiation.

A great lithographic artist passes from us by the recent death of Mr. Francis Sydney Unwin at Mundesley-on-Sea. He was born on February 11th, 1885, and was educated at Dean Close School, Cheltenham, and the Winchester School of Art, from which he went to the Slade. In lithographic art Mr. Unwin held a very high position, but he was chiefly known as an etcher, and the skill he displayed in this form of work was remarkable.

This is the day of co-operation, the day of trade solidarity, and the trades that are going to make most headway are the trades whose members are willing to get together and pool resources to some extent for the purpose of solving problems common to individual firms and of pushing business in a way beyond the powers of isolated individuals. We have drawn attention more than once to the fact that the lithographers of the United States have a big move on in this direction, in the establishing of the Lithographic Technical Foundation, which is to promote technical education and research work on behalf of the whole lithographic industry. News now reaches us from New York that a big dinner was held at the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria on the 17th ult. to celebrate the successful starting of this Foundation, contributions of over half-a-million dollars having been collected.

Indeed, the Foundation has already got on to practical work, for there is announced the issuing of the first product of its Research Committee. This is designated "Bulletin No. 1, Research Series No. 1," and the title of the pamphet is "The Characteristics of Paper and Their Relation to Lithography," the writer being Robert Findley Reed.

A step towards the protecting of United States lithographers from the importation of lithographed labels has been made through the efforts of the National Association of Employing Lithographers, who have recently obtained a ruling issued by the Treasury Department to the effect that all labels must have the country in which they were made stamped on them so that it is visible when placed on the articles for which they were intended. "This means," says tne *National Lithographer*, "that cigar bands and the like will either be lithographed here at home or the cigars will run the risk of lying on store shelves until they are unfit to smoke, for we feel that there is still enough of the 'patronise your own country' feeling among Americans to make the use of imported labels inexpedient in the United States."

The National Book Council.

To Promote Distribution of Books.

Of special interest to those concerned with the production and sale of books is the National Book Council (Incorporated), which was registered on November 28th as a company limited by guarantee and not having a share capital, with 25 members each liable for £1 in the event of winding up, the word limited being omitted from the title by licence of the Board of Trade. The income and property of the Council is to be applied solely towards the promotion of its objects, which objects are "To promote the habit of reading and the wider distribution of books, etc." The management is vested in a committee to consist of representatives of the Incorporated Society of Authors, Dramatists and Composers, the Publishers' Association of Great Britain and Ireland, the Publishers' Circle, the Associated Booksellers of Great Britain and Ireland, the Society of Bookmen and such other societies, bodies or institutions as shall be prescribed. The first members are: W. Pett Ridge, S. Unwin, F. A. Denny, G. B. Bowes, G. S. Williams, W. M. Meredith, G. H. Bickers, G. H. Grubb. The organising secretary is M. Marston; solicitors, Field Roscoe and Co., 36, Lincoln's-inn-fields, W.C., and registered office, 30, Little Russell street, W.C.1. The file number is 210,012.

Sir Roderick Jones, as chief proprietor of Reuters, and the Press Association, Ltd., have completed arrangements by which the Press Association and Reuters Trust—the latter composed of the hitherto existing proprietors of Reuters—become joint owners of Reuters' Agency.



Offset, Book and The Art of Advertising.—*Offset, Buch und Werbekunst*, the journal for Printer, Advertiser and Publisher. Der Offsetverlag G.M.B.H. Leipzig. Monthly, M 3.50; abroad, $0.75. No. 9—1925. Special Issue, *Paper*.

This well got up journal is a credit to its producers, and just the sort of thing one would expect to emanate from people thoroughly enamoured of their business. It is clearly printed on good paper and the ample illustrations are good examples of the work represented. A note on the back of the title page states that the type used is that cut in 1670—Janson Antiqua, of the type foundry D. Stempel in Frankfurt; here also the various firms supplying the paper, ink, rubber, machinery, etc., used in the make up of this special issue are named. The matter is varied and interesting. Several imaginative articles, all strictly within the radius of the journal, are followed by 18 full-page pictures illustrating the entire process of papermaking. Each page is offset printed on a different paper representing the make of a mill or the stock of a merchant and forms a very effective advertisement. These are followed by a well-written article on "The Advertisements of Papermakers and Wholesale Stationers" urging a wider use of advertising by the industry and reproducing many advertisements of papermakers and stationers in the U.S.A. to show especially the effective nature of work executed on the mill's own product. Good examples from other countries are also included and the volume also contains some examples of good work by various firms, in the form of insertions. The perusal of this number can be recommended to all who are interested in the industries which it serves.—J.M.A.

Photographic Retouching. — Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons, Ltd., have made an addition to their technical series of books that should be welcomed by all who practice photography either as a means of livelihood or as a hobby. The volume is entitled "Retouching and Finishing for Photographers," and is from the pen of Mr. J. Spencer Adamson, a thoroughly practical worker and expert in the art of improving negatives and working up the finished print. The book deals comprehensively with the appliances needed and the materials used. Retouching of negatives, the working-in and taking out of backgrounds, varnishing and other matters are clearly explained, and the text is illustrated with examples that give an added value to the instructions. As to prints, there is much detailed information for the finishing in monochrome and colour, and several special processes are explained, including the beautiful wax medium method of colouring. Although primarily intended for the photographer, the book has much information of a character that would be found useful to the process engraver in the preparation of prints and negatives for reproduction. It is published by Messrs. Pitman and Sons, Ltd., and Messrs. Henry Greenwood and Co., price four shillings, net.

Christmas Gift Books.—Now in the 28th year of its popularity, "Father Tuck's Annual" comes along once more to bring delight to many a youngster. With its attractive cover and varied contents, it makes an excellent five shillings' worth (net) of Christmas cheer for the nursery. "Little People's Annual" (4s. net) has similar attractive features, both books being well produced, in respect both of letterpress and of pictures, the illustrations including colour plates. The house of Raphael Tuck and Sons, Ltd., also publishes "Brave Deeds by Brave Men," specially written for the Raphael House Library by C. Sheridan Jones, and with a foreword by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle (picture boards, 6s. net; cloth, 8s. net).

Spalding and Hodge, Ltd.

Benevolent and Pensions Fund.

This fund has now been placed in the entire control of members of the staff at Drury House, the new trustees being Messrs. E. Thain and F. Clemence, with Mr. Sydney Spalding as chairman.

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Process Engravers at Dinner.

Successful Gala Evening.

The third annual dinner of the Process Engravers' Club was held on Tuesday evening of last week in the Grand Hall of the Hotel Cecil, Strand, W.C., and was in every way a most successful function, the only regrettable feature being the absence, through illness, of the secretary, Mr. T. C. Eamer. About 250 members and friends were present, under the chairmanship of the president, Mr. A. Dargavel.

The only speech made during the evening was that of the president, who, in extending a few words of welcome to the gathering, said that meetings of that description clearly demonstrated the usefulness of the club. Its meetings were beneficial to their craft in discussing matters of importance. As they were



Mr. T. C. Eamer.

no doubt aware, he had recently been to America, representing the Federation of Master Process Engravers at the great annual convention of American engravers. The strongest impression he gained there was that the engravers of America were most efficient in investigating all kinds of technical and business matters affecting process engraving. Everyone he met seemed to be willing and anxious to do everything to further the interests of the whole community of engravers. The Process Engravers' Club was operating in the same spirit, and they wanted all engravers in London, and particularly the younger men, to take a hand. They were out to promote a more generous and friendly relationship amongst engravers.

Mr. Dargavel went on to say that he wished to take that opportunity of saying how much they all regretted that Mr. Eamer had been compelled to give up the secretaryship. Nobody had worked harder in the interests of the trade than Mr. Eamer. The conception of the Process Engravers' Club was his, and he had, amongst many other activities, worked hard to make it a success. The time had come when he had to take things more easily, and after his strenuous life he deserved a period of comparative rest and retirement. He was sure that he could convey to Mr. Eamer the best wishes of everybody present that he might long be spared to enjoy the reward of rest which he had so thoroughly earned. He carried with him the appreciation and respect of the whole trade. Mr. Eamer was to be succeeded by Mr. Knighton, whom they warmly welcomed as their new secretary. (Applause.)

The following telegram was sent to Mr. Eamer in the course of the dinner: "All assembled at Process Club dinner express sincere regret at your enforced absence, and fervent hope of speedy restoration to health.—President."

During the evening Miss Jocelyn Dixon performed a charming solo dance, arranged by M. Idzikowski; Miss Barbara Hellen and Mons. Leon Fiori (of the Italian and Michael Fokine Ballets, etc.), danced the Tango Argentina with much skill, whilst Miss Jocelyn Dixon and Mr. Leon Fiori gave a wonderful interpretation of the Chinese dance "Chin-Chin." Songs were also rendered by Miss Winifride Howey and Mr. Ashmore Burch, Miss Nora Drake being the accompanist, whilst Mr. Will Kings caused much merriment. Mr. Jack Payne's Hotel Cecil Orchestra provided perfect music for the dancing.

The arrangements were in the hands of the following gentlemen: Messrs. Carl Hentschel, F. E. S. Perry, T. C. Eamer, A. Knighton and F. C. Coombs, Mr. Carl Hentschel being the M.C.

Solicitors' Law Stationery Society.

Pension Fund Inaugurated.

At an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Solicitors' Law Stationery Society, Ltd., held at the registered offices of the company, 104-7, Fetter-lane, E.C.4, on Tuesday of last week, a resolution was passed approving of the formation of a pension fund for the benefit of its employees. The scheme, a contributory one is to provide pensions at the age of 65, or at an earlier age in case of failing health, provided that at least 10 years' service with the company has been completed; the maximum pension after 30 or more years' service to be thirty-sixtieths of the average remuneration during the five years previous to the date of retirement. The scheme also provides a death benefit of varying degree according to the number of years' service, provided the employee is a contributor to the fund and dies before reaching pension age.

To enable the older employees of the Society with long service to become contributors to the fund at reasonable rates the Society is involved in a considerable initial contribution. In addition to this the Society contributes a yearly sum equal to that contributed by the employees.

The scheme has been accepted by the requisite majority of the staff as required by the actuary.

Flats for Retired Printers.

The all-star concert held on Monday of last week at the Kingsway Hall, Kingsway, in aid of the funds for self-contained flats for retired printers, which are being erected by the Lloyd Memorial (Caxton) Seaside Home, attracted a very large gathering. The chair was occupied by Sir George Rowland Blades, Bt., J.P., M.P. Mr. Charles A. Roud (chairman of the committee) in introducing Sir George to the meeting, referred to their chairman's work as treasurer of the Home and also to the many sacrifices he had made on its behalf.

Sir George, replying, said that the Home had made great progress, and this latest scheme to which they were giving their attention, namely, the erection of flats for retired printers, would really fulfil a double purpose, because incidentally it would provide an income that would go towards the maintenance of the Home itself. The institution at Deal had made progress from year to year and at the present moment no less than 30,000 persons in the printing trade subscribed weekly towards its support. It was a very pleasing duty, continued Sir George, to announce that the National Sunday League, through its secretary, Mr. Henry Mills, had made a contribution of £100 in order to cover the whole cost of the evening's proceedings. That meant that every penny secured as a result of the concert would go to the funds for the erection of flats for retired printers. In concluding, the chairman thanked Mr. Parker and his committee and the artistes for their valuable services in making the evening such an enjoyable one, and also expressed his gratude to those present for the support they had given the function.

The stage manager was Mr. E. J. Eallett, assisted by Mr. Rowland Carse, whilst amongst the artistes were the following: Kel Keech and his Banjulele Band, Mark Lester, Edith Price, Doris Ashton, Josephine Lamb, Gladys Haysack, Alice Lilley, Leo Mann, Leonard Lovesey, Arthur Carter, Tom Kinniburgh, Edith Faulkner, Gladys Merredew, Joe Pearson, Edith Penville, and Walter Barker.

The amount realised as a result of the concert was £250.

North London Master Printers' ASSOCIATION.

Mr. A. Williamson, F.C.W.A., Addresses the Members on "Economic Production."

The members of this Association held a very useful meeting on Tuesday of last week, at Wortley Hall, Finsbury Park, N., when they were addressed by Mr. A. Williamson (costing secretary, Federation of Master Printers), who took as the title of his lecture "Economic Production." The meeting was presided over by Mr. W. Wilson (president), and there was a good attendance of the members. Amongst those present were: Messrs. R. B. Simnett (vice president, L.M.P.A), L. F. Hunt, W. J. Mizen (hon. sec., North London M.P.A), and E. G. Baker (assistant secretary, L.M.P.A.).

After the reading of the minutes, the secretary announced that blocks of the slogan: "Use More Printers' Ink, It is the Breath of Business," were now available, and could be obtained at the price of 2s. 6d. on application to him.

On being called upon to address the meeting, Mr. Williamson commenced by asserting that nobody had a greater respect and admiration for the craft of the printer than he had himself. He believed they would make considerably more progress as printers and as craftsmen if they entertained a higher regard for the industry with which they were so closely connected. He did not wish to be classed as an expert, but it was his earnest desire to extend to them all the help he possibly could. During his forty years' connection with the trade he had seen many changes, and the changes were more rapid to-day than they were twenty or thirty years ago, and he was confident there would be even greater changes in the next ten or fifteen years than there had been in the last forty years.

Mr. Williamson, in pointing out different ways in which, he thought, economic production could be secured, dealt first with the importance of the office side of the business, and then proceeded to say that profits were made by scheming—scheming with a definite object. The master printer should work more with his head and less with his hands. He was confident that economic production could be greatly stimulated from the office end of the business if work was properly specified and planned before being sent into the works. He believed that 99 per cent. of the people who bought printing had no standard of value, and generally they could not discriminate between the value of one job and another. Their only standard of value was that of price. With regard to this matter Mr. Williamson was of the opinion that in order to conduce to greater production, the printer should thoroughly study the requirements of the customer in order that definite instructions could be given to produce the work. It was also necessary for the printer to make the customer realise that printing had a value so that a proper price could be secured.

After dealing with the question of delivery and service, the difficulties connected with the ordering of the paper from the paper merchants immediately the job was booked were reviewed. The speaker stressed the importance of conferences of the heads of the departments for at least five minutes each morning, to discuss work that had come in the previous day, and work that was still to be sent out, all with the view of securing smooth running in all departments.

Another direction where considerable improvements could be effected was in studying the nature of the work to be executed. Some printers liked to do as comprehensive a range of work as possible, but if they had not got the equipment for it he believed it would very often pay them to farm it out. The speaker next gave useful illustrations showing the desirability of using a smaller number of type faces in order to secure efficiency through simplicity, and then proceeded to give instances of the value of specialising. With regard to this last point he stated that it was often said that the small printer was compelled to take everything that came along. His opinion was that he should not. He believed that a printer who specialised and endeavoured to produce work that had character in it would soon make a name for himself amongst prospective customers and so extend his business. Specific instances were given of success secured where specialised work had been adopted.

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Examples of the loss of time and money involved through unnecessary movements were given. The speaker quoted the case of a man being compelled to walk round a number of small tables to get to his guillotine from the paper store-room, and then of the time lost by the unnecessary movements of the hand of the compositor because of the old-fashioned lay of his case, and finally the loss of effort caused by unnecessary movements of a girl's body whilst feeding cards into a rotary cutting machine. All these wasteful efforts, when multiplied, represented a very considerable waste of labour.

Reference was made to the difficulties most small printers met with in executing poster work owing to a lack of sorts. The speaker suggested that the members of the Association should pool their poster type and hand it over to the best poster printer. They should then send him all orders for posters which would, of course, when produced bear the imprint of the printer passing on the order. Thus would be secured a better result, giving more satisfaction to the customer and yielding a greater profit to the printer.

Discussion.

Mr. L. F. Hunt said he was not in favour of the printer ordering his paper immediately he secured the order, because sometimes the customer changed his mind about the paper he wanted. The consequence would be that the printer might be left with a considerable amount of paper he did not want. He thought Mr. Williamson's examples about the unnecessary movements of different workers quite to the point and very useful.

Mr. Mizen was in perfect agreement with the lecturer on the question of giving out work by the printer, who, through lack of equipment, was not able to execute it himself. With regard to the loss of time involved in unnecessary movements, he thought they were the result of bad tuition, and pointed to a lack of oversight on the part of those in control in not checking undesirable habits.

Mr. E. G. Baker made a point of the loss of orders sustained by printers in not keeping to their promises regarding the delivery of goods and urged the claims of the trade houses who were members of the L.M.P.A.

Mr. R. B. Simnett made a useful contribution to the discussion. He was very strongly in favour of specialisation of work, but was against the printer refusing orders simply because his equipment did not enable him to do the wo k. He thought the printer should take the order and pass it on to a fellow printer who was better equipped, then he would be able to make a profit on the job for himself. He thought the best doctrine to adopt was that the customer was always right, and contended that it was always best to give the customer the benefit of the doubt because in eight times out of ten the customer knew he was wrong and the printer right. He was very much in favour of the idea of the consultation of the heads of departments once a day in order to discuss work that was going through the establishment. Mr. Simnett finally emphasised the necessity of master printers' gatherings in order that members could get to know one another, so that all traces of suspicion might be removed.

Mr. Williamson, in reply to several of the points raised in the discussion, said he knew that in North London some of the members were not using the Federation Costing System and he would say to them quite frankly that they should be doing so. There could be no economic production in the factory until the facts of their costs were known.

A combined vote of thanks to Mr. Williamson and to Mr. Simnett was proposed by the chairman, and was very enthusiastically carried.

THE *Spectator* announces that a change in the proprietorship of the *Spectator* took place in the summer, when Mr St. Loe Strachey disposed of the control to Mr. Evelyn Wrench, who has been a director of the paper for some years and has been managing director since January 1st, and to his father, Mr. Frederick S. Wrench. Mr. Philip Agnew has also taken a holding in the company, while Mr. Strachey retains a substantial interest and will continue to contribute regularly. Mr. J. B. Atkins, who has been assistant editor of the *Spectator* for many years, and acted as editor during part of the war when Mr. Strachey was suffering from ill-health, has been appointed editor.

MR. WILLIAM WATSON, retired paper manufacturer, of Ardlamont, Millhouse, Kyles of Bute, left £4,659 personal estate in Great Britain.

Machine Compositors' Vigilance ASSOCIATION.

Mr. J. F. D. Dixon (chairman of the Association) presided over the December quarterly meeting of the Machine Compositors' Vigilance Association held at the house of the London Society of Compositors on Friday, December 4th. The report of the committee, read by the secretary (Mr. Albert Henwood) annonnced that 19 members had been admitted during the three months, bringing the total membership up to 1,105, including 773 linotype, 265 monotype and 67 honorary members. The balance sheet for the quarter showed receipts amounting to £190, and expenditure of £131.

The second item on the agenda, the selection of operator candidates for the election of the London Society of Compositors Executive Committee in March next—in which all operators, members of the L.S.C., whether belonging to the Association or not, were invited to take part—resulted in the choice of Messrs. J. O. Hatcher (linotype) and Charles Hart (monotype), both of whom are sitting members.

During the meeting it was announced that the Association's annual dinner would be held at the Hotel Russell, Southampton-row, W.C.1, Mr. G. W. Davis, of Linotype and Machinery Limited, having kindly accepted an invitation to preside. The function will be held in support of the funds of the Machine Compositors' Pension No. 2. It will be recalled that the first ("Albert Henwood") Pension, in connection with the Printers' Pension Corporation, was completed at the last annual dinner in the early part of this year, and it is hoped to give No. 2 a good send off. Ladies are invited, and particulars may be had from Mr. A. Henwood, 27, Stapleton-road, S.W.17, or from Mr. C. R. Flaxman (hon. secretary of the Association's Pension Fund), 48, Arran-road, Catford, S E.

Trade Union Matters.

PRINTING UNIONS AND BOXING DAY NEWSPAPERS.—Two conferences under the auspices of the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation have been held to consider the question of non publication of evening newspapers on Boxing day. Representatives of the Newspaper Society, the Typographical Association, the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants, the Society of Electrotypers and Stereotypers, the National Union of Journalists, the Society of Lithographic Artists, and the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation were present. A proposal was put forward on behalf of the evening newspaper proprietors that they were prepared to authorise the Council of the Newspaper Society to consider the advisability of recommending suspension of publication of evening papers on Boxing Day when that holiday fell on any day other than Saturday or Monday, and after discussion a resolution to that effect was adopted both sides agreeing to recommend its acceptance to their constituents. The proposal is being placed before the members of the Typographical Association and the other unions represented at the conference in ballot form.

NEWSPAPER WORKERS' AGREEMENT.—The secretary of the Belfast branch of the Typographical Association has forwarded to the Executive Council details of the schedule of hours proposed to be worked by newspaper workers in the branch under the recent agreement between the Association and the newspaper proprietors whereby members working in newspaper offices are granted a night off per fortnight on condition that the time so taken shall be made up on the remaining working nights. The Executive Council have approved of the schedule submitted.

T.A. AND NON-UNION PRINTERS.—At a recent meeting of the Executive Council of the Typographical Association, Mr. H. E. Carss, London, one of the organisers, reported that he had visited Petersfield with the object of inducing non-unionists to join the Association. He was, however, unable to report any progress in the matter, owing to the fact "that the men are satisfied to receive nearly all the benefits of stabilised wages, hours, holidays, etc., without accepting the responsibilities of membership of the Association which has obtained those conditions for them."

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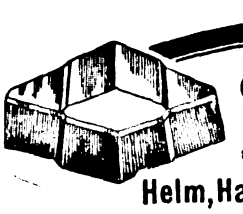
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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1925.

Origin of Christmas Cards.

CHRISTMAS cards, which have regained much of their old popularity, were first printed in Newcastle, according to the *Newcastle Chronicle*. In 1845 the Rev. Edward Bradley, known as a writer as "Cuthbert Bede," sent designs for Christmas cards to Mr. Lambert, the well-known publisher and stationer at Newcastle, and they were printed for private circulation. This was repeated in 1846, and in the following year the printers conceived the idea of putting designs on the market. In 1847-8 they offered the cards for sale, and these were the first cards offered to the public. This origin of Christmas cards was vouched for by Mr. Thomas Smith, who in 1845 was Messrs. Lamberts' foreman printer, and who soon afterwards started in business on his own account.

* * *

Paper Standardisation.

TOUCHING once again on paper standardisation, we have a letter from a prominent house which gets right down to essentials on this issue. The chief point raised is that reams of 480 or 516 cannot be changed to packets of 500 without affecting the weight and with a basis of 1,000 sheets there is the further question as to whether substance is to be specified as per 500 or per 1,000 sheets. Of course, these problems are not now raised for the first time; as a matter of fact they would have been dispelled for good if an entire scheme of standardisation had been adopted. Our own belief is in substance numbers based on standard sizes and we have very much of a leaning toward grammes per square metre. For either of these aspirations there may be a doubtful future; but so far as substance and weight per 1,000 sheets is concerned, the Master Printers' Federation have planned and sanctioned a scheme for the approval of the Wholesale Stationers and Paper Merchants. We are prompted to ask where the paper mills come in in this standardisation business. However, if the wholesalers will help to push this substance scheme through, we should very quickly remove what ought to be the last obstacle in the path of paper standardisation. Until then there is no reason whatever why merchants should not get rid of their hesitations and philosophic doubts. If 21 lb. large post is to be 500 sheets 22 lbs., let them get their paper made up and labelled that way to keep to the new system until they accept the proposals of the Printers' Federation. The longer they play with what is essentially an accepted custom, the more chaotic will the situation become.

* * *

Paper Trade Changes.

IMPORTANT changes are taking place in the paper markets of the world. Modern methods of communication have speeded up matters to such an extent that no country or locality is free from competition. At the same time new opportunities are arising, while, on the other hand, openings for paper are being forced by manufacturers and merchants. The section of the paper industry which is chiefly concerned with changing markets is, perhaps, newsprint, in regard to which there is proceeding a reshuffling of positions. Canada promises to provide an increasing source of competition both in this county and Australia and British and Continental mills are likely to feel its effects. There are those who are alarmed at the prospects which such competition threatens, while others believe that the situation will not be unduly disturbed, or, at all events, that the readjustment will leave things much as they are. That, however remains to be seen. Providing the world's affairs are allowed to settle down to normal conditions, and increase of consumption proceeds unhindered, there should be a steady growth in the demand for newsprint and other grades of paper. The problem appears to be, how far consumption can keep pace with supply. Canada's output is surely striding ahead of that of the United States, and new mills and plants with enhanced production are coming into operation. So far, official statistics do not indicate any change in the Australian market, though the effects of granting preference to Canada are likely to be felt sooner or later, unless, of course, the Dominion manufacturers find they have not the surplus they anticipated. There are evidences that Australian publishers are not hastening to throw over the assured supplies which this country affords.

* * *

"Rushing" Hand-Made Paper.

AN interesting little controversy has been proceeding in the house journal issued from Hayle Mill as to whether it is advisable to rush through an order for hand-made paper or to lose it altogether. One has a good deal of sympathy with Mr. R. Robertson, an old hand-made papermaker, who insists on the advantage of allowing paper to mature. He mentions an experiment he tried with some paper made over 30 years ago and contrasted it with some turned out in the present day. From the old paper he made a paper cap, filled it with water and placed it on the fire and boiled an egg in it; it was on the fire 38 minutes and did not then "give." The new paper of to-day, he asserts, would not hold the water. It is not a question of rags or size, adds Mr. Robertson, it is that the old paper was given time in its maturing and went out of the mill as "paper." In these days of hustle, however, it is not always possible to draw a hard and fast line. Competition is keen, and it is difficult enough to get orders at all. Therefore, there is urgent need to make every effort to fulfil those which do come to hand. As Mr. J. B. Green observes: "The idea of maturing hand-made paper is fine for stock lines, but where is the stationer or printer now who will order special making lots three or four months before he wants them?"

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Country News.

Gloucester.

THE fellow printers of Mr. Harry Harmer, both in the City of Gloucester and in the South-Western Alliance, will join in extending to him hearty congratulations upon his unopposed return to the Gloucester City Council. The vacancy in the Council was caused by the elevation of Sir James Bruton to the aldermanic bench. Mr. Harmer is managing director of the Crypt House Press, Ltd, and the British Publishing Co., Ltd., and director of the *Gloucestershire Chronicle*, Ltd. He is a representative of the South-Western Alliance upon the Council of the Federation of Master Printers, and is a keen member of the West of England and South Wales Monotype Users' Association, and in him Gloucester has found a representative who will be alive to the responsibilities of his position.

Bristol.

MR. AND MRS. E. W. ALLEN (Allen, Davies, and Co., Ltd.), have just celebrated their golden wedding. A gathering of the staff and workers assembled in one of the rooms in the new factory in Nelson-street, Mr. C. J. White (a director) in the chair, when a presentation of an arm chair and a wallet containing an address and the names of the subscribers was made to Mr. Allen, and a muff to Mrs. Allen. Mr. Allen is the immediate past president of the Bristol Master Printers and Allied Trades Association.

Tonbridge.

COUNCILLOR F. I. DANN, J.P., the secretary of the Tonbridge branch of the Typographical Association, has been entertained at dinner on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the foundation of the branch and on his election to the chairmanship of the Tonbridge Urban District Council. The company numbered about 150, and the chair was taken by Mr. W. Woodman, president of the branch. The toast of "The Typographical Association" was proposed by Colonel R. Truscott (Messrs. J. Truscott and Sons). Mr. J. D. French, president of the Typographical Association, also spoke.

Swansea.

THE Swansea Co-operative Printers have recently acquired new premises in Belle Vue-street, formerly used as a chapel. New plant is being installed, including two Monotype machines, a Miehle, and ruling machines.

Chichester.

THE late Mr. T. S. Adcock, J.P., of North-street, Chichester, printer and motor garage proprietor, who left £15,700, bequeathed £200, his stock in trade, type and machinery used in connection with his printing business, a gold watch and chain and gold ring to his "esteemed foreman printer, Thomas Richard Triggs, in memory of long and faithful service," and £100 to William Knight, "in memory of his lifelong service with me."

Manchester.

DR. GUPPY was the guest at the monthly luncheon, on Thursday, of the members of the Manchester Master Printers' Association. Dr. Guppy stated that the art of printing was one in which he was actively interested. He had a good deal in common with the printers. The first librarians were priests, and the first printers belonged to the priestly orders. It was impossible to estimate the services which printing had rendered to humanity. He proceeded to present his hearers with an interesting review of the history of the printing art, and at the close was heartily thanked at the call of Mr. C. H. Makinson.

Hereford.

MR. W. F. ELLIOTT, the head of one of the oldest printing businesses in Hereford, has passed away, after a long illness, on November 29th. The deceased, who was 62 years of age, was proprietor of the Caxton Press, Church-street, and was well known and respected throughout the city. Mr. Elliott leaves a widow, two sons and a daughter. At the funeral, which took place at Hereford Cemetery on Friday, December 4th, there were many floral tributes of esteem.

South Wales.

THE visit of a South Wales police sergeant to a printing office in Crane-court, Fleet-street, was described at the Llanhilleth, Monmouthshire, Police Court on Tuesday of last week, when a local collier of Aberbeeg was charged with using certain premises for the purpose of betting. After evidence of the raid made on the collier's home, the police-sergeant said that when he visited the office of the London printer who supplied the betting slips and coupons, the tables of the office were laden with coupons, and there were six or eight telephones in the room. The London printer, who did not appear in person, was fined £10, and the collier was fined £5.

MEMBERS of the South Wales branch of the National Union of Journalists, with their friends, attended a gathering at Cardiff recently last to take part in a presentation that was made to Mr. T. A. Davies in recognition of his services to the profession, and as a memento of his term of office as president of the Union, the only Welshman on whom this honour has been preferred so far. Mr. A. Stephens, as chairman of the branch, presided, and there was also in attendance the Lord Mayor of Cardiff, and Mr. T. Dickson (Glasgow), this year's president of the Union, the City Coroner, and several other gentlemen of prominence in the City of Cardiff and the county. A very fine programme of music was given, and the evening was a very pleasant one all round.

Cardiff.

A MEETING of the Cardiff Master Printers' Association was held on December 1st, at the Queen's Hotel, Cardiff, following the usual monthly luncheon gathering. Mr. A. E. Harrison was in the chair, and a good attendance was recorded. Interesting reports of Federation labour conferences were received, and the question of forming a District Committee of the Joint Industrial Council for the whole of the South Wales area was fully discussed.

IN celebration of the completion of 25 years as news editor of the *Western Mail* and of the silver jubilee of his marriage, Mr. George H. Sutton was presented by the staff, recently with a suitably inscribed silver salver.

Trade Notes.

RECEIVING ORDERS have recently been made in respect of C. H. Planck, 12, Compton-road, Brighton, Sussex, and lately carrying on business at 26, Henrietta-street, Strand, London, poster and show card specialist, a domiciled Englishman; and of J. E. Gurdon, 25, Queen's-gardens, Hyde Park, London, journalist.

THE BOOK STRIKE.—The dispute between the Book Trade Employers' Federation and the Paper Workers' Union unfortunately continues, seriously interfering with the publishing trade and indirectly causing detriment to printers. A further conference was held on Monday between the union and representatives of the London publishing houses. The negotiations, it was afterwards stated, had had no result. The publishers were still standing by the terms they put forward, and the union was not prepared to accept them. The summonses against employees of Messrs. Leighton, Son, and Hodge, and against employees of Messrs. James Burn and Co. for leaving work without notice were last week adjourned at the Guildhall and Kingston Courts respectively with a view to amicable settlement.

£600 DAMAGES FOR ERROR.—In the King's Bench Division last week, the jury awarded £600 damages against the proprietors of the *Daily Gazette* (Islington), the *Hornsey Journal*, and the *North Middlesex Chronicle*, in the action in which Mrs. Ethel Louise Campbell, of Ferrestone-road, Hornsey, claimed damages for alleged libel contained in the reports published in the three papers of the hearing of her petition for divorce in January last. Owing to an admitted mishearing on the part of the reporter, whose report appeared in each of the three newspapers, it was erroneously stated that in giving evidence in support of her petition, Mrs. Campbell said she was married on June 18th, 1917, when the date she gave was June 8th, 1907. As the plaintiff had three children, one born in 1909, and twins born in 1915, it was alleged that the reports contained innuendo. The defendants admitted the libel, apologised to the plaintiff, expressed regret for the publication, and inserted apologies in their respective newspapers. The only question for the jury was as to the amount of damages.

DAMAGES of £250 were awarded to the plaintiffs on Thursday by a special jury, in the action in the King's Bench Division, brought by Mr. Horace Scott Laycock and Mr. Fredk. James Bird, against Odhams Press, Ltd., the proprietors of *John Bull*, for alleged libels in relation to contracts in connection with the Amusement Park of the Wembley Exhibition.

BETTING PRINTING FINES.—For publishing coupons in connection with football betting, David Wm. Gamage, proprietor and publisher of the *British Sporting Times and Home Journal* was at Ipswich on Monday fined £100, or, in default three months' imprisonment. William M. Allen, printer of the paper, was fined £10, or one month. It was stated that coupons were printed and money prizes offered for guessing football results.

MR. SIDNEY PATERNOSTER, who was for many years connected with *Truth*, has died in a private nursing home at Mill Hill.

THE late Mr. George William Mascord, Barnes, general works superintendent of the *Daily Chronicle* and the *Sunday News*, and a director of the United Newspapers (1918), Ltd., left £12,856.

SOUTH LONDON AUXILIARY.—Mr. J. E. Dixon (Amalgamated Press) presided over a very successful concert on Saturday at the Horns Assembly Rooms, Kennington-park, S.E. The function was held under the auspices of the South London Auxiliary, and the proceeds went to the War Orpans' Fund of the Printers' Pension Corporation. Mr. J. Fleming, the secretary of the Auxiliary, in thanking Mr. Dixon for his efforts, announced that the plate for the evening was a record one of £157. An excellent array of concert artistes included G. Price, Ruby Lester and Phyllis Mayne.

THERE was a good attendance of members of the printing and allied trades at a dance held on Monday of last week at the Shoreditch Town Hall, under the auspices of the Printing and Allied Trades Charity Sports' Association. Mr. J. McLeod, through whose instrumentality and enthusiasm the event took place, is organising a similar function for January 18th at Shoreditch Town Hall, when a fox-trot competition will be held.

GREAT success attended the wonderful "all-star" matinee given by many actors and actresses at the Lyceum on Friday in aid of the Newspaper Press Fund. No less than £1,300 was raised by the effort.

BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR.—In the House of Commons, on Thursday, in reply to a question asked by Lieut.-Colonel Sir Frederick Hall, M.P., Mr. A. M. Samuel, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Department of Overseas Trade, stated: "I have been in consultation with representatives of important retailers' associations in regard to the desire of certain exhibitors at the British Industries Fair to be allowed to sell sample articles at retail prices to members of the general public, from 5 p.m. to 8 p.m., and on the afternoon of the one Saturday which falls within the Fair period. In view of the representations made to me, I have now arranged that direct sales to the general public shall not be permitted, except that in the Food Section and Empire Section exhibitors who may desire to do so will be allowed to sell *bona fide* tasting samples at retail prices. The retailers' representatives whom I have consulted have expressed their full agreement with this arrangement, and I am assured that I can now count upon their co-operation for a successful Fair."

WE regret that pressure on our space prevents our publishing in this week's issue the last instalment of the report of the Royal Society of Arts lecture on bookbinding by Mr. Cedric Chivers. We hope, however, to conclude this report in next week's issue.

False Portuguese Bank Notes?

A sensation has been created by the discovery of alleged forged 500 escudo bank notes issued by the Oporto branch of the Angola and Metropole Bank, the notes bearing what appeared to be the marks of a well known London printing firm. The chairman of the London firm is on a visit to Portugal to examine the false notes.

MR. GEORGE A. ISAACS, general secretary of the Nat. S.O.P.A., was given a complimentary dinner at the Holborn Restaurant on Tuesday as a tribute to his 16 years' services to the Union. A sum of over £601 had been collected, whereby Mr. Isaacs was presented on behalf of the Society with a motor car, a pianola, and an illuminated address.

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Commercial Intelligence

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Allied Newspapers, 33s., 32s. 6d., 5½ p.c. 1st Deb., 97; Allied Northern Newspapers, Deb., 100, 101; Amalgamated Press, 42s. 7½d., 42s. 6d.; Associated Newspapers, 22s. 7½d., Def., 6 7/16, 6⅜; British Glues and Chemicals, 5s., 4s. 9d., Pref., 18s., 17s. 6d.; Joseph Byrom, 4s. 4½d.; Cassell, Pref., 18s. 10½d.; *Daily Mirror* Newspapers, 6⅜, 6 5/16, Pref., 26s.; *Daily Sketch* and *Sunday Herald*, Deb., 103, 101½; Thos. De La Rue, 12s., 12s. 10½d.; J. Dickinson, 31s., 30s. 10½d.; *Financial Times*, 6 p.c. 1st Mort. Deb., 96½, 95½; Hazell, Watson and Viney, 7 7/16; Ilford, Pref., 18s. 1½d.; *Illustrated London News*, Pref., 16s. 6d., 16s. 9d., ; International Linotype, 68, 70; Kelly's Directories, 6 p.c. Pref., 20s. 7½d., 7½ p.c. Pref., 22s. 9d., 23s.; Lamson Paragon, 10 p.c. Pref., 22s. 6d.; Lanston Monotype Corporation, 16s.; Linotype A Deb., 67, 67½; E. Lloyd, Pref., 22s. 9d.; George Newnes, 21s. 9d., 21s. 10½d.; Odhams Press (4s. shares), 3s. 7½d., 6 p.c. Pref., 14s., 13s. 9d.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 14s. 6d.; *Sunday Pictorial* Newspapers, Pref., 22s.; Raphael Tuck, 20s. 6d., 20s. 7½d.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 45s., 46s. 10½d.; Weldons, 25s., Pref., 15s., 15s. 9d.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

WATERLOW AND SONS.—After providing for income tax, depreciation, etc., the profit for the year to September 30th, 1925, amounts to £213,535, compared with £198,656 for the preceding year. A balance dividend of 10 per cent. and a bonus of 2½ per cent., both tax free, are recommended on the deferred ordinary shares, making 15 per cent., tax free, for the year, against 12½ per cent. for 1923–25; £50,000 is again placed to reserve, raising that fund to £500,000, while the "carry forward" is increased from £43,386 to £46 722.

NEW COMPANIES.

CORNISH GUARDIAN, LTD.—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of a proprietor of a newspaper now carried on by A. B. Lyne, at Church-square, Bodmin, Cornwall. Private company. First directors: A. B. Lyne, C. B. Lyne and N. S. Lyne. Solicitor: E. W. Gill, Bodmin.

TYPE SUPPLIES, LTD.—Capital £1,000, in 955 7½ per cent. cumulative preference and 45 founders' shares of £1 each; to adopt an agreement with A. J. Churcher, and to carry on the business of typefounders, dealers in metals, printers, lithographers and stationers, etc. Private company. Directors: A. J. Churcher and E. Dean. Registered office: 57, Farringdon-street, E.C.4.

SENTINEL MUSIC PUBLISHING CO., LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the businesses carried on in London by Rodney Archer (A), of a music publishing and band agency at Sentinel House, Southampton-row, W.C., as the Sentinel Music Publishing Co.; and (B) a musical correspondence school at the same address as the Orpheus Correspondence College. Private company. Directors: Rodney Leonard Archer, Mrs. L. Gascoine and Doris Gascoine. Solicitors: Grundy, Kershaw, Samson and Co., 6, Austin-friars, E.C.

R. J. SKINNER, LTD.—Capital £100, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of a printer carried on by R. J. Skinner, at 4, Fitzroy-square, Tottenham-court road, W. Private company. First directors: G. J. Bird, A. H. James, F. Love and R. J. Skinner. Registered office: 4, Fitzroy square, Tottenham court-road, W.

LIBRART PUBLISHING CO, LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of a press agent, printer, publisher, commercial photographer, artist and designer, carried on by E. A. M. Ackland, at 48A, South road, Waterloo, Liverpool, and elsewhere. Private company. First directors: E. A. M. Ackland and G. R. Rugg.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfactions registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfactions is not compulsory).

EMPIRE REGISTER CO., LTD. (printers, etc., Leeds).—Debenture dated November 26th, 1925, to secure £2,199 0s. 9d., charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: Mrs. E. Barnes, Francis-street, Leeds.

DUDLEY AND CO., LTD. (printers, stationers, etc., Holloway, N.).—Particulars filed of £40,000 debentures authorised November 16th, 1925, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital (if any), the whole amount being now issued.

BRADSTREETS REGISTER, LTD. (London).—Issue on November 30th, 1925, of £1,800 debentures part of a series already registered.

SEYMOUR'S (BRIGHTON), LTD. (picture dealers, printers and publishers, etc.)—Charge on 44, Western-road, and 32, Clarence-square, Brighton, dated November 25th, 1925, to secure £1,000. Holder: Dr. E. Boyd Paget, Flat 1, 28, Clifton-road, Brighton.

EDUCATIONAL SUPPLY ASSOCIATION, LTD. (London).—Satisfaction in full on November 26th, 1925, of charge on property in High Holborn and Drury-lane, dated January 2nd, 1924, securing an unspecified sum in respect of bank overdraft.

RYMAN AND CO., LTD. (fine art dealers and publishers, etc., Oxford).—Satisfaction to the extent of £200 on November 4th, 1925, of debentures dated March 20th, 1914, securing £1,625.

WM. MAY AND CO., LTD. (publishers, etc, Aldershot).—Satisfaction in full on October 31st, 1925, of debentures dated December 4th, 1919, securing £4,000.

ANDREWS FLOWER AND CO., LTD. (stationers, etc, London).—Debenture dated November 11th, 1925, to secure not more than £100, charged on the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: J. S. Allen, 202, Upper Thames-street, E.C.4.

RECEIVER APPOINTED OR RELEASED

JAMES GORDON AND CO. (STATIONERS), LTD (London).—F. Davies, of 245, Kingsland-road E.2, was appointed receiver on November 16th 1925, under powers contained in debentures dated July 26th, 1922, and March 9th, 1923.

COOKE'S MIMEOGRAPH CO. (Old Company), LTD. (London).—A. Willmott, C.A., of 14, Old Jewry Chambers, E.C.2, ceased to act as receiver or manager on December 1st, 1925.

Backhouse and Coppock, Ltd.

We are informed that the Inveresk Paper Co., Ltd., have recently agreed to purchase practically all the share capital of the above company. We understand there will be no change whatever in the management or policy of the company. Mr. A. L. Sharpe will continue to act as managing director, and Mr. Harrison, Mr. Snelling and Mr. Berrill, three of the Inveresk directors, will join the board on completion.

THE Department of Posts and Telegraphs of South Africa is inviting tenders for the supply of miscellaneous telegraph and telephone materials, including paper sleeves for conductor cable. Tenders by January 28th, 1926.

Swiss Duties Increased.

A Decree of the Swiss Federal Council, dated November 5th, provides for the following increased General Customs import duties (in francs per 100 kgs. gross weight) on paper-making material, paper, etc., the existing duties being given in parenthesis:—

Paper and board, printed or lithographed: Of one colour: In loose sheets or sewn, 120 (90); bound or framed, 120 (100); of more than one colour in loose sheets or sewn, 150 (110).

Paper and board printed by other than typographic or lithographic process (phototypes, photogravures, engravings on copper, steel, etc.): In loose sheets or sewn, 200 (150); bound or framed, 200 (180).

Envelopes in boxes, cases, etc., with or without notepaper (stationery), 160 (120).

Machines for typographic printing and other graphic processes; bookbinding machines: Printing presses, 30 (20); other, 30 (10).

Fibrous materials for the manufacture of paper obtained by chemical processes (cellulose, pulp or straw, esparto, etc.), wet or dry: Unbleached 5 (4.50); bleached 6 (5.50).

Grey cardboard; straw and wood pasteboard, leather board, etc., 20 (10).

Packing paper not elsewhere specified in the General Tariff, including oiled paper, 25 (20).

Tissue paper weighing 25 grs. or less per sq. metre, 40 (25, conventionalised for cigarette paper).

Printing, writing, letter and drawing paper of one colour, except newsprint paper, 40 (25).

Paper and board: Coated with chalk on one side only, not worked; coated with chalk on both sides or covered with chalk-coated paper; crinkled, perforated paper; gummed paper; non-sensitised paper, 45 (40); with impressed or coloured designs (shagreened, watered, embossed), 45 (20).

Parchment and parchmented paper and imitations thereof, 40 (25).

New Zealand Tariff Preference.

The new basis for customs duty to enable British goods to qualify for the New Zealand preferential rate will not become operative until April 1st, 1926, says *British Industries*. It had been the intention of the Dominion Government to bring the new system into force on January 1st next.

The proportion of British material to which manufacturers and exporters will have to certify to enable them to secure the advantage of the British preferential rate will be 50 per cent. The present percentage is 25 per cent. Goods emanating from this country will be allowed into New Zealand on the 25 per cent. basis up to and including March 31st, 1926,

ACCORDING to information received from the office of his Majesty's Trade Commissioner at Wellington, the New Zealand Post and Telegraph Department is inviting tenders for memo books, envelopes and paper, to be presented in New Zealand by February 3rd, 1926. Particulars of the inquiry may be obtained by firms interested in the supply of goods of United Kingdom origin upon application to the Department of Overseas Trade (Room 41), 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1.

TENDER FOR PAPER, PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING MATERIAL FOR EGYPT.—The Commercial Secretary at Cairo (Mr. E. H. Mulock), reports that the Egyptian Government Press are inviting tenders to be received in Cairo by January 23rd, 1926 for paper, boards, printing ink, cloth, etc. Further particulars may be obtained by firms interested in the supply of articles of United Kingdom origin upon application to the Department of Overseas Trade (Room 41), 35, Old Queen-street, Westminster, S.W.1.

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Paper Bags and the Proposed Paper Duties.

SIR,—We have been severely criticised with regard to an article that appeared in an evening paper on December 3rd last, the day when the Paper Duties were to be discussed by Parliament, and we would appreciate the hospitality of your columns to make our position clear in a question so interesting to all printers, stationers, papermakers and bag-makers.

Under the heading "Paper Bag 'Cookery'—Another Case of Hurting, Instead of Helping, Trade," the writer of the article stated:—

"The House of Commons to-day will consider the question of packing and wrapping paper, in which the 'Star' is informed by Mr. Vincent Pitman, of Crowther and Co., bag makers, that an attempt is being made to secure a duty by trickery.

"The Committee say that the Paper Bag Federation, 'as a whole,' has supported the demand for a duty on foreign paper, although they use it, and this is cited as evidence of the opinion of paper users.

"The fact is that there are 290 members of the Bag Federation, and the resolution supporting a tariff on paper was carried—without notice—by the votes of 26 of them. Some of those who voted are also paper manufacturers.

"But the bag trade has now realised the meaning of this proposal—to put 16 per cent duty on foreign paper and 10 per cent. on foreign bags.

"At present no paper bags are imported, but if this scheme is carried it will pay the foreign manufacturer to send in paper bags instead of paper, and the British paper-bag trade will be seriously damaged.

"This is another case where tariffs injure instead of help an industry."

We did not write this article—although we believe that every statement is absolutely correct, with the exception of the reference to paper bag imports. In giving evidence before the Board of Trade Committee set up to enquire into the demand for a duty, the chief witness for the British Paper Bag Federation said that the amount of paper bags imported from abroad is very small. It appeared in evidence that the quantity was so small that it had been entirely ignored in the Board of Trade Returns.

The witness went on to say with regard to imported bags "They are commencing to come, but so far not so seriously as to affect the market, but they are coming, and we anticipate the possibility of a more serious attack." Our view is that foreign competition in bags is likely to be increased rather than decreased by a duty of a penny or twopence in the shilling. Further than this, it would undoubtedly kill our export trade.

The witness said that he represented 260 bag firms, including manufacturers and dealers. As a matter of fact he only represented the 26 firms who voted in favour of a resolution that was sprung upon an unprepared meeting of 42 members. He therefore had no right to say with regard to the imposition of a duty, "I was instructed to do so at a mass meeting of the Federation at which the whole thing was fully discussed from every aspect."

We think the whole matter is summed up in the following verse written by a well known maker of paper bags on the lines of "Alice in Wonderland" (which evidently anticipated the procedure of the Board of Trade Committee):—

"Perhaps next time the bag men meet,
They'll try to make it clear
Why they aided those who wished
To make their paper dear.
For men who give and do not take,
In trade are counted queer!"

p.p. CROWTHER AND CO.,
VINCENT PITMAN,
General Manager.

Crowther and Co.,
115, Middlesex-street,
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—o—

Trade Lectures.

SIR,—The correspondent "E.B." in your issue of the 3rd inst. raised two interesting points on trade lectures. The first concerned the dissipation of effort, and was a plea for a combination of interests into one useful and comprehensive series of lectures on technical subjects. This should present no great difficulty, as the Stationers' Hall is situated in the greatest printing centre in the world, and is within easy reach of all interested.

The second proposition is more difficult, because the man who "knows" and can "do" is not always the man who can "talk." The writer has attended many trade lectures, and though at times he has been arrested by the fluency of certain speakers, he has often come away with a sense of time wasted, knowing that many of the ideas advocated were absolutely impracticable. Men of undoubted practical ability in trade subjects should be encouraged to come forward and do something to make our trade lectures more than mere talk—however pleasing and clever that "talk" may be. The man who has gained practical knowledge through "doing," will always be listened to with respect and with profitable interest, although he may not be an orator or even a fluent speaker.

JOSEPH STUART.

29, Leaside-avenue,
Muswell Hill,
London, N.10.

Personal.

LORD RIDDELL entertained 50 members of the Grandfathers' Club to tea at Browning Hall, Walworth. The oldest guest was 86.

SIR CHARLES HYDE, BART., proprietor of the *Birmingham Post* and *Mail*, has made a gift of £100,000 to Birmingham University.

MR. F. O. ROBERTS, M.P., who has been seriously indisposed, left England on Wednesday to attend a conference of Labour organisations in British West Indies, convened by the British Guiana Labour Union.

MISS SYBIL GRACE TUCK, second daughter of Sir Adolph and Lady Tuck, is to be married to Sir Edward D. Stern, Bt.

WE are now able to state definitely that Mr. T. E. Naylor, J.P., M.P., has decided to resign his position as chairman of the London Printing and Kindred Trades Federation. Although the executive of this body is endeavouring to prevail upon Mr. Naylor to reconsider his decision, it is believed their efforts will not be successful.

MR. T. H. CUNANE, who is well known as a lecturer on papermaking; throughout the country, rendered a further service to the allied industries on Friday last, when he addressed a gathering of the printing industry at Stationers' Hall on the subject of "Printing Papers."

NOT only did he clearly demonstrate the great difficulties which the paper manufacturer has to contend with in dealing with the various fibres at his disposal and in meeting the wishes of the printer, but he also explained some of the reasons for the complaints which users of paper so frequently put forward.

MR. A. W. FOSTER, the secretary of the Papermakers' Association, was an ideal chairman and made an interesting contribution to the subject under discussion.

MR. T. E. WELLS (for many years with Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode) has added to his many other associations by being elected a member of the Stoke Newington Borough Council (Lordship Ward).

MR. ROWARTH SPURRELL, B.Sc., son of Mr. Walter Spurrell the well-known printer of Carmarthen, has just concluded a remarkably brilliant career at Guys Hospital, London, by winning the University of London Gold Medal in the Final M.B. examination, with distinction in surgery and pathology.

MR. JAMES EDGELL, the Master, presided at a dinner of the Worshipful Company of Makers of Playing Cards held on Wednesday last week to meet the Acting Lord Mayor (Sir George Truscott) and the Sheriffs.

MR. CHAS. NEWELL, C.C., will preside at the annual general meeting of the Stationers' Social Society, to be held on Tuesday evening, December 29th, at Anderton's Hotel at 6 o'clock. The new president and officers will then be elected.

MR. A. E. MIST, the hon. secretary, has already arrangements in hand for the annual winter dinner at the Hotel Cecil on February 13th.

MR. CLAYDON the new secretary of the Employers Federation of Envelope Makers and Manufacturing Stationers, is not unknown to the paper industry, since during the War he held the office of Director of Labour, Machinery and Transport in the Department of the Paper Control, and in this connection he came into touch with the majority of the firms engaged in pa er and stationery manufacture.

BORN in Lincolnshire in 1882, he was educated at the School of Science, Art and Technology, Peterborough, and later at King's College, London. At the age of 26 he entered the Colonial Civil Service (first class). During the War he was invalided home early in 1916, and in September of that year he was appointed to the Ministry of Munitions, being attached to the Headquarters Staff, Labour Supply Department, and was transferred from there to the Paper Control.

MR. CLAYDON was formerly a member of the Southgate District Council, but did not stand at the last election owing to pressure of work.

MR. JOHN ANDREW FORD, who has been blind since youth, has been presented with a chiming clock in recognition of his 50 years' work as proof-reader and stereotyper at the National Institute for the Blind.

THE KING, in a letter read at the presentation by Sir Michael O'Dwyer, the vice-chairman, expressed admiration for Mr. Ford's patience, devotion, and untiring zeal.

CAPTAIN E. B. B. TOWSE, V.C., the chairman of the Institute, in making the presentation, said that to Mr. Ford belonged the proud record of having written the whole of the Bible in Braille by hand—a process which had involved some 21,000,000 blows with a hammer.

MR. J. CRAWLEY, formerly editor of *Reynold's Illustrated News*, has been reappointed to that position in succession to Mr. W. S. Robinson.

MR. FRANK DILNOT, the chairman of the London Press Club, is indisposed, and was unable to attend the Honorary Members' Dinner on Saturday last.

MR. JOHN RENWICK, of the *North Cheshire Herald*, who is reputed to be one of the oldest working journalists in England, has resigned his position as reporter to enjoy a well-earned retirement at Newcastle, his native town.

MR. H. C. CHERRY, the editor of the *Goole Times* and associated papers, has been presented with a pair of Jacobean candlesticks and a clock by his colleagues on leaving to become chief sub-editor and assistant editor of the *Leicester Mail*.

MR. FRANK NASMITH this month completes 21 years as editor of the *Textile Recorder*, having succeeded his father, the late Joseph Nasmith, in 1904. Mr. Nasmith is the managing editor for John Heywood, Ltd., the proprietors and publishers of the *Texile Recorder* and other textile publications.

MR. FRED B. HARGREAVES, who for some time has been assistant editor of *System*, has been appointed manager of the *Nation*.

MR. JOHN E. BOURNE, of the London staff of the *Liverpool Post and Echo*, has been presented by London colleagues with several books, on leaving to become the news editor of the *Wolverhampton Express and Star*.

SOME interesting changes in the South African staff of John Dickinson and Co., Ltd., have followed the visit of Mr. F. G. Hawdon to the Cape.

MR. R. W. HULSE, the manager in Johannesburg, has been appointed manager of the Australian branches of the company, and his place is taken by Mr. M. A. Willison, who is a product of the Apsley Mill, where he went in 1895. He was transferred to Cape Town in 1903, and proceeded to Johannesburg in 1906.

MR. HULSE, who joined the company in 1904, is already on his way to Australia, if he has not actually arrived, and he was to meet Mr. Hawdon in Sydney.

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Employers' Federation of Papermakers.

Annual General Meeting held at Preston.

The twelfth annual general meeting of the Employers' Federation of Papermakers of the United Kingdom, was held at the Park Hotel, Preston, on Friday, December 4th, the president (Mr. Arthur Baker) being in the chair.

The report of the Executive Council was submitted, together with the statement of accounts.

President's Review.

In moving the adoption of the report and accounts, the president said: The period which has elapsed since our last meeting in August, 1924, has been, without question, the most trying time through which the industry and Federation have passed, and, in order to keep members in touch with events, the annual report has been specially drafted in more detailed form than usual.

The bright feature has been the news mills, which, thanks largely to the benefits of Australian preference, have been generally able to run full time. Other branches of the industry have had a very patchy time, whilst the Wrapping Section literally found themselves in a position of "extremis." Several of the weaker mills succumbed under the strain, and many were threatened with extinction.

In desperation application was made by this Section of the trade for relief under the Safeguarding of Industries Act, and, as you know, the Committee of Enquiry has reported in their favour.

The country has passed through the final stages of a rather painful period of deflation leading up to the restoration of the gold standard, which, now accomplished, has undoubtedly had a great steadying effect. The general trade of the country shows indications of a change for the better, but it does not appear that there will be any marked tendency in that direction pending some satisfactory settlement of problems in the coal mining industry.

The Newsprint Situation.

I regret to say, however, that whilst the position of the esparto papermakers is better, the outlook for the News Section of the industry is not so promising. Australian Preference has been extended to Canada, which country has signalised the event by taking orders for about 6,000 tons for immediate delivery, and, according to reports, is hopeful of obtaining about 40 per cent. of the tonnage at present made by us.

You will recollect we have been exporting to Australia at the rate of approximately 100,000 tons per annum.

There is also over-production of "news" paper in North America generally, where the building of "news" mills has been overdone, and it is estimated there will be an excess production in the new year amounting to not less than 2,000 tons per day. We have already had a foretaste of what may happen by the action of the International Paper Co., of New York, who have dumped a large tonnage for delivery in this country over next year at a price equivalent to not less than 30s. a ton lower than the domestic price in U.S.A. for 1926, the home price in the United States having been fixed at such a figure that it is said many mills will find themselves unable to operate at a profit.

Relations With Trade Unions.

I regret to say relations with the Trade Unions have been very strained during the year, and, for a time, worse than at any period in the lifetime of the Federation. We have also encountered the same discordant note which first interfered with the otherwise smooth working between the Unions and the Federation, leading to the disastrous strike at Valleyfield, and was the cause of the latest stoppage at Culter.

As you know, No. 4 National Agreement was signed on February, 24th, 1924, after long negotiations about conditions. The question of wages did not enter into those discussions, and I might emphasise in passing that the National Agreement only lays down the minimum rates of wages, the basic rates of which, subject to rise and fall in the Board of Trade Cost of Living Index Figure, have remained in continuous operation up to the present time since May 4th, 1922.

Hardly was the ink dry upon the No. 4 Agreement than the National Union of Printing and Paper Workers gave notice to terminate on May 26th, 1924, and later put forward a series of demands which the Federation had no alternative but refuse, with the intimation that we were prepared to grant an advance of ½d. per hour on the minimum rates of Class 3 male workers and ¾d. to women.

Serious differences between the two Unions signatory to the Agreement ensued which further complicated matters, and, for a time, negotiations were practically hopeless, as it was impossible to get both bodies to meet us round the same conference table. There followed a period which called for the exercise of a great deal of tact and forbearance on the part of the Federation, during which we felt that, notwithstanding serious misgivings, it was the duty of the Federation to carry on with the conditions and terms of the No. 4 Agreement as though the Agreement was actually in force, in the hope that a time would soon arrive when the two Unions involved would become reconciled and negotiations could be resumed on the old basis.

I am glad to say that ultimately wisdom and the quiet determination of responsible leaders on both sides led to a resumption of negotiations, and finally to an informal unofficial meeting between representatives of the unions and the Federation, when very frank conversations took place as to the desirability and possibilities of future national agreements.

I would like, at this point, to pay tribute to the assistance of Mr. A. E. Holmes, secretary of the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation, who was largely responsible for bringing about a better state of affairs.

Arising out of these conversations and further official meetings between your Negotiating Committee and the Trade Unions, a meeting was held in London on Friday, November 20th last, at which, the conditions of a new agreement being substantially agreed, the Unions decided to accept the suggestions made by us a year ago, namely, that the question of wages be referred to the impartial arbitration of the Industrial Court, and I shall shortly ask you to approve of the proposed terms of reference.

The spirit and atmosphere of the meeting referred to was all that could be desired, and I trust that the contact re-established with our friends will be all the closer and lasting as a result of the very frank conversations we have had together.

Captain Nuttall supported the motion with approbation and said incidentally that he was very pleased the president had referred to the assistance given by the Unions at the Wrapping Section Enquiry before the Board of Trade.

The report and accounts were approved.

The auditors, Messrs. John Adamson, Son and Co., chartered accountants, Spring-gardens, Manchester, were re-elected.

District Boards.

The election of the District Boards as follows was confirmed:—

NORTHERN SECTION.—Messrs. W. E. Nuttall (chairman), Cooke and Nuttall, Ltd.; E. W. Allen, Olive and Partington, Ltd.; S. Riley, John Wild and Sons, Ltd.; S. D. Whitehead, Robt. Fletcher and Son, Ltd.; J. W. Cropper, James Cropper and Co., Ltd.; James Lomax, Darwen Paper Mill Co., Ltd.; John Seddon, East Lancashire Paper Mill Co., Ltd.; William Clough, Ramsbottom Paper Mill Co., Ltd.; J. Hacking, Burnley Paper Works Co., Ltd.; S. N. Cozens-Hardy, Wiggins, Teape and Co. (1919), Ltd.; W. Porritt, Grove Mill Paper Co., Ltd.; J. Elliot Jepson, Star Paper Mill Co. (1920), Ltd.; John Turner, Wall-Paper Manufacturers, Ltd.; and H. Hartley, A. M. Peebles and Son, Ltd.

SOUTHERN SECTION.—A. Ralph Reed (chairman), Albert E. Reed and Co., Ltd.; C. H. Sanguinetti, British Paper Co., Ltd.; A. E. Gooding, Imperial Paper Mills, Ltd.; P. W. Holden, Wiggins, Teape and Co. (1919), Ltd.; F. G. Hawdon, John Dickinson and Co., Ltd.; William Nash, William Nash, Ltd.; and R. B. Miller, Edward Lloyd, Ltd.

SCOTTISH SECTION.—Messrs. R. C. Cowan (chairman), Alex. Cowan and Sons, Ltd.; P. W. Davidson, Hendon Paper Works Co., Ltd.; James Luke, John Luke; W. B. Pirie, Alex. Pirie and Sons, Ltd.; Wm. Watson, R. and W. Watson, Ltd.; J. D. Tod, John Tod and Son, Ltd.; R. A. McLaurin, Smith and McLaurin, Ltd; C. G. Wallace, Wm. Sommerville and Son, Ltd.; Wm. Verden Anderson, Smith, Anderson and Co., Ltd.

National Agreement.

A report of the negotiations with the Paperworkers' Unions respecting the National Agreement was submitted, and it was agreed that the question of wages should be referred for decision to the Industrial Court.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

The "William Vandy" Pension.

It was a happy combination on Saturday last, when the Brixton-Streatham-Clapham Committee co-operated with the Sick Fund Union in an endeavour to complete the above pension, which is the second one connected with the Sick Fund folk. They were exceedingly lucky in having such a chairman as Mr. J. M. Blanch, of the *Observer*, and also in securing as supporters of the chair, the Right Hon. C. W. Bowerman, J.P., M.P., Mr. Joseph Mortimer, O.B.E., Mr. Arthur O'Connor (P.M.A. secretary), Mr. W. A. Perkins, the ever-youthful William Vandy, Mr. W. Franklin (collector to the Printers' Pension), and many others. The concert was excellent in every way and Mr. Tom Wheeler is to be congratulated upon same. The artistes included Miss Elsie Beeley and Miss Boyes, two excellent sopranos, Miss Minnie Parrock and Miss Annie Preston, mezzo-sopranos, Miss Gracie Graham, commedienne, Mr. Arthur Terris, tenor, Mr. Alfred Parrock and Mr. W. Pitham, bassos, Mr. Billy Warren, Mr. Dan Stanley, Mr. Jack Addis, Messrs. Healey and Spencer, and Billy Travers and a Lady, supplied all the humorous items and were much appreciated. Mr. Chas. H. Hardy was the careful accompanist, and high appreciation of the efforts of all concerned was shown in the speeches of Mr. Blanch, Mr. Vandy, Mr. Bowerman, and Mr. J. Mortimer. The result of the evening's work was the sum of £80, which Mr. Blanch undertook to make up to £100. Great praise is due to Mr. R. W. Lee, Mr. Walter Parr, Mr. H. Dueval, Mr. Peter M'Ginty, Mr. Geo. Clow, and the musical director, Mr. Tom Wheeler. Altogether a most enjoyable evening.

Ilford Auxiliary Concert.

The third concert of the season of the Ilford Auxiliary to the Printers' Pension Corporation was held on December 5th at the "Cauliflower" Hotel, High-road, Ilford. The president, Mr. J. G. Williams (Williams, Lea and Co., Ltd.), occupied the chair, supported by Mr. Charles Dalziel (past president) and Mr. C. W. Brown (late financial secretary). The musical director, Mr. Dick Lewis, provided an excellent programme, the large and appreciative audience being delighted to hear the chairman announce that the "plate" had realised £52.

THE historic Locarno Treaty, which was signed in London recently, was printed on special paper known as Treaty paper, and these prints, signed by the plenipotentiaries of the various Powers, constitute the original Treaties.

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Salesman: "The Winkler Company regards service honestly—just as it does manufacture. Winkler machines are built with painstaking care and precision in the most modern and scientifically equipped manufacturing plant, and the Winkler Company stands right behind them, throughout their long life, to see that they are kept right. And Winkler service at *low cost* includes Winkler parts at *low cost*. Winkler parts are priced exactly in the same way as Winkler machines—*the cost of manufacture plus a fair profit.*"

Prospect: "This is all right for offices nearby, but what about distant offices like mine?"

Salesman: "The same sort of service is available. Winkler machines are at work all over the U.K. and no Winkler is ever far from interested care. With its system of standardization the Winkler Company can supply practically all machine parts from stock."

Prospect: "Supposing I order a Winkler, will you give me the benefit of your experience to ensure consistently good stereo results?"

Salesman: "Of course we shall. In making use of the service we put at your disposal you have it within your power to standardize your stereotyping method in a manner that will prove most helpful to you The Winkler Company couldn't lead in its field for so many years if it sold just stereo machinery. It has always sold the world's best and most economical stereo machines, *plus efficient service*. We, as Selling Agents, can supply the best and most suitable flongs and moulding materials for your Winkler plant requirements."

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A Romance of the Envelope.

The Story of Messrs. Millington and Sons, Ltd.

No 1, Amen-corner, Paternoster-row, E C.4, from January 1st, will be the City address of Millington and Sons, Ltd., the third address the business has known in the course of one hundred years of trading.

In 1824, when George IV was on the throne, William Leschallas, a gentleman of Huguenot ancestry opened a warehouse in Bishopsgate as a paper dealer and rag merchant.

London a Century Ago.

It is difficult to imagine to-day the social conditions of the London of a hundred years ago. The country was slowly recovering from the wounds of the Napoleonic Wars. The power of steam was yet in its infancy. The Stockton and Darlington railroad was in the making. Gas had been used for lighting the streets of London since 1807, but was still used mostly for indoor purposes, and where now at 9 o'clock at night a chain of brilliant electric lamps illuminate a solitary and deserted City and the echo of one's footsteps resound strangely on its pavements, a busy social life of its own occupied the inhabitants; children played in the streets; merchants still lived over their premises, and behind the drawn curtains the City merchant and his friends sat over their wine set on solid mahogany dinner tables. That was at the beginning of 100 years in the course of which London spread out in an almost unimaginable growth.

In those days paper was taxed from three halfpence to threepence per pound, according to quality. Newspapers were taxed fourpence per copy. The merchant who desired to extend his business by an advertisement in the newspapers had to pay a tax of three shillings and sixpence for the privilege.

Under these conditions William Leschallas started his business, which grew and prospered to such an extent that by 1835 a move became necessary to larger premises. In that year there was in Budge-row a warehouse known as "Moiniers' Paper Warehouse" with the proprietors of which he evidently came to some arrangement, as the watermarks of Moiniers are still the property of the present company. At any rate, in 1835 we find William Leschallas in possession of the premises in Budge-row where, in accordance with the prevailing custom, he continued to reside until his death in 1852.

A Vital Reform.

The real growth of the business commenced with the change in the postal system of the country; for previous to 1839 the rates of postage were so high as almost to preclude the use of the Post Office by the poor. It cost one shilling and fourpence to convey a letter from London to Aberdeen, and eightpence from London to Brighton. In 1837 Mr. Rowland Hill made the daring proposition that all existing rates of postage should be abolished, and their place taken by a uniform rate of one penny prepaid by stamps and irrespective of distance. This suggestion, looked upon at first as revolutionary, was adopted by Parliament in 1839. The first penny postage envelope was designed by William Mulready and issued by Rowland Hill in 1840. Under the old system the correspondence of the country averaged four letters per head of the population per annum; by 1875 the average had risen to 33 and an almost unbelievable aggregate of over a thousand million of letters and post cards was reached. William Leschallas was quick to seize the opportunities which the new postal system offered, and envelope-making of a somewhat primitive nature became one of the features of the business.

History of Envelope-Making.

At first envelopes were made on the Budge-row premises, but later a small factory was taken in Skinners'-yard—a quadrangle which lay off Sise-lane—and here the manufacture of envelopes went on for many years.

In 1852 William Leschallas died and Mr. Millington, who had acted as his export manager, came into possession of the business. A few years later he took into partnership a Mr. Hutton, the firm trading as Millington and Hutton till 1880, when the latter gentleman retired.

In 1868, Queen Victoria-street under a City improvement scheme was driven with Roman directness through a number of old City



No. 1, Amen Corner, Paternoster Row.

streets, and Skinners'-yard was amongst the demolished. Messrs. Millington and Hutton then acquired the freehold of an extensive factory in Southwark-street, where very primitive envelope-making machines were installed. These machines creased the envelope blank, leaving the gumming and folding to be done by hand. But gradually the mechanic's inventive brain came to the aid of the handicraft, and the history of the development of the business is the history of the development of envelope-making machinery.

In 1880, as we have already mentioned, Mr. Hutton retired, and Mr. Millington carried on the business with his two sons, all since deceased, as Millington and Sons. In 1883 the Southwark-street factory was burned to the ground and many of the historical records of the business were destroyed. The factory was quickly rebuilt, and in 1885 Mr. Percy Parminter, a nephew of Mr. Millington, entered the business; six years later the late Mr. Henry Godfrey joined the firm of Millington and Sons. Under the directorship of these two men the business made rapid strides. An additional factory in Banner-street was taken in 1896, but the growth of the business was such that neither Southwark street nor Banner-street could cope with the volume of orders, and the site now known as Crown Works, Tottenham, was accordingly acquired in 1901 for the erection of a model factory.

Model Envelope-Making Factory.

This factory, the most modern of its kind, covers an area of over six acres, all on one floor. Here the most up-to-date machinery in the world for the manufacture of envelopes can be seen, the very latest letterpress and lithographic machinery, ruling, boxmaking and binding machines and guillotines of the newest automatic type are here in profusion, and the appearance alone of the place bespeaks efficiency. Crown Works, Tottenham, is the main manufacturing centre of the business, but there are subsidiary factories in Birmingham, Manchester and Leeds, providing prompt service for their immediate areas.

The necessity of keeping this huge machine fed requires a large sales organisation, which has always been centred on Budge row, but it has been recognised for some time that Budge-row is not so central as it was, and the expiration of the lease provided an opportunity of securing premises at No. 1, Amen-corner, Paternoster-row, under the shadow of St. Pauls—a stone's-throw from the ancient Stationers' Hall and in the heart of the stationery trade of London.

By the way, No. 1, Amen-corner—an address known all over the world—bears in its title an echo of the dim and distant past when mediæval monks wending their way along what is now Paternoster-row, repeating the paternoster, reached the "Amen" at the Corner—other echoes of their chants being carried down to us in the names of Ave Maria-lane and Creed-lane.

To-day in Paternoster-row, hustling bagmen take the place of sandalled monks, and expressive English the place of the Latin tongue.

The Printing Trade.

Comparison between Britain and U.S.A.

The industrial relations of the United States to this country have been brought to the fore by the report of the president and the assistant director of the Federation of British Industries on their visit to that country, writes Mr. A. E. Goodwin (secretary, Federation of Master Printers) in *British Industries*.

The printing industry is at the moment particularly interested in American problems, and the recent visit of the writer of these notes to the U.S.A. contributed to the express need of enlightening American public opinion. I went there to investigate the problems of production, management, education, training and labour in the printing industry. I found that labour created few difficulties; there was an ever-increasing tendency towards specialisation, coincident with larger scale production and a decrease in the number of small firms; that advertising is not confined chiefly to newspapers, and is highly developed along direct mail lines; and that experiments are going on all the time with new methods and processes of production.

American industry is, however, less effectively organised than industry in Great Britain. For example, attempts to reform paper sizes by standardisation or, as they prefer to call it, simplification, have made slow progress. Against this, we in this country have the recent introduction of a scheme bringing in new and standardised sizes of paper, and already tnese sizes are being supplied by all the leading paper manufacturers, who have prepared and issued price lists based on them. This is an advantage held by British industry that might be developed along lines like that of collective advertising.

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Australian Notes.

September Imports of Printing Paper—Big Decrease in Value—The Tasmanian Newsprint Project—Replies to Criticisms—Further Negotiations—Government's Attitude to a Valuable Industry—New Zealand Newsprint Duties—Smiths' Newspapers, Ltd.—New Companies.

(From Our Sydney Correspondent)

OFFICIAL returns of imports into the Commonwealth for September show that, in printing paper, the value is very much lower than it was in September, 1924. The figure this year is £49,891, as against £123,909 a year before.

A LIVELY little controversy has been under way concerning the Tasmanian newsprint project and the attitude of the Government towards it. Criticism by Mr. Charlton has brought a vigorous reply from the Prime Minister (Mr. Bruce). After putting the critic right at least in regard to one particular, Mr. Bruce says the matter of supporting local enterprise was one involving the closest investigation in view of the fact that paper had never been commercially made from hard wood timber. Following a reference to the proposed bounty of £4 per ton and a deferred duty of the same amount to come into operation when the paper industry was established, Mr. Bruce mentioned an interview he subsequently had with two of the directors of the Amalgamated Zinc Co., who indicated that in their opinion the amount of assistance provided was not adequate to justify them in proceeding with the matter. At the same time these directors intimated that they could submit further information which they were confident would convince the Government that a further measure of assistance was necessary and warranted. To this Mr. Bruce had replied that if the additional information showed that any alteration in the Government's decision was justified, the matter would be reconsidered. He had asked for this additional information in time for it to be reviewed, so that the Government's decision could be given before the date of the expiration of the option of the Tasmanian property, namely December 3rd.

MR. PRATTEN, the Minister of Trade and Customs, has also taken up the challenge of Mr. Charlton. Referring to the projects which had been put before him for the establishment of a paper mill in Tasmania capable of making 20,000 tons per annum of newsprint and writing paper from Tasmanian hard wood at a capital expenditure of £600,000, Mr. Pratten mentioned that if such an undertaking proved commercially successful, consideration was to be given to the expenditure of a sum up to two millions for the purpose of making the whole of the paper requirements of Australia. The benefits of such an industry to Tasmania and to the whole of Australia, said the Minister, was so obvious that the proposal demanded the sympathetic and careful consideration of the Government.

SOME interesting figures relating to the probable cost of manufacture in Tasmania were given by Mr. Pratten. No proved information was available to the Government regarding the costs, quantities or qualities of paper it was proposed to make, and exhaustive world inquiries were therefore made by him as to the costs of processes and wages, so that the Government might arrive at the conclusion as to what was required to enable the industry to be established, which showed that on the basis of Australian rate of wages, the labour cests of making newsprint in Canada and Scandinavia from the tree to the wharf could reasonably be stated at a maximum of £5 a ton, or, say, five men per ton of paper per day. Owing to the more expensive process necessary to convert hardwood into paper, there would be more men necessary in the Tasmanian proposal than in Canada or Scandinavia, the estimate being eight men per day per ton of paper, apart from reafforestation. A total production of 30,000 tons per year for five yeafs from January 1st, 1927, was fixed. That production was 100 tons per day, and on the figures obtained would mean the employment of 800 men in the proposed new Tasmanian venture at a wages sheet of, say, £200,000 per year.

IN view of criticisms which have been made of the scheme by the Labour Party newspaper, it is worth while recalling the statement made by Mr. Charlton that "The advent of Labour will mean the establishment of this industry." It was suggested at the time that Mr. Charlton should be a little more definite on this point. In view of the recent elections, however, the Labour Party will have no immediate opportunity of showing what their policy would be in regard to newsprint manufacture in Australia.

IN a referen ce to the calling of tenders for newsprint by the New Zealand Newspaper Proprietors' Association and the position of Canada in regard to this matter, it is pointed out that during the fiscal year ended March last 10,268 tons of newsprint were shipped to New Zealand and 585 tons to Australia. To the latter country in 1923 there was shipped 30,200 tons. In July of the current year New Zealand took 974 tons of Canada's newsprint.

THE annual accounts of Smith's Newspapers Ltd., covering the twelve months ended June 30th show a net profit on working of £18,357. It is proposed to pay a dividend of 5 per cent. on the ordinary capital, to place £14,000 to general reserve and to carry forward £8,053. Advertising revenue from the *Guardian* is said to have increased by over 62 per cent. on the previous year's figures and the circulations of this newspaper and of *Smith's Weekly* are increasing. The company is concentrating on the development of these two papers rather than immediately launch a Sunday paper.

THE following two new companies have been registered:—The Lismore Printing and Publishing Co, Ltd.: Nominal capital £15,000, in £1 shares; objects, to purchase and take over as a going concern the business of printer, publisher, etc, carried on by J. C. MacCartie at Lismore. The Chinese Republic Newspaper and Trading Co., Ltd.: Nominal capital £5,000, in £1 shares; objects, to carry on all or any of the businesses of merchants, warehousemen, charterers of ships, ship owners, etc.

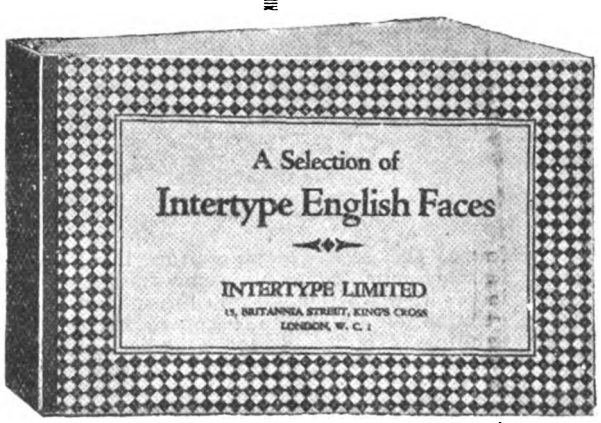
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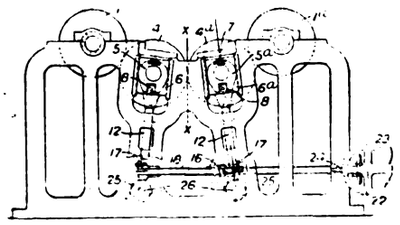
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New Inventions

Rotary Offset Web Machines.

An invention patented by Messrs. Linotype and Machinery, Ltd., and others, relates to rotary offset web-printing machines of the kind in which two coacting offset cylinders can be adjusted during the running of the press by screw-mechanism. Arrangement is made that the two offset cylinders can be simultaneously adjusted to the same extent The web X is perfected between offset cylinders 4, 4a, coacting with plate cylinders 1, 1a, and the offset cylinders are each mounted in a pair of eccentric bearings 5, 5a, carried by slides 6, 6a, on inclined screw rods 12. The pressure between each offset cylinder and the corresponding plate cylinder 1, 1a, is adjusted by rotating the eccentric bearings 5, 5a, by means of cams 8 acting



on notches in flanges on the bearings. The bearings are secured in adjusted position by clamping-bolts 7, which pass through slots in the bearing flanges. The slides 6, 6a, are arranged so as to be capable of independent adjustment, or all the slides can be operated simultaneously. The screw rods 12 are engaged by nuts formed with spiral gears 16, and on each side of the press two spiral gears 17 on a shaft 18 engage the gears 16 and allow of rotation of the nuts, and thus cause the rods 12 to be moved axially. The shafts 18 are connected by bevel gearing to a common operating shaft 22 fitted with a graduated hand-wheel 23 which co-operates with an indicator 24 to indicate the printing-pressure. The gears 17 can be operated by gears 25 on shafts 26 which can be manually operated by tommy-bars. Each of the gears 17 is connected to the hub of its shaft by a clamping-bolt arranged in a slot in the felly of the wheel. By loosening the clamping-belt of one felly, the other gear 17 can be operated independently, so that one end of an offset cylinder can be operated without the other, or one cylinder can be operated without the other.

Offset Blankets.

An invention by Messrs. L. Pepe and D. De Nagy relates to rubber offset blankets, which are provided with a coating of which the basis is a translucent gelatinous neutral solution of lactic casein, legumin, gluten, fibrin or a combination of such materials. This coating protects the printing plates, particularly fine-grained photo-mechanical printing plates, from the deleterious action of the sulphur in the rubber. In preparing the solution, the casein, etc., is treated with hot water or steam and dissolved in an alkaline solution to remove fat and albumen and is then precipitated with oxyglutaric acid. The precipitate is washed and then dissolved at a low temperature in glutaminic acid and dilute ammonia. The solution is then mixed in the proportion of 5 to 1 with a 20 per cent. solution of liquefied gluten or serecin, and a 10 per cent. solution of formaldehyde is added to this mixture in the proportion of 1 to 10 and propenyl alcohol is added in the proportion of 1 to 50. Specification 236,621 is referred to.

Photo-Mechanical Printing Surfaces.

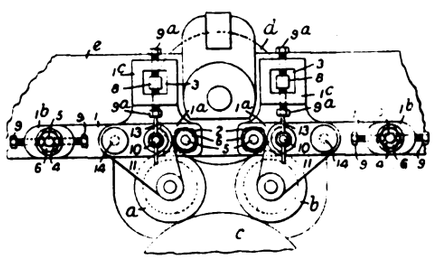
Mr. E. Christeller has invented a process for making printing surfaces for reproducing transparent or scientific specimens, such as physiological or biological specimens, which consists in using the specimens or preparations themselves directly for the production of the block. Grid negatives, either for monochrome or multi-colour reproduction, can be made by an enlarging camera or photo-micrographic apparatus. In the case of thin transparent specimens of normal size a negative may be made by contact printing and the negative used for making the block.

Ink for Dry Litho.

In order to avoid the necessity for the use of damping-apparatus in lithographic and like printing-presses, printing-ink, as patented by Messrs. Schuck, Maclean & Co., Ltd., is mixed with an emulsion of the water-in-oil type formed with an aqueous solution of a salt or salts which are capable, either alone or with the aid of an emulsifying agent, of forming such an emulsion, which are deliquescent, and which have no deleterious action on the pigments. The emulsion is preferably first formed with the solution and lithographic varnish and is subsequently incorporated with the ink. Suitable emulsions are formed from stated proportions of calcium chloride solution, varnish, petroleum jelly, and ammonium chloride or borax. The ammonium chloride or borax is dissolved in the calcium chloride solution and emulsified with other constituents, different amounts, varying according to the consistency of the ink, being added to the ink. Alternatively, the solution may be emulsified with the ink, oil being added during the process if necessary. Materials to impart or counteract acidity or alkalinity may be added.

Damping Rollers for Rotaries.

Supporting and adjusting means for inking and damping rollers of rotary printing machines are patented by Mr. A. R. Timson, and comprise roller-carrying arms pivoted in carrier brackets adapted for horizontal and vertical adjustment on the machine



frame, the roller-carrying arms being releasably mounted to allow movement to an inoperative position. From the ink drum c gelatine, etc., rollers a, b convey ink to the printing cylinder d, the spindles of the rollers a, b being supported at their ends by arms 11 pivoted at 10 to brackets 1 adjustably carried by the framing e of the machine. On the brackets 1 are formed bosses 1a, 1b, 1c, provided respectively with a square hole 2, a slot 4 and a square hole 3 Projecting into the hole 2 and the slot 4 from the framing, are studs 5 provided with securing nuts 6, and into the hole 3 a square rod 8, adjustment of the bracket being effected by opposed screws 9, 9a, carried by the bosses. The arms 11 are held in the operative position by spring pins 14 engaging holes in the brackets 1, the rollers being withdrawn from the inking drum, when the pins are released, by springs or gravity. Wing nuts 13 serve to hold the arms 11 on the pivots 10.

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Applications.

Crabtree and Sons, Ltd., R. W., and Hawkins, G. Sheet feeding apparatus for printing machines. 29,827.

Goss Printing Press Co. of England, Ltd., and Smith, E. J. Shafts or spindles for printing presses, etc. 29,565.

Igranic Electric Co., Ltd. (Cutler-Hammer Manufacturing Co.). Web feeding mechanisms for printing presses, etc. 29,719.

Intertype Corporation. Matrix assembler for typographical machines. 29,534.

Norman Type Casting Syndicate, Ltd. Type casting machines. 29,501.

Rose Bros. (Gainsborough), Ltd., and Rose, W. Wrapping machines, labelling apparatus, etc. 29,836.

Winkler, A. Separating sheets from a stack, etc. 29,654, 29,999.

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1924.

Cleathero, E. T. Sheet feeding mechanism for printing machines and the like. 243,130.

Crabtree and Sons, Ltd., R. W., and Phythian, T. E. Inking mechanism for printing machines. 243,045.

Kuziel, S. J. Combined envelope stamping machine and counter. 243,055.

Murray, J. Paper folding device for rotary printing machines. 243,106.

Stephens, A. J. (Kingsbury and Davis Machine Co.). Machines for making paper boxes. 243,162.

Trickett, Ltd., Sir H. W., and Ashworth, A. Printing or painting on felt, rubber and like materials. 243,085.

Usborne, H. L. Sealing device for the lids of paper and other containers. 243,058.

1925.

Bombled, F., Bombled, P., and Bombled, L. Machine for making bags of paper or similar materials. 243,224.

Green, C. F. Sheet feeding mechanism for rotary printing machines. 243,190.

Hart, H. (Mergenthaler Linotype Co.). Distributing mechanism of typographical machines. 243,269.

Hoe and Co., Ltd., R. Printing mechanisms for printing late news, edition headings, and the like. 243,235.

Imray, O. Y. (Intertype Corporation). Matrices for typographical machines. 243,236.

Kleim, G. Sheet folding machines. 243,205.

Ludlow Typograph Co. Slugs, type bars, or the like for printing. 229,274.

Petty, J. P., and Petty and Sons (Reading), Ltd. Temporary binders or loose sheet holders. 243,221.

Widmaier, O. Manufacture of letter envelopes. 231,181.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

1925.

Fallot (nee Huschke), M. Devices for feeding paper webs to printing machines. 243,313.

THE death has occurred in Cardiff of Mr. James McConnell, a native of Dublin, who has for years been connected with the Rees Electric Press, of London and Cardiff, and had previously been manager and secretary of another Cardiff printing house.

THE death is announced, at the age of over 70, of Mr. R. H. C. Gillis, who had a long association with west country newspapers on their printing side. Serving his apprenticeship on the *Cornish Telegraph*, Mr. Gillis later joined the staff of the *Western Daily Mercury* at Plymouth. When the *Cornishman* was started at Penzance some years later by the late Mr. A. C. Wildman Mr. Gillis returned to the West Cornwall capital, and filled the post of overseer on that paper with great capability for a long period until ill health compelled him to retire.

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TRADE PUBLICATIONS.

BOOKBINDER, THE, forms a Monthly Section of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, and subscriptions are booked for these issues at the rate of 3s. 3d. per annum, including postage. Special contributions appear from the pen of leading authorities. Publishers: Stonhill & Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

DICTIONARY OF PAPER TERMS.—Definitions of the Terms as used in the Manufacture and Merchandising of Paper. Published in book form by the Lockwood Trade Journal Co., Inc., New York. Bound in cloth, 6 × 9, 87 pp. Price 7s. 6d. Copies may be had of Stonhill & Gillis, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

LITHOGRAPHIC TRADE REVIEW, THE. This forms the subject of a monthly section of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, and these issues are obtainable at an annual subscription of 3s. 3d. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

PAPER TRADE REVIEW, THE WORLD'S. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4. This weekly journal established in 1879, gives particulars of Papermaking Machinery and Processes, Current Prices of Raw Materials, Market Reports, Interviews with Leading Men associated with the industry, Commercial Intelligence, etc. Annual subscription: 26s. plus postage (Inland, 30s. 4d.; Foreign and Colonial, 32s. 6d.)

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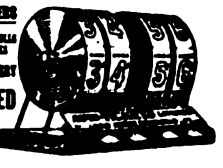
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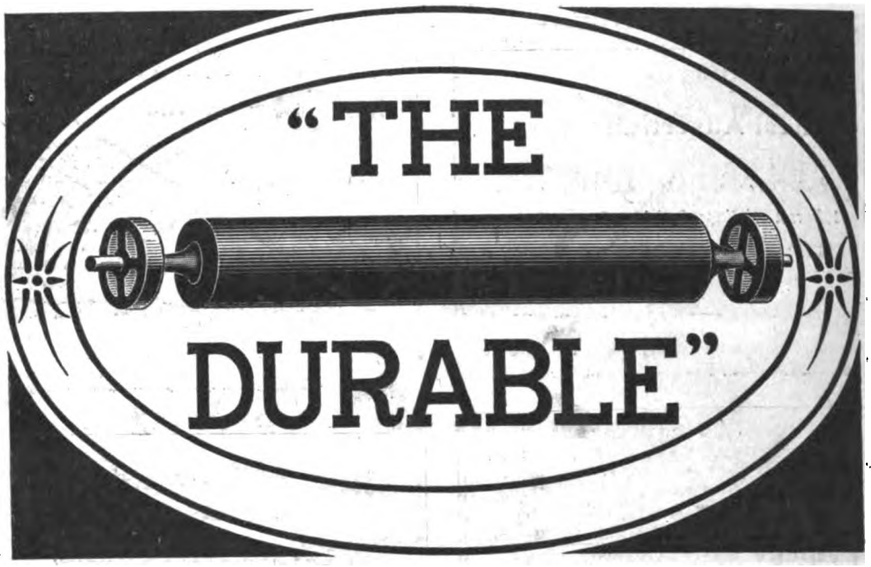
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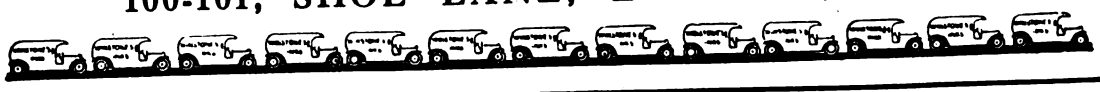
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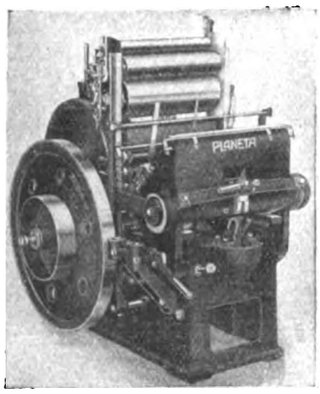


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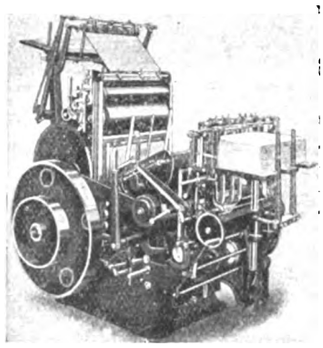


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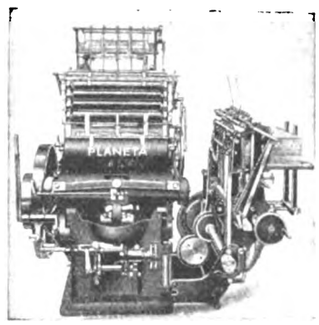
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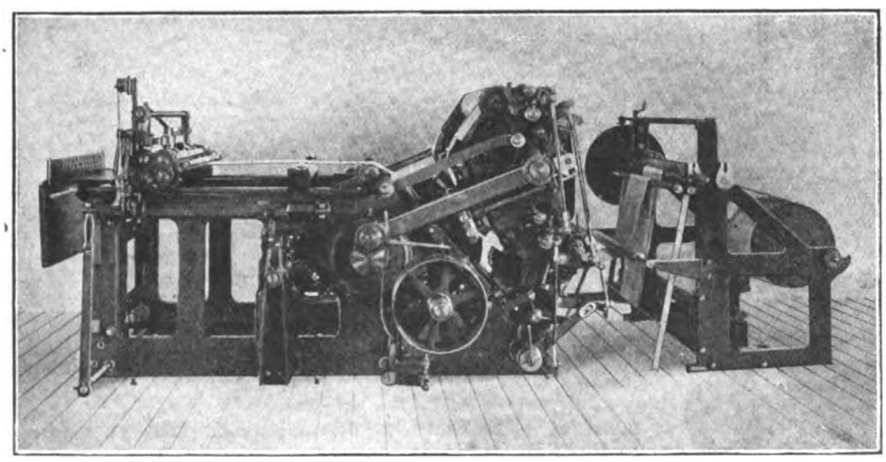
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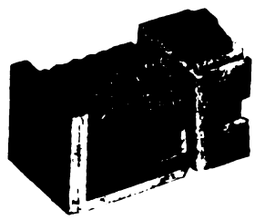
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PRINTING PAPERS.

LECTURE BY Mr. T. H. CUNANE AT STATIONERS' HALL.

Under the auspices of the Stationers' Company and Printing Industry Technical Board Lectures, a very interesting and instructive address was given at Stationers' Hall on Friday, December 11th, by Mr. Thos. H. Cunane, director of the Universal Paper Agencies, Ltd., his subject being "Printing Papers." Mr. A. W. Foster, B.A., secretary of the Papermakers' Association, presided, and there was a very large gathering which followed Mr. Cunane's lecture with close attention.

The chairman, in introducing Mr. Cunane, mentioned that that gentleman had a long experience of printing papers, both in their manufacture and their sale, and he thought in some instances selling was more difficult than the manufacture. Indicating the course of evolution of the materials on which human thoughts had been recorded, Mr. Foster mentioned that there had been a steady substitution of a thinner and more tenuous substance for the thicker and more opaque material. Following that process through, it would seem as though it would continue to the stage when Mr. Cunane would have nothing to sell—(laughter). Referring to the Babylonians' use of bricks on which they recorded their thoughts, the chairman intimated that the editor of a local paper in those days, when he did not approve of his correspondent, could overwhelm him by returning his own contribution—(laughter). Mr. Foster went on to trace the development of papermaking from parchment, papyrus, straw, and rags, until some ingenious gentleman in the 70's found that paper could be made from wood pulp. Still thinner and weaker writing and printing material was thus made possible. The tendency at the present moment, he feared, was that instead of bricks, parchment, papyrus or paper, the communications of the immediate future would be written upon the air, and he did not see Mr. Cunane going round the country trying to sell patches of air on which printed matter was to be recorded. (Laughter.) There was, however, the remaining difficulty that the wireless enthusiasts had no means of rendering their communications permanent, so that the use of paper would still be necessary, and Mr. Cunane would have a job to carry on. (Applause.)

Characteristics of Paper.

Mr. Cunane, in the course of his lecture, explained the characteristics of papers, and gave an outline of the processes which raw and semi-manufactured materials had to pass through on their way to the finished paper. His address was illustrated by lantern slides, some of which had been specially prepared for that evening, such as those showing the collection and transport of esparto grass from North Africa. There was also here and there a bright touch of humour which relieved the more technical details of the lecture.

Describing the various fibres and their characteristics, Mr. Cunane mentioned that esparto was particularly suitable for printing paper because it was less subject to stretch or shrinkage.

Dealing with this question of shrinkage, the lecturer pointed out that papermakers dried vegetable fibres within 4 per cent. of bone dry. Accordingly, when these fibres got into a moist atmosphere such as existed in Manchester or London, they absorbed some of that moisture and endeavoured to get back to their original state, which was about 7 per cent. to 9 per cent. of moisture, and in that process, of course, they were going to stretch. Therefore, the thinner they got the paper, with a view to avoiding stretch, the better. Incidentally, Mr. Cunane mentioned that papermakers were experimenting with other fibres, including that of banana skin, which had no stretch at all.

Referring to the complaint by printers, which was sometimes heard, that prices of paper were too high, Mr. Cunane said if papermakers were given an advance in price they would be able to produce a better article. The introduction of mechanical pulp had rendered paper very much cheaper, and but for this material newspapers would cost about three times as much as they did at present.

Mr. Cunane went on to observe that if the printers would indicate to the papermaker the particular purposes for which they wanted their paper, he would be better able to meet their requirements. The great trouble was that printers desired a paper to satisfy every demand—which could not be done.

On the subject of loading in paper, the lecturer showed how this was necessary, in order to give a smooth printing surface. He put on the screen a picture which was very reminiscent of shell-holes in France, and explained how china clay and other loadings filled up the crevices and gave a suitable printing surface. There were also views showing the effects of rough handling by printers. Finally, a picture of art paper produced in this country was a remarkable contrast with the original shell-hole illustration.

Discussion.

Mr. Fuller opened the discussion on the paper by asking Mr. Cunane if there was a ready means of distinguishing between imitation art and super-calendered paper, observing that he understood that even the papermaker sometimes sold super-calendered for imitation art. (Laughter.)

Mr. Cunane said the explanation he had generally given was that a real imitation art should be a pure esparto and water finish, while super-calendered paper was generally a wood paper, fairly heavily coated. If users would stipulate to the papermakers "water finish," he thought that would get over the difficulty.

In answering a question as to the use of rubber latex, Mr. Cunane did not think there was any particular point in this device. He thought particularly it would not be to the advantage of the printer, because they could easily imagine if they got rubber mixed up with the paper they were going to have a bit of stretch going on. (Laughter.) Another difficulty in this matter was that they could not use their wastepaper over again, because in the process of drying the rubber would become vulcanised.

Electricity in Paper.

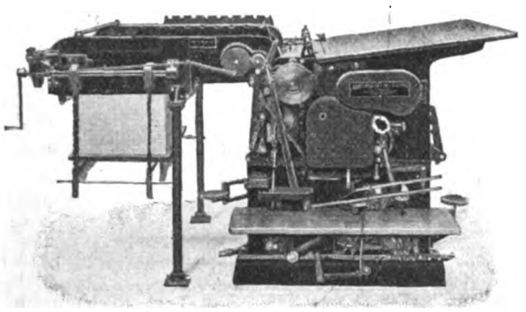
Asked whether the papermaker could not remove the electricity in paper which was such an annoyance to printers, Mr. Cunane said a number of papermakers did take out as much electricity as they could by passing a copper wire or wires over the paper and earthing the wire. While they could remove a good deal of the electricity, he did not think that they were able to take it all out, but they could depend upon the papermakers eliminating as much of the electricity as possible. Mr. Cunane agreed that paper that was well matured and held in stock a fair amount of time would contain less static electricity than paper which had just been made. The trouble was that newly manufactured paper contained electricity generated by passing over the drying cylinders, it not having had time to disappear.

Mr. I. R. Riddell pointed out that whatever the papermaker might do to remove the electricity it came back again in transit between the mill and the printing office. No matter how long paper was matured, if it was shipped in cold trucks and printed right away, they got static electricity. It was well, therefore, to mature a printing paper in the printing office and in the store-room, which should have a temperature the same as in the press-room where the paper was printed.

The Problem of Fluffing.

Answering questions by Mr. Riddell on the subject of fluffing, Mr. Cunane explained this matter. In the production of a featherweight antique paper printers wanted to get a bulky paper and they wanted it to print about 10 million a minute (Laughter.) with

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the idea of producing books which sold at about six for a penny. (Renewed laughter.) The papermakers had to treat the fibre so that the printer could print rapidly. It was necessary therefore for the paper to absorb ink quickly without any set-off. A 30lb. double crown paper had to bulk like a 60 lb. double crown, giving the consumer the impression that he was getting something for nothing. (Laughter.) Then the poor papermaker was blamed because success had not attended the attempt to bluff the customer. Fluffing was caused because the papermaker was getting the fibre or material off "free." He was simply treating the fibre quickly in order to avoid it becoming hard. With some high-class featherweight paper there was not much fluffing. The papermakers had simply to beat the fibres longer and size them harder, but the result was that they were defeating the object for which the papers were bought.

In further answer to Mr. Riddell as to the relative merits of a thick or thin coating of paper, Mr. Cunane said beyond certain limits a thin-coated paper was not so good. In a perfectly coated paper double coating was better than the single coating.

Mr. Ilston Cox, in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Cunane, expressed appreciation of the simple language used in explaining the elaborate process of papermaking. Mr. Cunane had given a touch of humour to a subject which was too often dry and wet. (Laughter.) The speaker suggested that it would be an advantage if papermakers had a printing machine on which to test their papers. If they could afford to spend £40,000 on a papermaking machine, a few hundreds on a printing machine would be worth while in helping them to detect any imperfections in the paper before it reached the printer. He felt that co-operation was a valuable asset in trades which were interlocked. If a papermaker was introducing something new in the way of paper which he considered an improvement on something hitherto sold to the trade, he should invite the co-operation of all those concerned in its use, to see if it was really an improvement or if it had defects.

Seconded by Mr. W. H. Brett, the resolution of thanks was very cordially carried.

Research Committee.

Mr. Cunane, in reply, said the suggestion that papermakers should put in a printing machine was being carried out in this respect, that they were trying to get a few papermakers and representative printers and inkmakers together, with the object of forming a sort of research committee to test the various ideas that were brought forward. He thought if that idea could be carried out up and down the country, they would be able to help one another. He assured the meeting that the papermaker was always willing to learn from the printer, and if users would only explain for what purpose the paper was required, that would be a means of avoiding a lot of trouble.

In conclusion, Mr. Cunane proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Foster for presiding over the meeting. He thought they were to be congratulated on having a gentleman of Mr. Foster's eminence to occupy that position, because he had about ten days a week to put in. (Laughter.)

Mr. Riddell seconded this resolution and also referred to the strenuous life which

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Mr. Foster led on behalf of the papermaking industry. Proceeding to speak of co-operation between the papermaker and the printer, Mr. Riddell said he hoped in time the paper manufacturers would unite with the printers and set up a department in the London School of Printing, where already a good deal of paper testing was done, and so get the work really systematically accomplished. The laboratory test, he suggested, might suit the chemist, but the real test was in printing on the paper. The speaker mentioned that it was not always the papermaker who was wrong, because he often found that it was the printer who was at fault. If they could get the papermaker, the printer, and the ink manufacturer together, they would confer a great benefit upon the craft.

Mr. Foster, in acknowledging the vote of thanks, which was cordially carried, said it was always a pleasure to help the good work Mr. Riddell was carrying on.

Wrapping Paper and Safeguarding.

More Questions in the House of Commons.

In the House of Commons on Wednesday, December 9th, Mr. Smedley Crooke asked the Prime Minister if he would consider the advisability of introducing safeguarding as applied to the wrapping paper industry before the Session was over, in view of the imports coming in threatening further unemployment.

Captain Bourne asked the Prime Minister whether he was aware that apprehension had been aroused in the paper manufacturing industry by his announcement that the Government did not propose to introduce the Resolution imposing a safeguarding duty on wrapping paper that Session; and whether it was possible for him to reconsider this decision.

The Prime Minister: I shall answer these questions together. I would refer my hon. friends to the statement which I made on business on Friday last, and to the answer which I gave yesterday in reply to a private notice question addressed to me by my hon. friend the Member for East Dorset.

Captain Bourne: Will my right hon. friend consider the possibility of taking steps to prevent excessive imports between now and the time when the duty is imposed?

Mr. A. V. Alexander: Will the right hon. gentleman also consider the very great advantage to the export trade dependent on paper as raw material of increasing imports?

The Prime Minister: All those considerations will be borne in mind.

Major Colfox: Is my right hon. friend aware that there is considerable difference of opinion among his own supporters as to the advisability of imposing this duty?

Brigadier-General Sir Henry Croft: Is the Prime Minister aware of the fact that that opposition may be counted on one hand?

Mr. Hall Caine: In view of the injury to the industry by this postponement, will the right hon. gentleman consider making a Government appeal to shopkeepers during the forthcoming shopping weeks to use British and not foreign wrappers?

Australia's Papermaking Project.

Cabled advice from Melbourne states that at the meeting recently of Amalgamated Zinc (De Bavay's) the chairman mentioned that the paper project being *sub judice*, there was nothing to be gained by discussing it. If, however, it was proceeded with, the board desired two or three suitable partners in order that the whole of the company's capital was not required. It was therefore suggested that the company's holding of 300,000 ordinary shares of the Electrolytic Zinc Co. of Australasia be distributed among the holders of the shares of Amalgamated Zinc (De Bavay's) in proportion to three Electrolytic Zinc shares to five Amalgamated Zinc shares.

The necessary meeting to confirm this would be called at the earliest date possible. The directors suggested that the remaining assets which were revenue-producing should continue under the board's control pending a decision as to the company's future which the next half-year should bring. The meeting unanimously endorsed the board's policy.



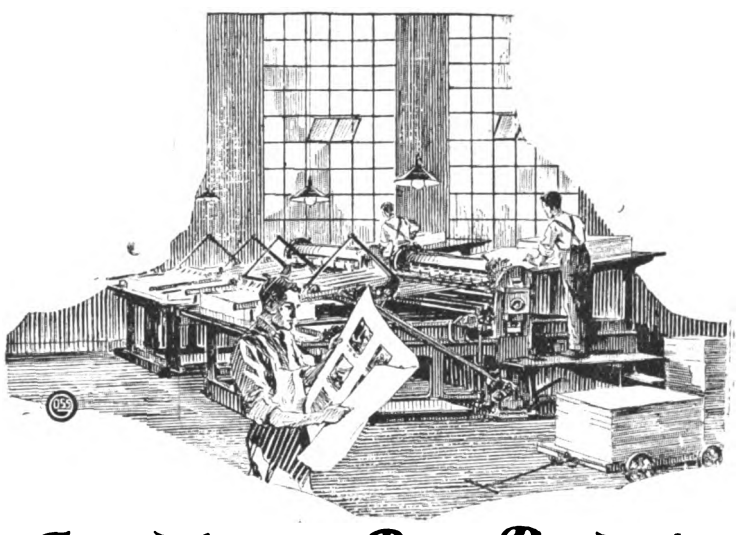
COMMERCIAL MANAGEMENT.—By Cunliffe L. Bolling. London: Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons, Ltd. Price 10s. 6d. net.

THERE should be many in the printing and allied trades who will find the study of this book a great help in the effort towards increased efficiency in the running of their businesses. A substantial cloth-covered volume of 424 pp. it appears to be well adapted to fulfil the aims of its publishers, who describe it as a comprehensive handbook of modern business practice, specially intended as a guide and *vade mecum* for those who are engaged in the management of business enterprises, and as a textbook for all who aspire to management. The author has selected for particular attention those problems of policy, control and everyday practice which are common to most businesses, and which are liable to cause special perplexity to management. The value of the work is enhanced by a great variety of practical examples and illustrative forms.

PAPER TRADE DIRECTORIES.—The new issue of the Paper and Pulp Makers' Directory of Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Finland, is now published by Hugo Brusewitz Aktiebolag, Gothenburg. It is the eighth edition (1925–26), and largely follows the established lines, with certain useful rearrangements. The list of mills is very complete, and gives the usual particulars regarding personnel, capital, machines, production, etc. Additional scope has been given to the index, which includes the names of companies, firms, etc. The trade marks have now been placed together, each with its page number noted, so as to facilitate direct access to information about the respective mills. There are also included the General Trade Rules agreed upon this year by the respective English and Scandinavian Associations governing business dealings in paper and board and the English and French texts of Conditions of Contracts as regards sales of wood pulp. The Directory is again furnished with a map of the countries concerned, the position of mills being clearly indicated. Copies may be ordered through the office of this journal.

A new issue of the Annuario delle Cartiere Italiane (Italian Paper Mills Directory) has just been published under the auspices of the Italian Review, "L'Industria della Carta e delle Arti Grafiche." The volume, in size cm. 25 by 30, of 300 pages, bound in pasteboard and canvas, with a great deal of information quite revised to date and many new additions, comprises, among the most important rubrics, a review of the present conditions of the Italian paper industry and trade, paper trade customs, paper associations, Italian customs tariff, etc. The entire alphabetical list, classified under the names of firms, of the Italian paper, board and pulp mills, includes the addresses of the selling offices and factories, postal and telegraphic addresses, telephone numbers, number and width of machines, telegraphic code, makes and tonnage of the production, agents, railway services, etc. There is also an alphabetically classified list of mills with the products. A list of about 1,100 commune of Italy, incorporates the addresses of the paper mills pertaining thereto, paper and board agents, papermakers' representatives, wholesale paper merchants, workers in paper, cardboard and paper box manufacturers, printers, lithographers, political newspaper proprietors, etc. The price of the volume, enclosed in a board envelope, is lire 45, post paid, registered abroad.

MESSRS. HERRING, DEWICK AND CRIPPS, 85, Cannon-street, London, E.C.4, have issued a sample book of stock papers which are worthy of attention. The contents comprise:—1, printings, arts, antiques, M.G. poster and pulp boards; 2, cream laids and woves; 3, yellow and blue laids and woves; 4, ledger and account book papers; 5, banks, bonds and loans; 6, blottings; 7, tinted banks; 8, coloured papers (glazed tints, fine tinted writings and cover paper); 9, cartridges, M.G.'s and label manillas; and 10, brown wrappings. A thumb index gives ready access to any particular section. There is a very big range in each section, the quality of the samples justifying the substantial character of the book, which is bound in stout boards.



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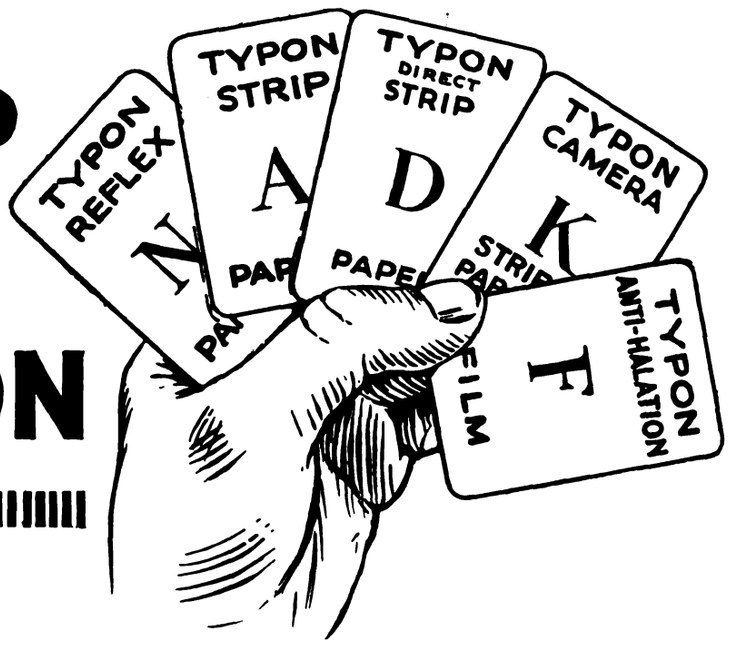
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Trade Notes.

NEWSPAPER PLANT DEVELOPMENTS.—The *Mexborough and Swinton Times*, in order to cope with larger papers now being published, have recently installed a three-roll Scott printing press, which will be running early in the New Year. The *South Eastern Gazette*, Maidstone, have installed a new Cossar web-printing machine, and the paper is now being printed on that machine. The *Essex County Standard*, which is printed at Colchester, have installed a Cossar web-printing machine, capable of producing an eight, twelve, fourteen or sixteen-page paper as required.

THE 21ST annual general meeting of the *Morning Post*, Ltd., was held at the *Morning Post* offices on Friday. The Duke of Northumberland presided. The report and accounts for the year ended June 30th were read and passed. The following resolution was carried unanimously: — "That the shareholders in annual general meeting desire to record a vote of thanks to the employees for their loyal and willing work, to which special reference is made in the directors' report on the production of the newspaper."

A RECEIVING ORDER under the Bankruptcy Act, 1914, has been made in respect of W. Ashworth and Ada Whitfield (married woman), both lately residing at 29, Claremont-villas, Morley-street, Bradford, and carrying on business in co-partnership under the style of "The Standard Printing Company," at 7, Bolling-street, Bradford, commercial printers, lithographers, and pattern card makers.

MACHINE RULERS' STRIKE.—Steps were made by the officials of the Joint Industrial Council with a view to settling the dispute affecting the London Machine Rulers' Society, but a conference held under their auspices on Wednesday of last week did not prove successful. A full meeting of the Joint Industrial Council was accordingly called for Tuesday of this week to consider the whole position.

PUBLISHING STRIKE.—The Book Trade Employers' Federation and the Paper Workers' Union were in conference on Monday of last week but no settlement was reached and at the time of going to press there is no news of any further negotiations.

JOINT INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL..—The Organising Committee of the J.I.C. met on Wednesday last to receive reports of work done by District Committees in all parts of the country. They decided to take further steps in Lancashire and Cheshire to promote the formation of District Committees and will call an area conference. The question of amending the rules relating to disputes was deferred to a special meeting to be called early in January.

FEDERATION COLLECTIVE ADVERTISING.—All the details have now been fixed for the second stage of the Collective Advertising Campaign of the Federation of Master Printers, and arrangements are being made for meetings in all the Alliances to discuss the new programme. Specimens of the advertising literature will be issued early in the New Year.

STAFF INSURANCE SCHEME.—A number of inquiries have been received at the headquarters of the Federation of Master Printers in respect of the staff insurance scheme recently put forward, and several important printing firms are starting the insurance scheme for their staffs in the New Year.

STEREOTYPERS' OVERSEERS ASSOCIATION.—The usual monthly meeting of the Electrotypers and Stereotypers Managers and Overseers Association was held on Tuesday of last week at St. Bride Institute, Bride lane, E.C., under the chairmanship of Mr. J. Black (vice-president). Very little business was before the meeting. Consideration was given to future social arrangements and to the appeal being made by the electrotyping and stereotyping section of the trade on behalf of Mr. G. K. Naylor.

HALFPENNY POSTING TIME.—A request by the Wholesale Tobacco Dealers' Association for a removal during December of the restriction on the time of posting halfpenny matter has brought the reply from the Postmaster-General that if such matter as cannot be posted before 4 30 p.m. is prepaid at the rate of one penny for the first two ounces it will be dealt with after that hour.

A NEW trade union weekly will make its appearance in the first week of the New Year, with the title, the *Trade Unionist*.

FEDERATION ANNUAL MEETING.—The date of the annual meeting of the Federation of Master Printers has now been fixed for May 8th, when the rendezvous will be Eastbourne. It is intended to have special sessions dealing with business management, the training of apprentices and salesmanship.

MR. W. H. ANSELL, who has died, age 83, at Rochester, worked for 60 years in the printing works of Messrs. Parrett and Neves.

THE death has occurred of Mr. William J. COX, printer and stationer, of Ashford, Kent.

MR. JOHN SHERLOCK, who has died at Clapham Park at the age of 55, was attached to the Hansard staff for nearly thirty years, and one of the most popular members of the Parliamentary Press Gallery.

THE death occurred on Thursday of Mr. John Wallasey (for 46 years with the *Liverpool Courier*).

ENGLAND'S oldest angler-journalist, Mr. James Englefield, known as "Red Quill" of the *Field*, has died at Winchester. He would have been 101 on Christmas Day.

MR. W. H. HARRISON, who for more than 50 years was associated with the *Liverpool Daily Post*, has died at Market Drayton.

MR. WILLIAM ROBERTSON, an old Rochdale journalist, had died at the age of 90.

MR. LOUIS COWEN, dramatic critic of *Reynolds' Illustrated News*, died with tragic suddenness on Wednesday, collapsing after a telephone call.

AT an inquest at Hackney on Friday, it was stated that Arthur Edmund Cracke, 63, single, a compositor, who died suddenly, had been walking about while suffering from double pneumonia without being aware of it. A verdict of death from natural causes was recorded.

MR. ARTHUR J. ADLEY, formerly chief accountant at Sittingbourne Paper Mills, has died at the age of 59 years. He had served for nearly 40 years with Messrs. Edward Lloyd, Ltd., when ill-health necessitated his retirement in June, 1924. The funeral took place at Whitstable.

MR. WILLIAM RIPLEY, of Newlands, Maidenhead, and of Silk-street, E.C., printer, left £41,901 (net personalty £37,878).

MR. COLLIN PETER FITZGERALD, of Hampstead, N.W., editor of the *Metal World* and *Australasian World*, and formerly financial editor of *Lloyd's List*, left £786.

THE Council of the Institute of Journalists' meeting at Birmingham on Saturday decided to represent to the Government Committee on Broadcasting that no further material extension of the system of transmitting news by broadcast should be sanctioned.

THE annual dinner of the London District of the Institute of Journalists, which was postponed owing to the death of Queen Alexandra, will be held on January 30th, at the Trocadero Restaurant.

PRINTERS' ALMSHOUSES. — The annual Christmas entertainment at the Printers' Almshouses, Wood-green, took place on Saturday, and was, as usual, a great success. Mr. George Rooke Collingridge presided over the tea and concert, and at the distribution of gifts which followed, the donors of these being the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs, Viscount Bearsted, Lord Marshall, Sir William Berry, Bt., Sir Chas. Wakefield, Bt., Sir John Baddeley, Bt., Sir George Truscott, Bt., and many others.

THE Brixton-Streatham-Clapham Fund are organising a concert on behalf of the Printers Medical Aid Pension Fund on Saturday, January 16th, at the Oval Tavern, Kennington, and an excellent programme is in predaration for same. The chair will he occupied by members engaged at the Temple Press.

STATE INSURANCE. — The Federation of Master Printers has issued to its members a very useful table setting forth details of rates payable on and after January 4th, 1926, in respect of Health, Unemployment and Pensions Insurance, new conditions being due to come into operation. An accompanying letter points out that the new conditions are: 1. A reduction in the Health Insurance contributions; 2. An additional contribution payable on account of Widows, Old Age and Contributory Pensions (these two contributions are payable in one combined stamp); 3. A reduction in Unemployment Insurance contributions.

Calendars, etc., Received.

MESSRS. T. G. AND J. JUBB, the Leeds manufacturers of printers' metals send two excellent calendars, one being of the daily tear-off variety and the other a large illustrated calendar with two months' dates to the sheet. The former has a tear-off pad with exceptionally bold figures, and the latter is notable for a series of Lawson Wood's humorous pictures admirably reproduced in colours.

To illustrate a monthly tear-off calendar which they are sending to their friends, Messrs. Slater and Palmer, the London manufacturers of printing inks, varnishes and colours, choose a gay garden scene printed with this firm's tri-colour inks. The illustration makes at the same time an attractive picture and an example of the efficacy of the inks employed.

FROM the secretary and staff of the Federation of Master Printers comes a greeting card which is of typographic interest. It is in the form of a folder, and the first page bears only the seal of the Federation in red whilst the third page contains the words of greeting with elaborate line ornamentation. A note on the back records that the page decoration has been re cut on wood from a border on the colophon page of Geofroy Tory's *Champfleury*, printed for him by Giles Gourmont, at Paris, in 1629. The card is printed by George W. Jones at "The Sign of the Dolphin," Gough-square.

VERY creditable to the firm of Messrs. W. S. Cowell, Ltd, letterpress and lithographic printers, of Ipswich, is the daily tear-off calendar that reaches us from them. The main feature is a picture in colours showing a pair of pheasants against a background of snowy landscape. We should judge the picture to be produced by composite process, mainly lithographic. The way the colours and form of the birds are brought out sharply against the comparatively flat background is very effective.

MESSRS. J. L. CALDWELL AND CO., LTD., Manchester, in view of their association with colours, have an appropriate calendar, which is adorned with a beautiful colour reproduction of Jacomb Hood's attractive portrait printing, "Jenny." This specimen of Derby print is highly artistic and the taste shown in the style of the moment and the inconspicuous character of the useful date pad. Seasonable greetings so conveyed are doubly welcome.

MR. HENRY FEATHERSTONE, papermakers' agent, issues a monthly calendar of the practical order. The dates are clearly printed in blue ink, with rulings and the months in red. An ornamental border gives a finish to each monthly sheet, which is also furnished with the dates of bank holidays occurring during the year.

MESSRS. SAMUEL JONES AND CO., LTD, have adopted their familiar "Camberwell Beauty" design to surmount the neat little calendar which they are sending out with their compliments. They also forward a blotter with the advice "use a blotter as a stiffener."

FROM Wycombe Marsh Mill comes a striking leaflet. Headed by the slogan, "Keep the home mills running," there are set forth a number of arguments why British paper should be bought. Consumers are urged to "use British paper, made by British labour."

THE Birmingham Envelope Co., Ltd., has issued a useful calendar for 1926. The dates are boldly printed on monthly tear-off sheets.

CANNON AND CLAPPERTON, LTD., have adopted the desk blotter method of publicity, an excellent Studdy drawing—the dog at the telephone—being reproduced.

MESSRS. L. S. DIXON AND CO., LTD., have reprinted in a convenient form the paper standardisation scheme recently agreed to by the master printers and the wholesale stationers. The details are printed on a stout card, 9½ in. by 6¼ in. On the reverse side are a number of useful conversion tables—centimetres to inches, kilos to lbs., and grammes per square metre to lbs. per ream. There is also shown a method of finding comparative weights and standard sizes.

DIRT in a particular make of paper at Hayle Mill recently was found to be due to a baked potato carried into the chest by a rat!

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Honouring Mr. George A. Isaacs.

COMPLIMENTARY DINNER TO THE NATSOPA SECRETARY.

Many well-deserved tributes were paid to Mr. George A. Isaacs (general secretary of the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants) at a complimentary dinner at the Holborn Restaurant on Tuesday of last week, when he was also the recipient of gifts in the shape of a motor-car, a pianola and an illuminated address, the function having as its object the marking of Mr. Isaacs' sixteen years of valuable service as general secretary of the union. From many points of view the gathering was a remarkable one. There were present officials and secretaries of practically every trade union identified with the printing industry from all over the Kingdom, as well as a considerable number of leading employers or their representatives connected with newspaper or general printing establishments. The proceedings were marked throughout by the utmost cordiality and friendliness. Amongst those present were: Rt. Hon. Lord Riddell; Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas, J.P., M.P., LL.D.; Mr. T. E. Naylor, J.P., M.P.; Brig.-Gen. Bemrose; Rt. Hon. C. W. Bowerman, M.P.; Mr. H. Morrison, J.P., L.C.C.; Messrs. F. Lougee (managing director, R. Hoe & Co., Ltd.); Mr. A. E. Holmes (gen. sec. Printing and Kindred Trades Federation); T. E. Newland, J.P. (gen. sec. National Union of Paper Workers); A. E. Goodwin (sec. Master Printers' Federation); Maurice Clowes (chairman, L.M.P.A.); T. W. McAra, J.P. (sec. Newspaper Proprietors' Association); Valentine Knapp (Newspaper Society); H. Skinner (gen. sec. Typographical Association); W. Warren (sec. National Society of Electrotypers and Stereotypers); H. W. Howes (sec. Printing Machine Managers' Society); F. W. Bridges, T. Sproat and Woodgate Stevens (Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers); R. Neale (sec. Lithographic Artists), J. R. Riddell (principal, London School of Printing); S. C. Crampin (sec., Correctors of the Press); H. F. Parker (Lloyd Memorial Home); The Revs. A. Taylor and T. P. Stevens; Messrs. A. McLean, J. D. French, A. Chadwell, J. Fleming, Geo. Harraway, Mrs. A. Bridge, Messrs. H. Chalk, G. F. Larcey, Arthur O'Connor (Printers' Medical Aid), T. Timberlake (chairman, London Society of Compositors), and E. W. Spackman.

A message was received from Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, M.P., expressing regret at his absence from the meeting, but conveying wishes for success to the gathering and best wishes to the guest of the evening. Also Mr. Geo. Berry (president of the South American Pressmen's Union) cabled his cordial good wishes.

"The Natsopa."

Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., an honorary member of the Natsopa, in submitting the toast of "The Natsopa" said that the railwaymen and those he was addressing constituted that great bulwark to industry known as sheltered trades. They all believed that the one thing essential was to bring back pre-war prices in this country, and the only exception to that rule was the trade in which they themselves were engaged. (Laughter.) The newspapers, he went on, were 100 per cent. above pre-war prices, and they rendered a public service by drawing attention to everybody else who was charging 25 per cent. above pre-war prices. (Laughter.) It was a good thing to find that, notwithstanding all that was said about the workers, they did know how to appreciate services rendered, and they also realised when they had got a good man. He was delighted that there were present that night not only representatives of the trade union movement, but also employers represented in Lord Riddell and others. That was a good sign for the future. Lord Riddell was not only a distinguished member of his profession but a distinguished member of the House of Lords. (Hear, hear.) It was a problem to him to know what the Labour Party were going to do with the House of Lords when they came into power the next time. (Laughter.) After paying a tribute to Lord Riddell for his sympathetic efforts on behalf of trade union law in days gone by, Mr. Thomas went on to say that there were a large number of people who were against employers and trade union leaders sitting down together. That doctrine he could not subscribe to, because it was a doctrine that in the end would be ruinous to the cause of trade unionism. The presence of so many employers that evening was not only a recognition of their responsibility and their power as an organisation, but it was a compliment to their general secretary. Speaking of Mr. Isaacs when he was his own private secretary, Mr. Thomas said that, whatever difficulties there were, George Isaacs was always ready to face them in a straightforward, honest and sincere manner. He appreciated the high qualities and great services that George



Mr. George A. Isaacs.

Isaacs had rendered to him, and congratulated the union in also recognising them. He wished Natsopa God speed and still further success, and concluded by coupling with the toast the name of its president, Mr. G. T. Bevan. (Applause.)

Mr. Bevan, in reply to the toast, expressed thanks on behalf of the Natsopa for the kindness displayed by those attending and those who had assisted in making the gathering such a success, and also those who had helped them to show their appreciation of the work of their secretary. Mr. Thomas had not said much about their union, and he was not going to say much himself, but he wondered what the J.I.C. of to-day would say to some of the earlier methods adopted by them. He felt that those methods in those days were fully justified. However, they had moved a long way since then. After referring to the greater friendliness that now exists between employers and workers, Mr. Bevan spoke of that great charity, the Printers' Pension Corporation. With all due respect to Mr. Thomas, he did not think the railwaymen were "in it" with regard to that institution. Then there was the J.I.C., which he thought was one of the most successful bodies of its kind in the country. (Applause.)

"The General Secretary."

Mr. J. Keep, in submitting the toast of "The General Secretary," alluded in eulogistic terms to the hard and unselfish labours spent by Mr. Isaacs on behalf of the Society since he became general secretary in 1909. He particularly referred to the valuable and painstaking assistance he had rendered in disputes that occurred years ago in Manchester, Yorkshire & Scotland, and concluded by mentioning Mr. Isaacs' association with the founding of their Memorial Home. If for nothing else, he believed his name should be honoured for all he did in connection with that. (Applause.)

The toast was very heartily received, musical honours being accorded.

Mr. Bevan then announced that a sum of £601 10s. 6d. had been collected from amongst the members, and was to be used in the purchase of the gifts mentioned above.

Mr. Isaacs' rising to reply to the toast was the signal for another outburst of applause. In returning thanks for the gifts, he said he appreciated very much the spirit that prompted them to pay him the respect they had for his work on behalf of Natsopa, but he was quite satisfied if, by his efforts on behalf of his fellows, those efforts continued to live in their memories. That was the best testimony that he could desire. He believed that the essential thing for a man who occupied a similar position to himself was to play the game, to honour his work, and to stand by his agreement, no matter what that agreement was. (Cheers.) He believed in the motto "Be just and fear not," and that night it was his intention of re-dedicating himself to the doctrine of that motto. He then referred to the co-operation, the loyal assistance and personal devotion received in his work for the Society from Mr. Keep, Mr. Bispham and others. He was confident there was no general secretary in London who was served more faithfully and loyally than he was himself. He was proud of his position on the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation, and was proud of being chosen by the leaders of the trade union movement and by the employers in the printing trade to serve as chairman of their Joint Industrial Council. He then alluded to the necessity of employers and overseers encouraging the workers, and in this respect paid a tribute to that great printer, the late Mr. Mascord of Lloyd's. (Applause).

"The Press."

Mr. T. E. Naylor, M.P., in proposing this toast in the absence of Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, said they all regretted the absence of the ex-Prime Minister. It was a far cry, he said, from the front opposition bench to the last row in the back benches. Mr. Naylor went on to say that the Press was one of the greatest institutions of civilisation. Mr. Thomas had referred to the newspaper trade as being one of the sheltered occupations, and said that the Press, although constantly advising the public of the fact that prices were not what they used to be, still maintained the prices of the newspapers 100 per cent. above pre-war rates. Mr. Thomas might have extended his illustration because in travelling to and from business they found railway fares still above 100 per cent. So that they found themselves in very good company. In regard to the Press, he did not intend to say all he knew about it, because Lord Riddell, in replying, might say all he knew about him. (Laughter.) It was a matter of speculation as to what was the precise influence of the Press upon public opinion. They had had an experience of that at the last General Election. They found that the Press, like all other institutions, was strongly partisan; and to the extent that the Press was partisan to that extent it was not fulfilling its whole duty. The Press had been a great institution in the past, and he thought they could say that the Press to-day, in spite of the enormous circulations of the newspapers, was not quite the same influential institution it was in years gone by. This was largely because it had identified itself very much with the political parties of the State. They were there that night not to criticise the Press, but, as employees and members of it, they regarded it as the finest institution the country had produced. They looked upon the proprietors of the Press as their greatest friends; and the greatest of their friends was undoubtedly Lord Riddell, who was to respond to the toast. (Cheers.)

Lord Riddell, in responding, addressed the gathering as "fellow-members," his reply being punctuated by many characteristic jokes and humour. Proceeding, he said his friend Naylor had said some sagacious things about the Press and its general influence. However, very few people recognised that the Press was one of the greatest manufacturing industries in the country; and that to them was a very important side of it. Recently he had been looking into the question more fully, and he had come to the conclusion that in the production of their dailies, Sundays, weeklies, magazines and periodicals, it was highly probable they paid out in wages and materials £110,000,000 each year. Theirs was a great trade, and hundreds and thousands of people made their living out of it. His Lordship then congratulated Mr. Isaacs, also the Society, for the way it had honoured their principal guest. (Cheers.)

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"The Printing Industry."

This toast was proposed by Mr. Herbert Morrison, L.C.C., who said that he had worked in the important industry of printing and had been engaged in both commercial and newspaper offices. The psychology of the printing trade, no matter what branch of it one was identified with, was of very great interest. Mr. Morrison then referred to General Bemrose, who, he said, was not only the head of the famous printing firm at Derby, but was the Chairman of the J.I.C. He (the speaker) had had a lot to do with joint industrial councils, and he knew they were valued by the employers and the workpeople. He remembered in the House of Commons when they discussed the question of joint industrial councils, and he remembered that Mr. Isaacs was one of the warmest supporters of them. The J.I.C. of the printing industry was doing a great work, and its present Chairman was a very just one indeed.

Brig.-Gen. Bemrose, who responded in the absence of Mr. W. Howard Hazell, remarked that the success of their industry depended upon the co-operation of both sides of the trade, and that their responsibility was a joint one. They were fortunate in the printing industry in having good men behind their federations, and it was his wish that they should even improve upon the good relations that existed at the present time. (Hear, hear.) In the House of Commons the other day Mr. Churchill made a very strong plea for peace in industry, and he thought they in the printing industry were going in the right direction to achieve a better understanding. The General, in conclusion, thought it was up to the printing trade to set the pace for other industries in that respect. (Applause.)

The toast of "The Visitors" was allotted to Mr. J. Crawford (Scottish Secretary), who, on behalf of the Society, extended a very warm welcome to the visitors present.

Mr. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., returned thanks on behalf of the visitors and congratulated in a very hearty way the Secretary and Executive on the capital manner in which the function had been arranged.

"The Chairman" was proposed by Mr. A. E. Holmes, who recalled some interesting experiences that Mr. Bevan and himself had had during their visit to the United States.

A brief reply was made by Mr. Bevan.

The dinner stewards—Messrs. James Keep and Charles Hollis—carried through the difficult tasks allotted to them to the satisfaction of everyone present.

During the dinner some excellent musical selections were given by an orchestra comprising Jessie Wildon, Doris Crichlow, Dolly Moody, Claire Nicholas and Louie Selkirk; whilst the toasts were interspersed by musical items from Mr. Leonard Lovesey, Miss Ethel MacLelland and Mr. Charles Chapman and Mr. Billie Dwyer.

A memorable and enjoyable evening was brought to a close by the singing of "Auld Lang Syne."

Newspaper Printing Masonry.

The Imprimere Lodge, No. 4,734, which is connected with newspaper printing, has been consecrated at Freemason's Hall, Great Queen street, W.C. The Grand Director of Ceremonies, Mr. J. S. Granville Grenfell, was the consecrating officer, and was assisted by Captain C. W. Firebrace, J.G.D., as Senior Warden; Mr. G. W. Jones, P.G.D., as Junior Warden; Rev. G. Freeman Irwin, P.A.G., Chaplain, as Chaplain; Mr. C. R. I. Nicholls, D.G.D.C., as Director of Ceremonies, and Mr. John Martin, P.A.G.D.C., as Inner Guard. The first Master, Mr. J. Miller, P P G.P. (Herts), appointed the following officers for the coming year, all of them being founders:—Mr. G. J. Loveland, L.R., as I P.M.; Mr. F. Chadwell as S.W.; Mr. J. W. Parker as J.W.; Mr. C. S. Yeates, L.R., as Treasurer; Mr. C. S. Burdon, P.P.G.D. (Middlesex), as Secretary; Mr. W. Wordham, L.R., as Director of Ceremonies; Mr. W. C. Warren, as S.D.; Mr. J. Coquard, as J.D.; Mr. G. E. Parker as A.D.C.; Mr. W. Carlin as Almoner; Mr. A. Chadwell as Organist; Mr. W. H. Crosby as Assistant Secretary; Mr. W. T. Rourke as I G.; with Messrs. J. H. Witfield, Mr. T. W. Whicheloe, J. J. Garner, S. G. Catt, and W. Edmondson as Stewards.

Printers' Managers and Overseers' ASSOCIATION.

MANCHESTER AND DISTRICT CENTRE.

The twenty-first annual general meeting was held in the Mitre Hotel, Manchester, on December 12th, Mr. F. Scouler (president) being in the chair, and supported by a representative gathering of members.

The minutes were read and confirmed, and then the roll was called.

The following were submitted for membership: Messrs. F. A. Critten (lithographic overseer, Messrs. Norbury, Snow and Co., Ltd.); Jas. Anthony (press-room overseer, Messrs. C. Nicholls and Co., Ltd.); and G. H. Lees (lithographic overseer, Messrs. G. Falkner and Sons). The council recommendations were confirmed.

The annual report recorded a full year's work. During 1924–1925 one member was removed by death, one member had failed to keep himself inside the qualifying rules, and Messrs. R. Hall, C. R. Mason, and J. Entwistle were added to the membership roll, making a total of 89. The balance-sheet showed income (including £4 18s. 3d. brought forward from previous year) amounting to £285 0s. 3d.; expenditure, £252 15s. 6d.; the overplus remaining in the hands of the treasurer being £32 4s. 9d. The report concludes with thanks to Messrs. A. Hellewell, J. H. Nuttall, A. J. Gyngell, E. Garrett, Frank Heywood, F. W. Bridges and the Printing Exhibition Committee, Geo. Mann and Co., and others who have contributed to the progress made. The report was passed.

Correspondence.—Messrs. Henry M. Tovey, George W. Carr, Mrs Eva E. Kealey (London) and Mr. Wm. Hy. Baird (Manchester) had forwarded request cards for the next election to the Printers' Pension Corporation. Mr. and Mrs. Chas. H. Rogers (Birmingham) were celebrating their silver wedding that evening; the hon. secretary was requested to forward a congratulatory telegram. Parent Association notified that new council would deal with the superannuation scheme. Liverpool Centre transferred Mr. Thomas Rignall back to Manchester. Mr. Jos. Ball and Mr. Jas. E. Mayo were reported as indisposed, and all present at the meeting hoped for their early recovery.

The election of officers for 1925–1926 resulted as follows: President, Mr. Frank Scouler; vice president, Mr. A. Hellewell; trustees, Messrs. Edward McVay and J. H. Nuttall; treasurer, Mr. Jas. E. Mayo; executive council, Messrs. Jas. Ball, W. Bardsley, R. W. Hughes and W. H. Connah (second year), Messrs. E. Murphy, J. W. Philbin, Ernest Garrett and H. T. Griffiths (first year); tylers, Messrs. Richard Hall and E. L. Petts; hon. secretary, F. J. Hughes, 424, Moston-lane, Manchester.

Votes of thanks to retiring officers were moved by Messrs. Edward McVay and Ernest Fisher, and carried.

The council recommended: "That each past-president of the Centre be presented, on the night of the coming-of-age dinner, Saturday evening, February 20th, 1926, with a miniature replica of the medallion worn by the Association president. Where the past president has been summoned to the Great Beyond his widow to be the recipient. Carried unanimously.

Business being concluded, the room was soon filled with ladies and gentlemen, who spent a happy social evening listening to artistes who had given great delight on previous occasions, namely, Mr. Tom Green (tenor), Mr. Harry Sargent (baritone), Mr. Frank Ward (character sketch artiste), Mr. Geo. H. Handby (humorous interludes), and Mr. Harold Creech (pianist). The musical directors, Messrs. A. Hellewell and J. H. Nuttall, were paid well-deserved compliments along with the artistes, and then "The King" was honoured in loyal fashion, thus concluding another evening which drives away the thoughts of "the daily round, the common task," of print, print, print.

WEE MAC.

RAPID progress has been made with Wayagamack newsprint plant. The machinery was first ordered about January 1st, ground was broken for the plant on April 1st, and the erection of the machinery began about July 15th. By September 28th the plant was finished and power had actually been turned on to the machines. Regular production of newsprint was expected by December 1st.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

Payment is accepted, for advertisements under the following headings, on the basis of seven words to the line (minimum three lines):—

Situations Vacant, Agencies,
Machinery for Sale and Wanted,
Businesses for Sale and Wanted,
Partnerships and Investments,
Miscellaneous.

One Insertion	**3/0**
Three Insertions	**6/0**

***For every line exceeding three lines* 6d.**

Situations Wanted.

Under this heading operatives are granted a Special Rate for a minimum of three lines (twenty-one words):—

One Insertion	**1/6**
Three Insertions	**3/0**

***For every line exceeding three lines* 6d**

Sales by Auction, Tenders,
Patents for Sale,
Legal and Financial Announcements.

Per line	**1/0**

Telegrams: Stonhill, Lud, London.
Telephone: 2439 Holborn.

Partnerships and Financial.

PRINTER prepared to invest £500, can secure Directorship in London company engaged in Profitable Business, also Printing Contracts (£1,500 to £2,000 per annum increasing). Principals only.—Write A. W., Box 14722.

Business for Sale.

WELL-ESTABLISHED and SOUND COMMERCIAL STATIONERY BUSINESS for disposal, North-East Lancashire District.—Box 14720.

Machinery for Sale.

GUILLOTINE, 25-in., Knives and Leads; good condition; £25 for quick clearance.—Box 14719.

SECOND-HAND MACHINERY.—If you are wishing to dispose of Second-Hand Machinery relating to the Printing, Bookbinding, Box-making, Envelope and Bag-making Trades, etc., secure prompt and effective service by advertising in the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*.—Apply for special rates to the Publishers, Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's-place,
Gray's Inn-road, London, E.C.1.

Occasionally we have Rebuilt Smyth Book Sewing Machines to offer, such Sewers having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted with New Standard Parts where necessary. We erect and teach on a trial basis.—Box 13993.

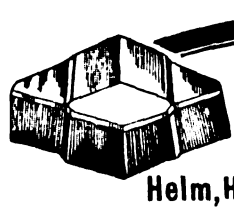
Machinery Wanted.

SECOND-HAND MACHINERY.—If you are in the market for Second-Hand Machinery relating to the Printing, Bookbinding, Box-making, Envelope and Bag-making Trades, etc., secure prompt and effective service by advertising in the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*.—Apply for special rates to the Publishers, Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

MUSIC PRINTING AND ENGRAVING
By Wm. GAMBLE

THE author deals with technicalities and illustrates the various methods and processes employed in the craft. "Both in matter and manner this volume will be found worthy of the unique position which it apparently holds in the bibliography of the subject."—*The British and Colonial Printer.*

Price 21/- of Booksellers.
Full particulars, post-free from
PITMAN'S, Parker Street, Kingsway, W.C.2



CUTTERS
of Every Kind
and Best Construction,
Helm, Hauke & Co., Leipzig-N

LEADS AND CLUMPS.
HIGH GRADE METAL.
THE NICKFLOID ELECTROTYPE CO. LTD.
10 NEW STREET HILL, LONDON, E.C.4

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EDWIN W. EVANS

150, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4

Telephone No.: CENTRAL 6678.
Telegrams: Printauct, Fleet, London

Auctioneer and Valuer

TO THE

Printing & Allied Trades

FIRE LOSS ASSESSOR
NEWSPAPER VALUER
RATING SURVEYOR

SALES BY AUCTION conducted in Town or Country, of Printers' Plant and Machinery.

VALUATIONS for Fire Insurance, Probate Company Promotion and Partnership.

The Valuations and Sales of Printing Plant executed by me during the TWELVE MONTHS ended 31st December, 1924, exceeded ONE & A HALF MILLION POUNDS STERLING.

BRONZE POWDERS

of Exceptional Brilliance, Fineness and Covering Power.

Manufactured by Messrs. Bernh. Ullmann & Co., Fuerth, Bavaria, established 1846, one of the largest makers of Bronze Powders in the world, these Bronzes can be relied upon to give satisfaction in every way.

1 lb. will go as far as 1¼ lbs. of most other makes.

Please send all enquiries and orders to the Sole Agents for the Printing Trade in Great Britain:

JOHN KIDD & Co., Ltd.

11, WINE OFFICE COURT, FLEET STREET : : E.C.4.

Midland Branch:
40, Church Street, Birmingham.

To all Non-Unionists in the Printing and Allied Trades:

JOIN THE

Printers' Provident Association

(Registered Friendly Society)

AND OBTAIN

UNEMPLOYMENT
SUPERANNUATION
— and —
FUNERAL BENEFITS

at Lower Subscriptions than offered by any trade union.

Other Advantages:

AMPLE FUNDS
FREE EMPLOYMENT REGISTRY
NO INTERFERENCE WITH YOUR LIBERTY

For forms of application for membership rates of subscription and further information, apply to the Secretary:—

STANLEY G. C. JACOBS,
39-40, Shoe Lane, E.C
'Phone No. Central 8218.

Though Non-Union— Why Be Improvident?

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER

FORTY-SEVENTH YEAR.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

Tel.: Stonhill, Lud, London. 'Phone: 2439 Holborn

SUBSCRIPTION: Per Annum. 18s. (including Postage.

Charges for Trade Advertisements:
(Full Page 12 by 8 ins.)

Across Whole or Half-Width of Page:		In Single Column Form:	
Whole Page ...	£8 0 0	One Column ...	£3 8 0
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An Extra Charge for Cover and Special Positions.
Discounts according to Number of Insertions

All communications for the "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER" should be addressed and Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to—STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, SHOE-LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above, or from Messrs W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., newsagents, 11, St. Bride-street, London, E.C.4.

Representatives:

London—Mr. STANLEY J. GILLIS 58, Shoe Lane, E.C.4
Lancashire and Yorkshire—Mr. W. C. FOSTER, 1, Duncan-street, Higher Broughton, Manchester.
France & Belgium—Mr. FELIX VANBUGGENHOUDT 196, rue Gerard, Brussels.
United States—LOCKWOOD TRADE JOURNAL CO. 10, East 39th-street, New York.
Representatives also in Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, Norway, Sweden, Finland, etc.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1925.

The Spirit of Christmas.

Now relegated to the past is the special rush of work which the approach of Christmas always brings to many sections of the allied trades, and the Christmas holidays arrive to provide a few days at least in which we can all enjoy a little well-earned rest and recreation amid the cheerful social amenities in which the Yuletide is peculiarly rich. It is surely a happy thing for all of us that this season of the year should bring such widespread manifestations of generous goodwill, included in which is so much genuine love and friendliness that the occasion cannot but leave the world somewhat kinder and happier than it was before. Fortunately, too, the spirit of Christmas is by no means confined to the domestic circle; the realms of business also share in its beneficent rays. This is very definitely the case in respect of the trades connected with print and paper, in which are to be found innumerable instances of delightful and helpful business friendships, in which, moreover, is manifest a growing spirit of understanding and co-operation between employers and employed. To be associated with such an industry is a pleasant thing for a trade journal, which necessarily comes into close contact with the individuals, firms and movements comprised. In our own case we are glad to testify to the many kindnesses met with in this intercourse, and we trust that the spirit of goodwill in services rendered and received may long continue to flourish amongst the members of the trades with which we are concerned, and not least between those who produce this journal and those who, in any way, make use of it. To readers, advertisers, and to all into whose hands these lines may come, we extend the BEST OF GOOD WISHES FOR CHRISTMAS AND THE COMING YEAR.

* * *

British Industries Fair.

PROSPECTS for the success of the British Industries Fair, to be held in London and Birmingham, from February 15th to 29th, are considered by the Overseas Trade Department to be thoroughly satisfactory. It is stated that the number of exhibitors will easily constitute a record, and that the Fair will be one of the largest of the kind ever held. Interest in the event is by no means restricted to this country, for the Overseas Trade Department is receiving daily from all parts of the world requests for catalogues and invitation cards. To afford foreign buyers every possible facility the Government has decided to waive visa fees to holders of official invitations. Moreover, the aid of the Postmaster-General has been invoked for the purpose of making the forthcoming Fair widely known both at home and abroad. As from December 20th letters, post cards and other postal packets will be postmarked with the words "Buyers' Opportunity. British Industries Fair. February 15th to 26th London and Birmingham."

* * *

Paper Imports in November.

NOVEMBER recorded decreases in the volume of both paper imports and exports compared with the corresponding month last year, whilst the returns for papermakers' raw materials also show a falling off Last month's arrivals of paper and cardboard — 1,321,345 cwts.— were down by 21,028 cwts. (1·5 per cent.) contrasted with twelve months ago, although compared with November two years ago they show a slight rise of 13,281 cwts. (1·0 per cent.). The value of the month's imports—£1,335,086—indicated declines respectively of £28,074 (2·0 per cent.) and £28,290 (2·0 per cent.) compared with November of the two preceding years. Total consignments of paper and cardboard into this country during January to November—13,259,208 cwts., of the value of £13,576,755—rose by 459,939 cwts. (3·5 per cent.) in quantity and £397,287 (3·0 per cent.) in value contrasted with the eleven months last year. Regarding the principal classes of paper imported during the month, printings (397,211 cwts.) were the most important item, representing a proportion of 29·6 per cent. of the total quantity received; they mark a drop of 39,260 cwts. compared with twelve months ago. Packings and wrappings (379,460 cwts.) were 28·2 per cent. of the total and less by 17,903 cwts., whilst shipments of strawboards (350,543 cwts., *i.e.*, 26·1 per cent.) were not only considerably larger than they have been for many months past, but registered an advance of 16,083 cwts. compared with November last year.

* * *

Sources of Supply.

NEWFOUNDLAND was easily the largest supplier of printings to this country last month, with 184,264 cwts., a figure which was lower by 7,636 cwts. than the quantity received twelve months ago. Norway (56,842 cwts.) occupied the second position, her consignments declining by 7,643 cwts. The third place was taken by Finland (47,151 cwts.), with a big decrease of 26,700 cwts., whilst the contributions of Sweden (42,636 cwts.) were down by 19,892 cwts. Probably the most interesting feature in this category of imports is the increase in printings from Canada during the month, which amounted to 25,894 cwts., against only 5,000 cwts. twelve months ago. With regard to packings and wrappings the 157,710 cwts. sent by Sweden last month not only places that country first on the list, but indicates increased shipments to the extent of 3,888 cwts., compared with November last year. Norway (81,931 cwts.) came next and then Germany (74,877 cwts.), the former country increasing her consignments to the extent of 7,839 cwts., whilst there was a falling off in German shipments of 6,633 cwts. contrasted with a year ago. Deliveries from Finland fell from 34,196 cwts. in November last year to 19,850 cwts. during the month under review.

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Portuguese Notes Sensation.

Mystery of Alleged Forgery.

Mystery still surrounds the affair of the alleged forged character of 50-oescudo notes circulated in Portugal to the extent of something like £1,000,000 through the Banco Angola e Metropole. When the sensation gained ground in Portugal, the Government instructed the police and the Inspector of Banking Business to make investigations at the recently established Angola and Metropole Bank. The police found at the Oporto branch of the bank a large number of false 500-escudo bank notes. They arrested Senhor Alves Reis and Senhor Santos Bandeira, the two principal directors, and several leading officials of the bank. The notes, which bore what appeared to be the marks of the well-known London firm of Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, were remarkably well executed.

Later news suggested that the notes were not forgeries. Sir William Waterlow immediately went to Lisbon and it was stated that he affirmed that no illicit dealings were ever made by his firm but only those that were thoroughly authenticated and vouched for. He also produced photographs of documents to prove the reception of orders from the Bank of Portugal to print notes amounting to about £3,000,000. The documents, however, are alleged to bear false signatures.

One of the directors of the Bank of Angola and Metropole who is now in prison is reported to have declared to the police that he made a contract, signed by the governor and vice-governor of the Bank of Portugal, one of the conditions being an inflation, secretly carried out, in paper currency, to meet the colonial financial crisis. The arrested director declares that with this document he went with a Dutchman to London and called on a London printing firm, showing the contract and an order from the Bank of Portugal for the printing of a new issue up to £3,000,000. Another director of the bank who has been arrested made a similar statement.

It is understood that Waterlow and Sons intend to sue the Bank of Portugal for damages to their name in connection with the matter.

Messrs. Bradbury Wilkinson and Co., Ltd., of London and New Malden, who print the major portion of the notes issued by the Bank of Portugal, and have done so for the past 30 years, state that the alleged forgery of bank notes of the 500-escudos denomination recently uttered in Portugal is not in any way connected with any of the issues of bank notes furnished by them to the Bank of Portugal.

Mr. George Foxon, of Messrs. Bradbury Wilkinson and Co., is also in Lisbon, having been asked by the police to give his expert assistance. Both he and Sir William Waterlow, with the assistance of experts and the police, are making extensive investigations into the matter.

Trade Union Matters.

DURING the month of November 20 members of the Typographical Association were added to the superannuation list, 12 of these being placed on the first grade of benefit. The consideration of six further applications was deferred.

SEVENTEEN members of the Belfast branch of the Typographical Association have been notified that if their arrears of subscriptions are not paid immediately they will be expelled from the Association.

APPRENTICE AND LINOTYPE MACHINE.—The secretary of the Hyde branch of the Typographical Association has sent to the Executive Council a letter from a local office asking if a second apprentice could be placed on the Linotype machines. There were four machines worked by three journeymen and one apprentice. A second apprentice wished to learn the machine, and the firm proposed allowing each apprentice to work the machine for half a week. The chapel considered this a breach of the agreement, but the Executive Council have announced that the system would involve no breach of the Linotype agreement.

Personal.

SIR WILLIAM VENO has been appointed chairman of the organising committee of the British Advertising Convention to be held at Blackpool in May, next year.

MR. J. ST. LOE STRACHEY, editor of the London *Spectator*, has received from Columbia University the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters.

A FAREWELL dinner to Mr. C. E. Montague, chief leader writer of the *Manchester Guardian*, who is leaving the paper after 35 years' service, was held in the Manchester Reform Club on Saturday.

MR. C. P. SCOTT, editor, presided, and the company numbered over 200, including representatives of every department of the paper and many former members of the staff.

MR. BEN FRYER, who is now in Sydney, N.S.W., sends us Christmas greetings, which we cordially reciprocate. His card is of his own original design, and bears quotations relating to the printing art.

MR. FRYER was recently in this country for a short time, and made friends with many in the industry. He had a spell in America, applying himself to organisational work in the printing trade, before proceeding to the antipodes.

MR. T. A. SMITH, who for 25 years has been overseer of the composing department of Messrs. Blades, East and Blades, has been presented by the companionship with a clock and a flask on his retirement.

MR. C. JESSUP, of the composing room staff of Messrs. McCorquodale and Co., has been presented with a walking stick and a purse of Treasury notes on his retirement after fifty years' service.

MR. WILLIAM JAMES WEBB, of the staff of the London *Daily News*, has been presented by Mr. Edward Cadbury, chairman of the directors. with a gold watch on completing fifty years' service on the paper. His fellow workers have presented him with a gold albert chain.

MR. AATON WATSON, who was for many years a well-known journalistic figure both in London and in the North of England, and whose recent book of reminiscences attracted a good deal of attention, entered last week upon his seventy-sixth year.

MR. C. STEWART CAINE is to follow the late Mr. Sydney H. Pardon in the editorship of *Wisden's Cricketers' Annual*.

L.S.P. Students Make Merry.

Presentation to Mr. and Mrs. Riddell.

It has now become a practice for whole-time students, members of the staff, and friends of the London School of Printing to lunch together on the day the school breaks up for the Christmas vacation. It was a jolly affair which took place on Friday last, when the captain of the School, W. Scrogie, occupied the chair and was supported by the Right Hon. Lord Riddell, the Right Hon. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., Mr. T. E. Naylor, J.P., M.P., Mr. A. M. Shand, L.C.C., Rev. T. Walton, the principal and Mrs. Riddell. It was a real School function, stories and leg-pulling being the order of the day. Lord Riddell and the Principal were "chaired" round the School under the protection of the School "Bodyguard."

There was a very pleasing interlude when the Principal and his wife were presented by the members of the staff with a silver cake stand and by the whole-time students with a silver rose bowl in commemoration of their silver wedding.

Mrs. Riddell, who was invited to the School without the knowledge of the Principal, was also presented with a magnificent bouquet by the whole-time students.



Letterpress Offset Platen.

SIR,—In your paper of the 17th inst. appears an article called "The Triumph of Modern Lithography" by Mr. Joseph Goodman, which I read with great interest. It will no doubt interest your readers to know that they can, by previous appointment, inspect this letterpress offset platen press in actual operation in my showroom at this address.

A. EDLER.

78, Southwark-street,
London, S.E.1.
December 18th, 1925.

Newspapers and B.B.C.

Lord Crawford's Committee of Inquiry into the scope and future of broadcasting heard on Thursday evidence on behalf of the proprietors of newspapers published in the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland.

A memorandum presented by Lord Riddell and Sir James Owen, on behalf respectively of the London Newspaper Proprietors' Association and the Newspaper Society (Mr. H. D. Robertson, of the Scottish Daily Newspaper Society, also attending), stressed the following points:—

"The reasonable requirements of the public do not necessitate any change in existing arrangements for the supply of broadcast news, and, by placing their news services at the disposal of the B.B.C., subject to certain limitations as to hours, the newspapers have shown sympathy with broadcasting.

"From all points of view it is unnecessary and undesirable to utilise the broadcaster for advertising purposes.

"Adequate safeguards must be imposed to prevent the broadcaster from being used for propaganda or party purposes, and the final decision in such matters should not rest with a Government Department or a Minister of the Crown."

In the collection of news alone, the memorandum stated, newspapers spent each year no less than £5,000,000. The £8,000 paid by the B.B.C. for their news service was therefore a mere bagatelle. Newspaper proprietors had no wish to impede the progress of broadcasting, and had been mainly instrumental in popularising it, but they were anxiously concerned for the welfare of the vast army of employees whose livelihood would be jeopardised if the demands of the B.B.C. were granted.

Amongst evidence given on Friday was that Mr. A. V. Broadhurst, who in a memorandum on behalf of the Music Publishers' Association, said it was the firm opinion of owners of musical copyright that broadcasting had a deleterious effect upon the sale of music, and consequently upon the earnings of composers and authors. He submitted that the fee of 10s. per annum was unnecessarily small, and far too little when one considered what was provided. The annual fee of 10s. might conceivably be retained as a minimum, but from this there should be a graded fee, perhaps according to the rental of the house in which the receiving instrument was placed. This would enable the B.B.C. to pay more adequate fees to composers, authors, and other owners of copyright for the use of their music, which, after all, represented almost the whole attraction of their programmes.

MR. GEORGE AUGUSTUS THEODORE LITTLEBURY, of Larkhill, Worcester, printer and publisher, who died on September 15th, left estate of the gross value of £20,210, with net personalty £16,093. He left £250 and £250 10 per cent. preference shares in the Bristol Printing and Publishing Co. to Lily Wren for valued services.

The FINAL PLATE MOUNT
(WESEL PATENT)
Provides absolute security to every user throughout every press run.
Particulars describing and illustrating the principle and operation of the Final Plate Mount and Hook from Sole Distributors—
THE NICKELOID ELECTROTYPE CO.,
10, New Street Hill, London, E.C.4.

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Commercial Intelligence

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Allied Newspapers, Ord., 33s., 32s. 10½d., 5½ p.c. 1st Mort. Deb.Stk., 96; Allied Northern Newspapers, Pref., 21s. 9d., 22s. 4½d., Deb, 101¾, 101½; Amalgamated Press, 41s. 6d. xd., Pref., 23s. 6d.; Associated Newspapers, 22s. 6d., 22s. 9d., Def., 6 15/16, 6⅛, Pref., 18s., 19s.; British Glues and Chemicals, 4s. 6d., Pref., 17s. 10½d.; Cassell, Pref., 18s. 7½d.; *Daily Mirror* Newspapers, 6⅜; *Daily Sketch* and *Sunday Herald*, 102½, 104; Thos. De La Rue, 12s. 6d.; John Dickinson, 31s.; *Financial News*, Pref., 10s. 6d.; Ilford, 25s., Pref., 18s. 3d.; *Illustrated London News*, 9s. 3d., Pref., 16s., 1st Deb., 63½; Kelly's Directories, 6 p.c. Pref., 20s. 6d., 19s. xd., 7½ p.c. Pref., 21s. 9d.; Lamson Paragon, 14s., 5½ p.c. Pref., 16s., 10 p.c. Pref., 23s. 6d.; Lanston Monotype Corporation, 16s., 15s. 7½d.; George Newnes, 21s. 3d., Pref., 16s. 4½d.; Odhams Press (4s. shares), 3s. 6¾d., 3s. 5d., 6 p.c. Pref., 13s. 10½d., 14s.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 25s.; *Sunday Pictorial* Newspapers, 71s. 10½d., Pref., 22s.; United Newspapers, 7⅛ p.c. Cum. Pref., 19s. 10½d.; Waterlow and Sons, Defd., 46s. 3d., Prefd., 21s.; Weldons, 25s 6d., Pref., 16s. 6d.; Winterbottom Book Cloth, 80s.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

WYMAN AND SONS.—Interim dividend of 7½ per cent., less tax, on the ordinary shares, payable January 1st.

BENN BROTHERS.—Benn Brothers has declared interim dividend of 6¼ per cent., less tax, payable January 1st. (Last year same).

NEW COMPANIES.

WHITE AND SON (CHANNEL ISLANDS), LTD.—Capital £10,000 in £1 shares; importers, exporters, printers, etc. Subscribers: Edward Lauder, Harry Leopold Marks, Arthur R. Riches, John Mauger, W. A. Burrows, R. H. W. Grandin and C. G. Mauger.

ASSOCIATED SPORTING PRESS, LTD.—Capital £50,000 in £1 shares; publishers, printers and distributors of sporting and general periodicals and books on racing and sporting matters, etc. Private company. Directors: A. C. C. Bates and A. E. C. Bates. Registered office: 166, Fleet street, E.C.4.

GEORGE GORDON AND SON, LTD.—Capital £2,500 in £1 shares; to acquire the business of printers, stationers and cardboard box manufacturers carried on by George Gordon and Son, of Old King street, Bristol. Private company. Directors: F. C. Jenkins, E. S. Gauge and H. Vincent. Registered office: 19, Old King-street, Bristol.

B. LOOSELEY, LTD.—Capital £2,500 in £1 shares; wholesale suppliers of ribbon to the confectionery and publishing trades, etc. Private company. First directors: J. Buckley, B. W. J. Looseley and H. Hoar. Solicitors: Braby and Waller, 5, Arundel-street, Strand, W.C.2.

WARDLE AND ENGLISH, LTD.—Capital £1,000 in £1 shares; to acquire the provisional arrangement made by Frances W. English, to take a lease of 10, Horse-market, Kettering, and to carry on the business of stationers, booksellers, dealers in office requisites, prints, etc. Private company. Directors: Frances W. English, Ellen Wardle and T. H. Seal. Solicitors: Flint, Marsden and Bishop, 42, Full-street, Derby.

MARTINS SUPPLIES, LTD.—Capital £800 in 300 8 per cent. preference and 100 ordinary shares of £1 each and 8,000 deferred ordinary shares of 1s. each; offices suppliers, stationers, printers, typefounders, lithographers, stereotypers, diesinkers, bookbinders, boxmakers, advertising and general agents, etc. Private company. First directors: F. G. Martin, S. J. Heale and A. Brindley. Registered office: 47, Essex street, W.C.2.

HENRY WOLFF AND CO., LTD.—Capital £15,000, in 14,000 8 per cent. cum. preference and 1,000 ordinary shares of £1 each; manufacturers of fancy goods, lamp and candle shades, Christmas crackers and ornaments, paper, cardboard, millboards, wall-papers and all other kinds of paper, imitation leathers and rubbers, all kinds of decorative goods, toys, carnival articles, confetti, etc. Private company. Subscribers: A. Vandyk and H. Oppenheimer. Solicitors: Herbert Oppenheimer, Nathan and Vandyk, 1, Finsbury-square, E.C.2.

ERNEST WARDLE, LTD.—Capital £70,000, in £1 shares (30,000 ordinary and 40,000 8 per cent. cum. pref.); to acquire the business of manufacturers of and dealers in paper, and other materials of all kinds made therefrom, including cardboard or other boxes, or containers, carried on by Packs, Ltd., at Fortess-road, Kentish Town, N.W., to adopt an agreement between the said company of the first part, E. Wardle, B. Foulds, W. E. J. Crosby and J. Mellor, of the second part, and this company of the third part. Directors: E. Wardle, R. Stubbs and B. Foulds. Solicitors: Thomas and Livermore, 59, Chancery-lane, W.C., and Pennington and Higson, 36, Dale-street, Liverpool.

METAL PRINTERS (GLASGOW), LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; to act as sole agents and representatives in Scotland for the Birmingham Advertising Tablet Co., Ltd. Private company. First directors: J. M. Maclean, A. Macdonald, P. H. Richmond and R. M. Thorne. Registered office, 55, West Regent-street, Glasgow.

FIELDING PHOTO PRESS SERVICE, LTD.—Capital £100, in £1 shares; to carry on the business of advertising and publicity experts, advertising artists, etc. Private company. Subscribers: J. Fielding, Mrs. M. Fielding. Registered office: 83, Reginald-terrace, Leeds.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfactions registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfactions is not compulsory).

LINCOLN BILLPOSTING CO., LTD.—Satisfaction in full on December 1st, 1925, of mortgage dated July 31st, 1918, securing £200.

ROCHDALE TIMES, LTD.—Satisfaction in full on November 27th, 1925, of mortgage debenture dated February 18th, 1915, securing £2,000.

CARL HENTSCHEL, LTD. (engravers, etc., London).—Particulars filed of £3,000 debentures authorised December 9th, 1925, charged on the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the whole amount being now issued.

WHITEFRIARS PRESS, LTD.—Second mortgage dated December 8th, 1925, to secure £10,000, charged on freehold premises in High-street, Tonbridge, and freehold land on south side of Medway Wharf-road, goodwill of business carried on thereat, and the company's other assets, including uncalled capital. Holders: Bradbury Agnew and Co., Ltd, 10, Bouverie-street, E.C.

LOCAL VIEWS, LTD. (London).—Debenture dated November 30th, 1925, to secure £800, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holders. Rembrandt Intaglio Printing Co., Ltd., Queen's Mill, Lancaster.

ROCHESTER, CHATHAM AND DISTRICT BILLPOSTING AND ADVERTISING CO., LTD.—Deposit on November 30th, 1925, of deeds of 85, Maidstone road, Rochdale, and freehold land in High-street, Chatham, to secure all moneys due or to become due from the company to Barclays Bank, Ltd.

EDUCATIONAL SUPPLY ASSOCIATION, LTD. (London).—Mortgage dated November 26th, 1925, to secure £55,000, charged on Esavian House, 171-181, High Holborn, W.C. Holders: Trustees of the Liverpool Victoria Friendly Society.

RECEIVER APPOINTED OR RELEASED

EASTERN COUNTIES ADVERTISING CO., LTD. (Great Yarmouth).—A. H. Martin, of 69 London-street, Norwich, Incorporated Accountant was appointed receiver on December 4th, under powers contained in debenture dated August 5th, 1925.

GEORGE WILMOT, LTD. (paper manufacturers and merchants, etc., Shoreham, Kent, office, London).—P. J. Stephens, of 24, Coleman-street, E.C., C.A., was appointed receiver and manager by Order of Court dated December 9th, 1925.

THE Printing & Allied Trades Charity Sports ASSOCIATION.

The following preliminary arrangements regarding future events have been made by the committee of the above organisation:—

Social Section.—(Hon. sec., H. J. Akerman, 53, Rita-road, Clapham, S.W.8); whist drives, 1s. 6d., first and last Monday in the month at 7 p.m. at the Food Reform Restaurant, Cursitor-street, Holborn; dance at Shoreditch Town Hall, January 18th, tickets 1s. 6d.

Committee Dinner.—(W. H. Marshall, 116, Hermitage-road, Finsbury Park), Manchester Hotel, January 16th; chairman, L. Dangerfield, Esq.

Cross-country Section.—(J. McLeod, 94A, Alexandra Park-road, N.10) February 20th, 5 miles Cross-country Championship from Queen Elizabeth Hotel, Chingford; tea 1s.6d.; chairman, Mr. A. E. Holmes.

Boxing.—Hon. sec., Harry Chalk, 51, Waterloo-street, Camberwell, S.E.

Football Section. (Victor Bowman, 21, Vicarage Park, Plumstead, S.E.18) Easter Monday: Nunhead Football Grounds—Paper Workers *v.* Natsopas.

Athletic Section.—(A. Sargent, 23, Granville-square, W.C.) Charity Sports, Herne Hill, Saturday, June 26th, 1926; provincial teams competing.

Miniature Rifle Section.—(A. J. C. Pescud, 158, Erlanger-road, New Cross, S.E.14) August, Printing Trades Rifle League (Winter and Summer Sections) Miniature Bisley, at Ham and Petersham Park, Richmond.

Swimming Section.—(W. H. Marshall, 116, Hermitage-road, Finsbury Park) October, Shoreditch Baths.

Hon. advertisement manager, A. G. Wills, 8, The Mount, Bidborough. (Over 20 trophies and cups are held by this Association).

The objects of the Association are to foster and assist in the formation of office clubs, and to provide sport for charity's sake; the proceeds are distributed annually amongst trade charities only, over £20,000 being thus distributed. Members of the various sections are cordially invited to a seat on the committee, the qualification for which is 10s. per annum as a subscription, or disposal of tickets to the same value; application for votes to be made through a member of the committee. Headquarters: Red Lion Hotel, Red Lion-court, Gough-square, E.C.; Meeting nights, the second Monday in the month at 6.30 p.m., when inquiries will be welcomed. Over £200 was given to trade charities during 1925. Particulars may be obtained from any of the hon. secretaries, or from the hon. general secretary, H. F. Parker, 8, Albion-road, Wandsworth-road, S.W.8.

SIR LAUCHLAN MACKINNON, of the *Melbourne Argus*, died recently at Downes, Crediton, at the age of 77. After gaining his first newspaper experience in the office of the *Scotsman*, Edinburgh, and serving for a period in the office of *The Times*, he went to Melbourne, and joined the service of the *Argus* in 1870. Ten years later he became general manager, and retained that post for nearly 40 years, spending nearly half-a-century in all in furthering the fortunes of the paper.

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Country News.

Edinburgh.

THERR has just been celebrated the centenary of Messrs. Mould and Tod (Ltd.), lithographers and printers, 3, St. James-square, Edinburgh. This well-known business had its source in the enterprise of J. B. Mould, who set up as an engraver in Niddry-street in 1825, and in the following year removed to premises at 129, High-street. Some five years afterwards he added a printing department to his business, and became the pioneer of medical label printing in Scotland. The growth of the business called for a further move, and in 1837 it was taken to 31, North bridge, and a few years later James Tod, who was a member of the legal profession, became a partner, a lithographic plant was installed, and the firm received its double name. Rapid strides were made in the development of the artistic side of commercial lithography to meet the demands of the drug trade and soap and perfumery manufacturers, and the letterpress printing branch was also further developed, and directed to law, commercial, bank, and insurance company work. New premises in Waterloo-place, and later (1860) 3, St. James-square, the present address, were further milestones in the firm's progress. Mr. Tod, who carried on the business after the death of its founder, died in 1899, and two years later his nephew, Mr. W. A. G. Graham, succeeded from manager to sole proprietor. The business continued its expansion with connections in various parts of the world, and in 1908 the firm was converted into a private limited company, with Mr. Graham as sole managing director. In 1919 Mr. Thomas Warden, who senior representative of the firm from 1894, and one of the original and principal shareholders, joined the board, and Mr. Graham and he constitute the present directorate. Occasion has been taken to recognise suitably the fifty years' service, completed by a coincidence in this year, of Mr. John Pentland, compositor, and Mr. Thomas C. Bews, lithographic transferer.

Sheffield.

There is at present open to public inspection in the Sheffield Central Public Libraries an exhibition of fine printing arranged in the Reference Library exhibition cases. Here, drawn from the stock of the library and supplemented by generous loans from friends and well wishers, is a modest but fairly comprehensive collection of finely printed books representing modern printing presses from the Kelmscott Press to those of to day. Besides six examples of William Morris's work, including the "Golden Legend," the following well-known presses are represented:—The Doves Press, Ashendene Press, Golden Cockerel Press, Sheffield School of Art Press, Stanton Press, Dolphin Press, Florence Press, Riccardi Press, Pelican Press, Porpoise Press, Merrymount Press (U.S.A.), Essex House Press, Arden Press, Curwen Press, Chiswick Press and the Ballantyne Press.

Aberdeen.

MR. JOHN SLEIGH, reporter on the *Aberdeen Press and Journal*, and doyen of Aberdeen journalists still at work, recently attained his jubilee, and to mark the occasion journalistic colleagues, past and present, entertained him at a complimentary dinner in the Imperial Hotel and presented him with a gold watch and wallet filled with Treasury notes. Mr. William Maxwell (editor, *Press and Journal*) presided over a company of about 70, including Lord Provost Lewis.

Newcastle-on-Tyne.

MR. EDWARD TEBBUTT, managing director of *Newcastle Chronicle*, Ltd., and editor-in-chief of its publications, was entertained at a complimentary dinner, arranged by the heads of the *Chronicle* departments, in the Northumbria Room at Tilley's Restaurant, Newcastle, on the 12th inst. The chair was taken by Mr. V. E. Berry. Mr. Tebbutt complimented those present on their connection with the newspapers controlled by Sir William Berry, Bart., and Mr. J. Gomer Berry, and expressed the opinion that the *Newcastle Chronicle* publications had now entered on a new period of influence and prosperity.

Bristol.

IN connection with the District Committee of the J.I.C. a Christmas collection was organised for the unemployed and other necessitous cases in the printing and allied trades. Employers and workpeople united in the effort with the result that about £190 was realised. From this sum grants were made to several workers who had had long spells of illness; also, to two widows of deceased operatives. The balance was handed over to the treasurer of the local Printing and Kindred Trades' Federation for distribution amongst the unemployed, and others, including women workers.

Leeds.

CONTRIBUTIONS of Leeds printing and similar firms to the Leeds Workpeople's Hospital Fund include £5 1s. 8d. from the *Yorkshire Evening News* Machine Room Department; £5 1s. 5d. from the Yorkshire Paper Stock Company; £2 10s. from the Rose Show Fund of the *Yorkshire Evening News*; £1 6s. 9d. from Messrs. J. D. Hunter and Son, the Union Press, Leeds: £1 14s. 4d. from the machine department of Messrs. Chorley and Pickersgill, printers, Leeds; and £1 2s. from Messrs. Callan, Osborne and Co., printers, Leeds.

Belfast.

SIR ROBERT BAIRD, the proprietor of the *Belfast Telegraph*, presided at the annual meeting of the Belfast District of the Newspaper Press Fund. Mr W. P. Dolan, the secretary, reported that grants of over £700 had been made to local members during the past 14 years. Mr. R. M. Sayers, the treasurer, announced that the receipts included a special donation of £100 from Sir Robert Baird. Sir Robert Baird, who has been chairman of the district since its formation, was unanimously re-elected, as were Mr. Dolan and Mr. Sayers to their positions of secretary and treasurer respectively.

Torbay.

THE premises occupied by the *Torbay Express* for the past five years have proved far too small to deal with the greatly increased circulation which has resulted from the recent amalgamation, and they have therefore been sold, and immediately after Christmas the *Torbay Herald and Express* will remove to the former offices of the *Torbay Herald*, which have been remodelled and from which an increased output of 100 per cent. can be comfortably dealt with.

Bodmin.

MR. A. BROWNING LYNE, Mayor of Bodmin, as proprietor of the *Cornish Guardian* series of newspapers, celebrated the 25th year of their publication by entertaining his staff to dinner at Bodmin on Friday. On behalf of the staff Mr. W. A. Williams, who has been associated with the newspapers since they were first established by Mr. Browning Lyne, presented the latter with a case of pipes as a token of good will and esteem.

Rushden.

A PLEASING little ceremony took place at the *Rushden Echo* office recently, when Mr. C. Cross, the proprietor, made a suitable presentatihn to Mr. Fred G. Felce, on completing 25 years' service in the printing department. Mr. Felce is the fourth man to complete a quarter of a century's association with the printing and publishing of the *Rushden Echo*, and, between them, the four have put in over 110 years' work on the staff.

Jersey.

THE death has occurred in Jersey of Mr. F. E. Cabeldu, who was associated for many years both in the literary and composing departments with the old *Jersey Express*, now non-existent. He leaves a widow and a grown-up family.

Guernsey.

ALL-ROUND progress was reported at the 23rd annual general meeting of the Guernsey Press Co., Ltd., held under the chairmanship of Mr. A. J. Hodges, at the offices, Smith-street, St. Peter Port. Mr. F. F. Peek (managing director) said they had made records in all departments. Mr. Hodges, who was re-elected a director, also presided at the annual bonus distribution to the staff, whose thanks were expressed by Mr. J. S. Irish (editor) and Mr. H. Leroy (works manager). General regret was expressed at the absence of Mr. G. F. Peek (chairman of the board), who is in America with Mrs. and Miss Peek.

ACCORDING to the *Ministry of Labour Gazette* membership of trade unions affiliated to federations in the paper, printing, etc., group of trades has risen as follows:—1913, 82,000; 1923, 178,000; 1924, 179,000. The percentage proportion of federated membership to total membership during the years mentioned was respectively as follows:—98, 99 and 96.

New British Patents.

Full copies of published specifications (1s. each) can be obtained from the Patent Office, 25, Southampton-buildings, London, W.C.2.

Applications.

Bamber, W. Cardboard boxes. 30,575.
Bamber, W. Display receptacles. 30,656.
Butterfield, C. Printing machines. 30,519.
Deakin, A. H. Safety envelopes. 30,659.
Devigny, M. Manufacture of cut matrices for production of photographic surfaces. 30,317.
Dickinson and Co., Ltd., J, and Ellens, W. E. Typecasting machinery, etc. 30,602.
Gross, M. G. Paper bags. 30,213.
Harris, R. A, and Martin, H. E. Wrapping, etc., machines. 30,354.
Igranic Electric Co., Ltd. (Cutler Hammer Manufacturing Co.). Web-renewing mechanism for printing presses, etc. 30,708.
Krupp Grusonwerk Akt. Ges, F. Platen printing press. 30,208.
Linotype and Machinery Limited. Typographical composing machines. 30,174.
Procedes Bassani. Photo-mechanical apparatus. 30,363.
Smith, E. W. Printing machines. 30,518.
Sokal, S. (Maschinenfabrik Augsburg Nurnberg Akt.-Ges). Damping apparatus for lithographic, etc., machines. 30,501.
Spiess, G. Sheet feed tables for printing machines, etc. 30,695.
Turner and Co., Ltd, A. Display boxes. 30,408.
Victory-Kidder Printing Machine Co, Ltd., and Wilson, H. W. V. Mechanism for controlling feed of webs in printing, etc., machines. 30,783.

Specifications Published.

1924.

Buckton, A. R., and Rose Bros. (Gainsborough) Ltd. Feeding cardboard boxes. 243,475.
Lanston Monotype Corporation, Ltd. Production of strip material for printing formes. 243,437.
Linotype and Machinery Limited, and Shuttleworth, J. Side register devices for printing machines. 243,521.
Mote, S. C. Binders, cases, or portfolios for music sheets, papers, books, and the like. 243,484.
Waight, C. H. Paper container and safety lid for cream or other commodities. 243,497.

1925.

Bielefeldt, H. Process for preparing printing surfaces and a cylinder printing machine for preparing and printing from the surfaces. 243,561.
Royal Typewriter Co., Inc. Paper feeding mechanism for typewriting machines. 243,590.
Staubli and Co. Geb. Apparatus for sheet-fastening machines for applying adhesive to the sheets. 231,860.

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Bookbinding: By Cedric Chivers, J.P.

Lecture before the Royal Society of Arts.

(Continued from page 479).

Figs. 16 and 17 are photomicrographs of the transverse sections of various leathers; these have been prepared with the object of visualizing and examining the fibres of different leathers, comparing their proportions of muscular tissue, and showing the interlocking of the tissues, which are strongest next to, that is, lying next to the animal's body; as the latter are pared away so the tensile strength of a skin is reduced.

Further severe tests under extreme conditions of heat, dryness and moisture have demonstrated that the native tanning of Nigerian leather more effectually preserves it from injury under bad conditions. Under conditions in which

Cowhide and calf lost	99%	original strength
French Levant Morocco	87%	,, ,,
Persian hard grain Morocco	83%	,, ,,
Thin Pigskin ...	75%	,, ,,
Morocco	70%	,, ,,
Thick Calf	50%	,, ,,
Thick Hogskin ...	27.8%	,, ,,
Niger Leather ...	12%	,, ,,

So that with the linen jointed end paper, improved oversewing, methods of dealing with refractory papers and the leather free from acid and the best kind of skin for bookbinding purposes being selected, it is now possible to produce a binding which lasts the very much lengthened life of the book. Bookbinding can effectively be made to hold and protect modern books for Library service, if it is adapted to the many different qualities of paper now used, and allied with materials and leathers specially selected and prepared to give hard and long usage.

A passing reference to the decorated book cover may be of interest. A method of covering original water colour designs with transparent vellum makes possible for the first time the use of colour in a permanent form for the external decoration of books. The design is painted upon paper which is covered with transparent vellum (the unstretched skin), the surface of which is tooled with gold. A book bound in this "Vellucent" binding is shown in Fig. 18. This form of decoration may be used in connection with leather bound books; vellucent panels are inlaid in the leather cover amid surrounding gold tooling. Fig. 19 illustrates a volume so bound. Such a treatment is specially adaptable to Illuminated Addresses in book form, as the panels may be designed to have intimate personal application to the recipient. Old and valuable books may be suitably rebound by reproducing the age and character of the title pages and covering with the transparent vellum. An old and decayed leather binding effectively restored, and its decay arrested (being protected from atmospheric influence) by covering the entire surface of the leather with the vellum while still retaining every detail of the binding and its old appearance, is shown in Fig. 20.



FIG. 18.

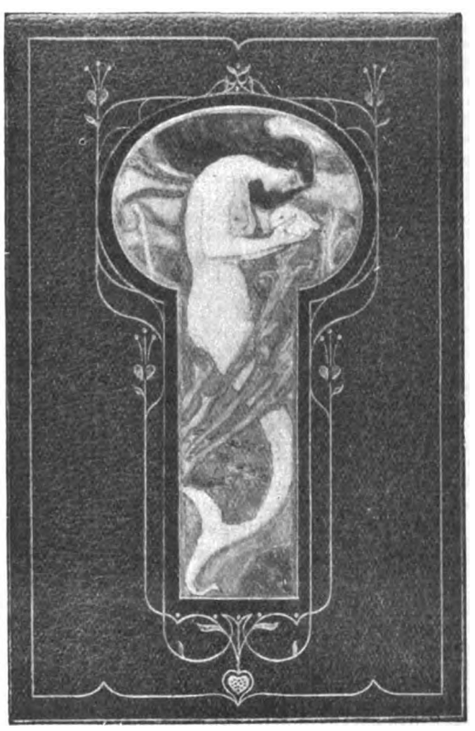


FIG. 19.

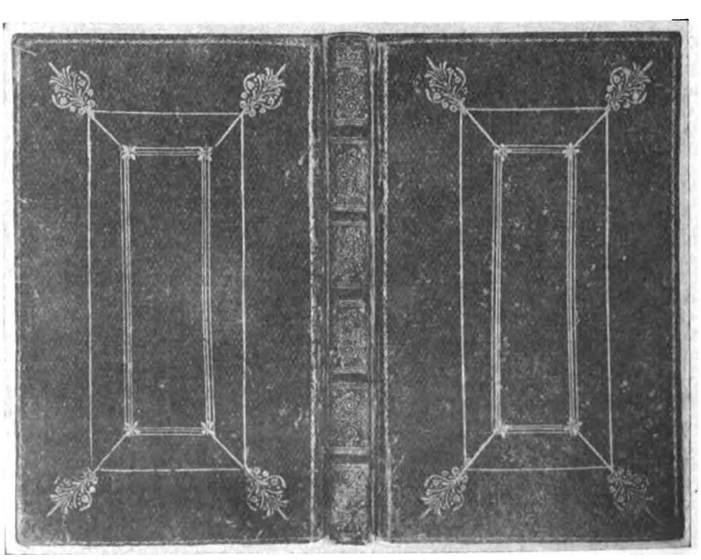


FIG. 20.

DR. EDMUND KNECHT, Associate Professor of Applied Chemistry in the University of Manchester and in the College of Technology, and editor of the *Journal of Dyers and Colourists*, has died at Marple, Cheshire, at the age of 64.

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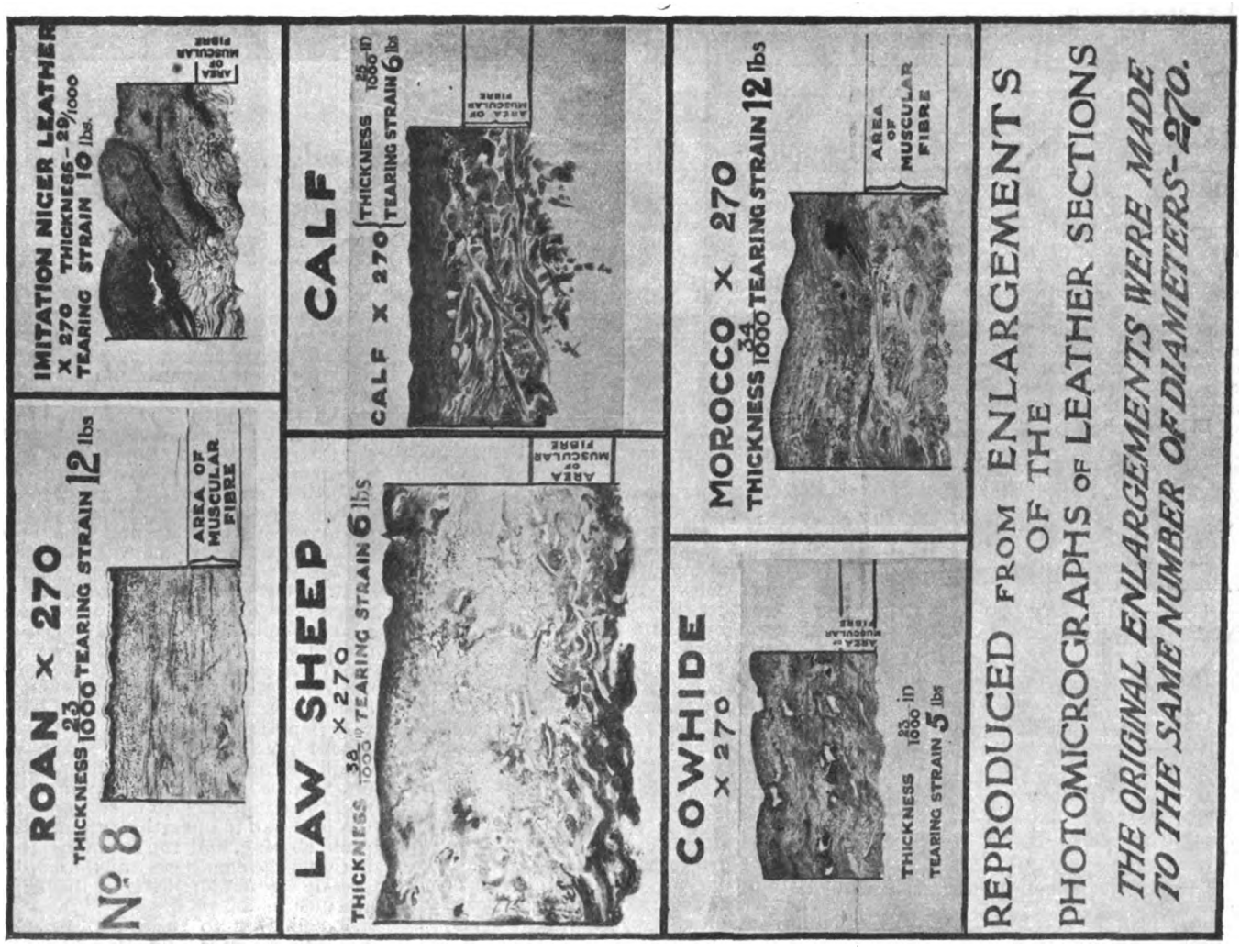


FIG. 17.

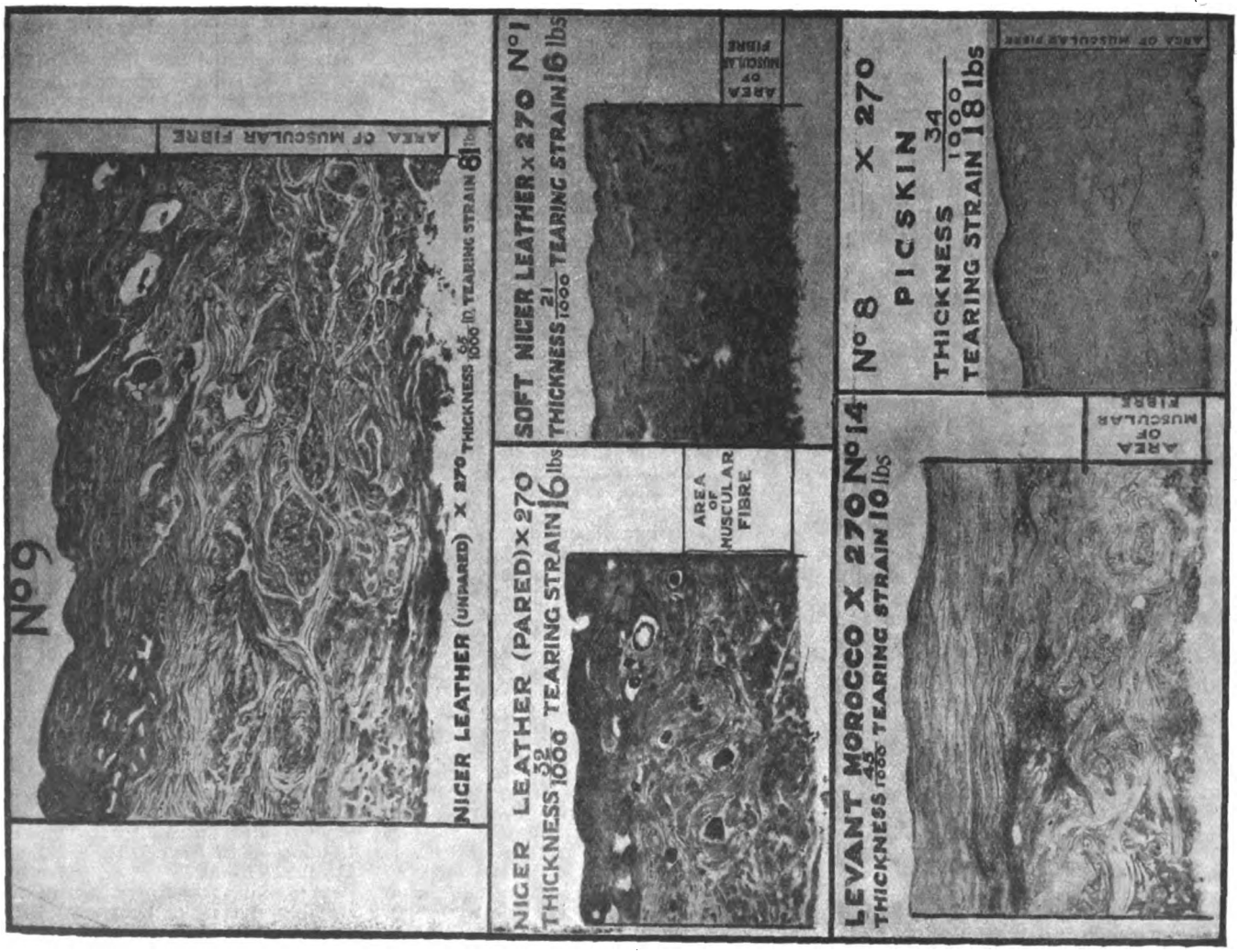


FIG 16.

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New Inventions

Feeding Foil Webs.

An invention by the Conley Foil Co. relates to means for feeding a continuous web of foil to a knife 10, 11 for cutting it into lengths, comprising a pair of continuously-driven rollers 2, 3 for drawing the web from a roll 1, a pair of intermittently-driven rollers 6, 9 for feeding the web to the knife, and a floating roller 4 between the two sets of feed rollers having pinions 4a at its ends engaging fixed inclined racks 7, 8 to prevent tilting of the roller. Slots 5 are provided in the racks 7, 8 to guide the roller 4. The web passes from the rollers 6, 9 to a vertical guideway 16 which holds it while the knife

FIG 4

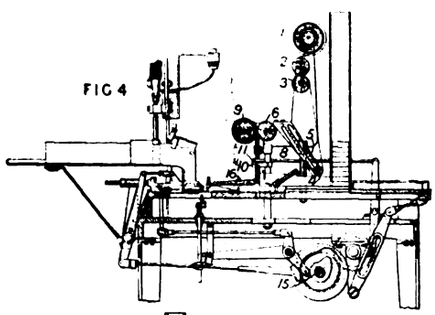
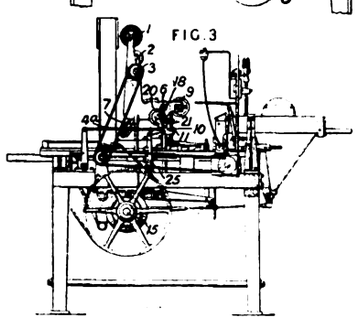


FIG 3



operates. The roller 2 is adjustable with respect to the roller 3 which is driven by chains and sprocket wheels from the main shaft 15. The roller 9 is of yieldable material such as rubber, and is adjustable with respect to the roller 6 which is driven from the shaft 15 through a cam engaging a bell-crank 25 serving to operate a gear-wheel 18 on the shaft of the roller 6 through a pawl 21 and ratchet wheel 20. Specifications 210,067, 225,243, and 233,048 are referred to.

Photo-Mechanical Printing Surfaces.

Messrs. L. Pepe and D. De Nagy have patented a process relating to the production of printing surfaces for photo-litho, and more particularly offset, printing, according to which the coating, which is sensitized with a chromate, consist of a hyaline gelatinous neutral solution of lactic casein, legumin, gluten, fibrin or a combination thereof, prepared by obtaining these substances as a highly pure precipitate and dissolving this in a suitable acid or acid solution. The casein, legumin, gluten or fibrin is subjected to an initial purification by treating it with hot water or steam and then dissolving it in an alkaline or ammoniacal solution, thereby purifying it of fat and albumen. Precipitation is effected with oxyglutaric and the precipitate washed, separating from lactic casein the soluble lime salts, or in the case of legumin or fibrin being precipitated, to separate the insoluble gluten. The pure precipitate is dissolved in glutaminic acid and dilute ammonia to obtain the neutral solution. This solution is mixed with a 20 per cent. solution of semi-gluten or sereen (in the proportion of about 5 to 1), allowed to stand at a temperature below 90 deg. C., tested for wave length transmission, and thereafter is added a small percentage of meta terebenthene and propenyl or glyceryl alcohol. The solution is filtered and sensitized with a chromate. A grained support may be used for the printing plate, which after exposure is rolled up with printing ink and developed, being washed and scrubbed with a stiff brush in cold water and then immersed in weak solution of a metallic halide (e.g., common salt) or formaldehyde to harden the remaining colloid. Fine etching can then be effected as in the half-tone process and to such depth as is comparable with that of the ordinary relief process block. Where a polished copper or other plate is used the plate, after etching and cleaning, is grained on the margins and non-printing parts as by shaking with pumice.

Photo-Mechanical Colour Printing.

A method of securing accurate colour values in the production of photographic colour record negatives for photo-mechanical printing or multicolour photography consists in producing, on thin films stretched on frames, from one or more negatives of the original, a set of coloured positive images or drawings, each representing one component colour, in superimposing these images, etc., upon a white reflecting ground to determine the extent to which the colour rendering is defective, and from the information so obtained either (a) retouching the original colour record negatives and producing copies therefrom, or (b) modifying the colours of the positive images or drawings and producing corrected partial negatives by reproduction therefrom. The films are so thin that the colour of the material of the film is not a disturbing factor, and they are united to their reinforcing frames by adhesive, such as nitro-cellulose or gelatin. When a set of colour record negatives is available, copies of them in colour are made on separate thin films sensitized in any manner. These copies may be coloured reliefs, or toned silver images. If a black component is used it is preferably in untoned silver. To facilitate superimposition the copies are made on films of different sizes, the frames of which fit one within another. The lowermost image may be produced on opal glass, white paper, or white celluloid, which itself forms the reflecting ground when the images are superimposed. When the method of modifying the colours of the positive images is used, these images are made with short graduation, so that any corrections necessary will be by way of intensification. If a set of colour record negatives is to be produced from a single half-tone negative, a copy of the negative is made, upon a thin film or on a white support, to represent one component colour. The remaining components are drawn in colour on thin black films superimposed on the first copy. Alternatively, all the components are produced by selectively colouring copies of the negative on thin films. When the components have been coloured to the required degree, as determined by superimposition, they are placed on white supports and copied to produce half-tone or screen negatives of the required sizes. The invention is by Mr. C. Bletcher.

LECTURES AT STATIONERS' HALL.—The London Central Districts Master Printers' Association announces that the following lectures, completing the winter course, will be given at Stationers' Hall, Ludgate hill, E.C.4, on the following Wednesdays at 6.30 p.m.: January 6th, Mr. Ernest W. Mundy, B.A. (secretary, Labour Co-Partnership Association), "Co-Partnership and Profit-Sharing: The New Spirit in Industry" (discussion to follow); February 3rd, Mr. W. Gamble, F.R.P.S., F.O.S. (editor of *Penrose's Annual*), "Recent Developments in Rotary Colour Printing" (with exhibits); March 3rd, Mr. A. E. Goodwin (secretary, Federation of Master Printers), "How to Secure Industrial Peace: The Example of the Printing Industry"; April 14th, Mr. H. G. Clarke, "Early Colour Picture Printing Processes, with Special Reference to Baxter and His Process" (with an exhibition of Baxter prints). These lectures are open to all members of the London Master Printers' Association or their managerial staff. The exhibitions will be open from 5 p.m. Tea and light refreshments 6 to 6.30 p.m.

Papermaker Builds his own Machine.

By way of celebrating the completion of a unique undertaking, Mr. John Pitts, of the Trews Weir Paper Mills, Exeter, and his wife entertained a gathering of about a hundred of the leading public men of the city at the mills recently to witness the starting of a new papermaking machine, weighing some 50 tons, which has been constructed on the premises by the owner and his engineering staff. After seeing this and inspecting the works, the company, in addition to thirty of the staff, sat down, under the presidency of Mr. Pitts, to luncheon in the mills' store room.

Proposing "Success to the firm of Messrs. John Pitts and Son, Ltd.," the Deputy Mayor of Exeter (Mr. Charles Warren) said they had just witnessed the starting of a new papermaking machine, which was designed by the chairman and constructed by him and his staff. Every bit of the machinery had been made and put together by them, an achievement of which they might well be proud. All the patterns of the metal work were made to Mr. Pitts' drawings on the premises by the engineer (Mr. A. Gould). The whole of the castings were made in Exeter. That was a very important occasion in the history of the firm of John Pitts and Son. It showed what could be achieved by a firm which had a practical head and a business man who knew how to secure the co-operation of his staff. His firm had in operation a bonus system and profit sharing, and the harmony that existed between the employers and the employees had greatly helped Mr. Pitts in the expansion of the business.

Responding to the toast, Mr. Gould said that for four years he had had a large share in the construction of the new machine under Mr. Pitts' instructions. The staff of the mills had striven, in a fine, straightforward, honest manner, to complete the work in record time, everyone working with the thought that the longer the machine was idle the more the expenses were piling up.

Replying on behalf of the staff, Mr. John Cocker (beaterman), who has worked in Trews Weir Mills all his life, said the workpeople realised if they could turn out a few more tons of paper they would turn out a few more shillings for themselves, and if they all put their shoulders to the wheel they could do it.

Mr. Pitts, who was received with musical honours, said in 1921 the papermaking industry was passing through a very anxious time. He was compelled to close down for five weeks, and at the end of that time the men came to him to ask if nothing could be done. He told them the position quite frankly—that there was only three days' work in the office, but that he would open with that if they liked. They did so, and from that day to the present time they had never wanted for an order. The men had put their backs into the work. With the help of Mr. Rowland, his predecessor and present assistant, he had studied the matter out in regard to facing competition. Some of their machinery was a hundred years old, was obsolete, was worked with difficulty, and was not turning out what was desired. A new machine would run into a cost of thousands of pounds, and they hadn't the money to buy it, so the only thing to do was to make one. He thanked the staff for the very energetic way in which they had helped him. Mr. Rowland had been of great assistance. It would be invidious to individualise, but he must refer to the very great help of Mr. Gould in making the patterns. Messrs. Taylor and Bodley had made a first class job of the castings.

It may be of interest to mention that Messrs. John Pitts and Sons, in taking out their old papermaking machine, found one of the drying cylinders stamped "B. Donkin and Co., London." In their early days the firm of Bryan Donkin and Co., when engaged on papermaking machinery, had all their castings from John Hall, of Dartford. Bryan Donkin put down in 1823 a 48 in. machine for Mr. Morgan, Colyton, near Exeter, and in 1824 a similar machine for Messrs. Bevan and Swayne, Bitton Mills, Exeter.

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Printing and Allied Trades' Directory

BUYERS' GUIDE TO SOURCES OF SUPPLY.

Rates per Insertion: 3/- Minimum (not exceeding three lines)—each additional line, 1/- extra.

Discounts on Weekly Insertions: 13 times, 10 per cent.; 26 times, 15 per cent.; 52 times, 20 per cent.

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ALBION SEWING COTTON CO. LTD., Fawley Mills, Tottenham Hale, N.17.—Bookbinders' Threads, Linen and Cotton on cones, reels and in skeins.

COMPOSING AND TYPE-SETTING MACHINES.

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CARLAW, DAVID & SONS, LTD., 31, Finniestou Street, Glasgow. High Speed Adjustable Envelope-making Machines for all sizes and shapes; Blank Cutting Machines; Cutters; Embossing Machines, etc.

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CANADIAN-AMERICAN MACHINERY CO., LTD., 63, Farringdon Street, E.C.4. ('Phone Cent, 1165). The "Cleveland" and "Camco" series. A Folder for every need, from Eight Crown down to Demy Folio.

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MERCIER, V., 9, Rue Blasset, Amiens, France, is a ready purchaser of Waste Gelatine from old printing rollers.

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ALBION SEWING COTTON CO., LTD, Fawley Mills, Tottenham Hale, N.17.—Hand Cutting Machines from 27/-; Bevel Edge Cutters from 60/-. Ask for Illustrated Price List.

OFFSET MACHINES.

CRABTREE, R. W., & SONS, LTD., Water Lane, Leeds, makers of "Ensign" Super-Offsets in all sizes for Sheet or Reel feed, in One, Two or Three Colours, or for Perfecting.

PAPER BAGS AND CARRIER BAGS.

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CROSS PAPER FEEDER CO., LTD., 92, Fleet Street, E.C.4. Manufacturers and Sellers of the Cross Patent Automatic Feeder.

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LIGHT & CO., LTD., W. J., 36-38, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.4. 'Phone; Central 3839. "LIGHT'S-EVERWEAR" Press Rubbers. Oil and Ink-Proof and Reversible.

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HOE & CO., LTD., R., 109-112, Borough Road, London, S.E.1. Telephone: Hop 6604. Telegrams: Expugnator Sedist, London. Cables: Hoe, London.

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TRADE PUBLICATIONS.

BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER, THE. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4. Founded in 1878, this weekly journal is the recognised medium for Printers, Stationers, Box Makers, Envelope Makers, Bookbinders, etc. Its pages contain the latest improvements in machinery, descriptions of new processes, and commercial intelligence and current news. Subscribers get the paper for 52 weeks for 13s.

TRADE PUBLICATIONS.

BOOKBINDER, THE, forms a Monthly Section of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, and subscriptions are booked for these issues at the rate of 3s. 3d. per annum, including postage. Special contributions appear from the pen of leading authorities. Publishers: Stonhill & Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

DICTIONARY OF PAPER TERMS.—Definitions of the Terms as used in the Manufacture and Merchandising of Paper. Published in book form by the Lockwood Trade Journal Co., Inc., New York. Bound in cloth, 6 × 9, 87 pp. Price 7s. 6d. Copies may be had of Stonhill & Gillis, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

LITHOGRAPHIC TRADE REVIEW, THE. This forms the subject of a monthly section of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, and these issues are obtainable at an annual subscription of 3s. 3d. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

PAPER TRADE REVIEW, THE WORLD'S. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4. This weekly journal established in 1879, gives particulars of Papermaking Machinery and Processes, Current Prices of Raw Materials, Market Reports, Interviews with Leading Men associated with the industry, Commercial Intelligence, etc. Annual subscription: 26s. plus postage (Inland, 30s. 4d.; Foreign and Colonial, 32s. 6d.)

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THE

BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER,

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

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The Paper and Board Consumer.

Matters of Interest to Printers, Bookbinders, Paper Box, Paper Bag, and Envelope Manufacturers, etc.

IN the paper industry, conditions compared with those which prevailed earlier in the year are much improved. The recent stiffening in prices of wood-free papers is ample evidence of a greater degree of confidence in the present state of that section of the industry and its future prospects. Even among the wrapping mills, despite postponement of the tariff issue, business has improved, and in some cases three to four weeks are required for delivery of special makings. The publicity given to the British wrapping section by the Safeguarding inquiry is largely responsible for a steadier inflow of orders, and as a piece of propaganda it would be difficult to excel.

* * *

THIS Paper Standardisation is a queer and complex issue, despite the sheer simplicity and clearness of its aims and principles. If we are to accept the testimony of paper salesmen whose business it is to sell paper to printers, there is nothing else for it but to believe that only a very small handful of printers are adhering rigidly to the new scheme in the buying and usage of paper. At the same time, it is frankly agreed by those who know, that this minority of adherents embraces the most progressive as well as some of the largest printing and paper-using houses in the country. By this fact alone the future of paper standardisation is assured. Unfortunately, the majority of our paper merchants are allowing their policy to be controlled by the apathetic crowd of smaller printers whose interest in paper is mainly centred on price and terms. Sooner or later, and from an economical point of view, the sooner the better, paper merchants will decide as a body to do what they have agreed to do, *i.e.*, to sell paper by the thousand, boards by the hundred, to pack their stock accordingly, to specify weight on the thousand-sheet paper and hundred-sheet board basis and to adjust their substances to even standards. If they prefer to mix their stocks and suffer all the inconvenience attendant upon a policy of waiting for all printers to gradually recognise the merits of standardisation they will wait until several generations have passed. Meantime opportunities for effecting economy are being sacrificed and merchants are losing business because of their prices compared with those obtainable from the mills.

* * *

WITHOUT giving too much leeway to the pen, let it be said at once that paper merchants are largely blind to their own interests. With anything like a normal range of business vision and with just a tinge of imagination they ought to grip the inestimable importance of working in with the Master Printers' Federation and forcing standardisation to the hilt. It is the keynote to bigger things and the stepping stone to an ultimate and more speedy realisation of the true place and function of paper-merchanting. Amidst all the welter of argument, distrust and doubt as to the relative standings of different sections and sectional interests in the paper industry, the opportunity of straightening out the issue is in danger of being lost for lack of a leader with imaginative genius. What is meant to be conveyed cannot readily be put in plain terms, but it should at once suggest itself to the broader minds in close touch with the key problems of the industry.

IN the paper, printing, etc., group of trades 10,000 workpeople approximately were affected by net increases in wages in the ten completed months of 1925, the net amount of change in weekly wages being £1,400.

British Imports of Paper, etc.

Description.	Nov.		Jan.-Nov.		Nov		Jan.-Nov.	
	1924.	1925.	1924.	1925.	1924.	1925.	1924.	1925
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Printings and Writings...	446,571	397,211	3,770,166	3,817,310	439,271	387,413	3,775,129	3,697,971
Packings and Wrappings	397,363	379,460	3,823,260	3,994,371	494,986	453,998	4,649,524	4,825,447
Coated Papers	16,748	13,939	151,550	136,053	44,174	46,966	456,930	448,030
Stationery	4,274	2,556	53,183	38,189	20,324	14,996	246,456	203,434
Mill, Leather & Cardboard	100,205	113,071	1,154,760	1,282,955	101,733	121,882	1,217,242	1,335,403
Strawboard	334,460	350,543	3,395,333	3,362,491	147,828	146,132	1,497,834	1,468,396
Other Sorts	42,752	64,565	451,017	627,839	114,844	163,699	1,336,351	1,598,074
Totals	1,342,373	1,321,345	12799269	13259208	1,363,160	1,335,086	13179466	13576755

Printings Not Coated and Writings in Large Sheets.

From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Finland	73,651	47,151	929,159	615,003	65,583	41,940	835,859	545,344
Sweden	62,455	42,636	671,497	639,408	55,995	35,735	612,005	543,959
Norway	64,485	56,842	477,690	729,028	58,774	51,508	478,152	687,832
Germany	14,305	13,595	273,314	173,821	14,452	17,115	287,326	210,252
Belgium	1,125	1,434	21,618	16,165	2,095	2,889	40,318	29,735
United States	1,267	826	15,494	8,713	3,894	3,680	58,254	32,527
Canada	5,098	25,894	95,856	278,792	4,339	23,155	99,863	252,000
Newfoundland	191,900	184,204	981,822	1,110,955	200,500	183,500	1,021,969	1,119,071
Other Countries ...	32,285	24,569	303,716	245,425	33,639	27,891	341,383	277,251

Packings and Wrappings, including Tissue Paper.

From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Finland	34,196	19,850	366,179	333,629	38,841	22,294	418,535	370,728
Sweden	153,822	157,710	1,449,518	1,521,527	199,725	179,317	1,716,152	1,756,080
Norway	74,132	81,931	608,464	829,526	89,367	96,782	704,742	967,265
Germany	81,510	74,877	910,047	828,098	94,515	91,930	1,042,178	989,391
Belgium	6,562	7,964	70,258	90,161	11,096	13,331	148,806	153,822
Canada	11,489	6,040	115,542	100,168	13,758	6,914	134,087	117,882
Other Countries ...	35,652	31,088	294,252	291,262	47,684	43,430	485,024	470,279

Coated Papers.

From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Germany	7,903	6,238	75,896	56,096	17,433	17,063	174,988	155,610
Belgium	2,614	3,134	22,632	32,486	7,168	8,613	62,630	91,109
France	856	933	11,479	12,723	4,333	5,052	63,714	59,686
United States	548	689	6,849	5,163	5,097	6,562	62,016	54,962
Other Countries ...	4,827	2,885	34,703	29,585	9,543	9,676	93,582	86,663

New Trade Marks.

MIMEOTYPE.

450,431. Stencil sheets and backings, stencil ink, stencil impression paper and duplicating apparatus used in connection therewith, all being goods included in Class 39.—A. B. Dick Co. (a corporation organised under the laws of the State of Illinois, United States of America), 736, West Jackson Boulevard, City of Chicage, State of Illinois, United States of America; manufacturers.—July 22nd, 1924. (To be Associated. Sect. 24.) Address for service in the United Kingdom is, c/o White, Langner, Stevens and Parry, Jessel Chambers, 88, 89 and 90, Chancery-lane, London, W.C.2.

TRIDENTITY.

463,408. Paper (except paper-hangings), stationery and bookbinding. George Colebourn, 49, Whyteville-road, Forest Gate, London, E.7; manufacturer.—October 20th, 1925.

ASTRO.

462,840. Paper (except wall paper), but not including sensitised photographic papers and postcards, albums or mounts, and not including any goods of a like kind to any of these excluded goods. Brittains, Ltd., Cheddleton Paper Mills, Cheddleton, near Leek, Staffordshire; papermakers.—October 1st, 1925.

MAGPIE.

462,872. All articles included in Class 39, but not including magazines, and not including any goods of a like kind to magazines. William Hinds, 26, King-street, Hammersmith, London, W.6; jeweller.—October 2nd, 1925. (To be Associated. Section 24.)

Paper Bag Trade Wages.

The Paper Bag Trade Board (Great Britain) at a recent meeting resolved to vary the minimum rates for machine tacklers in accordance with their notice of proposal, and have asked the Minister of Labour to make an Order confirming the variations and bringing them into operation as from January 1st, 1926.

Notice will be sent to all employers in the trade who are known to the Trade Board should the variations in question be confirmed by the Minister, and of the date from which they become effective.

NEWFOUNDLAND POWER AND PAPER.—In order to provide for further extensions, it is proposed to authorise the directors to create £2,000,000 first mortgage debenture stock, carrying interest at a rate not exceeding 6 per cent. per annum.

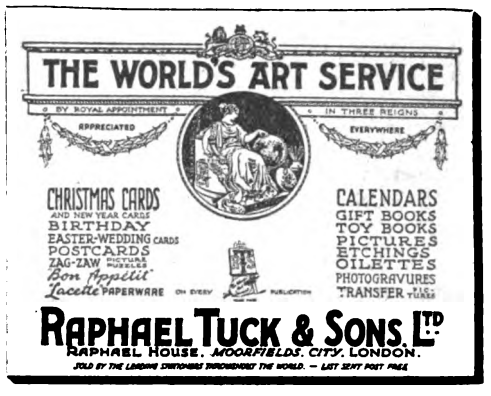
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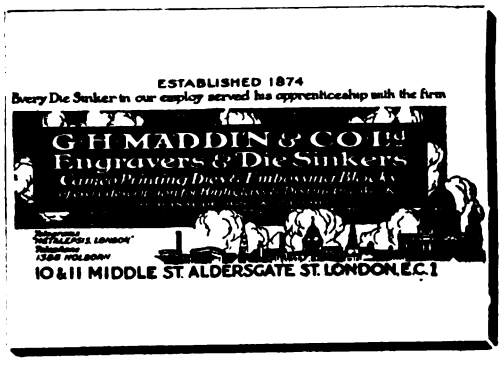
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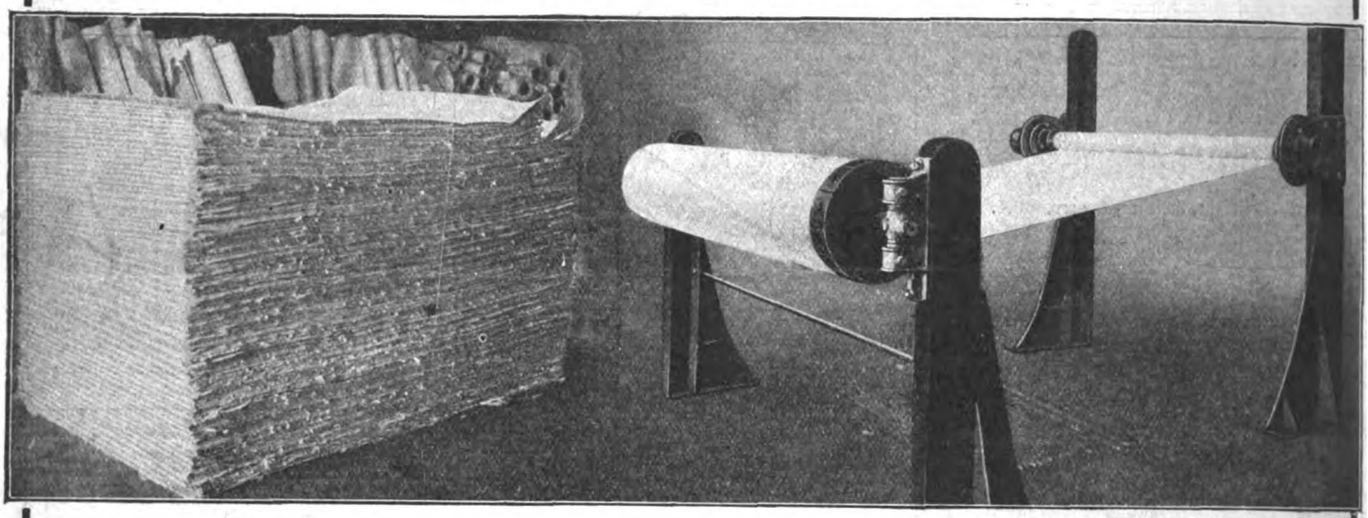
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Printed and Published by W. JOHN STONHILL and FREDERICK GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London E.C.4.—Dec. 24, 1925.

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THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

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VOLUME 97 NUMBER [illegible] [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: DECEMBER 31, 1925. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE

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VOLUME 97. NUMBER 27. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: DECEMBER 31, 1925. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

The Standardisation of Paper.

By W. HOWARD HAZELL.

Another step has been taken in simplifying the introduction of standard methods in dealing with paper. The Federation of Master Printers and the National Association of Wholesale Stationers and Paper Merchants have agreed on a table of weights, converting a ream of 480 or 516 sheets into the equivalent weight per 1,000 sheets. It was necessary to have an agreed standard for the conversion of weights, and this table has now been circulated to all members of the Federation of Master Printers and the National Association of Wholesale Stationers, and further copies can be obtained at the price of 3d. each from the respective Associations. The tables that have been issued make it perfectly simple for any master printer or stationer to use the new and improved standard methods, even if some of his stocks are packed in the old number of sheets to the ream. A table has been issued, which shows at a glance the cost of 1,000, 100 or 10 sheets when the price per ream containing 480 or 516 sheets is known. This makes it possible for a printer on a given day, such as January 1st (which is a suitable day for making good resolves) to adopt 1,000 sheets as the basis for his costing, estimating, charging, etc. If he then orders all his papers on 1,000 sheet basis, the new stocks will gradually replace the old ones, and from a given date all calculations will be on the improved methods. If a printer wishes to order paper to match some which weighed 21lbs. 480 sheets, he has only to turn to the new table converting the weights to find the equivalent is 44lbs.

Hundreds of letters have been received by the Federation of Master Printers from members who state that they have or are immediately adopting the new standard methods, and are notifying their paper suppliers that they wish all paper invoiced under the new methods, which are, that the number of sheets should be given, the weight per 1,000 sheets, and the price per 1,000 sheets or per lb. whichever may be more convenient.

It is essential that all printers should adopt the new methods which have been agreed on, so as to avoid complication of keeping two stocks, and the sooner every printer notifies his suppliers that he wishes paper supplied on the new methods, the sooner the change-over will be made.

Some persons have misunderstood the standardisation scheme, and think that a ream in future will mean a package of 1,000 sheets. In future papers will be packed in any convenient number of sheets which will make up to 1,000 sheets, *i.e.*, 1, 2, 4 5 or 10 packages: thus, copying book paper will be made up in packages of 1,000 sheets, ordinary papers in packages of 500 sheets, large and heavy papers in 250 sheets, and boards in 100 sheets. It is hoped that the term "quire" will be abandoned and paper will be ordered and dealt with according to the number of sheets required, *e.g.*, 1,000, 2,500, 10,000, etc., and any quantity either less, between or in excess of these numbers should always be ordered in some decimal number, *e.g.*, 50, 280, 500, 750, etc. The decimal method makes it very easy to calculate the price of odd quantities of sheets, and will simplify stock-keeping, etc., 1,000 sheets must be used as the basis for weight and price, and paper should not be ordered in reams nor quoted in weight or price per ream.

Many letters have been received from paper agents and others who are making the change in their stocks.

It is most desirable that printers should cease to order boards in grosses, but order them in 100's, 500's, 1,000's or any other suitable quantity, and the price quoted per 1,000.

One master printer has printed the following slip which is attached to all his paper orders:—

"All paper ordered by us in future will be required packed and invoiced in accordance with the new Paper Standardisation Scheme, agreed to between our Federation and yours. We shall, of course, be prepared to take off your hands any makings you may have on order for us, and also, temporarily, any paper or boards you have in stock packed under the old routine, but we are desirous of establishing this Standardisation at the earliest possible moment."

Another printer, in order to draw attention to the change, has a rubber stamp as follows:—

"The net price and weight quoted must be per 1,000 sheets."

Letters have been received from many paper dealers, which shows they are actively engaged in converting their stocks and changing their price lists. One of the oldest papermakers in the country, dealing largely in hand-made papers, is notifying his customers that on a date in the new year all his paper will be packed in reams of 500 sheets, and he will be dealing on the 1,000 sheet basis. Others say:—

"Gradually our stocks will be converted to meet the wishes of the trade."

"Most of our stock is already put up in packages of 500 sheets each."

"The majority of our stock papers are now offered in packages of 500."

"We are already converting our stocks of writings, printings and banks on to the 1,000 sheet basis."

"A considerable quantity of our stock is packed in 500 sheets. As soon as this system was suggested, we proceeded to pack all new orders in this way, and it has been our custom for some time to quote the price and weight per 1,000 sheets.

Some master printers who have adopted the scheme for standardisation of paper have sent up testimonials of the advantages of the new methods:—

"I have worked on this method since we started about ten years ago. I determined never more to have the work and worry of the ream and quire method, so all paper received was booked as so many sheets, and the price per 100 and per sheet was worked out for costing purposes."

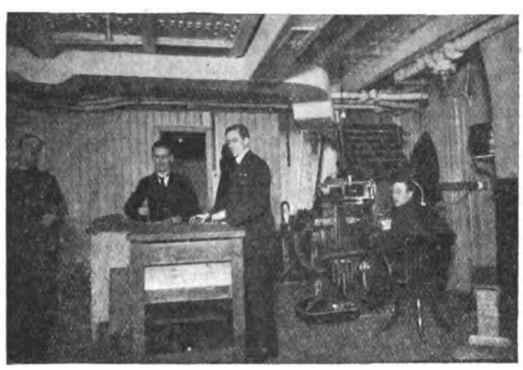
"We acknowledge the advantages of paper standardisation. We have given the suggestions full trial, and are convinced of their value. We are in comparison 'small fry,' but emphasise the saving that must accrue by reason of the adoption of such methods by the 'big fellows' in our trade."

"When we saw that standardisation was coming, we adopted the 1,000 basis as an experiment in one of our factories last April, and were so satisfied with the result that we have adopted it universally for all our costing, estimating and paper records. Like all improved methods of standardisation or simplification, it saves time, reduces mistakes and increases efficiency."

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THE LINOTYPE ALWAYS STANDS UP TO ITS JOB

Linotypes which are regularly working on the high seas from day to day and year to year are not merely fine-weather machines. The behaviour of the Linotype on the Cunard liner *Berengaria* during the recent exceptionally heavy Atlantic gales, is recorded in the *Daily Mail* dated November 7th, a cutting of which is here reproduced. It affords full evidence of the sturdy construction of Linotypes — built for continuous service and *built to last.*



A corner of the Printing Section on board the *Berengaria.*

...ion becomes a decrepit hag.

STORMY EDITING.

"DAILY MAIL" ATLANTIC EDITION IN THE GALE.

Passengers in the Cunard liner Berengaria (52,000 tons), which encountered such a severe two-days gale during her last trip from New York to Southampton, obtained copies of *The Atlantic Daily Mail* throughout the passage.

The linotype machine, which sets the type, came through its severe trial with flying colours.

The machine is screwed to a lower deck with the keyboard fore and aft, and although the operator had difficulty at times in keeping near the machine he set the usual full service of wireless news of world happenings. The molten metal in the pot was kept very low in order to prevent "splashing." Had the liquid lead got into the intricate parts of the machine it is possible that repairs could not have been executed until the ship docked. In addition, splashing metal was likely to injure the operator. Linotype setting is a two-handed job, but there were occasions when the operator worked with one hand, the other clutching a bar of the machine to prevent him sliding across the room.

He laughed when asked to set the following wireless message:—

"Warm sunshine has flooded Southern England and the weather has been summer-like."

Up in the wireless room on "A" Deck news was received from the Leafield Radio Station in Oxfordshire and the Cape Cod Radio Station in Massachusetts. The operators have worked in smaller vessels and the ship's violent motion did not worry them.

The *Daily Mail* Atlantic Edition helped the passengers to remember that they were still in touch with the outside world during the severest portions of the storm.

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These are only examples of statements that have been made by many paper suppliers and master printers, and it now rests with master printers to adopt the standard methods universally.

At the recent annual meetings of the Typothetæ, which is the equivalent of the Federation of Master Printers in America, Mr. Goodwin, the secretary of the Federation, announced that English printers had adopted the 1,000 sheet standard, and the statement was loudly applauded by the conference. American printers have for some time been considering improving the methods of dealing in paper, but England on this question is in advance of America, as they have not yet carried through the proposals for improved methods.

BOWATER'S PAPER MILLS, LTD.—A change has been made in the registered office of this company: instead of being 159, Queen Victoria-street, London, E.C.4, it is transferred to the mills at Northfleet, Kent, where the work of administration will be concentrated.

FURTHER comparison between the figures of current and pre-war paper trading demonstrates clearly that we are dependent upon our colonies and the countries constituting the British Empire for any increase in trade that has been made. With all foreign sources we are faced with declining export figures; in short, we are losing our hold on foreign markets. Granting that this is due to what might be termed temporary conditions, the fact seems to emerge that if we continue to trade as a free-trade country it will become vitally necessary to enter into closer trading relationship with the countries within the Empire. We have already received a lesson from Australia which has yet to reach its full significance. India and South Africa have tightened their markets within the last few years For this we have to blame our own lack of vision since the war. It still remains, however, that the Colonies offer the most responsive markets for our manufactures and the widest field for future development. The thing that is wanted to enable us to realise the full potentialities of the Colonial markets is a scheme of inter-trading devised by a Government whose first aim is to help forward the development of British industry.

Government Contracts.

Contracts were placed with the following firms during November:—

Post Office.

PRINTING, PERFORATING, ETC.—McCorquodale and Co., Ltd., Walverton, Bucks.

PAPER CONDENSER.—Brittains, Ltd., Leek, Staffs.

PAPER, PRINTING.—Robert Craig and Sons, Ltd., Airdrie.

Stationery Office.

BOOKBINDING MATERIAL. — Winterbottom Bookcloth Co, Ltd., London, E.C.

CLOTH, TRACING.—Winterbottom Bookcloth Co., Ltd., Manchester; Cousins and Co., Manchester; B. J. Hall and Co., Ltd., Cheadle.

PRINTING, RULING, BINDING, ETC.

Contract for Northern Ireland Group 24 (1926), Process Engraving.—W. and G. Baird, Ltd., Belfast.

Contract for Scotland Group 1 (1926), Miscellaneous Bookwork No. 1.—D. Winter and Son, Dundee.

Contract for Scotland Group 2 (1926), Miscellaneous Bookwork No. 2.—J. and J Gray, Edinburgh.

Contract for Scotland Group 4 (1926), Recurring and Non-Recurring Works.—McCorquodale and Co., Ltd., Glasgow.

Contract for Scotland Group 6 (1926), Indexes to the Register of Deeds and Sasines.—T. Paul, Ltd., Falkirk.

Binding 1,200 Books T.1007 Telegraph Circulations Book; binding 10,000 copies "The Income Tax Acts."—Adams and Harrison, Ltd., London, E.C.

1,333,800 Income Tax Repayment R.O. Cheques.—Barclay and Fry, Ltd., London, S.E.

100,000 Pads for Naval Messages, S.1320B.—John Corah and Sons, Loughborough.

165,000 Forms 3 S/C Inland Revenue; 441,550 Form 38A with 38A (Ins.) inserted.—H.M. Stationery Office Press, Harrow.

484,000 Form 12 in 430 sorts.—G. Hargreaves, Cheetham.

967,925 Form 12 (Ins.).—H. Howarth and Co., Ltd., Manchester.

483,925 Form 12 in 429 sorts.—Illustrations, Ltd., Salford.

170,000 Form R.233; 270,000 Form R.233 (Ins.).—Marsden and Co., Ltd , Salford.

55,250 Books, Customs No. 235; 270,000 Form R.233 and R.233 (Ins.).—McCorquodale and Co., Ltd., Wolverton.

961,425 Form 11E in 1,170 sorts.—Pearce and Gardner, Ltd., Chorlton-cum-Hardy.

1,000 Occurrence Books (55).—Swiss and Co. Devonport

154,000 File Jackets P.F.35 Min. Pensions.—J. F. Warren, London, N.

5,000 Instructional Diagrams for the Lewis Gun, coloured.—J. Weiner and Co., Ltd., London, W.

ENVELOPES.—Chapman and Co. (Balham), Ltd., London, S.W.; Inland Revenue, Official Paid, Edinburgh, contract for supply of, McCorquodale and Co., Ltd., Wolverton.

PAPER, CARBONIC.—Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., Dunstable.

PAPER, MOUNTED.—A. E. Mallandain, Ltd., London, N.W.

PAPER OF VARIOUS DESCRIPTIONS.—J. Baldwin and Sons, Ltd., Kings Norton; H. Bruce and Sons, Ltd., Currie; Caldwell's Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Inverkeithing; R. Craig and Sons, Ltd., Airdrie and Caldercruix; J. Cropper and Co., Ltd., Kendal; Golden Valley Paper Mills, Bitton; Grosvenor, Chater and Co., Ltd., Holywell; W. Nash, Ltd., St. Pauls Gray; Olive and Partington, Glossop; Spicers, Ltd., London, S.E.; Ulverston Paper Co., Ltd., Ulverston; Wiggins, Teape and A. Pirie (Sales), Ltd., Hele, Bucksburn and Chorley.

TAGS.—G. Hughes and Co., London, N.

VELLUMS, MOCK.—H. Band and Co., Brentford.

Crown Agents.

PRINTING.—Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., Ltd., London, E.C.

POST OFFICE regulations frequently handicap business eaterprise, entailing an unlooked for expense. Messrs. Tait and Son, of Inverurie, have unwittingly transgressed the rules. The offence appears to be in shortly describing the method of printing on a calendar prepared for distribution. It involves a cost of a 1½d. stamp for inland dispatch, but, strange to say, it can go abroad for 1d.



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Trade Notes.

PREMISES in Upper Thames street, London, occupied, among others, by two firms of wholesale stationers and paper merchants (D. Webb and Co. and Campbell and Price, Ltd.) were involved in a serious fire on Monday morning. The fire, fed by the stocks of paper on the second and the upper floors, obtained a firm hold, and its progress was not stopped until every one of the floors was completely destroyed and the roof burned away. Adjoining premises in the occupation of Messrs. Edward Towgood and Sons, Ltd., and other firms, were reported as having contents slightly damaged by heat, smoke and water.

CITY firemen were called last week to a six-floored warehouse at 47, Lime-street, London, E.C., occupied by Howard and Jones, Ltd., wholesale stationers, where an outbreak caused considerable damage to the stock in the back part of the basement and ground floor.

THE Employers' Federation of Envelope Makers and Manufacturing Stationers have now taken possession of their new offices at 69, Fleet-street, London, E.C.4. The telephone number remains, City 2367.

THE North London Master Printers' Association has arranged for a New Year's whist drive and concert to be held at Wortley Hall, 242, Seven Sisters-road, N., on Monday, January 4th, commencing at 7 p.m.

THE South-West London Master Printers' Association will meet on Tuesday next, January 5th, at 6.30 p.m., at Messrs. Arding and Hobbs' Restaurant, Clapham Junction, when Mr. J. Crowlesmith, J.P., will deliver an address on "Work or Profit—Both or Which?"

THE London Central Districts Master Printers' Association will meet at Stationers' Hall on Wednesday evening next, January 6th, when a lecture will be given by Mr. Ernest W. Mundy, B.A. (secretary, Labour Co-Partnership Association) on "Co-Partnership and Profit-Sharing: The New Spirit in Industry." Members from all districts of the L.M.P.A. and their managerial staffs are invited.

THE East and North-East Association of the London Master Printers' Association, in continuation of their series of practical lectures, announce for the coming season a course of three lectures on the "Efficient Working of a Small Office," followed by discussion: January 20th, "The Composing Room," by Mr. Ernest Pheby; February 17th, "The Machine Room," by Mr. J Acton (Aldenham Press); March 17th, "The Office," by Mr. J. W. Sparks. These meetings are to be held at the Langthorne Restaurant, Stratford Broadway, at 7 p.m., and members of L.M.P.A. from other districts will be cordially welcomed.

"BOOKBINDING" is the subject of a lecture to be delivered at Stationers' Hall on Friday, January 8th, at 6.30 p.m., by Mr. A S. Colley (managing director, Messrs. A. W. Bain and Co., Ltd.). Mr. John L. Mercer (chairman of the Master Bookbinders' Association) will preside over the meeting, which is the fourth of the series arranged by the Stationers' Company and Printing Industry Technical Board.

THE National Committee of Monotype Users' Association are offering prizes in each district for (a) the cleanest and quickest work, irrespective of length of training of the operator, and (b) for the best work submitted by trainees with not more than twelve months' experience on the keyboard. Mr. F. Waterhouse, the chairman of the Committee, is also offering a silver cup for the best work submitted from the whole country. The following committee has been appointed to arrange details of the competitions: Messrs. F. Waterhouse, H. R. Caldwell, T. Corrigan, R. Hudson, and G. P. Riviers, and Mr. W. H. Hazell and Mr. A. Stembridge, president and vice-president of the Federation of Master Printers, are also invited to serve on the committee.

PORTUGUESE BANK NOTES. — The official *Diario de Noticias* has published documents relating to the bank-notes affair. Negotiations for the printing of the notes by a London bank-note printing firm began as far back as January last. These documents include correspondence between the London firm and Marang (one of the founders of the Angola and Metropole Bank) as to certain details—colour, serial numbers, individual numbers, signatures, and date on the notes. There are also letters to London purporting to be signed by the Governor of the Bank of Portugal. Senor Alves Reis, a director of the Bank of Angola Metropole, is alleged to have confessed to the police that the signatures to documents and to letters sent to Messrs. Waterlow and Sons were forged and that the whole plan of the fraud was his own work.

IN connection with the arrest of three Hungarians at The Hague for passing counterfeit 1,000-franc notes, the Budapest Liberal newspaper *Vilag* publishes sensational statements, implicating the Hungarian Government in the matter.

THE *Birmingham Mail* Christmas Tree Fund amounted on Christmas Eve to £13,982, as compared with £13,807. On that day 5,700 poor families were provided with a Christmas dinner and a supply of coal.

THE death took place on Christmas Day, of Mr. Richard Wilson, of Blackburn, who had spent several years on the *Preston Herald*, the *Lancashire Evening Express* and the *Northern Daily Telegraph*, being editor of that paper for some time. He had been a journalist for over fifty years.

THE death occurred last week of Mr. Frank A. Munsey, the well-known American millionaire publisher, age 71. He was the proprietor of the *New York Mail*, *Sun* and *Globe and Evening Telegraph*, and of a number of magazines. Mr. Munsey was born at Mercer, Maine, U.S.A., and began in a country store, later rising to be manager of the Western Union Telegraph office at Augusta. He went to New York in 1882, and started the *Golden Argosy*, a juvenile weekly (now the adult *Argosy-All Story Weekly*), afterwards starting other magazines and eventually launching widely into newspaper proprietorship.

THE funeral took place on Monday morning at West Norwood Cemetery of Mr. Joseph Charles Griffith, for over 30 years a member of the *Daily Telegraph* editorial staff.

INSURANCE STAMPS REMINDER.—An official reminder is given that from January 4th, next, the new rates of contribution under the Old Age Pensions Act and the new Health Insurance and Unemployment Acts will apply. As stocks of National Health and Unemployment Insurance stamps of the old denomination will be withdrawn from Post Offices after January 4th, it is essential that employers should take immediate steps to ensure that Health Insurance Cards and Unemployment Books are stamped up to date at the proper time.

BOXING DAY EVENING PAPERS.—Evening newspapers were published in most provincial towns on Saturday (Boxing Day). At a conference previously held between representatives of the Newspaper Society and the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation, agreement was reached that in years in which Boxing Day falls on a Saturday the publication of evening newspapers shall not be interrupted, and that when Boxing Day falls on a Monday, after Christmas Day on a Saturday, evening newspapers will be published as usual. With these exceptions Boxing Days are to be regarded as days on which evening newspapers will not be published. This arrangement will apply, of course, to provincial evening newspapers which are members of the Newspaper Society.

Country News.

Birmingham.

MR. J. BILLINGSLEY, J.P., of the *Smethwick Telephone*, has completed 50 years' association with journalism in the district, and to mark the event has been the recipient of a gold watch from his colleagues in the profession. The magistrates of the Smethwick Police Court, at the sessions on Christmas Eve, associated themselves with the congratulations to Mr. Billingsley, and hoped he would long be spared to continue his public and journalistic work in the borough.

Sheffield.

A WIRELESS equipment, provided from funds contributed by readers of the *Sheffield Independent*, has been installed at the Sheffield Royal Hospital, and was opened by the Lord Mayor of Sheffield (Alderman J. Benson). The installation was formally handed over by Mr. W. W. Chisholm, a director of the Sheffield Independent Press, and received on behalf of the hospital by Mr. Fred M. Osborn, the chairman.

Leeds.

THE staffs (office and works) of the *Yorkshire Post* and *Yorkshire Evening Post* have made contributions to the Boots for the Bairns Fund of the latter paper to a total of £52 11s. 3d.

Limerick.

THE offices in Limerick are very busy, and as the work is mainly of a commercial nature, it seems to augur well for the future of the printing industry in this city and county.

SOME object lessons are derived from the recent county council contracts for printing and general stationery supplies. Three houses tendered at the following figures: £782, £590, £538. Needless to remark, the first figure was not accepted, although it is really too low for the amount of work to be done and for stationery items to be supplied.

Loughborough.

THE death took place at 20, Radnor-road Loughborough, on December 18th, of Mr. William Robert Whitaker, at the age of 87. Deceased was for 57 years employed by Messrs. Thos. Forman and Sons, of Nottingham, and up to his retirement, some years ago, was foreman of the composing department. He was apprenticed to the printing trade in May, 1852, under the late Mr. Thomas Forman. On his retirement he was presented by his employers with a clock, suitably inscribed, and with an illuminated address, walking stick and purse of gold by his colleagues.

Torquay.

THERE has passed away at Torquay, at the age of 81, Mr. Thomas Dodd, a veteran of the printing trade. Before removing to Torquay over half a century ago, to enter into partnership with Mr. R. Shinner, Mr. Dodd had conducted a printing business at Exeter. The partners' first premises were in Rock-road, but they subsequently removed to Fleet-street, where Mr. Dodd remained until his retirement five years ago.

Rochester.

THE death has occurred, at Rochester, of Mr. William Henry Ansell, who would have been 84 next February. The deceased, who was well known, was a native of Sheerness, and served his apprenticeship to the printing trade at the offices of the *Sheerness Guardian*. He went to Chatham soon after completing his apprenticeship to take up the appointment of foreman at the *Chatham News* establishment, and he continued to work with the firm, subsequently as proof reader, up to the summer of this year, when he retired on pension.

Rochdale.

THE Rochdale and District Printing Crafts Guild held its annual fancy dress ball and whist drive last week, when a very successful evening was spent.

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Vibration Caused by Presses In Operation.

The vibration of floors and buildings caused by the running of machinery offers a serious problem and a source of much possible worry and actual loss. Machinery users are not always able to select the ideal premises and floors for their plant, and have perforce to make the best of what they can get. Hence it comes about that the shaking of buildings consequent on operating machinery is unfortunately common enough, so much so that probably all printers are called upon to face the trouble at one time or other.

Printers' engineers may afford much useful assistance in removing or minimising the shaking of floors caused by the moving machinery, but the average architect quite naturally points out that the building itself was not designed to hold machinery thus operated. This is cold comfort.

Some useful notes on at least one distinct phase of the subject are offered by the department of research, United Typothetæ of America. This refers to the prevention of vibration in steel constructed buildings, such as those now so much in vogue. In regard to the construction of buildings, it is suggested that machines therein should be anchored to a foundation too massive to be set in motion. When the buildings are already constructed, vibration may be minimised by insulating with some elastic material.

It is usually accepted that the best type of construction for a printing plant is that known as "flat slab" steel and concrete construction. In this form of building, the heads of the columns are flared out into the ceiling, leaving a surface unbroken by beams or girders.

Vibration from presses in a competently constructed building of the above type should usually not occur. At times, however, a number of presses will synchronise or "get in step" and will vibrate any steel constructed building not especially designed to prevent this.

Prevention of such vibration calls for especially rigid structural design. One of the commonly successful methods for doing this is to turn the reinforcing bars in the concrete floor downward into the flared heads of the supporting columns, which are increased in size. Additional radial reinforcing bars are also added. It is stated that this construction will absolutely eliminate all rocking and structural vibration, even with all presses running and set in parallel.

In the construction of buildings where exceptionally heavy presses are to be put on the ground floor, it has been found advisable to insulate the foundations on which they rest from the column footings to prevent the vibration being transferred to the building. This is done either by providing an entirely separate foundation for the press, or inserting a cushioning element between the press foundations and the column footings.

The question of preventing vibration in buildings already built and more or less ill-adapted to printing plants is another matter. In general, it may be said that the weaker a floor is, the more a press will tend to vibrate it.

The vibration caused by a cylinder press is in reality the result of the energy required to stop the bed. It is ordinarily said that the bed is stopped by means of the bed motion and air cushion, but that means simply that the momentum of the bed (which may weigh half a ton) is transferred to the bed motion and the air chamber, and they in turn must transfer the force to the parts to which they are attached. The floor, or rather the floor beams, must hence eventually absorb the entire momentum.

It is, therefore, evident that the less rigid the floor construction, the more a building will vibrate. It is also true that, other things being equal, a press resting directly across two floor beams will vibrate less than one resting between beams.

The first and most fundamental remedy for vibration in a printing building is hence to brace and support the floor properly to withstand the thrust of the presses. The nature of such braces would, of course, depend upon the circumstances. Concrete or iron pillars, wooden posts and iron angle braces are all used for this purpose.

A further method of assisting the weakness of the floor is to place each press on a larger individual foundation, thus spreading the load over a greater area.

Inasmuch as vibration (rocking) is the resultant of the thrust of the bed at the end of its swing, it is apparent that several presses moving in the same direction will swing a building more than if they are moving at right-angles to each other. This is particularly true if the presses happen to become synchronised so that the end of their swing comes at the same instant.

In buildings that are not exceedingly rigidly constructed, vibration can sometimes be eliminated or minimised by placing the presses so that their movement is at right-angles to each other, compensating the thrust of one by the other.

Two kinds of vibration, while not as serious as rocking, frequently give annoyance to the printer and especially to the other tenants in the building. The first of these is vibration caused by a shock to a very rigid structure. This is really true vibration as distinguished from "swinging" or "rocking," dealt with above. It is such vibration as occurs when a steel beam or a glass is struck, and the more rigid a structure is, the more it will vibrate in this way.

In this case the vibration is that inevitable in a running piece of machinery and is transmitted to the rigid structure of the building when the press is solidly bolted to the concrete floor. Thus the press and building are practically one rigid body.

Such vibration may be prevented by cushioning the press, insulating it from the floor by some resilient substance which will absorb shocks. Probably the best of such insulating material is laminated cork block.

The second sort of true vibration seems to be rather rare and its causes obscure. Apparently, it is caused by sound-wave transference. It has been noted that sometimes when several presses are running together they will emit a vibration of a definite tone to which some portion of the steel structure of the building is tuned. The building (or part of it) will then vibrate to this tone much as a glass will vibrate to a certain note emitted by a violin. The only remedy for such vibration seems to be to discover which part of the building is tuned to the presses and damp the vibration with some unresonant substance.—"Printing Craftsman" (Boston).

THE Empire Press Union is arranging a banquet in honour of Viscount Burnham, president, and other delegates returning to this country from the Third Imperial Press Conference, held in Australia in September last. The banquet will be held at the Savoy Hotel, London, W.C.2, on Monday, January 25th, 1926, at seven for 7.30 p.m. The Right Hon. L. S. Amery, Secretary of State for the Dominions, will be present, and will propose the toast of "The Guests."

New British Patents.

Full copies of published specifications (1s. each) can be obtained from the Patent Office, 25, Southampton buildings, London, W.C.2.

Applications.

Bergstein, S. Manufacture of paper boxes, etc. 30,890

Collard, W. J. Typesetting machines. 31,027.

Hart, H. (Duplex Printing Press Co.). Apparatus for casting tubular stereotype printing plates. 31,414.

Hart, H. (Duplex Printing Press Co.). Inking mechanism for printing presses. 31,415.

Knight, E. J., Robinson, R. G., Robinson, Ltd., E. S. & A., Sargent, T., and Wilde, H. Intaglio printing machines, etc. 30,981.

Standard Compositor Akt. Ges. Distributive devices for typographic machines. 31,058.

Williams, W. H. (Heiss). Attachment of inset sheets in newspapers, etc. 30,848.

Specifications Published.

1924.

Heinrich, F. Wiping mechanism for copper-plate printing presses. 243,833.

Molins, W. E. Intaglio printing device. 243,909.

Snyder, G. C. Bags or envelopes. 243,859.

1925.

Hugo, T. Manufacture of envelopes, paper bags and the like. 243,960.

Mergenthaler Linotype Co. Machine for use in the manufacture of typographical matrices. 238,844.

Schwarz-Presse Akt. Ges. Rotary printing Presses. 241,988.

Spiess, G. Sheet feed mechanism for folding machines, printing machines, and the like. 243,977.

Staubli and Co. Geb. Saddle for the table of book-sewing machines. 243,303.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

1925.

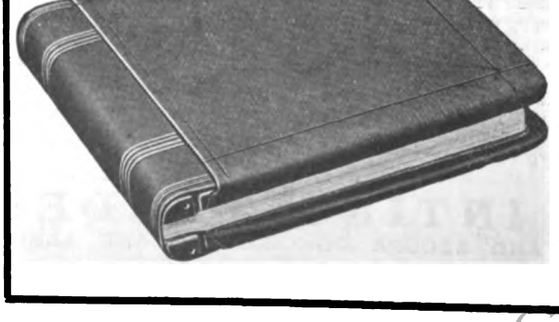
Procedes Bassani. Photo-mechanical apparatus. 244,091.

Spiess, G. Sheet feed tables for printing machines and the like. 244,117.

Witte, O. Bronzing instrument. 244,114.

AN example of twelve colour litho printing varnished on Inveresk super-calendered litho paper and mounted as a calendar for 1926, has been forwarded by Lendrum, Ltd., the London agents of the Inveresk Paper Co., Ltd. It forms an excellent specimen of the high grade paper produced by the company, and at the same time illustrates the very fine effect which can be got by varnishing and by printing. The whole effect of the calendar is very striking. The monthly tear-off sheets are attached to the bottom of the stiff mount, and in no way interfere with the decorative character of the printing itself, which has been done in twelve colours by Nathaniel Lloyd and Co., Ltd. It should be added that Mr. H. M. Stevenson, jun., of Birmingham and Manchester, is the provincial agent for Inveresk papers.

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CHANCERY DIVISION,
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BY ORDER OF THE COURT.

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Including Type Cabinets, Imposing Surfaces, Case Racks, and about 800 Cases; FOUR MONOTYPE CASTING MACHINES and TWO MONOTYPE KEYBOARDS (Models "DD" and "D") by the Lanston Monotype Corp., and Assortment of Matrices, Moulds, etc.; a Large Assortment of TYPE and WOOD LETTER, Metal Furniture, Stereo Foundry Equipment with Nickel Plating Plant, several tons of MONO METAL, Leads, Rule, Galleys, Chases, &c.; Five Proving Presses, DOUBLE CROWN ROTARY OFFSET PROVING PRESS; other minor Machines, and the usual loose utensils in Proving Room; Aerograph Outfit, Five Blocking Presses, and large quantity of Brass Blocks, Lines, and Letters.

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Comprising Seven CROWN FOLIO ARAB PLATEN PRESSES by Wade, and one HALF SUPER ROYAL COLT DITTO.

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Six Quad Crown "CARADOC" FINE ART MACHINES, by Elliott.

Three Quad Crown TWO-COLOUR PERFECTING or ROTARY OFFSET MACHINES by Mann.

Four "RELIABLE" LITHO PRINTING MACHINES (two Quad Crown and two Double Demy) by Ratcliffe.

Three ROTARY OFFSET LITHO MACHINES (Demy, Double Demy and Quad Crown), by Mann.

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Two Quad Demy, Ditto Ditto.

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Comprising 300 K.V.A. ELECTRIC TRANSFORMER, 51 ELECTRIC MOTORS, 1-h.p. to 15-h.p., and SWITCH-GEAR, and long lines of Shafting, Belting, &c., Time Clocks, Benching Tables, and Workroom Fittings; also the costly OFFICE FURNITURE AND FITTINGS in Board Room and Suite of Private and General Offices, including F.P. SAFES, Burrough's ADDING AND COMPTOMETER CALCULATING MACHINES, Elliott Fisher and other TYPEWRITERS, &c.

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ON VIEW Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, January 20th, 21st and 22nd, 1926, from 10 till 4 o'clock each day.

Catalogues may be had of the Receiver and Manager, Sir Arthur Whinney, K.B.E. (Messrs. Whinney, Smith & Whinney, Chartered Accountants), 4b, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, London, E.C.2; Messrs. Coward Chance & Co., Solicitors, 30, Mincing Lane, London, E.C.3; or of the Auctioneers, 158, Edmund Street, Birmingham.

Russia's Paper Purchases.

Considerable attention has recently been paid both by the daily and periodical press to Soviet Russia's latest purchases of paper. According to reports circulated by the buyer, the Russian Central Board of Purchases has this time abstained from placing orders in Finland on the ground that it was not possible to come to terms. The *Finnish Paper and Timber Journal* has inquired into this matter and obtained the following information:

During 1924 and 1925, the Finnish Paper Bureau delivered to Russia both newsprint, medium qualities and small quantities of fine paper. To begin with, credit was granted for the deliveries, the buyer simultaneously arranging that full security for the credit was produced by a foreign bank, which discounted the bills without right of recourse. But as, later on, it became impossible to discount the bills without recourse, the terms were revised to cash against documents. These terms, which have been observed during the greater part of this year, were suggested by the Finnish Paper Bureau also for next year's sales. This time, however, the obtaining of credit seems to have been uppermost in the buyer's mind. He broke off the negotiations with his old supplier and approached Swedish, Norwegian and German mills. In Sweden the Russian Board of Purchases, through the medium of a Swedish exporter, succeeded in closing a contract for newsprint and fine paper, the terms being cash against documents. It is very probable that the exporter, a firm closely connected with one of the large banks, granted the credit.

Also in Norway considerable quantities were bought, the manufacturers giving three months' credit for one-third of the orders. How great a weight the buyer put on the matter of credit is gathered from the fact that at least in some instances the Norwegian sellers obtained prices exceeding ruling market quotations by 10 per cent. or more.

Large contracts for newsprint and medium qualities were closed also in Germany, the sellers granting credit against three months' bills.

Finnish manufacturers have been undisturbed by the Russian orders not being placed with those mills, which in view of direct railway communications with Russia and of former transactions should be considered the most natural suppliers, because there has been no difficulty in placing, at ruling quotations and on safe terms, corresponding quantities in West European and overseas markets. These markets also offer the advantage of a steady consumption, in contrast with that lack of continuity which characterises the Russian paper purchases and which, as may be gathered from the foreign trade press, has created a certain attention in the paper exporting countries.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

Payment is accepted, for advertisements under the following headings, on the basis of seven words to the line (minimum three lines):—

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Telephone: 2439 Holborn.

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THE Printers' Provident Association, 39 and 40, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street, E.C.4, is able to SUPPLY ALL BRANCHES OF EFFICIENT (N.S.) LABOUR for the Printing and Allied Trades, at short notice. No charge. 'Phone: Central 8218.
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WELL-ESTABLISHED and SOUND COMMERCIAL STATIONERY BUSINESS for disposal, North-East Lancashire District.—Box 14720.

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SECOND-HAND MACHINERY.—If you are wishing to dispose of Second-Hand Machinery relating to the Printing, Bookbinding, Box-making, Envelope and Bag-making Trades, etc., secure prompt and effective service by advertising in the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*.—Apply for special rates to the Publishers, Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

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Occasionally we have Rebuilt Smyth Book Sewing Machines to offer, such Sewers having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted with New Standard Parts where necessary. We erect and teach on a trial basis.—Box 13993.

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The Valuations and Sales of Printing Plant executed by me during the TWELVE MONTHS ended 31st December, 1924, exceeded ONE & A HALF MILLION POUNDS STERLING.

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To keep well you will need a stimulant.

The best stimulant for the printer is the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer" published every Thursday.

It keeps you well informed and in touch with trade developments.

It is a mine of information upon every conceivable phase of trade activity and is therefore your best new year investment.

A premium of 13/- for 52 issues will keep you up-to-date in all printing trade matters, and will ensure a progressive policy.

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FORTY-SEVENTH YEAR.

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COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above, or from Messrs W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., newsagents, 11, St. Bride-street, London, E.C.4.

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France & Belgium—Mr. FELIX VANBUGGENHOUDT 196, rue Gerard, Brussels.
United States—LOCKWOOD TRADE JOURNAL CO. 10, East 39th-street, New York.
Representatives also in Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, Norway, Sweden, Finland, etc.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1925.

Printers and Paper Standardisation.

PARTICULARLY timely and appropriate at the present juncture is the article contributed to our pages this week by Mr. W. Howard Hazell, J.P., president of the Federation of Master Printers. The master printers of this country and the big dealers in paper have jointly approved of the first and most important steps towards the adoption of more rational and economical methods of dealing in paper; but the signing of the agreement cannot alter the customs of the trade save in so far as those who realise the importance of the matter take active steps to put their own houses in order by applying the new standards, thus taking advantage of the big opportunity that is offered them. The arrival of the annual period of stocktaking constitutes a call to revise one's methods of handling and designating paper quantities. The large number of progressive printers who realise the increased convenience and economy involved in the agreed changes can, by decided action now, do much towards wiping out the indeterminate and confusing "ream" and "quire." Not the least interesting part of Mr. Hazell's useful article is his recital of instances of the profitable adoption of the new standards. Those who make the transition will be not only helping to confer a benefit upon the trade in general, but will also be benefiting themselves by laying the foundations of safer and easier reckoning in the important matter of paper supplies.

* * *

A Standardised Price List.

A NEW stock and price-list has just been issued by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., Ltd., in which equivalent weights and prices per 1,000 sheets are specified throughout. As might be expected, the substance figures are not characterised by the evenness which has been associated with reams of 480's or 516's. In time this will all be rectified by a general adjustment of substances. A 78 lb., double crown (which is the equivalent of 40 lb. 516's), will be made more practical by the addition of 2 lbs. Meantime the list under reference is perhaps the most solid contribution to standardisation that we have had from any merchant. Definitely it compels every wholesaler to follow suit without delay.

* * *

Up-to-Date Publicity.

TALKING of publicity, one of the most successful campaigns is that of a mill in the home counties which has recently opened up a department devoted to the creation of sales. The thing is done efficiently and the way paved for success, because first of all the makings were standardised and there was concentration on certain classes of paper for which there is a settled and growing demand. With the ground planned out and prices definitely fixed at figures which would stand scrutiny, the publicity got down to attractive sampling, persistent circularising and a forceful follow up policy. The advertising is persistent and direct sampling is supported by personal letters and trade press advertisement. Planned campaigns of this kind cannot fail if the mill can make the paper and give the service in keeping with its publicity.

* * *

A Better Paper Outlook.

THERE are signs of improvement in paper business and reports from various centres are more encouraging. Among papermakers there is greater confidence and a significant feature of the situation is that requirements for pulp are being placed for a longer period ahead than has been customary of late. In the woodfree section prices have stiffened as the result of co-ordinated policy, says a writer in *The Times* (Trade Supplement), who goes on to say that for the last few years it has been a most difficult matter to make ends meet in this industry. Competition and the shortage of home consumption, combined with excessive costs of production, made it necessary to sacrifice profits in the endeavour to provide and maintain a sound foundation on which future progress could be based. The turn in the tide has come at last, and although there is still a long way to travel business is decidedly better. The gap between home and foreign prices has been narrowed, and future prospects are bright enough to warrant the steps now taken to place this section of the industry on a sounder financial basis.

* * *

Decline in Esparto.

THE slight decline in the demand for esparto papers is causing some northern mills to become a little bit anxious. It is expected, however, that this section of the trade will revive with the turn of the year. Espartos are the bread and cheese of the commercial printer and stationer, whose policy always dictates a slackening off in buying with the approach of the year end. Merchants, too, are curbing their activities in stock replenishment, partly for stocktaking purposes and partly in view of the fluid condition of the standardisation scheme. The growing insistence on the thousand-sheet basis with five-hundred-sheet packages and new substance standards, *i.e.*, weight per thousand sheets, is at last causing the principal houses to exercise their minds more deeply on the necessity of altering existing methods. Many esparto papers are already being packed in 500 sheet parcels and equivalent weights are being specified. Meantime stocks have been reduced considerably and the time is at hand for replenishment on the new basis. It is not beyond the bounds of possibility that esparto prices will go up as the consequence of newly introduced competition for supplies. Evidence is accumulating to prove that serious efforts are being made in America and France to develop the manufacture of esparto papers.

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Who's Who

IN THE

PRINTING & ALLIED TRADES.

The New President of the British Association of Colonial and Foreign Paper Mill Agents.

It is very appropriate that Mr. W. A. Dewsnap, joint managing director of Messrs. Davies and Royle, Ltd., should become president of the British Association of Colonial and Foreign Paper Mill Agents, succeeding Mr. H. B. Legge in this office. Mr. Dewsnap was instrumental in forming the Association a little over a year ago, when he felt there was a need for an organisation which would bring the agents together and enable them to deliberate on any matters which concern their welfare. In its first year the Association has had a number of important problems to consider and the twelve months which have passed since its formation have been more active than could have been anticipated at the beginning.



MR. W. A. DEWSNAP.

Mr. Dewsnap is well known in paper circles in London. Born at Peckham in 1881, he joined the firm of Davies and Royle in 1900, at the same time as his brother-in-law, the late Mr. T. E. Royle, whose father had died in 1899. In 1914 Mr. Dewsnap became a partner in the business and when this was turned into a company in September, 1922, he became a director, together with Mr. Royle and Mr. J. Mutimer. Mr. T. E. Royle passed away in August, 1923, and Mr. Dewsnap and Mr. Mutimer are now joint managing directors of the concern. With the growth and development of the firm of Davies and Royle, Ltd., we have dealt in these columns from time to time, and the spirit of progress is strikingly typified by the joint managing directors.

Mr. Dewsnap is closely associated with the social side of the paper trade. He has been a member of the Stationers' Social Society for many years and is a regular attendant at its functions. A keen golfer, he is a member of the Paper Trade Golfing Society and of similar sections associated with the Stationers' Social Society and the British Association of Colonial and Foreign Paper Mill Agents.

This interest in golf is appropriate in one who distinguished himself as an athlete. In earlier days, Mr. Dewsnap made a name for himself as a sprinter, and some 20 years ago he was the 100 yards' champion of Kent. He was one of the six fastest men in England for the 220 yards, and his time of 21⅘ secs. at the time it was run equalled the world's record. Mr. Dewsnap carried off a large number of prizes in the shape of cups and gold and silver medals, but unfortunately these were lost some years ago when his house was burgled. Mr. Dewsnap lives at Dorman's Park, Surrey, and has four children, the eldest boy being at Cheltenham College.

Personal.

LORD and LADY DOVERDALE are expected to be in London a good deal next season for the benefit of their only daughter, Miss Aline Partington, who reached debutante age this year.

ALDERMAN SIR ROWLAND BLADES, M.P., and his family are spending their Christmas vacation in Switzerland, and are staying at Villars.

WE congratulate Mr. Geo. W. Jones, who is well known for the leading position he holds in the printing trade, on again being elected on the Court of Common Council. At the election last week in the Ward of Farringdon Without he stood high in the list of successful candidates.

MR. FRANK H. BRUFF, J.P., the manager of the Birmingham Printers, Ltd., has been married at Glasgow to Miss Elizabeth L. Fleming.

AT Birmingham University on Friday Mr. Donald Parkinson, who was formerly a compositor at Clitheroe, received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, for a thesis on original geological work in the Ribble Valley.

DR. PARKINSON, who is also a Bachelor of Science and a Fellow of the Geographical Society, is now assistant lecturer in Geology at Belfast University. He worked as a compositor until war broke out. He was badly wounded in the war, and subsequently he turned his hobby into a career, studying at Birmingham University.

MR. WILLIAM BELL, for more than 30 years connected with the *Newcastle Daily Journal* as compositor, and his wife, have just celebrated their golden wedding. Mr. Bell retired from active work a few weeks ago.

MR. F. J. FREEMAN, the secretary of the National News Guild, has been seriously ill for several weeks, and the secretarial duties have been carried out by his son, Mr. C. F. Freeman.

MR. F. W. DOIDGE, of the *Daily Express*, has been entertained at dinner by the staff on the occasion of his appointment to a seat on the board of directors.

A LARGELY attended banquet was held on December 23rd in Karachi in honour of Mr. G. M. Dyce Keele, the editor of the *Daily Gazette*, who leaves for England on furlough early in January.

MISS MARGUERITE CODY, who was a reporter on the *Daily News* for some years, has been appointed editor of the *Liberal Woman's News*, published monthly by the Women's National Liberal Federation.

MR. ALAN PITT ROBBINS has been re-elected chairman of the London district of the Institute of Journalists for 1926. Mr. S. J. Sewell will again undertake the secretarial duties.

MR. J. STANLEY WALKER (W. F. Stanley and Co., Ltd.) was installed First Principal of the Helio Chapter recently, and Mr. A. V. Hunt (Dixon and Rowe) Second Principal. Other of the officers included Mr. W. J. D. Roberts (W. J. Pollock and Co.) Third Principal, and Mr. R. Hume (Hudson and Kearns), re-elected treasurer.

MR. H. RODWELL, the hon. secretary of the Engineering Department of the Imperial Paper Mills, Gravesend, has been presented with a handsome set of carvers in recognition of his valuable services during the past two years. The presentation was made by Mr. Poll (who described Mr. Rodwell as "one of the best") at the annual dinner of the department, under the chairmanship of Mr. Tootell.

MR. E. F. EILERT, who has been elected to the presidency of the United Typothetæ of America, is head of one of the best-equipped printeries in New York.

Honouring Mr. John Mutimer.

The regard in which Mr. John Mutimer is held by his hosts of friends among the paper agents of this country was strikingly demonstrated at the complimentary dinner which was given to him at the Hotel Cecil on Wednesday evening, December 16th. The dinner, which was quite a private and informal function, was given by the British Association of Colonial and Foreign Paper Mill Agents, and has reference, of course, not only to the position which Mr. Mutimer occupies in the esteem of his fellow agents, but also to the fact of his being appointed chairman of the group formed by the London Chamber of Commerce to oppose the application for a duty on packing and wrapping papers. Ladies were included in the company and helped to enhance the social character of the gathering.



MR. JOHN MUTIMER.

Mr. W. A. Dewsnap, president of the Association, was in the chair and Mr. H. H. Hardy, vice-president, after paying an eloquent tribute to Mr. Mutimer, presented to him a gold watch, a gold and platinum chain, a cheque, and a handsome rose bowl with accessories.

The choice gold keyless watch bore the following inscription: "To Mr. John Mutimer in appreciation from the British Association of Colonial and Foreign Paper Mill Agents, 16/12/1925." The rose bowl bore a similar inscription.

Mr. Mutimer, in acknowledging the presentation, mentioned that the cheque would be handed over to a charitable institution.

At the close of a very enjoyable dinner the company adjourned to the Palm Court for dancing.

Telegrams and messages of greeting to Mr. Mutimer were received from a number of friends who were unable to be present. Those who did attend were the following: Mr. and Mrs. John Mutimer, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Alcock, Mr. and Mrs. O. Baines and Miss Baines, Mr. and Mrs. Challis, Mr. C. F. Entwistle, Mr. and Mrs. R. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Coningham, Mr. and Mrs. Jennings, Mr. Stanley Ward, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hardy, Mr. Trice, Mr. Stansfeld, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Dewsnap, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Burgess, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Marsden, Major and Mrs. Barlow, Mr. Barlow, Junr., Mr. E. H. Sharman and three guests, Mr. F. E Griffiths, Mr. A. Wardill, Mr. T. V. Olsen, Mr. and Mrs. C. Pretzlik and Miss Pretzlik, Mr. and Mrs. G. Isaacs, Mr. and Mrs. M. Levy, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Corke, Mr. C. L. Corke, Mr. Sahlin, Mr. G. Reik, Miss Reik, Mr A. H. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. W. McIntosh Whyte, Mr. and Mrs. Lightfoot, Mr. G. W. Turner, Mr. Medney, Mr. Peroni, Mr. H. C. Stern, Mr. A. L. Wise, Mr. Wise, Junr., Mr. Mason, Mr. Schmidt, Mr. P. T. Collier, Mr. and Mrs. Stahl, Mr. Goodey, and Mr. Jones.

MR. SAMUEL ARNOLD, 59, of Church-road, Islington, N., for many years publisher of the *English Churchman*, left £3,361.

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Commercial Intelligence

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Allied Newspapers, 5½ p.c. 1st Mort. Deb. Stk., 96¼, 95¾, Ord., 34s. 3d.,34s. 9d.; Allied Northern Newspapers, 102, 101½; Associated Newspapers, 21s., Def., 6⅛, Pref., 18s. 3d.; British Glues and Chemicals, 4s. 3d., Pref., 17s. 3d.; *Daily Mirror* Newspapers, 6⅛; *Daily Sketch* and *Sunday Herald*, Deb, 102½; Thos. De La Rue, 12s., 12s. 6d.; John Dickinson, 30s. 9d., 1st Pref., 83, 4¼ p.c. 1st Mort. Deb., 83½; International Linotype, 69¾, 70; Kelly's Directories, 7½ p.c. Pref., 22s. xd.; Linotype A Deb., 68, B Deb., 68; Edward Lloyd, Pref., 22s. 3d.; George Newnes, 21s. 10½d.; Odhams Press (4s. shares). 3s 6d.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 15s. 3d.; *Sunday Pictorial* Newspapers, Pref., 22s. 7½d.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 45s., Prefd., 21s.; Weldons, 25s 6d., 26s. 10½d., Pref., 16s., 16s. 3d.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

MESSRS. C. TINLING AND CO., LTD, proprietors of the *Liverpool Daily Courier*, the *Evening Express*, the *Sporting Express*, and the *Football Express*, and the Victoria Printing Works, Liverpool and Prescot, have declared a dividend of 10 per cent., less income tax, for the year ending June 30th, 1925.

NEW COMPANIES.

FREDERICK DUFFIELD AND SONS, LTD.—Capital £20,000, in £1 shares; to acquire from F. Duffield, Sen., the business of a printer, paper merchant and paper bag manufacturer carried on by him at the Templar Press, Vicar-lane, and Templar-street, Leeds. Private company. Directors: F. Duffield, Sen., E. Duffield, F. Duffield, Jun., and G. H. Duffield. Registered office: 126, Vicar-lane, Leeds.

WALKER'S AUTO PRESS, LTD. — Capital £2,000, in £1 shares (400 preference and 1,600 ordinary); printers, stationers, photographers, typefounders, stereotypers, electrotypers, photographic printers, etc. Private company. First directors: S. Earle, H. Meyer, A. S. Walker and Rev. A. Earle. Registered office: 111A, West Parade, Spring Bank, Hull.

E. L. BENTLEY CO.—Capital £100,000, in 40,000 10 per cent. cumulative preference shares and 50,000 ordinary shares of £1 and 400,000 deferred shares of 6d. each; to acquire all or any part of or any share, percentage or interest of and in the copyrights of Bentley's Telegraph and other Codes, Scott's Code and other Codes, and the goodwill of the business carried on in connection therewith, and to carry on the business of codists, manufacturers, compilers, publishers and printers of codes and other publications, etc. "Private unlimited" company. Subscribers: P. H. Bentley and W. H. Bentley. Secretary: G. Bradley, 71, Queen-street, E.C.

CONSOLIDATED PRESS, LTD. — Capital £150,000, in 50,000 6¼ per cent. cumulative preference shares of £1 and 800,000 "A" ordinary shares and 200,000 "B" ordinary shares of 2s.; to acquire and hold shares, stocks, debentures, etc., to promote companies, to carry on the business of underwriters and dealers in securities, and that indicated by the title. Subscribers: H. H. Formoy, J. T. Luscombe and F. Scott-Miller. Registered office: 226, High-street, Exeter.

ALVINGTONS, LTD.—Capital £500, in £1 shares; cardboard box manufacturers, paper and cardboard merchants, printers, relief stampers, gold blockers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: R. G. Collins and J. Tailor. Solicitors: J. Howard Smith, 20, Finsbury-square, E.C.2.

ALFRED BATES AND SON, LTD.—Capital £100,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the undertaking of Alfred Bates and Co., Ltd., and to carry on the business of advertising agents and contractors, printers, publishers, newspaper proprietors, etc. Private company. First directors: A. C. Cosher Bates and A. E. Cosher Bates. Registered office: 132-4, Fleet-street, E.C.

BURKE'S PEERAGE, LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; to publish books, journals, works of reference, periodicals, newspapers, magazines, and other literary works, etc. Private company. Directors: A. H. Davis and T. G. Smith. Registered office: 66, Basinghall-street, E.C.

WHOMES, LTD.—Capital £6,500, in £1 shares to carry on in the United Kingdom, the Colonies and elsewhere, the business of manufacturers and dealers in musical instruments, publishers, printers and sellers of music sheets, books, papers, magazines and music publications. Private company. Directors: E. Whomes, E. de G. Whomes, W. S. Whomes and Miss H. Whomes. Registered office: 240-2, Broadway, Bexley Heath.

HELFT AND CO., LTD.—Capital £2,500, in £100 shares; dealers in and holders of exhibitions of pictures, drawings, engravings, prints, books, etc. Private company. Subscribers: J. Helft and Mrs. L. Bonnard. Directors: Yvon Helft and J. Helft. Solicitor: A. E. Churcher, 19, Hanover-square, W.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfactions registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfactions is not compulsory).

HUDSON AND MORRISON, LTD. (printers, etc., London). — Particulars filed of £2,000 debentures authorised December 8th, 1925, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital; the amount of the present issue being £800.

EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE, LTD. (printers, etc., London).—Satisfaction in full (a) on January 16th, 1920, of charge dated July 17th, 1918, securing £6,000 and further advances, and (b), on November 21st, 1922, of mortgage dated March 31st, 1920, securing £3,750. (Notices filed November 23rd, 1925).

HOLYWELL PRESS, LTD. (Oxford).—Satisfaction in full on December 1st, 1925, of mortgage dated August 21st, 1920, securing £3,000.

CARL HENTSCHEL, LTD. (engravers, etc., London).—Satisfaction in full on December 11th, 1925, of debentures dated April 22nd, 1920, securing all moneys, etc.

JAS. TRUSCOTT AND SON, LTD. (printing and stationery contractors, etc., London).—Issue on December 14th, 1925, of £1,000 debentures part of a series already registered.

STANDARD CATALOGUE CO., LTD.—Second mortgage dated December 8th, 1925, to secure £10,000 and interest at 8 per cent. per annum, reducible on punctual payment to 7 per cent. per annum charged on the company's assets, including uncalled capital. Holders: Bradbury, Agnew and Co., Ltd., 10, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

GRIMSBY NEWS CO., LTD.—Particulars filed of £5,000 debentures authorised December 2nd, 1925, charged on the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the amount of the present issue being £2,000.

FOURSTONES PAPER MILL CO. (1924), LTD —Debenture charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, dated December 17th, 1925, to secure all moneys due or to become due from the company to Lloyds Bank, Ltd.

FOURSTONES PAPER MILL CO. (1924), LTD. —Satisfaction in full on December 17th, 1925, of mortgage dated July 3rd, 1924, securing £15,000.

PHILIP ALLAN AND CO., LTD. (publishers, etc., London).—Mortgage debenture charged on lease of 5, Quality-court, W.C., and the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, dated November 25th, 1925, to secure all moneys due or to become due from the company to the Royal Bank of Scotland, Ltd.

R. FLETCHER, LTD. (publishers, etc., London).—Mortgage or charge on 23, New Oxford-street, W.C., together with appurtenances dated December 7th (supplemental to mortgage dated July 21st, 1925, securing £300). Holder: Mrs. C. M. Waller, 67, Talbot-road, Highgate, N.

Paper Mill Benevolence.

Imperial Paper Mills.

The annual general meeting of the Imperial Paper Mills Sick Benefit Society was held on December 12th, when the club room was well filled with members.

An interesting report for the year was submitted by the secretary. Over £600 has been paid out in sick pay, which is £90 more than last year. Death claims were exceedingly light (4), compared with the previous year (17). After expenses were deducted a surplus of nearly £600 was shared out among 950 members.

The committee, in passing the balance sheet, remarked that in spite of the large amount of sickness among the workers at the mills, they had had a successful year and after passing the usual vote of thanks the following members were elected as officials for 1926:—Chairman, Mr. W. Nicholls; vice-chairman, Mr. H. Waller; treasurer, Mr. J. Latter; sick visitor, Mr. J. Horrigan; auditors, Messrs. T. Hitchen and J. Purves; committee, Messrs. S. Fosbracy, J. Bradley, A. Palmer, F. Poll, C. Watts, T. Percy, H. Peak, R. Aitchison, T. Farr, G. Southgate, A. Batchelor, W. Port; hon. secretary, Mr. C. Taylor.

Empire Paper Mills (1922), Ltd.

The Sick and Provident Society of the Empire Paper Mills (1922), Ltd. (affiliated with the National Union for Insurance), considering the very heavy claims made upon it during the year, shows a satisfactory state of affairs. At the year end the membership was 319—75 one share members, 96 two-share members, and 148 three share members, totalling 711 shares. The amount available for distribution amongst the members was £462 3s., after all expenses had been met and a reserve carried forward to next year's account, 13s. being paid out on each share. The whole of the year has been exceptionally heavy as regards sickness, more especially the months of April and May, 21½ per cent. of the members having been on the funds.

The Society has suffered the loss during the year of two of its oldest members by death, one as the result of illness, and one by a motor cycling accident. Increased shares of old members and new entrants bring the total for the commencement of the new year to 345 members—843 shares. The amount of State benefits paid out during the year was as follows: Sickness, £39 16s. 11d.; maternity, £12 10s.

The Pay Day Fund, also under the control of the Sick and Provident Committee, has been successful in raising during the year for local hospitals and charities £148 10s., and for the Greater London Fund for the Blind, £51.

THE *Rutherglen Reformer*, first issued on December 4th, 1875, has celebrated its jubilee.

MR. H. A. GOLDSBROUGH, who has been associated with the Canadian and European offices of the Hodge Sherriff Paper Co. for the past seven years, has been taken into partnership. The title of the firm will remain unchanged.

JOHN MCDONNEL AND CO., LTD., DUBLIN.—Messrs. G. Brock and D. G. Baird, joint receivers appointed by the Royal Bank of Ireland, announce a meeting of creditors to be held on Friday, January 8th, at Trinity-chambers, 39, 40 and 41, Dame-street, Dublin.

THE £2,000,000 first mortgage debenture stock of the Newfoundland Power and Paper Co., which it is proposed to create in priority of the "A" and "B" debenture stocks, will be privately issued as collateral for loans, and will at no time be placed on the market.

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Brussels Printers' Festivities.

Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh Attends.

Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh—in place of Mr. W. Howard Hazell, who was prevented by other engagements—attended on behalf of the Federation of Master Printers on December 21st the jubilee festivities of the master printers of Brussels.

The celebrations included a solemn séance at 9 30 in the morning, when speeches were made by the president, M. Odry, and others, giving an account of the history of the organisation. A bronze plaque, showing a pressman at work, was presented to M. Odry in commemoration of the event.

The president gave a private luncheon party at the Industrial Club to about 20 of his friends, and in the evening a banquet was held at the Royal Hotel which was attended by about 100 guests.

Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh, on behalf of the Federation of Master Printers of Great Britain and Ireland, presented M. Odry with an ivory gavel.

The Printing Crafts Guild.

Recital by Mrs. R. J. Broughton.

Twelve months ago, when the members of the Guild first heard Mrs. R. J. Broughton in her recital on "Charles Dickens," they were impressed with that lady's gift of memory, power of expression and accuracy of deportment when demonstrating the peculiarities of some of the characters of that famous author. Thus an announcement that Mrs. R. J. Broughton would give "An Evening's Recital," in the College of Technology, Manchester, naturally attracted another large and enthusiastic audience of ladies and gentlemen to hear her delightful renderings of "The Glory of the Garden," "Saunders McGlashan's Courtship," "Earthenware," and other contributions in serious and lighter vein. Between the recitals, Mr. Wm. Brierley, L.R.A.M., in his happy handling of Chopin's "Scherzo in C sharp minor" and several other classical selections on the piano proved that he was a master in the art of music. At the conclusion, President John Taylor, who had secured the services of the two gifted artistes, realised in unmistakable fashion that his efforts were appreciated, by the long and hearty applause which followed the remarks of Mr. Jas. W. Worthington and Mr. W. M. Menzies who moved the vote of thanks to Mrs. R. J. Broughton and Mr. Wm. Brierley.

WEE MAC.

The Law of the Imprint.

High Court Decision.

A decision of interest to printers was given in the High Court last week, in a case arising out of the fact that, under the Municipal Elections (Corrupt and Illegal Practices) Act, 1884, a bill, poster, or placard must have imprinted upon it the name and address of the printer and publisher.

When Mr. George Sampson Elliston, who was a candidate for election to the Court of Common Council, applied to a King's Bench Divisional Court for relief because this imprint was omitted, his counsel, Mr. Roland Champness, contended that an election address in the form of a letter to the electors was not really a "bill, poster, or placard" within the meaning of the Act.

Mr. Justice Horridge and Mr. Justice Shearman expressed the opinion that if an election address of the kind in question were put on a wall it might become a bill, poster, or placard, but that if sent to the electors by post or by hand, such address containing the name and address of the candidate himself, it was not within the meaning of the Act, and did not require the printer's imprint.

PAPER imports into Esthonia during October reached 25,299 thousand kilogs., and exports to 99,617 thousand kilogs.

Machine Rulers' Strike Ceases.

As previously announced, the wage dispute with the Machine Rulers' Society, after lasting about three weeks, was referred to a full meeting of the Joint Industrial Council called for Tuesday of last week. The meeting was duly held and the following resolution was unanimously passed by that Council:—"That the Joint Industrial Council endorses the recommendation of the London District Committee to the effect that normal working conditions be resumed and the matter be referred to a Conciliation Committee of this Joint Industrial Council." This resolution was accepted by both of the parties to the dispute, and the secretary of the Society stated that he would instruct his members to return to work at once. It was understood that, on normal working conditions being resumed, the employers would make the usual holiday payments to the men who had been on strike.

Trade Union Matters.

NEWSPAPER AGREEMENT.—The secretary of the Sheffield branch of the Typographical Association has reported to the Executive Council that the management of a newspaper office in that branch, on being approached by the rotary machine chapel in regard to time off under the recent half-holiday agreement for newspaper workers, expressed doubt as to whether the agreement applied to members of the machine room. The management, it was stated, had been officially informed by the Newspaper Society that rotary machine minders were not included in the agreement. The Executive Council of the T.A. have decided that the agreement applies to rotary machine minders, and have written to the Newspaper Society to that effect.

NATIONAL NEWS GUILD AND THE T.A.—The companionship of the *Western Daily Press* and the *Evening News* have passed a resolution "noting with regret the suggestion that members of the National News Guild should be ballotted on the question of withholding their subscriptions to the Typographical Association for six months, meanwhile paying such subscriptions to the National News Guild, in the event of a perfectly legitimate ballot of the Typographical Association being carried, this chapel believing that such a suggestion is detrimental to the best interests of both the Typographical Association and the National News Guild."

T.A. UNEMPLOYED AND SUPERANNUATION.—At a recent meeting of the Executive Council of the Typographical Association a letter was read from the secretary of the Birmingham branch with reference to nine or ten members of that branch, aged 68 to 77, who were practically unemployable on account of age. The branch committee were of opinion that they should be called upon to take up superannuation benefit, but the Executive Council decided that they have no power to interfere with the rules in these cases.

T.A. MEMBERS AND CLOCK RECORDERS.—Mr. E. G. Yates, of the Typographical Association, has reported to the Executive Council that, accompanied by the secretary of the Oxford branch, he had interviewed a firm in that branch regarding the use of a clock recorder for the time of work. The proprietor, after hearing the arguments of Mr. Yates against the use of such a device, agreed that the Association members would not be called upon in future to work the clock.

AN official notice to branch secretaries of the Typographical Association intimates that, under the reciprocity scheme with the Scottish Typographical Association, the weekly contributions by T.A. members in the Scottish area had been reduced from 2s. 9d. to 2s. 5d. Members unemployed and in receipt of the Scottish Association unemployment benefit, pay during such period of unemployment a weekly contribution of 1s. 6d.

T.A. LEVIES.—For the December quarter the Typographical Association will call a levy of 6d. per member for the quarter ending December as the fund is below the recognised sum authorised. For the general fund there will be a levy of one shilling per quarter payable by all members until further notice until the fund reaches the value of £6 per member when it shall cease. Failure to pay the levy will place the member out of benefits.

European Paper Market.

An American Manufacturer's Impressions.

Describing conditions of the paper markets of Europe as he found them, Mr. A. G. Goldsmith, in addressing the Newsprint Service Bureau, N.Y., says: Germany and Russia were named as the countries of greatest present-day interest in all industries. He said that there had been a tremendous rise in Germany's industrial power. There was a fear that with Germany industrially powerful, she would become a menace to other countries, but the situation, according to Mr. Goldsmith, was just the reverse.

The worse off Germany was financially and economically, he said, the greater was the pressure from German competition. The reason for this was obvious. When the home consumption of paper was lowered, the mills had to find an outlet for their production. German production of paper was primarily based on home production and the United States market was a market of last resort, so far as paper was concerned. Basically, it was to the advantage of United States papermakers to have a prosperous Germany, because in prosperous circumstances Germany would consume its own products, the excess being comparatively small. In 1922, German consumption of all grades of paper was just 50 per cent. of pre-war. In 1925, it would be equivalent to pre-war consumption.

Scandinavian Conditions.

The situation in the Scandinavian countries was quite different. Consumption in Sweden and Norway was based principally on export; the rest of the consumption was small. In Norway, financial stabilisation is going on and affecting industry very seriously. The Swedes were at a decided advantage as compared with the Norwegians on account of the stability of Swedish exchange and the depreciation of Norwegian money. The Norwegians could undersell the Swedes as a consequence of the low rate of exchange for the Norwegian dollar, but when, after labour contracts had been signed, the Norwegian dollar went from seven to five to the dollar, it meant that their labour and wood cost was 1·4, say, compared with a price of 1 for the finished product. The rise in Norwegian exchange had made the industrial possibilities for next year rather dark.

The Norwegians, Mr. Goldsmith said, were getting the repercussion of the happy days when they could undersell on account of a falling exchange. The Swedish producer is now at an advantage compared with the Norwegian, though he complained at one time because his Government brought back the parity of the national currency.

British Conditions.

Conditions in Great Britain are not quite so bad as they have been pictured of late. Mr. Goldsmith said there was a considerable inducement for the British industrialist to make a cry about hard times, and he mentioned reduced taxation and the coal subsidy as factors. There was a possibility of other industries being subsidised.

British consumption of paper was stated to be 50 per cent. more than it was four years ago. It was supplied principally from Europe, with less pressure on the American market.

British consumption in certain essential commodities was still maintaining itself, and so long as there must be something to pay for these commodities, their production, although not up to pre-war basis, was still going on at such a rate as to enable Great Britain to keep herself above water. Unemployment in Great Britain is still great, but this existed before the world war.

Russian Competition Impossible.

Mr. Goldsmith made an interesting reference to the Russian situation. It had been thought that with Russia's great resources, its wood reserves and other natural advantages, a development of Russia would bring with it tremendously increased competition in the pulp and paper industry. As a matter of fact it would be just the reverse.

Mr. Goldsmith was of opinion that if Russia was reorganised politically at once, it would simply mean increased consumption in Russia for pulp and paper products, far in excess of any construction that they could put up to keep pace with it. It was his estimate that for 25, or even 50 years, Russia's consumption of pulp and paper would exceed her possibilities for production.

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Necrology

Mr. Frank Garrett.

We regret to have to announce the death of Mr. Frank Garrett, chairman of Messrs. R. T. Tanner and Co., Ltd., wholesale stationers and leather goods manufacturers, of Dorset-street, Salisbury-square, E.C. Mr. Garrett had suffered for some years from asthma, and heart weakness developed, resulting in his death on December 22nd at his residence, Red Bank, Hornsey-lane, Highgate. For over forty years Mr. Garrett had been associated with Messrs. Tanner. He was originally a partner in the firm before it was turned into a limited company, when he became a director. On the death of Mr. W. E. Tanner in 1908, he followed that gentleman in the position of chairman. He was particularly identified with the financial side of the business. Mr. Garrett took a considerable part in public affairs in the neighbourhood of St. Bride, showing a personal interest in the St Bride Institute. He was at one time chairman of the National Association of Wholesale Stationers and Paper Merchants. The deceased gentleman's great hobby was the collection of antiques and he had a wonderful collection of old clocks. He is survived by a widow, one son and three daughters. He lost a son last March, and this caused him great grief. The funeral took place on Tuesday at Highgate Cemetery, the service being conducted by the Rev. A Taylor, Vicar of St. Bride. There was a large representation of the staff from Dorset-street, among whom the late chairman was held in very high regard.

Mr. J. R. Booth.

The death is announced from Ottawa of Mr. J. R. Booth, who for a great many years has been an outstanding personality in the pulp, paper and lumber industries of Canada.

John Rudolphus Booth was born in Shefford County, Quebec, as long ago as 1827, so that he was 98 years of age. Starting his career as a millwright in Waterloo, a village in Quebec, he eventually became one of the largest paper and pulp millowners in Canada. He was a millionaire many times over.

In 1921 the various extensive interests created by Mr. Booth were incorporated under the style of J. R. Booth, Ltd., with a capital stock of ten million dollars. For seventy years the business was conducted under the private name of J. R. Booth, and it was said to have been the largest concern in the entire world operated as the property of one man. Besides his gigantic sawmills, Mr. Booth manufactured 140 tons of newsprint daily, 55 tons of board, 200 tons of ground wood, and 90 tons of sulphite pulp. Mr. Booth's two sons, Mr. C. J. Booth and Mr. J. F. Booth, were associated with him in the undertaking; but the founder was the very active head for seventy years or more. A man of remarkable character, he had the instinct for commerce, and was himself the most regular and persistent worker in his concerns.

In 1924 Miss Lois F. Booth, a granddaughter of the late Mr. J. R. Booth, was married to Prince Erik of Denmark.

"THE Printers' and Stationers' Year Book and Diary" for 1926 maintains the useful features of its previous issues. This substantial quarto volume, produced in paper boards, not only contains the year's diary—a week to the page—but it provides also much useful reference matter, including a directory of trade associations and trade unions. Published at the office of the *Caxton Magazine*, it is priced at 5s. to non-subscribers.

THERE reaches us a copy of the well-produced brochure issued as a souvenir by the Bristol firm of Messrs. John Wright and Sons, Ltd., to whose centenary references have already been made in our pages. The booklet is printed on art paper, and is profusely illustrated, and contains much interesting information not only about the Wright firm but also about the City of Bristol and about the history of the printing and allied trades.

THE new steamship "Kapouga," making her maiden trip to Montreal, has loaded 1,000 tons of Canadian paper for Sydney, N.S.W. This paper was shipped by three or four different mills in Quebec.

THE *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* circulates in every country of the world

Calendars, etc., Received.

MESSRS. WILLIAM J. LIGHT AND CO., LTD., suppliers of machinery and sundries for printers and stereotypers, send a very useful and handsome memento in the form of a desk blotter and diary. Mounted upon stout board and bound in an elegant leatherette, gilt tooled, the blotter provides ample area for writing purposes, whilst the diary is of a kind suitable for office use, providing space for a week's entries at an opening interleaved with blotting paper and including useful postal and other reference data. The whole is finished in excellent style, making a very appropriate accessory to the desk of the business man.

MESSRS. PERKINS, BACON AND CO., LTD., the well known engravers and printers of bank-notes, postage stamps, etc., of Southwark Bridge buildings, London, S.E., adhere for 1926 to the style of calendar adopted by them for so many years. The monthly calendar—of the tear-off variety—is adorned at the sides and the top in the style of security printing characteristic of the particular work done by this firm. The whole calendar and ornamentation are mounted on a substantial board measuring 17 ins. wide by 13½ ins. deep, the whole making a useful and impressive production.

MESSRS. L. S. DIXON AND CO., LTD., the well-known makers and merchants of papers, stereotypers' flongs, etc., have adopted a pleasant method of conveying their greetings for the New Year. It takes the form of a portrait of Mr. L. S. Dixon, who founded the firm in 1870. It will be remembered that Mr. Dixon, in spite of his age, made an extensive tour of Canada and the United States last year, and this photograph was taken on his return. In addition to a smaller reproduction in the form of a seasonable card, there is a larger picture (8½ in. by 6½ in.) suitable for framing, which would make a happy souvenir of a great paper personality and a successful firm.

LITHO-OFFSET printing in gay colours is the striking feature of a wall calendar which reaches us from Messrs. Blackwell and Co., Ltd., printing ink manufacturers, of Holborn and Stratford. A sunny seascape gives scope for the use of brilliant hues, well produced by the Blackwell inks employed. The utility of the monthly tear-off sheets is enhanced by the provision, in smaller size, of the dates of the months immediately preceding and following the current month.

BARTON'S PAPER AND CARDBOARD CO., LTD. Finch-road, Birmingham, have selected a novel and appropriate idea in conveying their compliments for the season. It is a folding blotter made up of a mottled cover paper, carrying a neat purple design on the front. There is a pocket on the inside of the cover for notepaper and envelopes. The ornamental and serviceable character of Barton's cover paper lends itself admirably to this purpose.

IN addition to their previously mentioned monthly tear-off calendar embellished with three colour printing, Messrs. Slater and Palmer, the well-known printing ink, varnish and colour manufacturers, send a useful desk pad, each page of which provides a week's space for diary entries, and bears also the month's dates in miniature.

VERY appropriate to a firm of bookbinders is the daily tear-off calendar issued by Messrs. Leighton, Son, and Hodge, Ltd., of New-street-square, E.C., the mount being in black book cloth elaborately tooled in gold.

THE monthly tear off calendar issued by Messrs. Thomas De La Rue and Co., Ltd., illustrates particularly this firm's facilities for security printing, the ornamentation consisting mainly of delicate and intricate line patterning in great variety.

A MOST excellent specimen of half-tone photographic reproduction is the outstanding feature of a monthly tear off calendar issued by Messrs. Vaus and Crampton, Ltd., process engravers.

FROM Messrs. Wynne and Selby, Ltd., printing ink manufacturers, comes a monthly tear-off calendar bearing a large and gaily-coloured theatrical picture, "Ring up the Curtain," printed by offset litho.

MESSRS. JAS. BROADLEY, LTD., printers and stationers, of Accrington, send a bold figured monthly tear-off calendar.

MR. HERBERT FITCH'S Christmas greeting to the members of the Stationers' Company takes the form of a handsome reproduction, in colour, of the Arms of the Company. The original, which stands 24 ins. high, silver-gilt and coloured enamels, was presented to the Company by Mr. Fitch, as Master, 1922-23.

AN interesting reproduction of an old Dutch printing office (*circa* 1586) is the chief feature of a card that reaches us from Mr. A. E. Wigley, president of the Leeds Master Printers' Association.

BEARING an interesting reproduction of an aerial photograph of the mills and immediate neighbourhood, a neat calendar printed in gilt on red, reaches us from the *Daily Telegraph* Paper Mills, Dartford. The tear-off pad shows three months to the sheet.

FROM Messrs. W. H. Smith and Co., Ltd., paper agents and merchants, Cape Town and Durban, come greetings for the New Year in the form of a four-page quarto leaflet. In addition to announcing a wide range of papers, there are photographs of directors and staff and of the Cape Town offices.

THE Kellner-Partington Paper and Pulp Co., Ltd., Manchester and London, have selected Molnbacka pure M.G. kraft paper (D.C. 23 lbs.) for the handy scribbling diary for the New Year. The strength of the paper is an attribute in a pad which is to last throughout 1926. There is a week to each page, with the month's dates in one corner, and postal matter and a complete calendar for the year on the back.

MESSRS. COSTA AND CUTHILL, LTD., of York House, 14, York-place, Edinburgh, have forwarded us their pocket diary for 1926, in a pliable leather case adapted for refills. The diary, which takes the form of previous years, is most conveniently arranged. For notes two pages per week are allocated, with each month marginally indicated. There is also an alphabetical index for addresses, cash columns, and ruled spaces for engagements, etc. The diary will be greatly appreciated by recipients on account of its up-to-date character in the matter of information and applicability.

MESSRS. MARTIN, WEAVER AND NURSE, LTD., paper agents and merchants, 11, Queen Victoria-street, London, are sending out a neat calendar. The figures are boldly printed on monthly tear-off sheets, while the dates for the whole year appear at the foot of each.

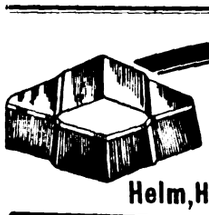
THE Limehouse Paperboard Mills, Ltd. have sent out, with their compliments for the season, a brass ash tray of serviceable size.

R. L. LUNDGREN, LTD., 222, Strand, W.C.2, convey their good wishes for the New Year in the form of a suede wallet fitted with a variety of pockets suitable for every purpose. It forms a useful and pleasant connecting link between the firm and its friends.

MESSRS. HEDQUIST AND WILKENING, paper and board merchants, Hamburg, have sent to their friends a neat pocket notebook, made upon the loose-leaf principle and serviceably bound. It conveniently fits the waistcoat pocket and refills can be readily substituted on the rings.

MESSRS. E. CHALMERS AND CO, LTD., dealers in papermakers' materials, Bonnington, Leith, have reproduced an illustration of their works on their 1926 calendar. A useful addition to the dates, is a cwt. table and postal information on either side of the tear-off slips.

A COPY is sent us of a brightly produced house organ "Pressings," emanating from the firm of Paper Fasteners, Eyelets and Metal Smallwares, Ltd., Wainwright-street Works, Aston, Birmingham.


CUTTERS
of Every Kind
and Best Construction,
Helm, Hauke & Co., Leipzig-N

LEADS AND CLUMPS.
HIGH GRADE METAL
THE NICKELOID ELECTROTYPE CO. LTD
NEW STREET HILL LONDON E.C.4

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New Trade Marks.

AURA.

462,838. Paper (except paper-hangings), but not including photographic paper and not including any goods of a like kind to photographic paper. Brittains, Ltd., Cheddleton Paper Mills, Cheddleton, near Leek, Staffordshire; papermakers.—October 1st, 1925. (By consent).

CHUT.

463,610. Paper (except paper-hangings), stationery and bookbinding. Jean Dieux, 11, Rue Anatole de la Forge, Paris, France; merchant.—October 27th, 1925. (To be associated. Sect. 24.) Address for service in the United Kingdom is, c/o McKenna and Co., 31-34, Basinghall-street, London, E.C.2.

SATINELLA.

463,722. Toilet paper included in Class 39. Southall Bros. and Barclay, Ltd., 19, 20 and 21, Lower Priory, Birmingham; manufacturing chemists.—October 29th, 1925. (By consent.)

IRRIDESCO.

462,628. All goods included in Class 39. Spicers, Ltd., 19, New Bridge-street, London, E.C.4; manufacturers and merchants.—September 24th, 1925.

TRANSPHORESCENT.

462,630. All goods included in Class 39. Spicers, Ltd., 19, New Bridge-street, London, E.C.4; manufacturers and merchants.—September 24th, 1925.

SCINTILLITE.

462,632. All goods included in Class 39. Spicers, Ltd., 19, New Bridge-street, London, E.C.4; manufacturers and merchants.—September 24th, 1925.

DIALUX.

462,667. All goods included in Class 39, but not including photographic paper, and not including any goods of a like kind to photographic paper. Spicers, Ltd., 19, New Bridge-street, London, E.C.4; manufacturers and merchants.—September 25th, 1925.

BRITTCO.

462,839. Paper (except paper hangings), but not including photographic papers, ribbons for typewriting machines and carbon papers, and not including any goods of a like kind to any of these excluded goods. Brittains, Ltd., Cheddleton Paper Mills, Cheddleton, near Leek, Staffordshire; papermakers.—October 1st, 1925.

KODESKO.

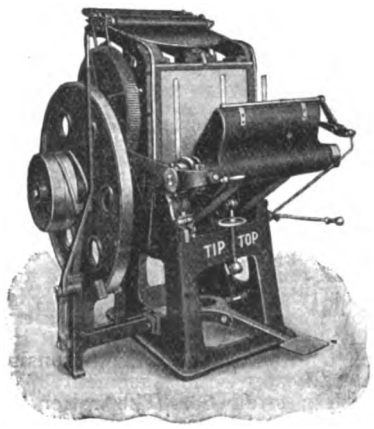
463,586 All goods included in class 39. Kodak, Ltd., Kodak House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; manufacturers and dealers.—October 26th, 1925.

DUOSINE.

463,802. Paper transfers and paper transparencies. W. and G. Baird, Ltd., Bridge House, 181, Queen Victoria-street, London, E.C.4; transparency and colour printers.—October 30th, 1925.

CENSUS OF PRODUCTION.—In the House of Commons Sir Philip Cunliffe Lister (Board of Trade) said the forms on which the returns for the census of production in 1924 are to be made were issued some months ago. About 50 per cent. of these forms had been received back, with more or less complete particulars shown on them. He regretted very much that so much delay should occur in securing this very valuable information, and he would like to appeal to all the firms in default to respond at once to these requests for information.

THE NORTHFLEET PAPER MILLS, strongly encouraged by the management, make a strong point in promoting the social welfare of the employees. The sports club during the winter months organise a series of meetings, which take the form of whist drives, dancing, and excellent programmes of vocal and instrumental music. The committee are to be congratulated on the arrangements made, thus ensuring the complete success of these popular functions.



BUILT IN 4 SIZES.

THE "TIP TOP" PLATEN

is the finest and largest selling jobbing Platen on the market.

Low Price, without disappointment in efficiency or looks.

Economy without sacrifice of performance.

Great impressional strength without unnecessary weight.

High speed and utter simplicity in design.

The lowest upkeep cost, we believe, of any platen in the world.

A Good Investment

The man who owns a Tip-Top Platen has the pleasing assurance that it will continue to serve him efficiently long after another platen would have to be replaced.

Even though he should use it twice as long as an ordinary platen, he knows he would still take pride in its performance and appearance.

His Tip-Top is an INVESTMENT that will yield from 50% to 100% dividends on the original cost.

And when he does dispose of it, its resale value will appeal to him as a further sound reason for purchasing another Tip-Top.

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Telegrams: **Winkolight, Fleet, London**

W. J. LIGHT & Co LIMITED

Fleet Street, London, E.C.4
Telephone: **CENTRAL 3839.**

Everlasting Paper.

Big Claim by a Vienna Typographer.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Mail* sends a remarkable story of the claim of a young typographer of Vienna (August Groudmann), who, it is stated, has, after some years of experimenting, discovered a method of impregnating paper so that nothing can be written upon it after impregnation that cannot be completely removed with ordinary benzine. At the same time everything written or printed upon it before impregnation remains indelible after impregnation.

The application of the fluid used by Groudmann to paper of all kinds is twofold. Ancient books and manuscripts can be treated with it at a small cost, so that they will permanently withstand moisture and the ravages of insects. This is not a mere varnish. It cannot be washed off or removed by any means whatever without destroying the paper. Parchment can be treated with it just as effectively.

After a document, on the other hand, has been saturated, which takes 10 minutes at the most, and dried, nothing can be added with ink or pencil. The *Mail* correspondent has witnessed several tests where red ink, paint, and other substances were splodged over a letter or map till they appeared hopelessly disfigured, and a rub with benzine, or any kind of soap, followed by immersion in water, has removed every trace. This means, of course, that no forger could successfully tamper with a document impregnated after signature, to which nothing can be added that cannot be washed off with a sponge soaked in benzine.

The cost of impregnating all the millions of volumes in the British Museum and the other great libraries of Europe would not be prohibitive and they would last for ever, it is asserted. The paper is strengthened for handling. For instance, paper money lasts twice as long.

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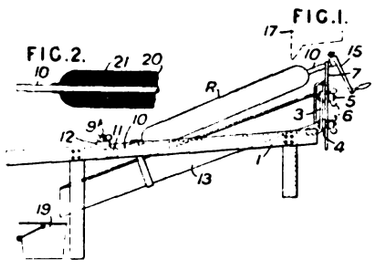
New Inventions

The following extracts are taken, by permission of the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office, from the Illustrated Official Journal (Patents). Full copies of Published Specifications (1s. each) can be obtained from the Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.2

Printers' Rollers.

In an invention patented by Mr. A. B. Davis an inking-roller of the kind comprising a core of resilient material having an outer coating of printers' roller or like composition is formed by applying the composition to the core in a molten state and allowing the surplus to drain in an endwise direction from the roller. Fig. 2 shows an inking roller formed of a main body of rubber 20 provided with a coating of roller composition 21, the ends of the body being rounded to prevent accumulation of the coating material. The roller

FIG.1.



composition may be composed of glue, molasses, glycerine and Venice turpentine, satisfactory proportions of which are 8½ lbs. of glue, 2 gallons of molasses, 1 pint of glycerine and 2 ounces of Venice turpentine. The coating apparatus shown in Fig. 1 comprises a frame 1 fitted at one end with uprights 3 and cross bars 4 to which a slotted upright 7 is adjustably secured by bolts 5 and wing nuts 6. A bearing is provided at the top of the upright 7 to receive one end of the shaft 10 of the roller R, the other end of the shaft 10 being held in a bearing 11 on a member 12 adjustably secured by bolts 9¹ to the sides of the frame. Molten roller composition is poured from a container 17 along the length of the roller, which is rotated meanwhile by a crank 15. The surplus coating material draining from the roller is caught in a trough 13 and collected in a receptacle 19.

Feeding Sheets.

In sheet-feeding devices for printing presses, &c., provided with suction nozzles capable of being tilted to an adjustable amount, means are provided whereby the adjustment can be effected while the machine is running. Mounted on a guide 4, carried by an arm 3 pivoted at 2 to the framing, is a slide 5 provided with a downwardly projecting lug 6. Pivoted at 7 in the lug 6 is an arm 8 bearing a tube 9

FIG.3.

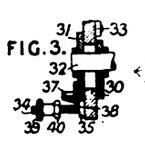
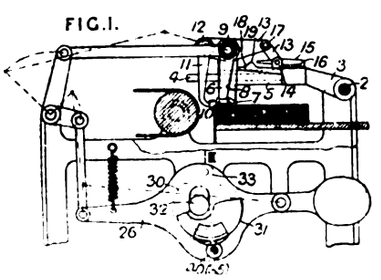


FIG.1.



carrying suction nozzles 10, and a tube 12 bearing air blast nozzles 11. The tubes 10 are of such a length that, when tilted, the rear edges of the nozzles lie in the axes of the pivot 7. In the rearward position, as shown in full lines in Fig. 1, the slide 5 is locked to the arm 3 by a pivoted catch 15, which engages a projection 16 on the arm, the catch being carried by a lug 14 on the slide 5. Toggle links 13 connect the tube 9 with the lug 14 on the slide 5. Release of the catch is effected by a roller 17, carried by the links 13, striking the tail of the catch as the links are straightened when the slide 5 moves to the left in its forward movement. The toggle is broken on the return movement of the slide by the engagement of the roller 17 with a cam surface 18, 19 on the slide. Movement of the slide is effected by a spring-retracted lever 26 rocked about its pivot by cams 31, 30 on a shaft 32 engaging rollers 35, 33 on the lever. The amount of tilt imparted to the nozzles for thick sheets is shown in Fig. 1, while for thinner sheets the amount may be varied by an adjustable roller 40 in co-operation with an additional cam consisting of a laterally projecting segment 37 provided with a swell 38. The roller 40 is carried by a nut 39 moving on a screw 34 coaxial with the roller 35, and may be brought, by rotating the net 39, more or less into engagement with the cam 38 to vary the tilt of the tubes while the machine is running. The extent of the forward movement of the parts is shown in dotted lines in Fig 1, the arm 3 being lifted by cam and link mechanism during this movement. The invention is by Mr. H. Heenss.

Casting Stereotypes.

In a mould for casting stereo-plates of the kind in which a matrix clamp *a* holding one edge of a matrix *c* is connected to side bars *d* and thereby to a foot-bar *g* and is moved mechanically, on opening the mould, to strip the matrix off the cast plate, the clamp *a* is hinged to the mould and is provided with a projecting handle *f* by means of which the clamp, side-bars and foot-bar can be raised and lowered, when the mould is open, to ascertain whether the matrix is properly seated in the mould for casting. The clamp comprises movable and fixed jaws a^1, a^2 respectively, the handle *f* being fixed on a shaft *b* carrying eccentrics b^1 for actuating the movable jaw, and the jaw a^2 being pivotal about the shaft *b*, so that initial movement of the handle closes the jaws and further movement tilts the clamp as a whole. The bars *d*

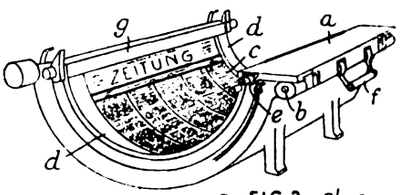
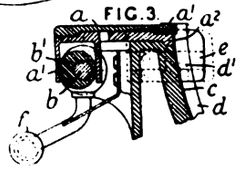


FIG.3.



carry pins d^1 engaging guides *e* fixed on the jaw a^1 such that in the open position of the jaw the bars are disconnected therefrom. This invention is by Mr. C. Winkler.

Printing Inks.

Mr. J. H. Caughlan has patented a process in which printing-ink is composed of a base of air-blown asphalt, a pigment, a binder, and a drier. In an example, air-blown asphalt is mixed with carbon black, linoleate of lead, and a binder composed of liquid asphalt and petroleum oil of the consistency of a thick cream.

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Printing and Allied Trades' Directory

BUYERS' GUIDE TO SOURCES OF SUPPLY.

Rates per Insertion: 3/- Minimum (not exceeding three lines)—each additional line, 1/- extra.

Discounts on Weekly Insertions: 13 times, 10 per cent.; 26 times, 15 per cent.; 52 times, 20 per cent.

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MERCIER, V., 9, Rue Blasset, Amiens, France, is a ready purchaser of Waste Gelatine from old printing rollers.

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ALBION SEWING COTTON CO., LTD., Fawley Mills, Tottenham Hale, N.17.—Hand Cutting Machines from 27/-; Bevel Edge Cutters from 60/-. Ask for Illustrated Price List.

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PRESS BLANKETS.

LIGHT & CO., LTD., W. J., 36-38, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.4. 'Phone; Central 3839. "LIGHT'S-EVERWEAR" Press Rubbers. Oil and Ink-Proof and Reversible.

PRINTING METAL MANUFACTURERS.

FRY'S METAL FOUNDRIES LTD., Holland Street, Blackfriars, London, S.E.1. Branches at Manchester, Bristol, Glasgow, Dublin. "Frotype" SERVICE, *ie.*, Prompt Dispatch, Superlative Quality, Competitive Prices in Printing Metals, Spacing Materials and Melting Equipment.

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LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH SPEED ROTARY NEWSPAPER AND MAGAZINE PRESSES. Patentees and Suppliers of Automatic Ink Pumps.

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TRADE PUBLICATIONS.

BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER, THE. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4. Founded in 1878, this weekly journal is the recognised medium for Printers, Stationers, Box Makers, Envelope Makers, Bookbinders, etc. Its pages contain the latest improvements in machinery, descriptions of new processes, and commercial intelligence and current news. Subscribers get the paper for 52 weeks for 13s.

TRADE PUBLICATIONS.

BOOKBINDER, THE, forms a Monthly Section of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, and subscriptions are booked for these issues at the rate of 3s. 3d. per annum, including postage. Special contributions appear from the pen of leading authorities. Publishers: Stonhill & Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

DICTIONARY OF PAPER TERMS.—Definitions of the Terms as used in the Manufacture and Merchandising of Paper. Published in book form by the Lockwood Trade Journal Co., Inc., New York. Bound in cloth, 6 × 9, 87 pp. Price 7s. 6d. Copies may be had of Stonhill & Gillis, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

LITHOGRAPHIC TRADE REVIEW, THE. This forms the subject of a monthly section of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, and these issues are obtainable at an annual subscription of 3s. 3d. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

PAPER TRADE REVIEW, THE WORLD'S. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4. This weekly journal established in 1879, gives particulars of Papermaking Machinery and Processes, Current Prices of Raw Materials, Market Reports, Interviews with Leading Men associated with the industry, Commercial Intelligence, etc. Annual subscription: 26s. plus postage (Inland, 30s. 4d.; Foreign and Colonial, 32s. 6d.)

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THE

BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER,

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

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The Paper and Board Consumer.

Matters of Interest to Printers, Bookbinders, Paper Box, Paper Bag, and Envelope Manufacturers, etc.

IT may not be particularly wise, but it is especially opportune, to refer once more to the subject of standardisation. As the days go by, the issue is becoming clearer, but not less difficult. Conversation with a good many leading merchants convinces us that they are more ready to give the new standards than most printers are to receive them. There is a growing determination in the trade to force the pace, and at least one very fine house has definitely arranged to make up, specify and sell all its papers entirely on the agreed basis from a given date onwards. Others are replacing their stocks as rapidly as possible with standard product. If the less enthusiastic houses will quickly realise that necessity is bound up with economy in the adoption of the new standards, it should not be very long before the first values of standardisation are appreciated all round, and even by those printers and paper users whose zeal for improvement is cramped by the fear of emergence from a deepened rut.

* * *

OUR own train of thought ran off the lines in the negotiation of that foregoing paragraph, or perhaps it would be more accurately conveyed if we said that we took points leading to another destination. What we did intend to bring forward was the question of stocktaking, as influenced by standardisation. Just about now, or a little later than these notes may be read, printers all over the country will be busily occuped itemising their paper stocks. With part of their stock bought and priced by the ream and part by the thousand-sheet basis, they will have to decide what method they are going to adopt to keep their records uniform. Here is the great opportunity to instal and prove the utility of the new basis. Abolish the use of the term ream, enumerate entirely by the thousand and its decimal parts, use the price conversion table and establish the new standard throughout for simple calculation. By this means the association with the new scheme will be so complete that there will be little thought of reverting to the use of the term ream. Incidentally, let us urge every printer and every papermaker to use the word mille, which is a term already employed in abbreviated form by every printer to denote thousand. What printer does not use the sign "M," which is nothing less than mille or thousand? Our own experience of the new basis teaches us that the use of this sign or term in ordering, specifying or using paper saves time, saves errors and makes for clearness in every conceivable way. For instance, how much simpler to order, specify or issue 150 m. than 150 thousand or 150,000 sheets. Or again 1·5 or 1·75 m. instead of 1,500 or 1,750 sheets.

THE number of labour disputes in the period January to October, 1925, in the paper, printing, etc., group of trades was 12, the number of workpeople involved being 18,000, and the aggregate duration in working days 71,000. In the corresponding period of 1924 there were 9 disputes, involving 3,000 workpeople, and representing an aggregate duration in working days of 17,000.

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Empire's Newsprint Supplies.

The subject of providing for Imperial needs in respect of newsprint came under consideration at the Empire Press Conference. Mr. W. A. Craick (Canada), spoke of the condition and of the capabilities of Canadian mills in respect to supplying paper to other parts of the Empire. Referring to Canadian and United States production, he said that next year Canada would be definitely in the lead—a position which would entitle her to the distinction of being the largest producer of newsprint paper in the world. Mr. Craick proceeded to speak of the erection of a third mill on the British Columbia coast by interests which were taking over the properties of a company which had hitherto manufactured pulp only. There should be from now on a considerable surplus for export beyond the necessities of the home markets and of the United States. He spoke also of the schemes of reafforestation and improved methods of cutting and handling the wood in order to save one of Canada's greatest industries, and went on to say that, whereas five years ago there was not the capacity to supply the current demand for newsprint supplies, manufacturers were now looking for new markets for their products.

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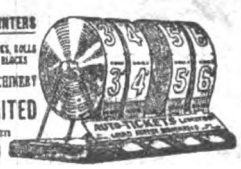
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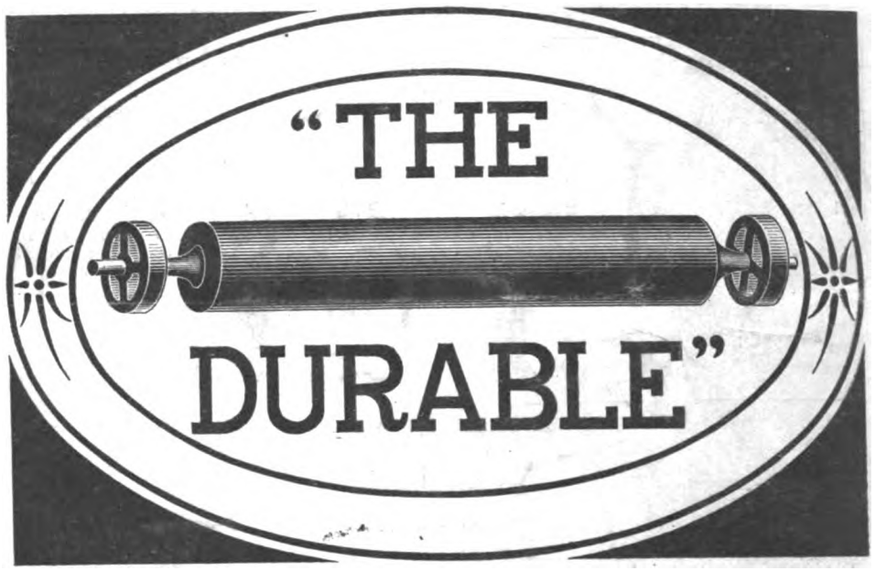
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